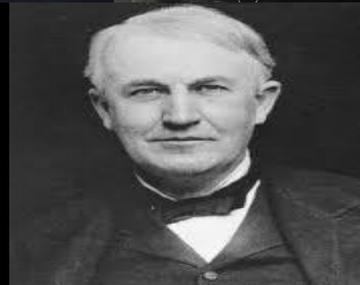


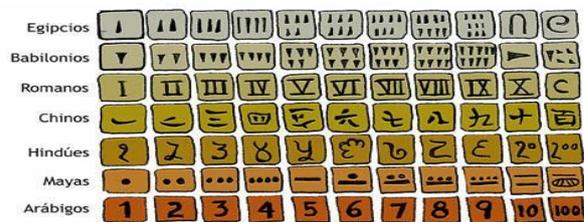
SCIENCE4U

1º A



The numbers

The most ancient numbers that appeared in the world were appeared in 2000 B.C in Mesopotamia.



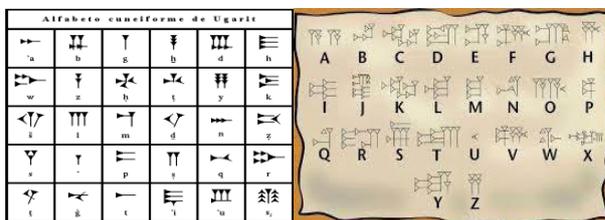
The clocks

The clock was invented in Egypt in 4000 B.C but that type of clocks only work if it is sun in the Ancient Egypt the obelisk was a type of clock in the temples



The writing

The writing was invented in Mesopotamia in 3500 B.C but there was only writing they didn't have language. But in 1300 B.C in the ancient Ugarit appeared the first writing with language.

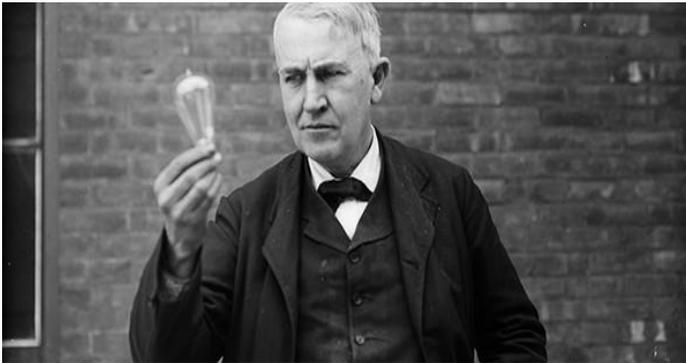


The abacus

The abacus was invented in Mesopotamia in 3500 B.C it was an ancient invent for calculate things.

Thomas Alva Edison

Thomas Edison was an American inventor businessman. He developed many useful inventions like the phonograph, the motion picture camera and the light bulb. He was one of the first inventors to apply the teamwork, to the process of invention so it was easier to do the work.



Edison was a prolific inventor, holding 1,093 ideas in his name. The most important ideas in his name were: electric light and motion pictures.

Edison's inventions contributed to telecommunications.

Edison also invented a system of electric-power and he distributed to houses and factories.

His first power-station was on Pearl street, Manhattan.

BIOGRAPHY

Edison was born in 1847 in the canal town of Milan, Ohio, he was the younger brother after seven children. His mother Nancy was a school teacher and his father, Samuel was a Canadian political who was ex pulsed from his country.

In 1859 Thomas began working on a shop of the Grand Trunk Railroad, selling newspapers, magazines and candies.

And he also made chemical experiments in a laboratory.

In 1868 Edison became an independent inventor in Boston. He moved to New York and next year he did a lot of work for big telegraph companies.

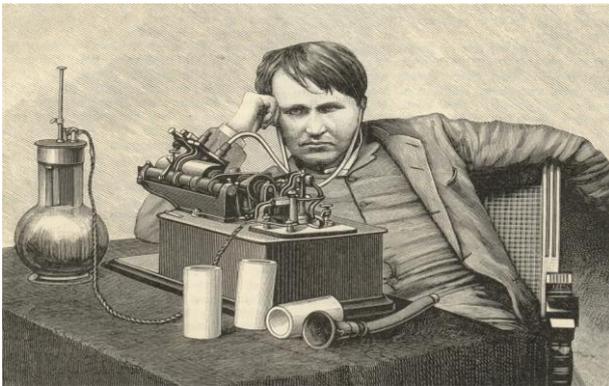
With that money he made manufacturing shops in New Jersey.

MOST IMPORTANT INVENTIONS

Phonograph:

Is considered the best invention of Edison.

When you spoke in to the receiver, the sound vibration of the voice would cause a needle to create indentations on a drum wrapped with tin oil. The first recorded message was of Thomas saying “ Mary had a little lamb “.



Light bulb:

Is the most known invention of Edison.

By creating a vacuum inside the bulb, finding the right filament to use, and running lower voltage through the bulb, Edison was able to have a light bulb that lasted for many hours.

Also, later Edison invented the electric system so he could power so he could power all those light bulbs and mothers.

FLUO SHOES

The new shoes that have fluorescent colors that change when you touch the ground with it. The new fashion of this summer.

Fluo shoes, the shoes



of the future!

POLLUTION

Is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse changes. There are two types:

- Air pollution: it refers to the contamination of the air.

There are two important causes: one of them is the **AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES**; use of insecticides, pesticides and fertilizers in agricultural activities has grown quite a lot and they emit harmful chemicals. The other one is the **MINING OPERATIONS**; during the process dust and chemicals are released in the air causing massive air pollution.

There are also two important effects: one is the **RESPIRATORY AND HEART PROBLEMS**; children in areas exposed to air pollutants are said to commonly suffer from pneumonia and asthma. The other one is the **EFFECT ON WILDLIFE**; Toxic chemicals can force wildlife species to move to new place and change their habitat.

There is an important solution: this solution is the **USE PUBLIC MODE OF TRANSPORTATION**; if you and your colleagues come from the same locality and have same timings you can explore this option to save energy and money



- Land pollution: is the degradation or destruction of earth's surface and soil.

