

4654 Land the Planet | Planetenspiel |

La position des planètes dans l'espace | Fai atterrare il pianeta



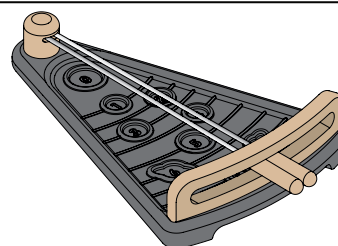
Front | Vorderseite |
Recto | Davanti



Back | Rückseite |
Verso | Dietro



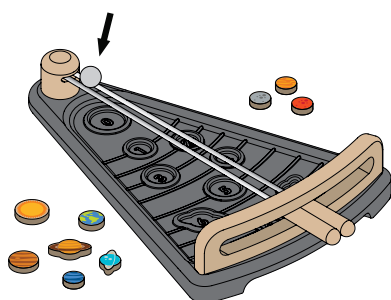
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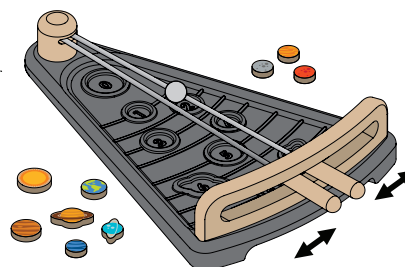
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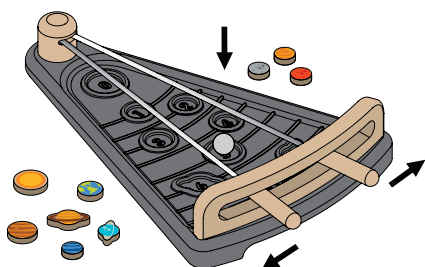
- 1 • Join the rods together and place the marble at the top.
• Verbinde die Stäbe miteinander und platziere die Murmel an der Spitze.
• Joignez les tiges ensemble et placez les billes au sommet.
• Unire le aste insieme e posizionare la biglia in alto.



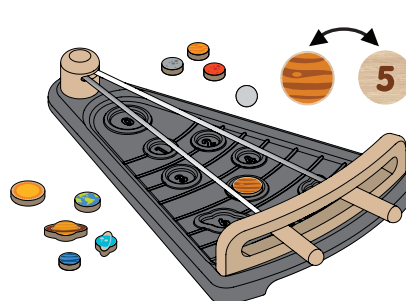
- 2 • Move the rods to the left and right to help the marble travel the solar system.
• Bewege die Stäbe nach links und rechts, um damit die Murmel durch das Sonnensystem zu steuern.
• Déplacez les tiges vers la gauche et vers la droite pour viser.
• Spostare le aste a sinistra ea destra per aiutare la biglia a viaggiare nel sistema solare.



- 3 • Separate the rods to drop the marble into a pit. The goal is for the marble to visit as many planets as possible, gaining points for each visit.
• Ziehe die Stäbe auseinander, um die Murmel in ein Loch fallen zu lassen. Das Ziel ist es mit der Murmel so viele Planeten wie möglich zu besuchen und für jeden Besuch Punkte zu erhalten.
• Séparez les tiges pour faire tomber la bille dans un trou. Le but est de viser le plus grand nombre, celui qui rapporte le plus de points gagne
• Separare le aste per far cadere la biglia in una fossa. L'obiettivo è che la biglia riesca a visitare più pianeti - possibile, guadagnando punti per ogni visita.



- 4 • Each planet token has a number. This helps determine your score. Once you have visited a planet, place its matching token in the pit while keeping track of each point you earned.
• Jedes Planetenplättchen hat einen Wert. Diese helfen dir, deinen Punktestand zu bestimmen. Sobald du einen Planeten besucht hast, legst du das entsprechende Plättchen in das Loch und notiere jeden Punkt, den du verdient hast.
• Chaque jeton « planète » a un numéro. Ceux-ci aident à déterminer votre score. Une fois que tu as Visé une planète, place ta planète dessus et note ton score.
• Ogni gettone pianeta ha un numero. Questi aiutano a determinare il tuo punteggio. Una volta che hai visitato un pianeta, posiziona il suo gettone corrispondente nel pit tenendo traccia di ogni punto guadagnato.



