

Astronauts - Astronautas



eTwinning Project

New vision of the world /
Nueva visión del mundo



PARTNERS - SOCIOS

eTWINNING PROJECT: NEW VISION OF THE WORLD / NUEVA VISIÓN DEL MUNDO



New vision of the world
Nueva visión del mundo



- **Najoua Slatnia**, Lycée de Grombalia, Tunisia
- **Rogelio Martínez del Oro**, IES Melchor de Macanaz, Spain
- **Natalia Tzitzis**, 10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece
- **Pilar Carilla**, ATHENEE ROYAL de BEAUMONT, Belgium
- **Lukasz Kamiński**, Zespół Szkół Gastronomiczno - Hotelarskich w Gdańsku, Poland
- **Armelle Mandaroux**, Collège Christine de Pisan, France
- **Greta Sopo Santini**, Liceo Statale "Niccolò Machiavelli", Italy
- **Dominique Leemans**, Institut de la Sainte Famille d'Helmet, Belgium
- **Gordana Milačić**, Osnovna škola "Sveti Sava", Serbia
- **Verena Michael**, Geschwister-Scholl-Gesamtschule, Germany
- **Athina Garbola**, 2nd Arsakeio High School Ekalis, Greece
- **Kleopatra Lyberopoulou**, 10th Helioupolis Primary School, Greece
- **Valerie Vernier**, Collège Christine de Pisan, France
- **Manuel Yáñez Martínez**, IES Melchor de Macanaz, Spain
- **Marta Sanz Manzanedo**, IIS "Vespucci-Colombo" - ITC "Amerigo Vespucci", Italy
- **Hejer Machat**, Lycée de Grombalia, Tunisia
- **Nathalie Casseau**, Lycée Polyvalent Louis Armand, France
- **Bojana Manic**, Osnovna skola "Sveti Sava", Serbia
- **Nathalie Scerri**, St. Theresa Girls' School, Malta
- **Natalia Gonzalez**, Stabbursmoen skole, Norway

2017 - 2018



Participating Schools / Escuelas participantes

- **10th Heliopolis Primary School:** (EleniPGR,ArtemisGR27, Martrha GR30 - GEORGE1GR24 GEORGE 2 GR19, Christina GR29,ElizaGR23,Dimitris gr28,Eleni F.gr1
- **Secondary school of Grombalia, Tunisia:** Wala Abid - Moaatez Bane - Firas Khouini - Wajih Horcheni - Hamdi Heni
- **I.E.S Melchor de Macanaz, Spain.**
- **ZSGH Gdańsk, Poland:** Ania Ostrowska, Ewelina Łakota, Izabela Matwiej, Joanna Walukiewi
- **Arsakeio Tositseio JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL** in Ekali , GREECE Athina Garbola , Aggeliki
- **Collège C. de Pisan - France:** Alexis , Vincent , Hugo, Alicia, Solène

Teachers / Profesores:

- Najoua Slatnia, Tunisia
- Rogelio Martínez del Oro, Spain
- Łukasz Kamiński, Poland
- Natalia Tzitzis, Greece
- Athina Garbola , Greece
- Armelle Mandaroux, France

Topics / Temas



- **Planets / Planetas**
- **Satellites / Satélites**
- **Spaceships / Naves espaciales**
- **Rockets / Cohetes**
- **First life on the Moon / Primera vida en la luna**
- **Other Universes / Otros Universos**
- **Brief History Of Time Stephen Hawking / Breve Historia del tiempo Stephen Hawking**



In English / En inglés

The planet

The planet is one of the components of space.

In reality the space is too big and we still don't have the technology and the means to discover it all.

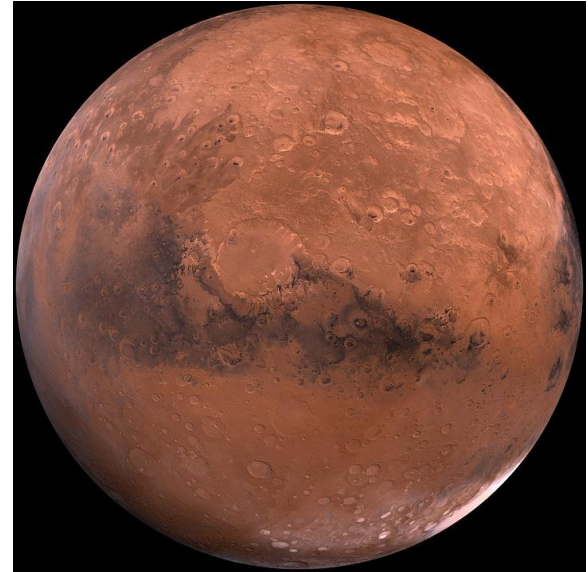
But, the will of man has no limits

Firas Khouini, Tunisia

Planets

After the Earth, Mars is the most habitable planet in our solar system due to several reasons:

