T.C.
ÖDEMİŞ KAYMAKAMLIĞI
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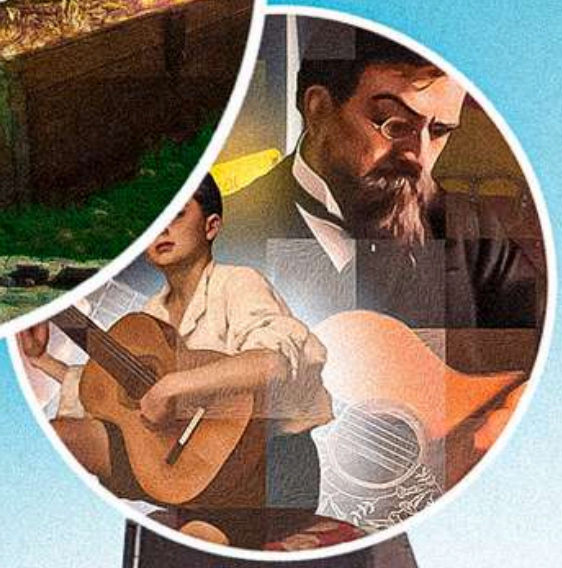
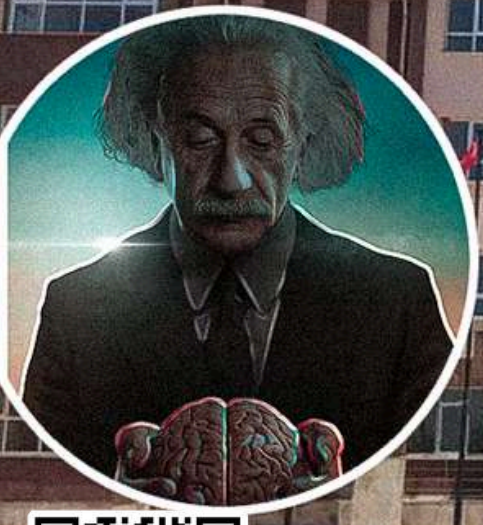
ÖDEMİŞ AYHAN KÖKMEN FEN LİSESİ
2011

STUDENTS' VOICE

AYHAN KÖKMEN SCIENCE HIGH SCHOOL





For More Information

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Çiğdem İPSARA KÜÇÜK

Turkish Youth!

Your first duty is forever to preserve and to defend the Turkish Independence and the Turkish Republic.

This is the very foundation of your existence and your future. This foundation is your most precious treasure. In the future, too, there may be malevolent people at home and abroad who will wish to deprive you of this treasure. If some day you are compelled to defend your independence and your republic, you must not tarry to weigh the possibilities and circumstances of the situation before taking up your duty. These possibilities and circumstances may turn out to be extremely unfavourable. The enemies conspiring against your independence and your republic, may have behind them a victory unprecedented in the annals of the world. It may be that, by violence and ruse, all the fortresses of your beloved fatherland may be captured, all its shipyards occupied, all its armies dispersed and every part of the country invaded. And sadder and graver than all these circumstances, those who hold power within the country may be in error, misguided and may even be traitors. Furthermore, they may indentify their personal interests with the political designs of the invaders. The country may be impoverished, ruined and exhausted.

Youth of Turkiye's future,

Even in such circumstances it is your duty to save the Turkish Independence and Republic.

You will find the strength you need in your noble blood.

Gazi Mustafa Kemal Atatürk

ÖDEMİŞ AYHAN KÖKMEN FEN LİSESİ
ÖAKFL
2011

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OUR VISION & MISSION

Martyr Teacher
Ayhan KÖKMEN

School Principal
Yasemin DÜZENLİ

VISION

Our vision is to educate students who are open to and capable of utilizing scientific and technological principles and innovations; who can respond to the needs of the environment and the country; who work systematically and continuously strive to improve and renew themselves; who can think independently and know themselves, developing and progressing towards self-actualization. We aim to nurture individuals who are proficient in at least one foreign language and follow international scientific publications; who produce new knowledge and develop new projects, competing on a global scale; and who prepare for higher education in line with their interests and abilities. Our students are guided by science and reason, know how to access and share information, and prioritize the interests of their country over their own. They base their personal relationships on respect, love, and honesty, are capable of transforming scientific knowledge into behavior and applying it to daily life, and are contemporary individuals who embrace Atatürk's principles and adopt democratic and secular values.

MISSION

Our mission is to prepare students with high intellectual abilities and talents in the field of science for higher education in mathematics and science, and to serve as a foundation for the training of qualified scientists needed in these fields. We aim to encourage students to engage in research, to create environments and conditions for those interested in scientific and technological advancements and new discoveries, and to cultivate individuals who can use new technologies, generate new knowledge, and develop projects. We strive to ensure that our students receive a strong education in foreign languages to support their ability to conduct scientific research and follow scientific and technological developments. In line with the general objectives defined by the Basic Law of National Education, we aim to raise contemporary young individuals at the secondary education level who are beneficial to themselves, their families, their country, and humanity; who love their country and nation; who are committed to the fundamental principles of the Republic of Turkey and the principles of Atatürk; and who embrace

Human Anatomy

1. Levels of Organization

The human body is structured in a hierarchical manner:

- Cells – The basic unit of life.
- Tissues – Groups of similar cells performing a function (e.g., muscle tissue, nerve tissue).
- Organs – Structures made up of different tissues (e.g., heart, lungs, brain).
- Organ Systems – Groups of organs working together (e.g., circulatory system, digestive system).
- Organism – The complete human body.

2. Major Organ Systems

The human body has 11 major organ systems, each with specific functions:

1. Skeletal System

- Includes bones, cartilage, and joints.
- Provides structure, support, and protection.
- Helps in movement and produces blood cells.

2. Muscular System

- Comprises skeletal, smooth, and cardiac muscles.
- Allows movement, maintains posture, and produces heat.

3. Circulatory (Cardiovascular) System

- Includes the heart, blood, and blood vessels.
- Transports oxygen, nutrients, and hormones throughout the body.

