

THE PARTNER SCHOOL SCIENCE PROGRAM NEWSLETTER
Year 6 Issue 1

December 15, 2011

Global Friendship Through Space Education is a California-based 501(c)3 non-profit organization founded in 2002. It is dedicated to promoting friendship among young people from different countries and cultures through the study of space-related science and technology.

The goal of global friendship is accomplished through a variety of programs.

Partner School Science Program

Year-long program called the <u>Partner School Science</u> <u>Program</u> connects students

GLOBAL FRIENDSHIP THROUGH SPACE EDUCATION FOUNDATION

from schools in different countries through:

- E-mailing between students about spacerelated projects and sharing information about their daily lives.
- Collaborative research on NASA's digital-learning website.
- Videoconferencing between partner schools and NASA.
- Meeting at Space Camp Turkey at a special summer session called "E-Pal Week".

twelve campers from different countries and make lasting friendships. All programs are conducted in English.

6- Day TurkishLanguage Space Camp
Program (summer
sessions): This program
is offered to students
throughout Turkey whose
families do not have the
financial means to attend
Space Camp. The
program is offered in
Turkish because most
Turkish students from

Scholarship Programs

Global Friendship's scholarship program has two components:

6-Day
International
Space Camp
Program

(summer sessions): Since 2002, young people between the ages of 12-15 from over thirty different countries have participated in these six-day programs. The experience not only stimulates the campers' interest in science and math, but also offers them the opportunity to work side-by-side in teams of



disadvantaged
backgrounds do not speak
English well enough to
participate in the
international program.
These campers have the
opportunity to meet young
people from all different
regions of Turkey and to
participate in a unique
educational program.

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FIRST MEET AND GREET VIDEOCONFERENCE 2011-2012 SCHOOL YEAR

The videoconference took place between Turk College (Izmir, Turkey) and Rawson-Sounders Middle School in Austin, Texas, US on November 18, 2011.

Students were able to meet with their partners and share hobbies with each other. Some of them were a fan of playing tennis, basketball, computer game, reading books.

Turkish students shared their mission patch design with students in their partner school. US students shared their mission patch after the videoconference.

The items on the patch represented cooperation and friendship between their two countries: Turkey and the United States





Students exchanged questions and were surprised to find that

their similarities were more than their differences.





NASA WEBCAST

Two PSSP schools -Browne Academy in
Alexandria, Virginia and
SEV Primary School in
Izmir, Turkey -participated with NASA
in a webcast on Dec.1,
2011. The media
presentation, made by
Mr. Troy Cline of
NASA's Goddard
Space Center, focused
on earth's magnetic
field and its relation to
the sun.

Browne Academy's PSSP teacher, Mr. Paul Cummins organized the internet event, which included questions from students at Browne Academy and previously emailed submissions from students at SEV Primary School.

You can find this recorded presentation on the following link:

http://
challenger.kzoplatfor
m/swf/player/5

To provide feedback about the webcast, please fill out the evaluation form on the following link:

http:// www.challenger.org/ internal/ webcasteval.cfm

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stronomy Picture



The Cone Nebula

Nebula is a Latin word. It means a cloud between stars formed by dust, hydrogen, helium and other gasses. This particular nebula is located in the Monoceros constellation. It was discovered on December 26, 1785 by William Herschel, a German-born British astronomer (1738 – 1822).

The Cone Nebula is so named because of its apparent shape. The cone is actually a dark absorption nebula consisting of cold molecular hydrogen and dust. The Cone Nebula is located about 2,700 light-years* away from Earth.

The Cone Nebula is a well-known feature of the Milky Way Galaxy's

Orion Arm surrounding the star cluster. The bright star at the centre of this picture, photographed by the Hubble Space Telescope, is 15 Monocerotis or 'S Monocerotis. It is a quadruple star system consisting of four brilliant bluewhite stars and it is partly responsible for causing the nebula to glow.

* Light Year: A light-year, also light year or light-year (symbol: ly) is a unit of length, equal to just under 10 trillion kilometers (10×1015 meters, about 6 trillion miles). As defined by the International Astronomical Union (IAU), a light-year is the distance that light travels in a vacuum in one year.

The light-year is often used to measure distances to stars and other distances on a galactic scale, especially in non-specialist and popular science publications.

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DID YOU KNOW?

The ozone layer is a layer in Earth's atmosphere which contains relatively high concentrations of ozone(0_3). This layer absorbs 97-99% of the Sun's high frequency ultraviolet light, which is potentially damaging to the life forms on Earth.