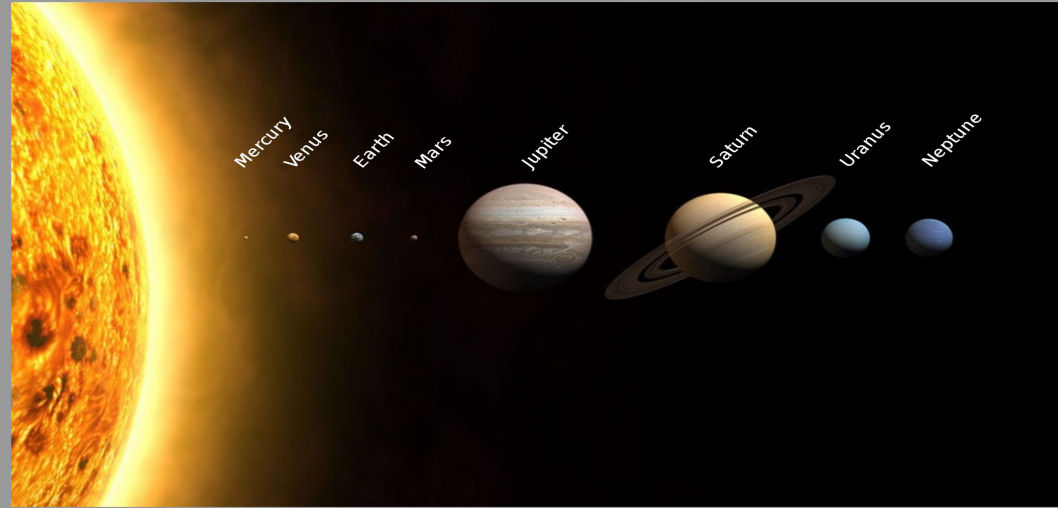
- Its soil contains water to extract.
- It isn't too cold or too hot.
- There is enough sunlight to use solar panels.
- The day/night rhythm is very similar to ours here on Earth: a Mars day is 24 hours, 39 minutes and 35 seconds.



Planets

Venus is the second planet from the sun, orbiting every 224,7 Earth day has the longest rotation period (243 days)

A planet is a celestial body orbiting around the Sun or another star .
Having a sufficient mass for its gravity to maintain its hydrostatic equilibrium