4. Respiratory System

- Includes lungs, trachea, and diaphragm.
- Facilitates gas exchange (oxygen in, carbon dioxide out).

5. Digestive System

- Includes the stomach, intestines, liver, and pancreas.
- Breaks down food, absorbs nutrients, and removes waste.

6. Nervous System

- Includes the brain, spinal cord, and nerves.
- Controls body functions, processes information, and responds to stimuli.

7. Endocrine System

- Includes glands like the thyroid, adrenal, and pituitary glands.
- Produces hormones that regulate body processes.

8. Urinary (Excretory) System

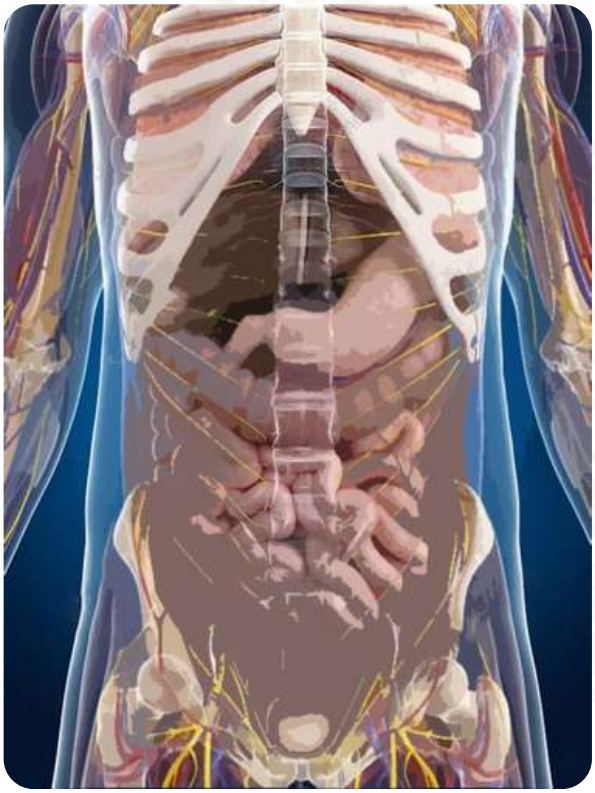
- Includes kidneys, bladder, and urethra.
- Filters waste from the blood and maintains fluid balance.

9. Reproductive System

- Includes male (testes, prostate) and female (ovaries, uterus) organs.
- Responsible for reproduction and hormone production.

10. Lymphatic (Immune) System

- Includes lymph nodes, spleen, and white blood cells.
- Defends against infections and diseases.



Hammamizade Dede Efendi (1778-1846)

Hammamizade Ismail Dede Efendi, Turkish composer and musician, was born in January 9,1778, which falls on the first day of Eid al-Adha.

He took the name "Hammamizade" because his father ran a bathhouse and the name "Dede" because of his education in Mevlevihane of Yenikapı, which was a follower of Islamic mysticism. The first song he composed was admired by Selim III and thus he was accepted into the palace. He participated in musical events in the palace as a singer, besides, he gave musical lectures in Enderun (the highest educational instiution) in the Ottoman Empire and Mevlevihane of Yenikapı.

Family Life

He married a lady from the palace and they had a son. Unfortunately, his wife and son died one year after the marriage. The influences of that can be found in his works.

He educated some of the greatest composers of the XIX. century.

With the accession of Sultan Abdulmecid to the throne, the interest in the traditional music significantly decreased, while the interest in western was all the rage. The sultan was ignorant about tradition/music, he didn't value the traditional music as much. Eventually, Dede Efendi and a few of his colleagues decided to ask the sultan for permission to go on a pilgrimage. He died of cholera on the first day of Eid al-Adha, shortly after becoming a pilgrim.

He composed over 500 preces, unfortunately nearly 300 of his work have survived to the present day due to the lack of widespread use of notes and the tradition that was based on memorizing.

He was one of the greatest composers and musicians of classical Turkish music, the brightest of his era.

Francisco Tárrega (1852-1909)

Francisco Tárrega was a Spanish guitarist known as the godfather of classical guitar. He was one of the most important figures to revive the guitar as a solo instrument. Besides, he was among the first to use a Torres guitar which is considered as a standard today.

He was born on November 21, 1852, in Villarreal, Spain. He took both guitar and piano lessons in his childhood. When he was 10, Julian Arcas, who was a well-known guitarist, heard him playing by coincidence and asked Tárrega's father to allow Francisco to come to Barcelona for study with him. His father accepted but stipulated that Francisco would also study piano. Because he knew that the guitar as a solo instrument had been in decline (few centuries ago it was an appreciated vehicle) and considered as a background instrument, while the piano had all the focus of Europe.

In his early youth, he mastered both instruments. In 1874, he enrolled at the Madrid Conservatory. There, one of his teachers convinced him to focus on guitar as a career path after witnessing a concert of Tárrega. Several years later, he started to travel throughout Spain to perform. Those are also the times he began composing. He met his future wife, Maria Rizo, in one of his concerts. After a concert in Valencia, he met a wealthy widow, Concepción Gómez de Jacoby, who would become an important sponsor to him. Under her support, he composed many of his famous pieces such as Recuerdos de la Alhambra, Danza Mora, Gran Vals.