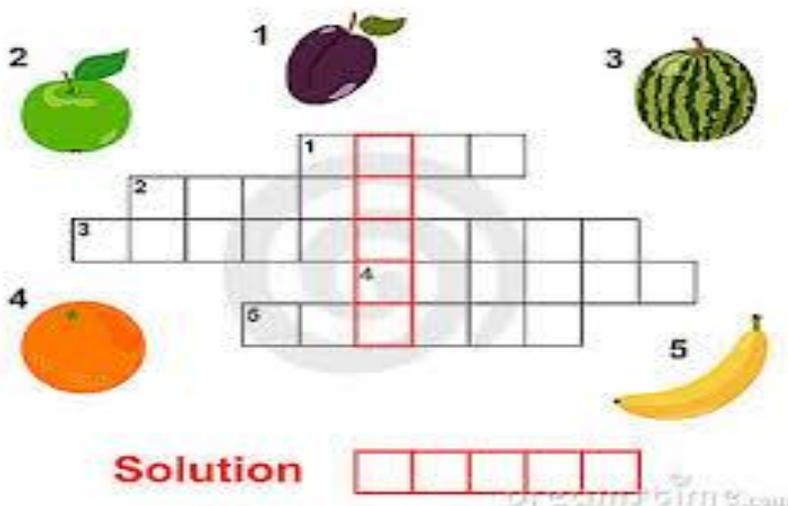
- There are two causes: one of them is the CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES; large amount of construction activities are taking place which has resulted in large waste articles like wood, metal, bricks, plastic. The other one is AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES; Farmers often use highly toxic fertilizers and pesticides to get rid off insects, fungi and bacteria from their crops.

- There is one important effect: this effect is the EFFECT ON HUMAN HEALTH; chemicals and pesticides lead to problem of skin cancer and human respiratory system.

- There are two important solutions: one is Make people aware about the concept of Reduce, Recycle and Reuse. The other one is the use biodegradable products.



Say what fruit is the one in red



HOME EXPERIMENTS

If you are looking for some experiment you are in the right place.

An experiment is a funny and a easy idea to do at home and have fun with you family and friends. An experiment is quimic of something.

·EXPERIMENTS

Floating eggs: if you put an egg in a big place and you put salt and the egg will float.

Oil and water:if you mixed water with oil the oil will became bubbles on the top of the water .

Floating soap bubbles: if you put soap in a bottle of water and you blow it, it will become bubbles.

Layered: use common liquids you can get in your house and you put in order in a glass, it will be a rainbow glass!

Egg inside a bottle: if you put an egg in the top of the bottle and you wait a minutes, it will be inside the bottle.

Needle in through:if you put a needle into a balloon you have to put the needle at the top of the balloon.



The new can of the famous company **Cos** has the best flavour of the universe.



THE MOST FAMOUS NOBLE PRIZE

1.1 FIRST PRIZES

The Nobel Physics Prize is cited by Wilhelm Rontgen for his discovery of X-rays.



Wilhelm Rontgen

The Academy of Sciences selected him for the prize.

Van't Hoff was awarded the prize for his contributions in chemical thermodynamics.



Van't Hoff

The Swedish Academy chose the poet sully for the first nobel prize in literature.

The first physiology or medicine prize was cited by Emil.

1.2 Recognition *time lag*

Physiology or medicine discovery a parasite that caused cancer.

The literature prize is typical to recognise lifetime body of work rather than a single achievement.

Kofi Annan was awarded then 2001 peace prize.

1.3 Posthumous Nominations

Although posthumous nominations are not presently permitted.

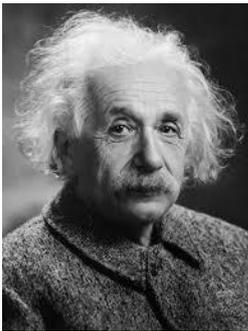
The prizes in physiology or medicine were announced : Ralph M , Steinman's prize.

2005 Nobel prize in literature announcement by Peter Englund in Swedish , English and German.

1.4 Albert Einstein

The Nobel prize in physics 1921 was awarded to Albert Einstein.

Albert Einstein received his prize one year later 1922.



Albert Einstein

During the selection process in 1921, field of Albert Einstein:

Theoretical Physics.

He received his Nobel prize about physics, and natural sciences.

He studied in Academy of science and in Institute for advanced study.

QUIMICEFA PLUS

Only for 49'99 €

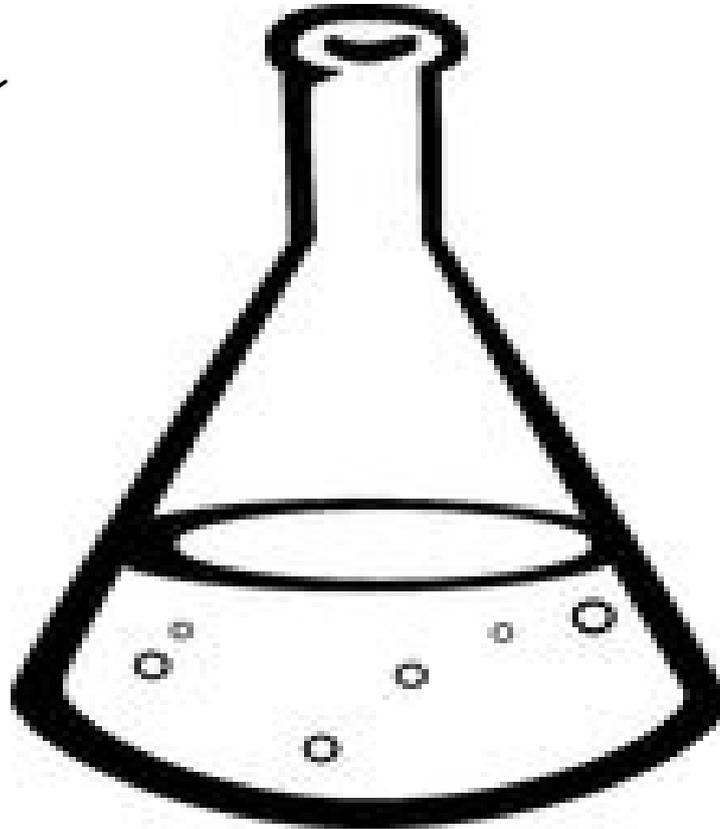
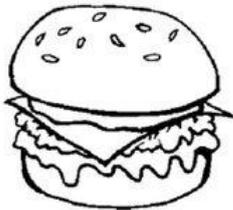


Quimicefa plus is the best game to try new experiments and to become a little scientific.

Hurry up! Limited period offers until

June 17th

COLOR THE INGRDENTS YOU WANT TO PUT IN AND DRAW IN THE SPACES ONE MORE.