QUENTIN
NOLAN

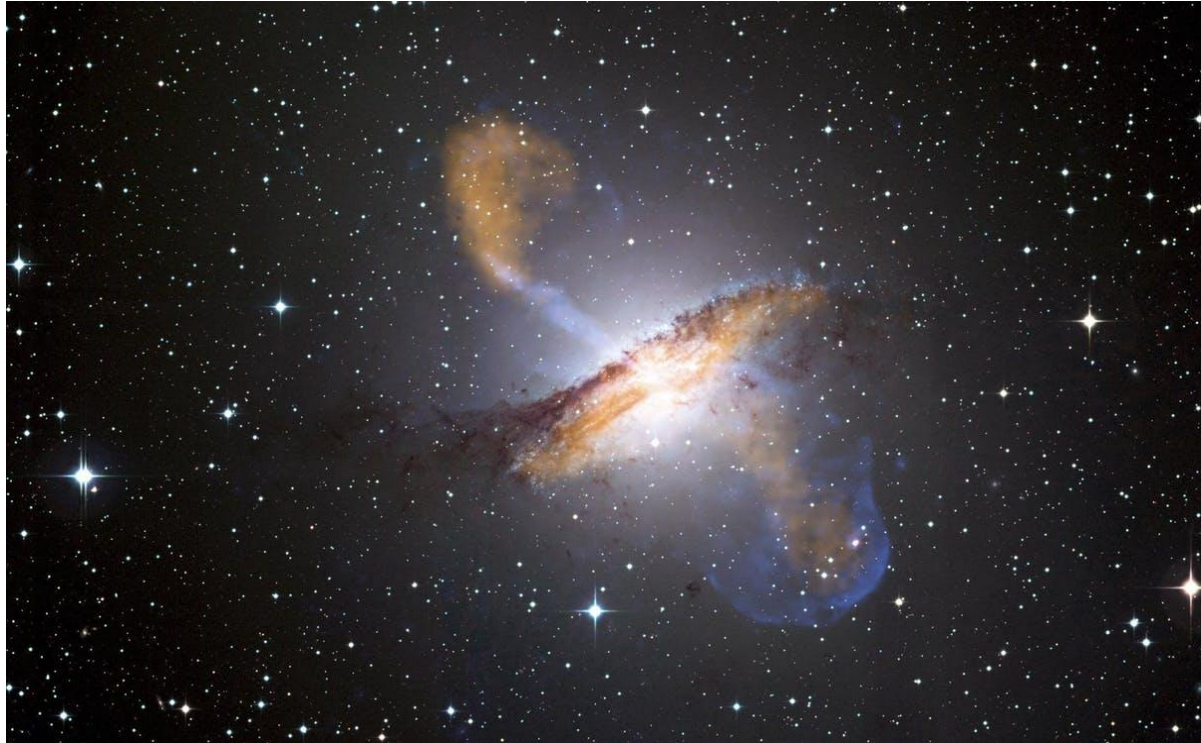
Planets

Neutron star

The neutron star is a star that destroys everything in its path.

for that we must build a spaceship and put there some people in it and get them to space so they can find another planet to build a new population of humans.

George1



Jupiter

Jupiter is a giant gaseous planet

It's the biggest planet of our solar system

It has 69 natural satellites like Io , europe , callisto , Ganymède



Our Solar System (Part A)

The eight bodies that orbit around the Sun are named Planets.

The Sun is a self-lit celestial body. By this we mean it has light of its own and it's called a Star



Our Solar System (Part B)

Uranus

At the 14 masses it is the lightest of the outer planets. Uniquely among the planets it orbits around the Sun.

Rockets

A rocket (from Italian rocchetto "bobbin") is a **missile, spacecraft, aircraft** or other **vehicle** that obtains **thrust** from a **rocket engine**. Rocket engine exhaust is formed entirely from **propellant** carried within the rocket before use. Rocket engines work by **action and reaction** and push rockets forward simply by expelling their exhaust in the opposite direction at high speed, and can therefore work in the vacuum of space.

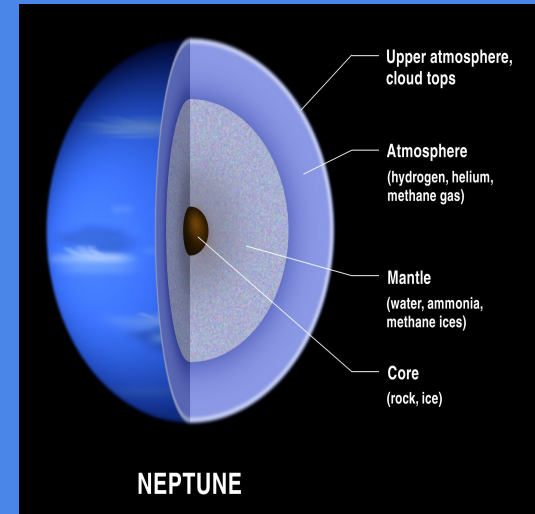


Neptune

Neptune is the eighth and the last planet of the Solar system compared to the distance to the Sun.

Neptune is 17 times larger than Earth as and 19 times less massive than Jupiter.

The coat of Neptune mainly consists of hydric ice and rocks.



what allows satellites to stay in space

A satellite turns around a celestial body with a speed such as the centrifugal force compensates for its weight. He is thus pseudo-isolated, why his speed remains constant. Contrary to a wide-spread idea, the satellite is not in weightlessness. He even permanently is falling, but, thanks to his speed, he falls "close by" of the Earth. Without the friction of the air, we could put into orbit at any height, by thinking all the same of avoiding the obstacles. But the atmosphere prevents from placing a satellite unless 200km of height. And still there is a little of air in this corner, so well the satellite placed also low will hold only a few days: slowed down by the air, he will fall again inevitably into the atmosphere and will waste away there.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ORBIT:

The orbit of a satellite will be circular only if its injection is made, on one hand in a parallel to the earth, and on the other hand at the good height for a given speed. If these conditions are not respected, the orbit is elliptic.