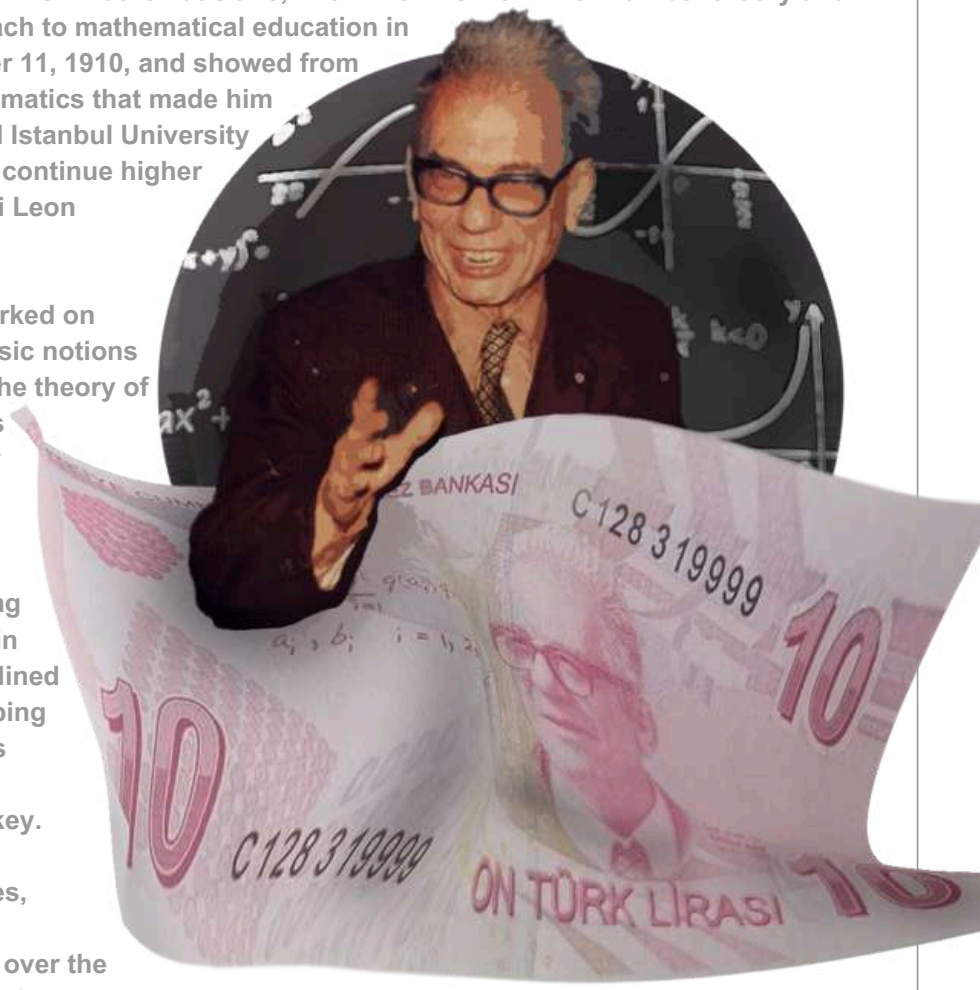
In 1906, he had a stroke, yet managed to recover enough to return to the stage. Though, he never completely recovered. Two weeks before his death, he wrote his last work "Oremus" (“let us pray”). He died on December 15, 1909.

How Did Tárrega Meet Her Wife?

At the time Tárrega was giving concerts all over Spain, during the winter of 1880, Tárrega replaced his friend Luis de Soria, another guitarist, for a concert. After the concert, one of the city's elders asked him to listen to his daughter, who was taking guitar lessons. They engaged and married a few years later.

Cahit Arf (1910-1997)

Cahit Arf was one of the most important Turkish mathematicians, known for his work with number theory and algebra, as well as for his reformist approach to mathematical education in Turkey. He was born in Istanbul on October 11, 1910, and showed from early childhood a predisposition for mathematics that made him study in an advanced manner. He attended Istanbul University and later went to the University of Paris to continue higher studies with the great mathematician Henri Leon Lebesgue.



An important feature of Arf was that he worked on "Arf rings" that became later one of the basic notions of algebra. Later, he contributed much to the theory of algebraic forms and issued different works creating concepts of mathematics both for Turkey and the world.

Besides his research, Cahit Arf had been committed to mathematics education. Being one of the founders of the modern reform in the Turkish system of education, he underlined the importance of mathematics for developing the skills of critical reasoning. Such efforts helped to encourage future generations of mathematicians and other scholars in Turkey.

In his lifetime, Arf was awarded many prizes, including the most distinguished one: "State Prize for Science". He had presided over the Turkish Mathematical Society, and he was also a member of many foreign scientific mathematical societies.

Besides his gigantic contribution to mathematics, Cahit Arf is remembered also as a fervent pedagogue and one of the founders of the understanding of the importance of mathematics in Turkey. He died on 26 December 1997, leaving behind a glittering legacy that will continue inspiring the minds of mathematicians everywhere.

$$Arf(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} q(a_i)\, q(b_i) \in Z_2$$

$$a_i , b_i \quad i = 1, 2, 3, \ldots\ldots, n.$$

Pythagoras (570 BC-495 BC)

Pythagoras was born around 570 BC on the island of Samos; his father, Mnesarchus, was quite a reputable merchant and thus enabling Pythagoras to travel around. This is how he happened to encounter the famous philosopher Thales of Miletus, studied under him, and plunged deeper into the study of mathematics and philosophy. He visited Egypt to further his studies in mathematics and geometry, just like many of Greek thinkers at the time.

Returning home to Samos, Pythagoras was utterly astonished to realize that his hometown was taken by a tyrant. Thus, upon seeing this, he chose to move out from Samos to Croton, a southern Italian city.

The Pythagorean School

At Croton, Pythagoras founded a school with many earmarks of a monastery. The property of all its members was held in common-a true communal existence. Pythagoreanism leaned not only toward the study of mathematics and philosophy but also toward the promotion of physical health. Gymnastics, walks, and athletics were all parts of the Pythagorean life, as were the founding ideas of the unity between body and mind.

Death

Pythagoras died under fairly mysterious circumstances. A house where the Pythagoreans were holding a meeting was attacked by Pythagoras's political opponents, and the meeting house was destroyed. Some sources indicate he died in the house, while others suggest he managed to escape but later died of natural causes in Metapontum.

Interesting Facts

There are those who have credited Pythagoras with the invention of musical scales. This, he discovered after the rhythmic sound from blacksmiths who were hammering seemed to have caught his curiosity to find out the relationship between music and mathematics.

The History of Money

Money. We all know it and we all love it. From the oldest civilizations to present day, rather it's on our culture or behaviors and much more money was a always a powerful factor. Because of this history of Money is a very important subject to know and understand.