2 LOOK AT THE THREE CONDITIONS OF THE MATTER AND JOIN THE DREAWING WITH THE CORRESPONDING CONDITION.

WATER

LIQUID



GAS



SOLID



THE HYDRAULIC ENERGY

-Is the energy that is obtained from the potential energy of the water stream, waterfall artides.

-It can be transformed in very different scales for example in the small forms where the current of a river with a small dam ,move a paddle wheel a and generates a motion applied ,like in rural mill the most common use is the constitute hydroelectric dam.

-It's considered a type of renewable energy it does not emit pollutants.

HISTORY.

-Romans used a water wheel called Romano Molino ,the river flow triggering wheels that by gearing systems , transmitting energy machines that produced cereals.

-In the middle ages it was the perfect machine and became one of the most essentials events in the middle age ,which allowed the development of the textile and the metallurgical.

ADVANTAGES

.-1.-It's renewable and it's not a pollutant energy.

.-2-Its does not a produce co2 or waste.

-3-Is simple and does not take too much money

DISADVANTAGES

-1-The level of production depends on weather conditions.

-2-Not all countries have conditions for install it.

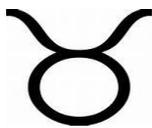
-3-It represents the strong impact for the riverbeds.

horoscope

ARIES: They often spend their money impulsively so they will often buy something to return it later; and they are attracted to expensive things.



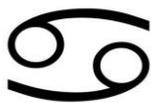
Taurus: make great friends and definitely open up with time, and they are often very shy.



Gemini: their opinion and interests can change quite suddenly. And they are usually a little bit impulsive



CANCER: more than anything they are spontaneous and also freak and very honest.



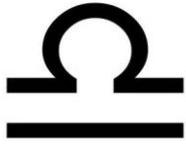
LEO: They are playful and full of life and they are usually generous.



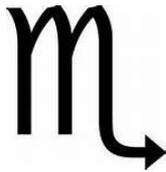
VIRGO: They are calm, responsible and they know how to have fun and sometimes they are shy.



LIBRA: They always seem to be smiling with their eyes and they are usually in problems and they always make the others laugh.



SCORPIO: They are obsessive, manipulative and they love to laugh.



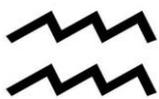
SAGITTARIUS: They have a good sense of humor, and they are adventurous, and always are truthful.



CAPRICORN: They are organized , they are sarcastic ,they don't like to fantasize.



AQUARIUS: An aquarius always knows how they feel, they sometimes likes weird things.



PISCES: They have a lot of imagination, and they are good with words.

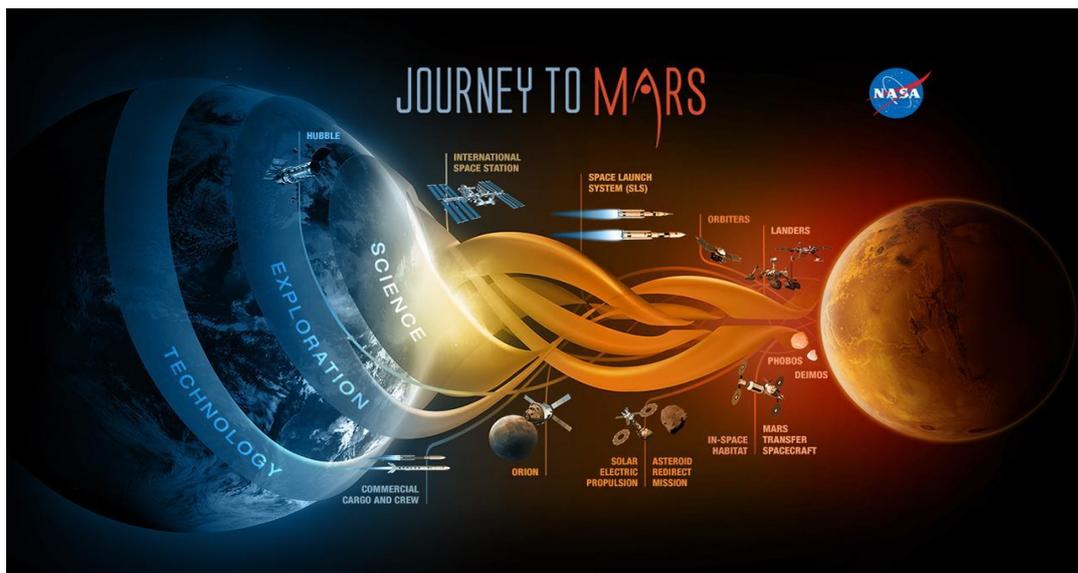


TRIP TO MARS

WHEN WAS PLANNED

Over the last century, a number of mission concepts were proposed for such an expedition. David Portree's volume *Humans to Mars: Fifty Years of Mission Planning 1950-2000* discusses many of these.

In 1962, Aeronutronic Ford, General Dynamics and the Lockheed Missiles and Space Company made studies of Mars mission designs as part of NASA Marshall Spaceflight Center "Project EMPIRE". These studies indicated that a Mars mission (possibly including a Venus fly-by) could be done with a launch of eight Saturn V boosters and meeting in low Earth orbit, or possibly with a single launch of a supposed "post Saturn" heavy-lift vehicle.



ASTRONAUTS

Mars One announced Monday (Dec.30) that it has picked 1,058 aspiring space flyers to move on to the next round in its search for the first humans to live and die on the Red Planet. More 200,000 people applied for a spot on Mars One's list of future colonists by the time the initial application window closed on Aug. 31. The only requirement to apply was to be over age 18.

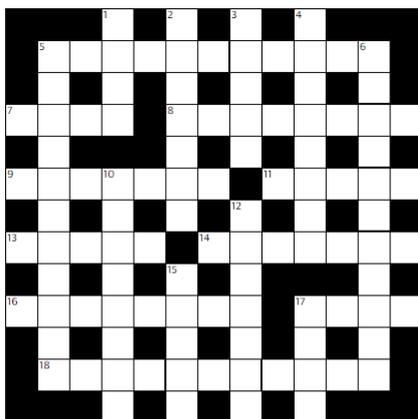
SPACESHIP

The spacecraft is the protective “spaceship” that enables the precious cargo (that is, the rover!) to travel between Earth and Mars. It is separate from the launch vehicle that carries the spacecraft and the rover outside of Earth’s atmosphere and gravity pull.

WHEN ARE THEY GOING?

NASA is developing the capabilities needed to send humans to an asteroid by 2025 and Mars in the 2030s - goals marked in the bipartisan NASA Authorization Act of 2010 and in the U.S. National Space Policy, also issued in 2010.