If the speed is lower than the parabolic speed but superior to the circular speed, the satellite will describe an elliptic orbit between the satellite dish and the circle. If the point of injection is parallel to the ground horizon, he will determine his périgée, the closest to the earth.

If the speed is lower than the circular speed at the given height, the satellite travels an elliptic orbit the point of injection of which is the peak, the highest. The satellite according to the height and the speed can meet the earth on its path.

SPACESHIPS

The first manned spaceship was the Soviet Vostok. On [April 12, 1961](#), Yuri Gagarin made his first manned orbital flight. On [May 5, 1961](#), Alan Shepard - the first American in space, made a suborbital flight on a Mercury ship. On [February 20, 1962](#), John Glenn - the first American reached Earth orbit.

Ania Ostrowska, Poland.

Spaceships

**Spaceships have been human dream for a long time.
There are a lot of films or series containing spaceships .**

First life on the moon

Study of the Moon has documented that it is an ancient world— a planetary object whose intense geologic evolution in the early years of the Solar System led to rapidly declining activity and its current quiescence. These are the very properties that allow us to use its largely unchanging surface to recover the record of events that occurred in the distant past.

Laika

Laika was a Soviet space dog who became one of the first animals in space, and the first animal to orbit the Earth. Laika, a stray dog from the streets of Moscow, was selected to be the occupant of the Soviet spacecraft Sputnik 2 that was launched into outer space on 3 November 1957.



Project Albert

The first primate astronaut was Albert, a rhesus monkey, who on June 11, 1948, rode to over 63 km (39 mi) on a V-2 rocket. Albert died of suffocation during the flight. Albert was followed by Albert II who survived the V-2 flight but died on impact on June 14, 1949, after a parachute failure. Albert II became the first monkey and first primate in space as his flight reached 134 km (83 mi) - past the Kármán line of 100 km taken to designate the beginning of space. Albert III died at 35,000 feet (10.7 km) in an explosion of his V2 on September 16, 1949. Albert IV, on the last monkey V-2 flight, died on impact on December 8 that year after another parachute failure. His flight reached 130.6 km. Alberts I, II, and IV were rhesus monkeys while Albert III was a cynomolgus monkey.

Joanna Walukiewicz



If Time Travel is possible

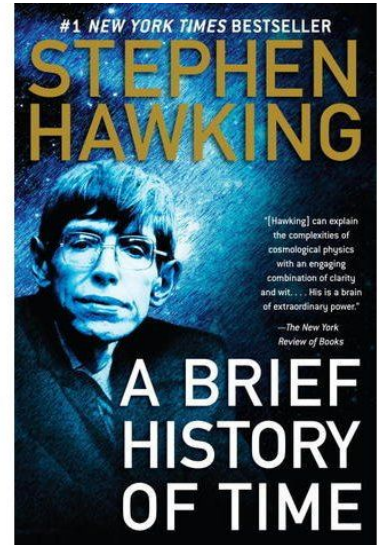
“If time travel is possible, where are the tourists from the future?”

“...only in the few universes that are like ours would intelligent beings develop and ask the question: “Why is the universe the way we see it?” The answer is then simple: If it had been any different, we would not be here!”

“Only time(whatever that may be) will tell.”

“We now know that our galaxy is only one of some hundred thousand million that can be seen using modern telescopes, each galaxy itself containing some hundred thousand million stars.

– Stephen Hawking, *A Brief History of Time*



Aggeliki from GREECE

Samantha Cristoforetti

Samantha Cristoforetti (Italian pronunciation: [sa'manta kristofo'retti]; born **26 April 1977** in **Milan**) is an Italian European Space Agency astronaut, Italian Air Force pilot and engineer. She holds the record for the longest uninterrupted spaceflight of a European astronaut (199 days, 16 hours), and until June 2017 held the record for the longest single space flight by a woman until this was broken by Peggy Whitson. She is also the first Italian woman in space. Samantha Cristoforetti is also known as the first person who brewed an espresso coffee in space.