Coins were first used in 7th century Bc in the Kingdom of Lydia. King Alyattes made coins from gold and silver. His son Kroisos used pure gold coins and this make trade easier. Even after Lydia was taken by the Persians, the use of coins contiuned.

Money in the Roman Empire

The Roman Empire used coins which were made in a temple called Juno Moneta. It is said that the word "Money" comes from this temple. In the meanwhile, some parts of the world, like Mesoamerica, people used cocoa beans as money.

The Rise of Paper Money

The first signs of paper money go back to China in the 9th century. It was easier to carry than gold coins. This making it a great choice for currency. In Europe, usage of paper money was in the 17th century. Sweden was the first European country to use paper money in 1661.

From the Gold Standard to Fiat Money

In the 20th century, most countries stopped using the gold standard. Instead, they started using fiat money, which receiving value from the government's promise. In 1971, the United States stopped using the gold standard, and many other countries followed.

The Digital Age and Cryptocurrencies

In the 21st century, digital money and cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin started to change the way people use and think about money. However, as of 2024, these types of money are well known but they are not used regularly.

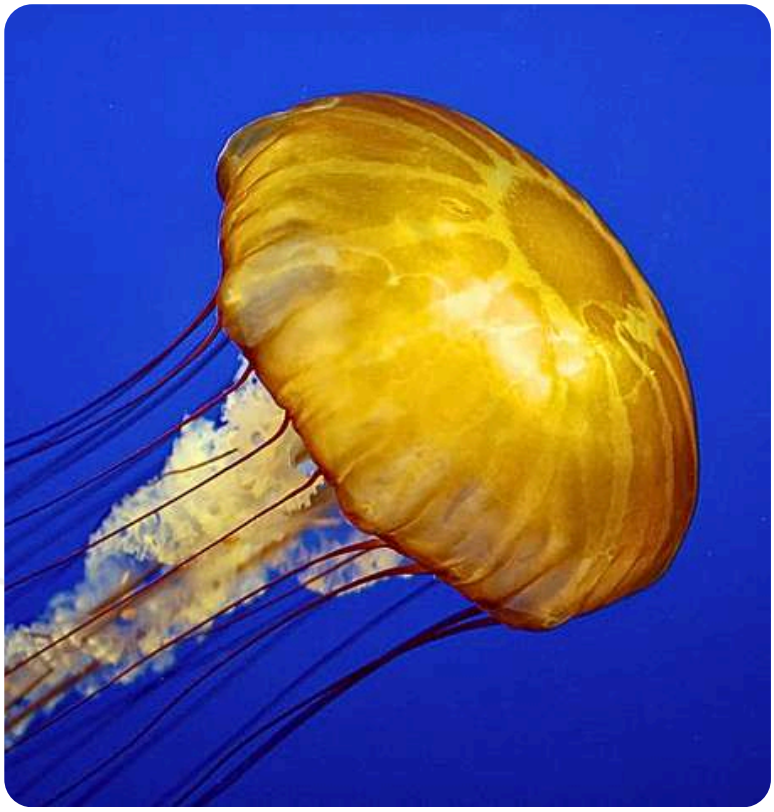
Wonderful Nature of Jellyfish

The Fascinating World of Jellyfish

Jellyfish have populated the oceans of the world for millions of years. The history of jellyfish dates back 650 million years. Large but simple forms of life, it's safe to say they are quite fascinating. Consists mostly of water also they dont have a brain and heart, but instead have nervous systems that are sensitive to light and smell.Their jelly-like and transparent bodies allow them to flow quickly and gracefully with the ocean's currents.

Stinging Tentacles and Hunting

One of the most salient features of jellyfishes are their stinging tentacles. These tentacles carry special cells that contaim venom to paralyze and capture their prey. While a few species, including the box jellyfish, attack humans, nearly all other species are harmless and prey on small sea life. Box jellyfish can kill an adult human within minutes. Each box jellyfish is known to carry enough poison to kill more than 60 people.

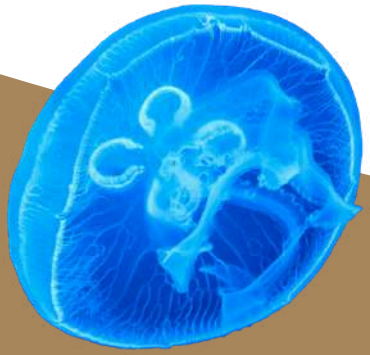


Locomotion and Nutrition

Jellyfishes mainly feed on plankton and small sea animals. They catch these prey by creating waves. Their umbrella-like bodies move by rhythmic contractions that push the water out, allowing them to move quite slowly in the sea. They often travel long distances when carried by ocean currents.

Creatures with Super Powers

The ability of one species of moon jellyfish to give birth to nearly 400 thousand babies can be cited as an example of the superpowers of jellyfish. When a jellyfish splits in half, it can grow back its missing parts and become two new jellyfish. Also, if a jellyfish gets hurt, it can copy itself and make many new jellyfish. And also some jellysfishes are attract their prey with the light they produce and emit.



The Cyclical Magic of Nature

Every season has its own spirit. Spring and autumn are two seasons that mirror each other in a cycle in which winter puts nature to sleep with its white cover, and in summer the sun embraces the world with its warm arms. both are the beauty of change and the cyclical magic of nature

Spring and Autumn in Ancient Times

When the flowers bloom and the sun embraces us, we understand that spring has come, the harbinger of summer. Spring was considered a symbol of fertility and rebirth of life. In the old time people was celebrated the arrival of spiring with Persephone returning from the underworld. Nature would come alive with his return. Autumn represented the harvest time and the preparation process for winter. In Celtic mythology, autumn was associated with the waning of summer's power and natüre taking a deep rest. People celebrated these changes with rituals and festivals

Spring: Rebirth and Blessing

In Spring, nature comes to life and this process of renewal has been celebrated throughout history. In ancient Rome, the "Floralia" festival was held dedicated to Florya, the secret of nature. This festival celebrated the arrival of spring with flowers, colors and dances. In Turkish culture, it was celebrated with "Newroz", which means new day and was considered the beginning of the new year. And many countries also celebrate Newroz.