.....



Across

- 5 Give someone false expectations
- 7 Twist – creative media relations
- 8 State of violent mental agitation
- 9 Frame of bars supporting a fire
- 11 Girl's name – song thrush
- 13 Male relative
- 14 Excessively prim
- 16 Encoders (anag) – made cuts
- 17 Rough, bad-mannered person
- 18 Set a limit on what's allowed

Down

- 1 Middle Eastern country
- 2 Soothing to the mind
- 3 Motor sport event
- 4 Devotee of eating and drinking to excess
- 5 Be responsible for the management of
- 6 Come to nothing (like a cigarette?)
- 10 Charm thought to bring good luck
- 12 Vessel used to deepen a channel
- 15 Overfamiliar through overuse
- 17 Set a trap with food

TRIP TO MARS

QUIZ!



PUT THE NAME

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



ORGANS:

The importance of organ donation

organs are systems of cells and tissues that perform a specific task. Organ are equipped with higher than necessary capacity. This reserve capacity diminishes as we age however the heart , lungs and kidneys especially diminish aver time, more so than other organs .

While organs deteriorate over a lifetime along with the rest of your body remains relatively healthy.

Depending on which organ is wearing down ,there are many life-sustaining measures short of transplantation that can be taken to improve your health.

In many cases , the best answer is to replace the damaged organ with a healthy one.

Each organ has its own waiting list, but the list share a common characteristic-- there are more organs needed than are available.

A person,living or dead ,who provides an organ is called a donor. The person into whom the organ will be transplanted is the recipient .Collecting an organ from a donor is known as retrieval or procurement .



Almost anyone of nearly any age and overage health can donate an organ. Anyone who has cancer.

ORGAN TRANSPLANT HISTORY:

1954: On December 23, the first successful living-related kidney transplant, in Boston.

1962: First successful kidney transplant from a deceased donor, in Boston.

1963: First successful lung transplant, in Jackson.

1966: First successful pancreas/kidney transplant, in Minneapolis.

1967: First successful liver transplant, in Denver.

1967: First successful heart transplant, in South Africa.

1968: First successful heart transplant in the United States.

1981: First successful heart/lung transplant, in Stanford.

1983: First successful single lung transplant, in Canada.

1986: First successful double lung transplant, in Canada.

1989: First successful small intestine transplant, in Paris.

1989: First successful living related liver transplant.

1990: First successful living related lung transplant, in Stanford.

1992: First baboon to human liver transplant, in Pittsburgh.

1998: First successful hand transplant, in Lyon, France.

2005: First successful partial face transplant, in Amiens, France.

2010: First full face transplant took place in Spain.



GAMES

If you are bored try this new sudoku

5	3			7				
6			1	9	5			
	9	8					6	
8				6				3
4			8		3			1
7				2				6
	6					2	8	
			4	1	9			5
				8			7	9

Crosswords

1		2		3		4
	■		■		■	
5			■	6		
	■	7			■	■
8			■	9		10
	■		■		■	
11						

Across

- 1** Knitter's strange knicknack (7)
- 5** Yellowish fluid coming from cat with tail cut off (3)
- 6** Long for Asian capital (3)
- 7** A state of equality is in jeopardy (3)
- 8** Travel over snow with great ability, not with long left (3)
- 9** Reportedly fashionable pub (3)
- 11** Actor and girl guide performing live inside (7)

Down

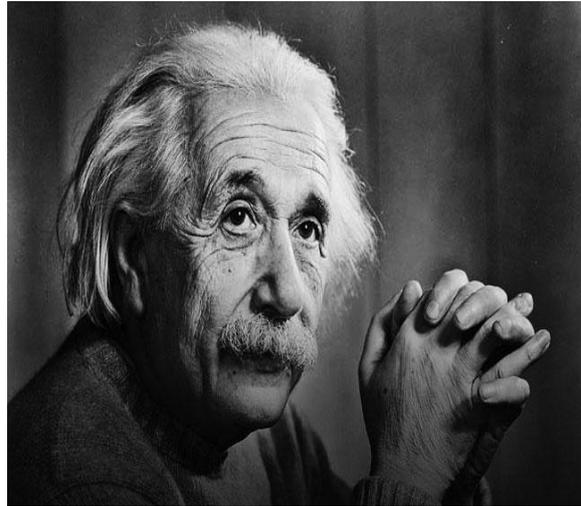
- 1** The best cannabis around (3)
- 2** Take a breath, seeing sniper I shot (7)
- 3** Metal band perhaps used grey ink (3,4)
- 4** Head over with large beer cask (3)
- 8** Methane, perhaps, rising from sink (3)
- 10** Show of agreement by head gangster being sent up (3)

Albert Einstein

Albert Einstein was a theoretical physicist born at Ulm, Württemberg, Germany, on March 14, 1879. Einstein is generally known as a pacifist and also as one of the most important physicist of the 20th century because he developed the general theory of relativity, which is one of the two most important fields of modern physics.

He immigrated to the U.S. when the Jews were attacked by Nazis in Germany and he won the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics, in particular his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect, an important step in the evolution of quantum theory.

At last, with a focus on unified field theory during his later years, Einstein died on April 18, 1955, in Princeton, New Jersey.



Early life:

When Einstein was born, his mother was worried because his head was too large and his grandmother said that he was "too much fat." A few years later, when Einstein was four years old, he had his first scientific experience: his father showed him a pocket compass. Since then Einstein showed an interest in science and problem-solving even before he went to school.

Einstein did well in school, but he was a quiet child and kept his distance from his classmates.

At the age of ten, Einstein was accepted into the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich. Unhappy with the educational program at school, Einstein decided to study by himself outside of school. His uncle Jakob lent him a book of algebra and sent him math puzzles to solve. In addition, a medical student named Max Talmud, a friend of Einstein's family, gave him books of science and philosophy that the young boy liked a lot.

Later, the family moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland.

Works:

In 1896 he joined the Swiss Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics and in 1901 he obtained the Swiss citizenship, but as he couldn't find a work as a teacher, he accepted a position as technical assistant in the Swiss Patent Office. In 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree. A few years later, he found work as a teacher.

Nobel Prize:

In 1921, Einstein won the Nobel Prize for Physics. Since the beginning of his career, Einstein thought that Newtonian mechanics was not enough to understand the relation between the laws of classical mechanics and the electromagnetic field. This was the first step to develop his special theory of relativity.

In the development of his general theory, Einstein also confirmed that the universe was not a static entity.