- Play until you visit all planets!
- Spiele, bis jeder Planeten besucht wurde!
- Jouez jusqu'à poser toutes les planètes sur le plateau de jeu
- Gioca finché non visiti ogni pianeta!

2 Players | Zwei Spieler | 2 joueurs | 2 giocatori

- Take turns to see who can gain the most points!
- Wechselt euch ab, um zu sehen, wer die meisten Punkte sammeln kann!
- À tour de rôle, voyez qui peut gagner le plus de points !
- A turno, vedi chi ottiene più punti!

Challenge | Herausforderung | Défi | Sfida

- When you visit a planet, share a fact about it to double your points!
- Wenn Sie einen Planeten besuchen, teilen Sie eine Tatsache darüber mit, um Ihre Punkte zu verdoppeln!
- Lorsque vous visez une planète, partagez un fait à son sujet pour doubler vos points !
- Quando visiti un pianeta, condividi un fatto su di esso per raddoppiare i tuoi punti!

What's outside of the Earth?

There is a planetary system called "the solar system." Our solar system consists of the sun and everything bound to it by gravity –Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

0 SUN

- The Sun is the biggest object in our solar system.
- The Sun's heat and light are essential for life.
- The core is the hottest part, at 15,000,000°C.
- A distance from the core to the surface is 695,508 kilometers.
- On average, it takes 27 Earth days to rotate once on its axis.

1 MERCURY

- Mercury has the shortest and fastest orbit around the Sun.
- Mercury is about 2.6 times smaller than Earth.
- Days on Mercury are very long; one day-long spin lasts 59 Earth days.
- The first observation through telescopes by astronomers Galileo Galilei and Thomas Harriot.
- Mercury speeds around the Sun almost 60% faster than Earth's orbiting speed.

2 VENUS

- Venus is the hottest planet in our solar system.
- Its surface temperature is 462°C.
- Venus is the closest planet to Earth.
- Most planets spin anticlockwise, but Venus rotates clockwise.
- Venus has the most volcanoes of any planet on its surface.

3 EARTH

- Earth's magnetic field and ozone layer play a key role in protecting life.
- 70% of its surface is covered by water.
- Earth has mountains, valleys, and volcanoes like Venus and Mars.
- Earth orbits the sun once every 365.25 days.
- Earth is the only planet that contains life.

4 MARS

- The red color of Mars is caused by the iron in rocks and dust of the crust's surface oxidizing – similar to the process of iron on Earth rusting.
- Mars has the largest volcano in the solar system.
- A day on Mars lasts 24.6 hours, comparable to a day on Earth.
- Mars is two times smaller than Earth, with a radius of around 3,400 km.

5 JUPITER

- Jupiter is the largest planet in our solar system.
- Jupiter has no solid surface. Instead, its surface is primarily composed of hydrogen and helium and is crossed with swirling clouds of ammonia.
- The liquid hydrogen can generate a powerful magnetic field as the planet spins.
- Jupiter has the most volcanically active body in our solar system.

6 SATURN

- We cannot stand on Saturn because it is made mainly of helium gases.
- Its beautiful rings are made of ice, dust, and rock.
- It is very windy on Saturn; the equator can be 1,800 kilometers per hour.
- A year on Saturn is more than 29 Earth years.

7 URANUS

- Uranus is about four times wider than Earth.
- It contains clouds of methane that make the planet's distinctive aquamarine color.
- Uranus and its rings are 'tilted' almost entirely sideways like a spinning top.
- Voyager 2 is the only spacecraft to fly by Uranus.

8 NEPTUNE

- Wind speeds on Neptune can reach almost 2,200 km per hour, faster than tornadoes.
- Neptune's temperature is as low as -218°C, making it one of the coldest places in our solar system.
- Neptune has a total of 6 rings surrounding it.
- Neptune has a strong magnetic field 27 times stronger than Earth.

Information source:

Natural History Museum <https://www.nhm.ac.uk/>

NASA Solar System Exploration <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/>



Another Language