Autumn: the sleep of nature

The leaves are falling, nature is turning golden, autumn has come. A sweet coolness begins and the hot days of summer end, nature changes. Trees begin to shed their colors, yellow and red leaves are blown away by the wind. Nature is in change rather than farewell. In ancient societies, people celebrated autumn with harvest festivals. They would enjoy the abundance while preparing for winter. The Celtic festival of Samhain was one of the most important events celebrating the change of seasons and is now seen as the origin of Halloween. It reminds people of the beauty of change and that every ending offers a new beginning.

The Fascinating Cycle of Nature

Spring and autumn are some of the most fascinating scenes that nature offers us. Although one symbolizes joy and the other symbolizes transformation, both are integral parts of life. Because life constantly changes, transforms and renews, just like the seasons. The important thing is to keep up with this change, to see the unique beauty of each season and to admire this magnificent cycle of nature.

Treasures of the Aegean

The Aegean Region is like an open-air theater opening to the world with its thousands of years of historical heritage. Cities included in the UNESCO world heritage list show all the richness of the region. And I will tell you about these treasures of the Aegean…

Ephesus: A Legend Engraved on Stones

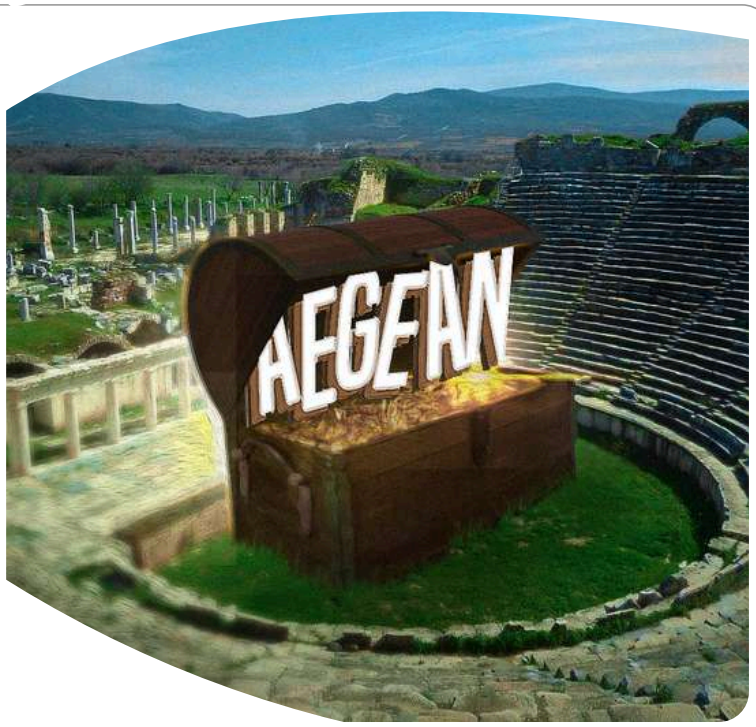
Ephesus, one of the metropolises of ancient times, is located in the Selçuk district of Izmir. This ancient city from the Roman Empire was included in the UNESCO world heritage list in 2015. This city is the first place that comes to mind when Selçuk is mentioned, as it is the center of culture, trade and belief. It is also home to the Temple of Artemis, one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Today, Ephesus continues to fascinate its visitors with its Celsus Library, Grand Theater and ancient port. While walking among the ruins, it is still possible to feel the magnificence of those periods and the smell of history. Organizing events such as theater and concerts here today gives us an incredible experience.

Aphrodisias: Art Born of Marble

The ancient city of Aphrodisias is located in the Karacasu district of Aydin. The city was added to the UNESCO list in 2017. Aphrodisias, one of the most important sculpture and art centers in the world, is famous for its monumental structures called the Temple of Aphrodite and the Temple of Sebasteion. The city, which draws attention with its giant stadium with a capacity of 30,000 people, is considered the peak of sculpture in the Roman period. The works exhibited in the Aphrodisias Museum today carry the traces of the past to the present.

Traces of History in the Aegean

All these cities in the Aegean Region literally take us back to the past. It shows us the cultural heritage that has been carried to the present day. Each of them became the favorite and center of its period and still maintains its admiration. Tens of thousands of people visit these lands every year.



Pergamon: Heritage of the Rising Kingdom

Pergamon, located in the Bergama district of Izmir, was included in the UNESCO list in 2014. The city, known as the capital of the Kingdom of Pergamum, one of the most powerful kingdoms of the period, also has the steepest theater in the world. It is also known that the Pergamon Library was one of the most important information centers of the Roman period. And parcel paper was also invented here. The ancient health center Asklepion was considered the cradle of medicine at that time. Spiritual and physical treatment is provided with the sound of water.

Hierapolis-Pamukkale: The Ancient World in White

The Ancient City of Hierapolis, located in Denizli, was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1988, together with the famous Pamukkale Travertines. The city was known as a healing center during the Roman period. It attracts attention with its ancient theatre, Temple of Apollo and large cemetery land. Pamukkale's pure white travertines transform this place into a unique natural beauty. The perfect harmony of natural beauty and history: Hierapolis. The pool, famous for its healing thermal waters, arouses even more curiosity with quotes about Cleopatra swimming here.

Youth Problems: Parents' Pressure

We asked some of our students at our school: "What is the biggest problem affecting success?" and one of the common problems is, "Parents' Pressure on Children".
So, what is our school counselor İbrahim Ersöz's opinion on this subject?

How does parents' academic pressure affect children?

"Every parent wants the best for their children. While parents want their children to succeed, they sometimes increase pressure they put on them, which can end up harming their kids.
Children under academic pressure often have various problems with their parents. They may fail instead of succeeding. As a result, they may struggle with anxiety, sadness, stress problems and even regret and disappointment.
Many parents focus only on academics. Research shows that parents caring only about good grades increases the stress on children.
Another study found that children from families who value kindness and compassion, rather than high grades, are academically more successful. Thus, expecting high grades and putting pressure on children can negatively affect success. Pressuring children can lead to stress, depression and burnout. It can also cause problems like lying, cheating, and low self-confidence."