Travel to U.S.:

Albert Einstein was a German Jewish, and in 1933, while he was visiting the United States, Adolf Hitler came to power, so he didn't go back to Germany, where he had been a professor at the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

He started to live in the U.S., becoming an American citizen in 1940. At the beginning of World War II, he wrote a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt advertising him about the danger of a new German discovery, nuclear weapons, and recommending him that the U.S. begin similar research, but later denounced the idea of using the newly discovered nuclear fission as a weapon.

Let's play!!

1. find 7 differences in these images:



2. Complete the logos





FUTURE TRANSPORTS



Future Cars

Vehicles serve as transmitters or receivers of information, which they can also forward to other vehicles like a relay runner passing a baton.

Intelligent Vehicles

Fuel efficient, zero emission vehicles will use high tech electronics to assist drivers in a wide variety of ways. Vehicles will communicate with each other, with the road with traffic signals. Cars of the future will be radically different than the automobiles of today, and also will the driving experience.



Autos That Talk and Listen

Your vehicles will communicate with the cars and trucks around you. Your future car will notify you when trucks are merging into your lane or motorcycles are in your blind spot.

Vision Enhancement

In vehicle Vision Enhancement Systems will improve visibility for night driving. That message could be relayed to the driver's seat, which could alert the driver to the danger with a tap on the shoulder.

Connected Cars

Using GPS, cameras and sensors, vehicle-to-vehicle communication could help avoid accidents. For example, a vehicle in an accident could warn approaching traffic to slow down. Blind spots could be eliminated. Communicating cars could also improve traffic flow by taking the best routes or by telling you when you are driving like a tourist.



INTELLIGENT VEHICLES

2030

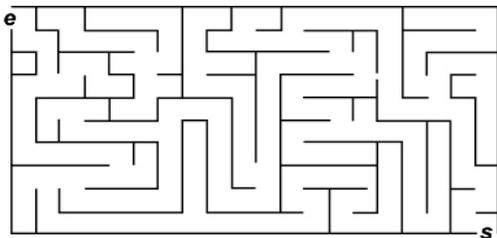
Intelligent electric cars

What is interesting, is that while change is certainly coming, it is coming on multiple axes: The Lyft news is about the secular shift from individually owned-and-operated automobiles to transportation as a service, while the Chevrolet Bolt is about how the cars themselves are made. Google, Uber, Tesla, are working on obviating the need for a driver at all.



2015

Get to the infernal cell and get with the car fast!!



TECHKNOW

California's tough emission standards precipitated the development of the hydrogen car and Toyota is the first company to roll out a consumer version. They have been working on the technology for over 20 years and their model has been tested in different extreme conditions.

Other major manufacturers, like, Honda, Hyundai, and Mercedes, are gearing up for their own models.



2020

ten best marks of cars

RANK	MAKE	OVERALL SCORE*	ROAD-TEST SCORE	PREDICTED RELIABILITY	% RECOMMENDED TESTED MODELS
1	Audi	80	83	○	100%
2	Subaru	78	80	○	100%
3	Lexus	76	74	○	88%
4	Porsche	76	84	○	60%
5	BMW	76	85	○	50%
6	Mazda	74	74	○	100%
7	Bulck	74	76	○	80%
8	Toyota	72	69	○	62%
9	Kia	72	75	○	67%
10	Honda	71	73	○	88%

-----Shawn mendes

can't feel my face

Justin bieber

on top of the world *Match famous singer with his songs.*

Sia

stressed out

David guetta

love yourself

Twenty one pilots

bang my head

The weekend

stiches

Imagine dragons

want to want me

Jason derulo

cheap thrills

prosthesis

In medicine a prosthesis is an artificial device that replaces a missing part of the body part which is lost; a prosthetic amputee rehabilitation is primarily coordinated by a prosthesis and an inter-disciplinary team of health care professional.

There are several types of prosthesis, and nowadays prosthesis are used by many people in the world, the most common are the ocular prosthesis, maxillofacial prosthesis...The prosthesis were invented in 1400.

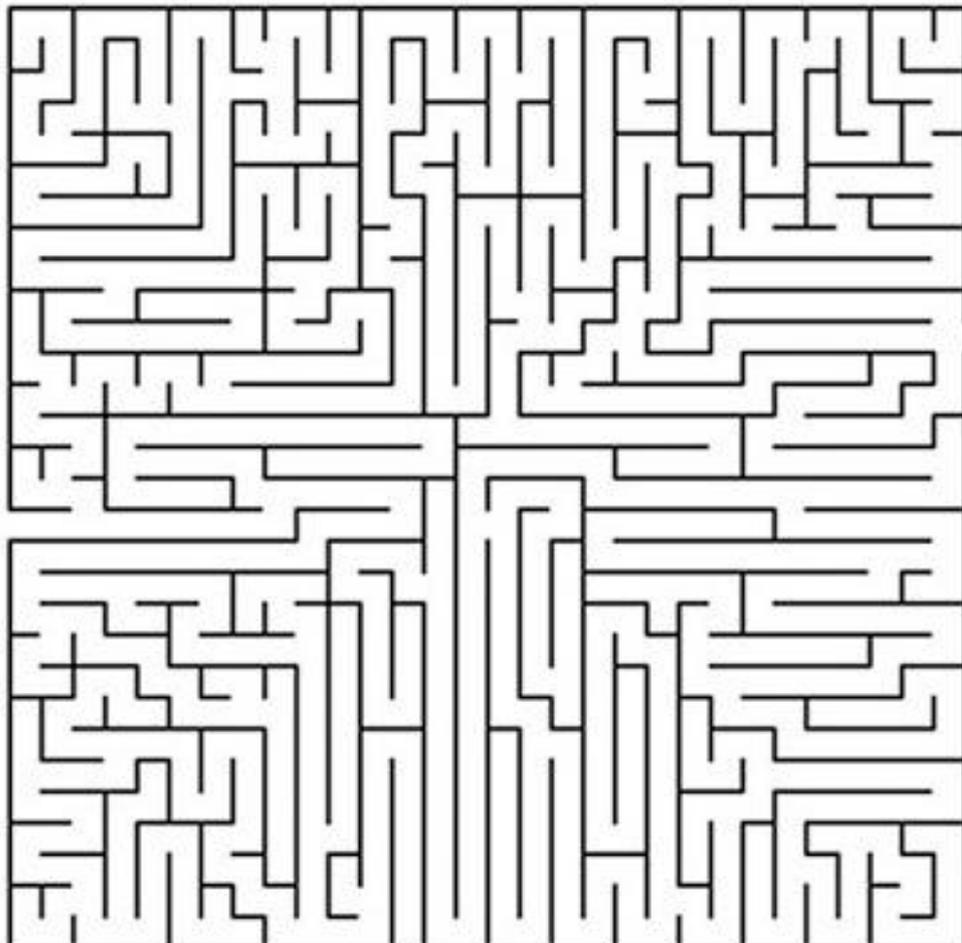
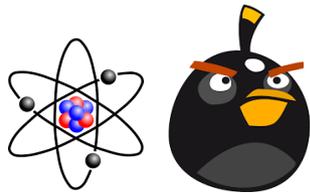


In the past there were not prosthesis, that's what we think , but we are wrong the first was on the 2000 a .c , it was very very simple in comparison with our modern ones. So the ones that thought that the prosthesis were modern ,you were wrong.