AGGELIKI FROM GREECE





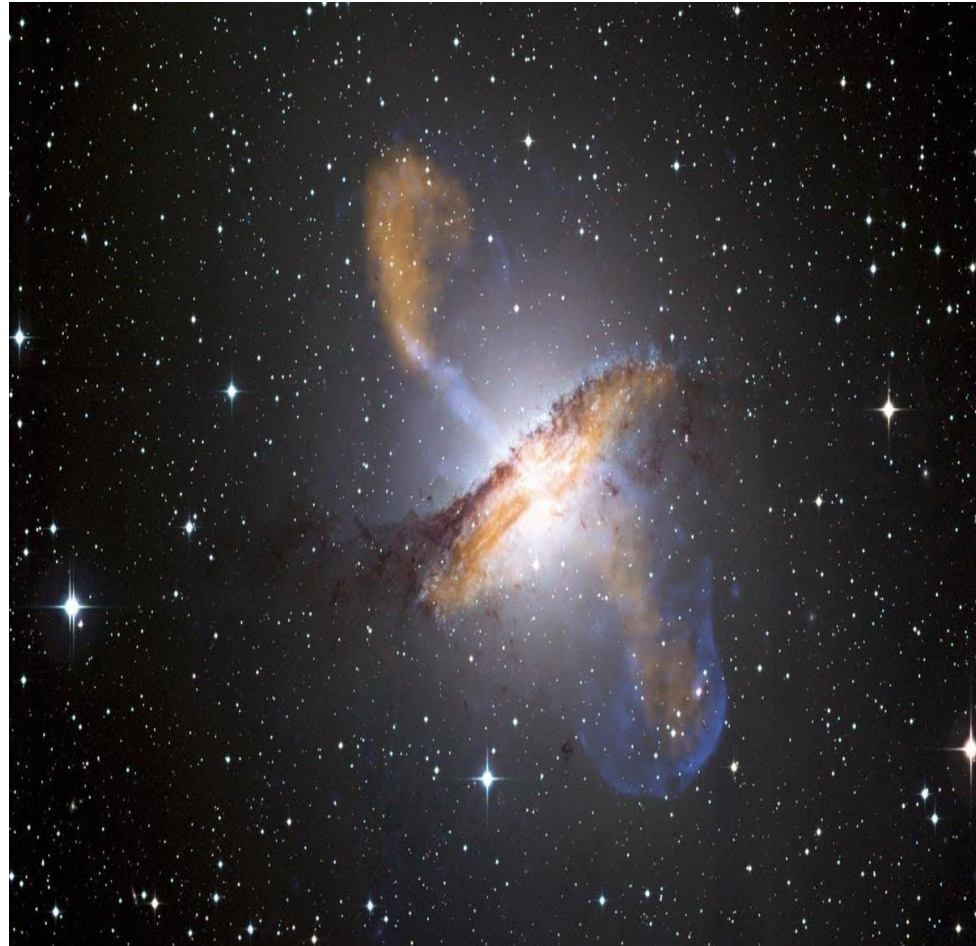
In Spanish / En español

Planeta de neutron

La estrella de neutrones es una estrella que destruye todo a su paso.

Por eso debemos construir una nave espacial y poner allí a algunas personas y llevarlas al espacio para que puedan encontrar otro planeta para construir una nueva población de humanos.

George1



Planetas



Los planetas se dividen en dos partes :

-Planetas interiores : Mercurio, venus,
tierra, marte

-Planetas exteriores : Júpites, Saturno,
urano, Neptuno

También se clasifica según la naturaleza de los
planetas en dos partes :

-mercurio, venus, tierra, marte

Planetas invasores :

-son Júpiter, Saturno, Urano, neptuno

Cohetes

Un cohete, en el campo de la astronáutica, es un vehículo capaz de escapar de la atracción gravitacional y de moverse en el espacio cercano, gracias a un motor de alta potencia. La campaña de lanzamiento de cohetes incluye los siguientes

pasos:

el ensamblaje del cohete;

la preparación e instalación de la carga útil;

la transferencia del cohete y su carga a la plataforma de lanzamiento;

el llenado de los tanques de cohetes (si incluye motores de propulsión líquida);

el lanzamiento.