How can parents support their child without putting academic pressure on them?

"Our focus should be that parents have harmonious relationships with each other. They should move away from a narrow, uniform perspective.
Encourage your child to focus on progress, not just the result. Teach them to understand when they get low grades. Talk about what they did right or wrong. Motivate them to do their best. Set aside your own feelings to give space for your child to express theirs. Encourage your child. If you want them to feel good, succeed and achieve their goals, you must first let them be happy and discover themselves.
No matter what, children should feel deeply loved by their parents."

English Idioms and Their Origins

Spill the beans

This means to reveal secret information. It's when you tell somebody
something that should be kept private.

This idiom dates back to ancient Greece. In ancient Greece citizens
voted for their political leaders in different ways. And one way was
to use beans. You'd put a white bean in the jar of the candidate you
wanted and a black bean in the jar of a candidate you didn't want.
But sometimes people spilled the jars and then the secret vote was secret no more.

Raining like cats and dogs

It means "raining very heavily."
In old England, roofs were made of straw. When it rained a lot, cats and dogs that lived on the roofs could slip and fall.
And people described this as "raining cats and dogs"

Born with a silver spoon in your mouth

If someone's born into a rich or wealthy family, we can say they
were born with a silver spoon in their mouth.

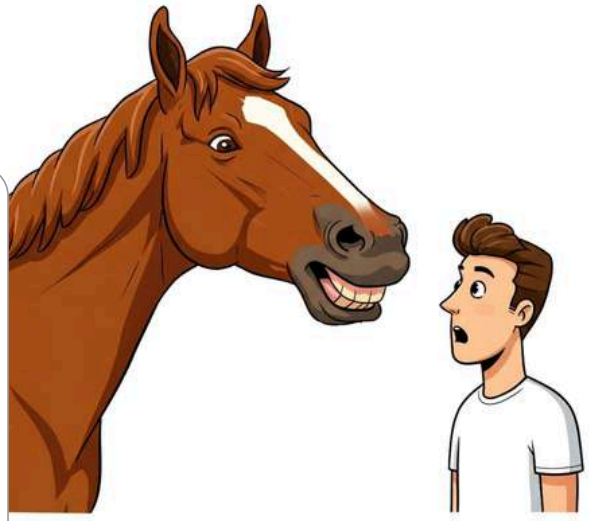
It comes from an old custom. When a baby was born, people would
give it a silver spoon as a gift. Silver is a luxury gift, so not everyone
could afford it and babies who received a silver spoon were wealthy.

Burning the midnight oil

This idiom means working late into the night, especially putting in a lot of effort late at night.

This expression comes from the time when people used oil lamps to work at night. These lamps were often used to work through the late hours. So, when someone worked late into the night, they were said to be "burning the midnight oil."

Don’t look a gift horse in the mouth



This means that if someone gives you a present, you should be
grateful for it and you shouldn’t look for things that are wrong
with it.

It comes from the old habit of checking a horse’s teeth to figure
out its age and condition. Doing this with a gift horse was considered rude.

Don’t throw the baby out with the bathwater

This means don’t get rid of something good while trying to remove something bad.

This saying dates back to the 16th century. It comes from the old practice of bathing large families in one tub of water, starting with the father and ending with the baby. The water would get dirtier with each person, and the baby could accidentally be thrown out with the dirty water. It’s a reminder not to lose the good things while removing the bad.

Wolf in sheep’s clothing

It means a person who seems harmless or friendly but is actually dangerous or harmful. It can be used to describe someone who hides their true bad intentions behind a kind or innocent appearance.

This expression comes from one of the old fabl, where a wolf disguises itself as a sheep to trick others.

Get the cat out of the bag

This expression means to reveal a secret or make something hidden known. It is used when something that was meant to be kept secret is suddenly exposed.

This idiom comes from medieval Europe. Back then, people sold animals at markets. A seller would put a pig in a bag and only show the bag to the buyer. However, some dishonest sellers would put a cat in the bag instead of pig. When the buyer opened the bag, they would realize they were tricked, and this saying came to mean that a secret had been revealed.

Toprak Ana

What remains of a woman who has lost everything? Mother Earth is a novel by Cengiz Aytmatov, who was born in Kyrgyzstan, and the novel focuses on the World War II and its devastations. Aytmatov lived in the grim atmosphere of World War II. The novel tells the story of Tolganay, a woman who loses her husband, Savankul, and three sons, and it explores her struggle with loneliness and then, she dedicates herself to the "soil". The novel presents the war to readers from a very unusual perspective: it emphasizes that war is not only about those who have gone, but also about those who remain. While Tolganay literally loses everything but she continues to be strong and lead the villagers in her Soviet village. Mother Earth accompanies Tolganay through this hopeless life, becoming not just her guide, but her strength. Mother Earth is also a source of income for the entire society. The losses Tolganay experiences show that soil, which is a source of life, now only signifies death. After all these losses, the remaining villagers and their attitudes show us another side of the war. Bandits, loneliness, and famine... These destructive effects reveal how fragile humans are in the face of war, and combined with Aytmatov's powerful writing style, a timeless and universal masterpiece emerges. Even after losing everything, Tolganay continues to show her deep connection to the land until the very end of the book.