In a close future some scientist are working in very advanced prosthesis which are going to be very detailed , and will have very advanced technologies which help the prosthesis to be more real, and the scientist will try to make it more economic that the actual ones.

-THE MAZE OF THE ATOMIC CELL--

--AND THE ANGRY BIRD.--



The angry bird needs help to defeat the atomic cell

Telescope

A telescope is an instrument that aids in the observation of remote objects by collecting electromagnetic radiation. The first known practical telescopes were invented in the Netherlands at the beginning of the 1600s, by using glass lenses.

Within a few decades, the reflecting telescope was invented, which used mirrors. In the 20th century many new types of telescopes were invented. The word telescope now refers to a wide range of instruments detecting different regions of the electromagnetic spectrum, and in some cases other types of detectors.

The word "telescope" was coined in 1611 by the Greek mathematician Giovanni Demisiani for one of Galileo Galilei's instruments presented at a banquet at the Accademia dei Lincei. In the *Starry Messenger*, Galileo had used the term "perspicillum".

History

The earliest recorded working telescopes were refracting telescopes, appeared in the Netherlands in 1608. Their development is credited to three individuals: Hans Lippershey, Zacharias Janssen and Jacob Metius. Galileo heard about the Dutch telescope in June 1609.

The idea that the objective, or light-gathering element, could be a mirror instead of a lens was being investigated soon after the invention of the refracting telescope.

The invention of the achromatic lens in 1733 partially corrected color aberrations present in the simple lens and enabled the construction of shorter, more functional refracting telescopes.

Types

Telescopes may be classified by the wavelengths of light they detect:

- X-ray telescopes,
- Optical telescopes,
- Infrared telescopes,
- Submillimetre telescopes,
- Fresnel Imager,
- X-ray optics, optics for certain X-ray wavelengths

Optical telescopes

An optical telescope gathers and focuses light mainly from the visible part of the electromagnetic spectrum

Radio telescopes

Radio telescopes are directional radio antennas used for radio astronomy.

X-ray telescopes

X-ray telescopes can use X-ray optics, such as a Wolter telescopes composed of ring-shaped 'glancing' mirrors made of heavy metal that are able to reflect the rays just a few degrees.

Gamma-ray telescopes

Higher energy X-ray and Gamma-ray telescopes refrain from focusing completely and use coded aperture masks: the patterns of the shadow the mask creates can be reconstructed to form an image.

High-energy particle telescopes

High-energy astronomy requires specialized telescopes to make observations since most of these particles go through most metals and glasses.

OFFER!



Buy
this car
and you
will
receive



Robot

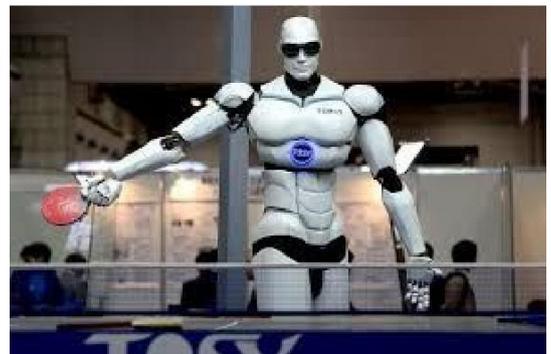
A robot is a mechanical or virtual artificial agent, usually an electro-mechanical machine that is guided by a computer program or electronic circuitry.

The branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and application of robots, as well as computer systems for their control, sensory feedback, and information processing is robotics.

From the time of ancient civilization there have been many accounts of user-configurable automated devices and even automata resembling animals and humans, designed primarily as entertainment.

The word "robot" was first used to denote a fictional humanoid in a 1921 play R.U.R by the Czech writer, Karel Capek.

Robots have replaced humans.



Summary

The word robot can refer to both physical robots and virtual software agents, but the latter are usually referred to as bots.

History

The idea of automata originates in the mythologies of many cultures around the world.

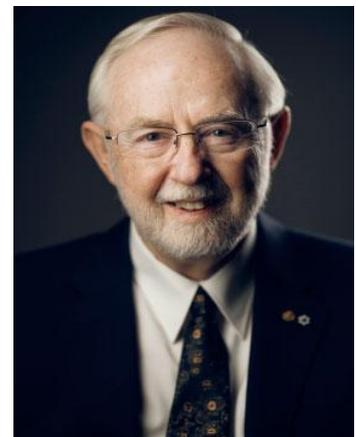
Last Nobel Prize

WHO WON IT?

Takaaki Kajita was born in 1959 in Higashimatsuyama, Japan. He starts going to the University of Tokyo, Japan. Then he became a teacher at the University of Tokyo, Kashiwa, Japan and the Director of Institute of Cosmic Ray Research.



Arthur B. McDonald was born in 1943 in Sydney, Canada. He starts going to the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena in 1969. Then he became a teacher Emeritus at Queens University.



WHY THEY WON IT?

They won it because they demonstrate that neutrinos can change identities.

Around the turn of millennium, Takaaki Kajita presented the discovered that neutrinos from the atmosphere switch between two identities on their way to the way to the Super Kamiokande.

Meanwhile, the research group guide by Arthur B. McDonald in Canada could demonstrate that neutrinos from the Sun wren disparaging on their way to the Earth. Instead they were captured with a different identity when arriving to the Sudbury Neutrino Odervotary.

NOW WHAT ARE THEY DOING WITH THE EXPERIMENT?

Now the experiments continue and intensive activity is underway worldwide in order to capture neutrinos and examine their properties.



The test of personality

1. What is your favourite color?

a) red

b) blue

c) white

2. What is your favourite animal?

a) dog

b) dolphin

c) cat

3. What do you prefer to do with your BFF ?

a) go for a walk

b) stay at home with him/her having a hot chocolate or an ice_cream.

c) talk by message

4. What is your favourite sport?

a) basketball, football

b) swimming

c) I don't like sports

5. What would you do if your BFF broke one of the favourite glasses of your mum?

a) I would tell her that it was my fault.

b) I would say that we broke it not only my BFF, also me.

c) I would say that she did it because it was an accident

4 inventions in medicine:

1. Diabetes self-care machine



Diabetes is a pain, that brings the constant need to draw blood with sugar to body's which don't have the necessary sugar to live.

Therapeutics are working on a biosensor that change the bad blood to a clean blood with sugar..

2. Robotic Check-Ups

The Remote Presence Robot produced by iRobot. The device is a mobile cart with a video screen and medical equipment. They are programmed to help in busy halls of a hospitals.



Results personality test

If most of your answers were "a" your personality is:

You are very generous and you are a good friend and you always care about the others you are a good person.

If most of your answers were "b" your personality is:

You are generous and you have the things very clear, sometimes you like to be with friends and others you want to be alone.

If most of your answers were "c" your personality is:

You should be friendlier and you always want to be alone, you have to be more generous if you want to have more friends.

3. Google Glass In medicine

Dr: Grossmann believes that Google Glass will improve the way to interact with patients and making doctors more effective at doing their job. He sees this new technology as a new opportunity to improve medical conditions or emergencies, also he thinks that Google Glasses are good for surgeries.



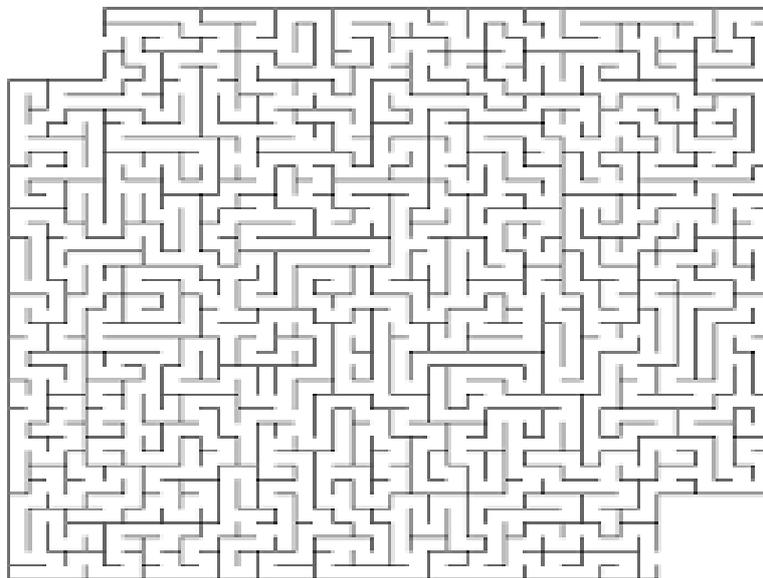
4. 3D printer in medicine

Here are 7 applications of 3D printers in healthcare that could have an important impact In the future:

- Printing Skin
- Blood Vessels & Heart Tissue
- Replacing Cartilage & Bone
- Studying Cancer
- Patching a Broken Heart
- Replacement Organs



CRAZY MAZE



THINK A
LITTLE
BIT



THE POLLUTION

burning coal and wood, and horses in small areas made the cities very polluted. The industrial revolution brought lots of chemicals and wastes into streams that were used for water.

Waste-water from houses collected in the gutter running, it emitted a really disgusting smell, and there were not public bathrooms. Women become desperate when nature called.



Pollution became a major issue in the United States in the twentieth century, pollution caused by bad sanitation, and street pollution caused by the 3 million horses who worked in cities in 1900.

the development of nuclear science caused radioactive contamination which caused lots of deaths for hundreds of years, Lake Kerechay is the most polluted place in the world.

Because nature is without borders it is making the global warming become bigger and bigger.

COMPLETE THE GAPS WITH SCIENTIFIC WORDS...

_____ is the science that deals with the material universe beyond the earth's atmosphere.

_____ is the science that deals with the composition and properties of substances and various elementary forms of matter.

_____ is the composite or generally prevailing weather conditions of a region, as temperature, air pressure, humidity, precipitation, sunshine, cloudiness, and winds, throughout the year, averaged over a series of years.

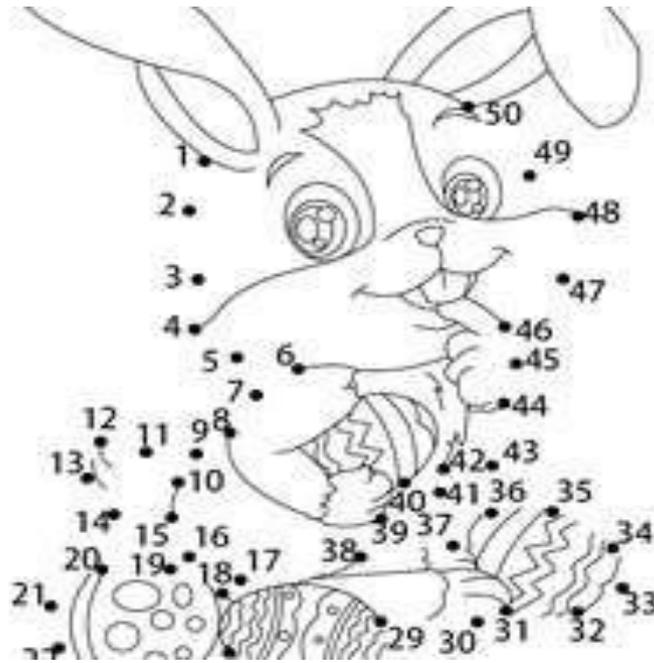
_____ is the science dealing with electric charges and currents.

_____ is the force of attraction by which terrestrial bodies tend to fall toward the center of the earth.

_____ is a building, part of a building, or other place equipped to conduct scientific experiments, tests, investigations, etc., or to manufacture chemicals, medicines, or the like.