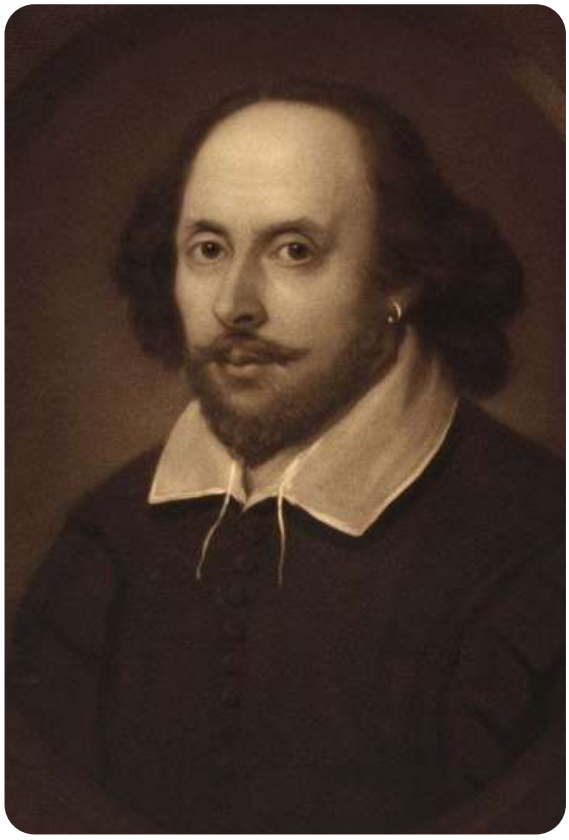
"Mother Earth, people like Savankul and Kasım are dying, but why don't the mountains topple and the seas overflow? [...] Tell me, Mother Earth, tell me the truth, can't human beings do without war?"

"People leave this world, but the good things they did remain."

"What I always wanted was to be a teacher. But then they gave me rifles instead of chalk.. I left my job without being able to teach even a single lesson to children. This is how I should do it, this is what life wants from me. Let this be my first and last lesson to children."

Shakespeare

Nearly all the literary scholars agree that Shakespeare is the best playwright. He is the greatest dramatist, excellent poet, and a tremendous writer. He was born in 1564, in Stratford-upon-Avon. Shakespeare's exact birthdate is unknown, but he was baptized on April 26. His early life is not well known, but he likely attended the local grammar school. In 1582, he married Anne Hathaway, and together they had three children: Susanna, Hamnet and Judith. By the late 1580s, Shakespeare moved to London, where he began his successful career as a playwright and actor. Although the years 1585 to 1592 are considered Shakespeare's "lost years," he produced his most well-known and beloved works between 1592 and 1613. He died in 1616, leaving behind a lasting legacy.



He wrote a total of 39 plays, 154 sonnets, and two narrative poems, contributing greatly to English literature. Everybody knows "Hamlet" , "Macbeth" , "Romeo and Juliet" but the central figure of English literature, Shakespeare, is certainly much more than that. Here are a few of Shakespeare's sonnets:

18

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate..."

116

"Let me not to the marriage of true minds
Admit impediments. Love is not love..."

29

"When, in disgrace with fortune and men's eyes,
I all alone beweep my outcast state..."

130

"My mistress' eyes are nothing like the sun;
Coral is far more red than her lips' red..."

73

"That time of year thou mayest in me behold
When yellow leaves, or none, or few do hang..."

Orienteering

History of Orienteering: Orienteering is a sport that dates back to 1800s. It first put forward in Sweden as a navigation technique developed for military training purposes. In 1886, the first official orienteering race was held, and this event increased in popularity over time, reaching a wider audience. At the beginning 1900s, especially in Europe, regular competitions of the sport began and orienteering clubs were established. After the 1950s, orienteering became more widespread and became an activity that people could pursue as a hobby and an international sport. The International Orienteering Federation (IOF) was established in 1961, which was an important step towards determining the standards of the sport and supporting international organizations.

Point of the Orienteering: It is a sport in which participants in groups compete against time and other groups and find targets with using compass and map. The purpose of the orienteering competition is to find the targets placed in the field and complete the course in the shortest time. This sport, which is performed in difficult terrain conditions with the help of a compass and map, has many different branches like foot orienteering, ski orienteering, mountain bike orienteering and trail orienteering.

Ethical Significances:

-Orienteers should not follow other participants.

-Orienteers should not discuss the course with other participants while still on the course.

-Orienteers who ask for help should be shown their location on the map and then reported to an Official at the Finish.

-Orienteers who have finished a course should not divulge information about the course, map or terrain to others who have not yet started.

-Orienteers shall respect the land and wilderness environment.

-If an orienteer comes across an injured orienteer, they are obliged to abandon their course and render assistance.

Rules of the Orienteering:

- Orienteers shall not damage, hide, or remove any controls during an event.
- Orienteers may only use a compass plus the map provided by the organizer during the event.
- Orienteers must visit the controls in the specified order in a point-to-point orienteering event.
- Orienteers must not cross areas marked on the map as uncrossable or out-of-bounds.
- Orienteers shall not damage property such as fences, gates or equipment.
- Orienteers shall not cross through gardens, or fields with newly planted or growing crops.

Exploring One of the Energy Diamonds

What is diamond?

Diamond is a very hard and shiny form of carbon. It is popular in jewelry, especially rings and necklaces. Most of the time diamonds are colorless, but can also be found in colors such as yellow, blue or green.

How is Diamond Formed?

In fact, diamond is a slightly modified form of coal. The primary ingredient for diamond formation is carbon, like the coal. The carbon mineral forms diamonds by forming covalent bonds between its atoms, waiting for millions of years approximately 150 to 200 kilometers below the Earth's surface, in conditions where the temperature varies between approximately 900 and 1,300 degrees Celsius.

How do we get diamonds?

Once the diamond formed, diamonds are transported to the surface through volcanic eruptions. They are brought to the surface in a type of rock called kimberlite, which forms from magma. After diamonds reach the surface, they can be found in streams or in the soil.

-Natural Diamonds

Natural diamonds are formed over millions of years deep within the Earth under high pressure and temperature. Types of natural diamonds are industrial and natural diamonds. We use the industrial diamonds because natural diamonds are often associated with luxury, industrial diamonds are used for practical purposes in various manufacturing processes.

-Synthetic Diamonds

Synthetic diamonds are created in laboratories using advanced technology. They have the same physical and chemical properties as natural diamonds.

-Fancy Color Diamonds

These diamonds are graded based on their color rather than clarity or other traditional factors. The intensity, hue, and tone of the color determine their value. Types of fancy color diamonds are “Yellow and Brown Diamonds”, “Blue Diamonds”, “Pink and Red Diamonds”, “Green Diamonds”.