_____ is an optical instrument for making distant objects appear larger and therefore nearer.

Match the numbers to make the rabbit



SOLUTIONS

1. Astronomy
2. Chemistry
3. Climate
4. Electricity
5. Gravity
6. Laboratory
7. Telescope

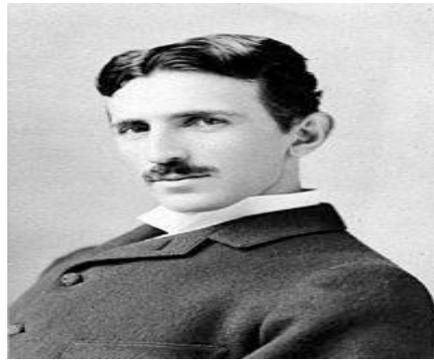
NIKOLA TESLA

BIOGRAPHY

Nikola Tesla was born 10 July, 1856 and died on 7 January. Was a Serbian American inventor, electrical engineer, mechanical engineer, physicist, and futurist best known for his contributions of the alternating current(AC) electricity supply system. In 1891 he invented “Tesla's coil”.

Tesla's interest in electrical invention was spurred by his mother.

Tesla's father pushed his son to join in Priesthood.



•ABOUT HIM

- Tesla have a large photo of he in the Statue of Liberty Museum.
- Many books were written about Tesla: Prodigal Genius: the life of Nikola Tesla.
Man out of time
- A documentary film Nikola Tesla, The Genius who change the world..
- And the Museum of Nikola Tesla In Belgrade called The secret of Nikola Tesla

Horoscopes

AQUARIUS TRAITS

Strengths: Progressive, original, independent, humanitarian

Weaknesses: Runs from emotional expression, temperamental, uncompromising, aloof

Aquarius likes: Fun with friends, helping others, fighting for causes, intellectual conversation, a good listener

Aquarius dislikes: Limitations, broken promises, being lonely, dull or boring situations, people who disagree with them

Aquarius-born are shy and quiet , but on the other hand they can be eccentric and energetic.

ARIES TRAITS

Strengths: Courageous, determined, confident, enthusiastic, optimistic, honest, passionate

Weaknesses: Impatient, moody, short-tempered, impulsive, aggressive

Aries likes: Comfortable clothes, taking on leadership roles, physical challenges, individual sports

Aries dislikes: Inactivity, delays, work that does not use one's talents

As the first sign in the zodiac, the presence of Aries almost always marks the beginning of something energetic and turbulent .They are continuously looking for dynamic

TAURUS TRAITS

Strengths: Reliable, patient, practical, devoted, responsible, stable

Weaknesses: Stubborn, possessive, uncompromising

Taurus likes: Gardening, cooking, music, romance, high quality clothes, working with hands

Taurus dislikes: Sudden changes, complications, insecurity of any kind, synthetic fabrics

Powerful and reliable, Taurus is the first when it comes to harvesting the fruits of his labor. They love everything that is good and beautiful

GEMINI TRAITS

Strengths: Gentle, affectionate, curious, adaptable, ability to learn quickly and exchange ideas

Weaknesses: Nervous, inconsistent, indecisive

Gemini likes: Music, books, magazines, chats with nearly anyone, short trips around the town

Gemini dislikes: Being alone, being confined, repetition and routine

Expressive and quick-witted, Gemini represents two different sides of personality and you will never be sure with whom you will face.

CANCER TRAITS

Strengths: Tenacious, highly imaginative, loyal, emotional, sympathetic, persuasive

Weaknesses: Moody, pessimistic, suspicious, manipulative, insecure

Cancer likes: Art, home-based hobbies, relaxing near or in water, helping loved ones, a good meal with friends

Cancer dislikes: Strangers, any criticism of Mom, revealing of personal life

Deeply intuitive and sentimental, Cancer can be one of the most challenging Zodiac signs to get to know

LEO TRAITS

Strengths: Creative, passionate, generous, warm-hearted, cheerful, humorous

Weaknesses: Arrogant, stubborn, self-centered, lazy, inflexible

Leo likes: Theater, taking holidays, being admired, expensive things, bright colors, fun with friends

Leo dislikes: Being ignored, facing difficult reality, not being treated like a king or queen

People born under the sign of Leo are natural born leaders. They are dramatic, creative self-confident, dominant and extremely difficult to resist.

VIRGO TRAITS

Strengths: Loyal, analytical, kind, hardworking, practical

Weaknesses: Shyness, worry, overly critical of self and others, all work and no play

Virgo likes: Animals, healthy food, books, nature, cleanliness

Virgo dislikes: Rudeness, asking for help, taking center stage

LIBRA TRAITS

Strengths: Cooperative, diplomatic, gracious, fair-minded, social

Weaknesses: Indecisive, avoids confrontations, will carry a grudge, self-pity

Libra likes: Harmony, gentleness, sharing with others, the outdoors

Libra dislikes: Violence, injustice, loudmouths, conformity

People born under the sign of Libra are peaceful and fair, and they hate being alone.

SCORPIO TRAITS

Strengths: Resourceful, brave, passionate, stubborn, a true friend

Weaknesses: Distrusting, jealous, secretive, violent

Scorpio likes: Truth, facts, being right, longtime friends, teasing, a grand passion

Scorpio dislikes: Dishonesty, revealing secrets, passive people

Scorpio-born are passionate and assertive people. They are determined and decisive, and will research until they find out the truth. Scorpio is a great leader, always aware of the situation and also features prominently in resourcefulness.

SAGITTARIUS TRAITS

Strengths: Generous, idealistic, great sense of humor

Weaknesses: Promises more than can deliver, very impatient, will say anything no matter how undiplomatic

Sagittarius likes: Freedom, travel, philosophy, being outdoors

Sagittarius dislikes: Clingy people, being constrained, off-the-wall theories, details

Curious and energetic, Sagittarius is one of the biggest travelers among all zodiac signs.

CAPRICORN TRAITS

Strengths: Responsible, disciplined, self-control, good managers

Weaknesses: Know-it-all, unforgiving, condescending, expecting the worst

Capricorn likes: Family, tradition, music, understated status, quality craftsmanship

Capricorn dislikes: Almost everything at some point

When it comes to professionalism and traditional values, Capricorn is the first. Capricorn is practical and is considered to be the most serious sign of the zodiac, who possess an independence that enables significant progress both on the personal level and in business.

PISCES TRAITS

Strengths: Compassionate, artistic, intuitive, gentle, wise, musical

Weaknesses: Fearful, overly trusting, sad, desire to escape reality, can be a victim or a martyr

Pisces likes: Being alone, sleeping, music, romance, visual media, swimming, spiritual themes

Pisces dislikes: Know-it-all, being criticized, the past coming back to haunt, cruelty of any kind

Pisces are very friendly, so they often find themselves in a company of very different people. Pisces are selfless, they are always willing to help others, without hoping to get anything back.