-Vintage and Antique Diamonds

These diamonds come from older jewelry pieces and may have unique cuts or settings. They are often valued for their historical significance and craftsmanship. Types of vintage and antique diamonds are “Old Mine Cut” and “Rose cut”.

If we draw an inference from here, different types of diamonds helps appreciate their value and uses. Whether natural or synthetic, colored or industrial, each type of diamond has their own characteristics that make them special.

Multiple Intelligences Theory

Most people think that there are three types of learning:

Visual learning:

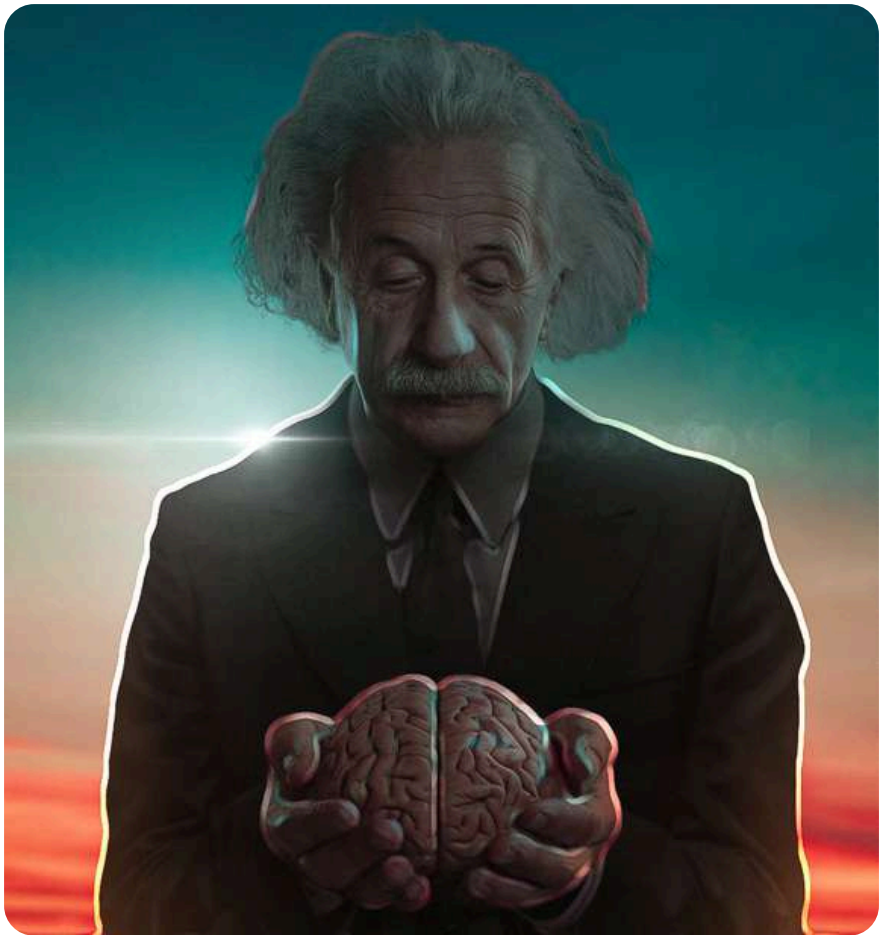
People who are visual learners learn best by seeing things. They understand and remember information better when they can look at pictures, charts, videos, or written notes.

Auditory learning:

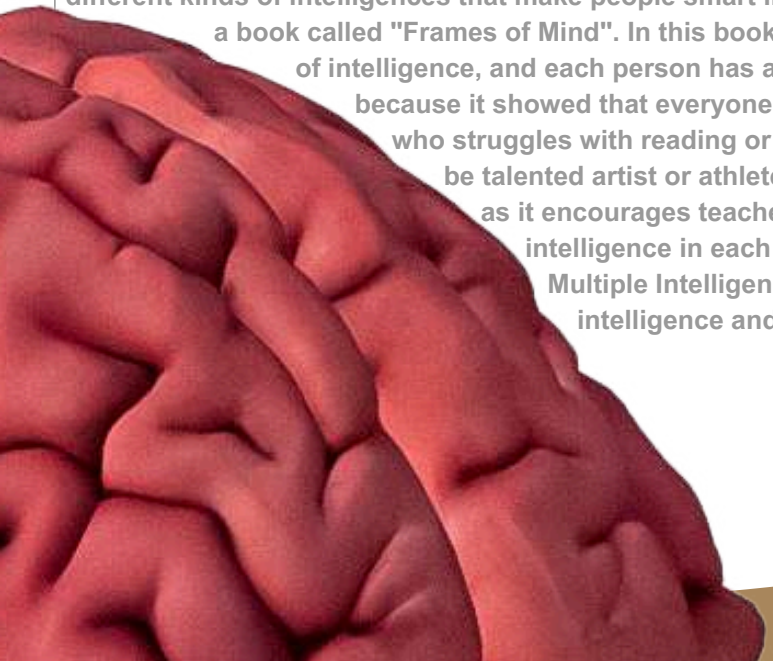
Auditory learners learn best by listening. They understand the information better when they hear it, whether it's through talking, discussions, or listening to explanations.

Kinesthetic learning:

Kinesthetic learners learn best by doing. They understand information better when they can physically engage in activities, like hands-on tasks, experiments, or moving around.



Beyond these three categories, many theories of and approaches toward human learning potential have been established. Among them is the theory of multiple intelligences developed by Howard Gardner, in the early 1980s, a psychologist called Howard Gardner wanted to change the way people think about intelligence. At that time, most people believed that being smart means doing well in subjects like math. But Gardner felt that it wasn't the full picture. He noticed that people are good at different things. For example, some people are good at music, others are good at solving problems, and some people have ability to understand others. Gardner believed that intelligence isn't just about academic skills. Instead, he argued that there are many different kinds of intelligences that make people smart in different ways. In 1983, Gardner published his theory in a book called "Frames of Mind". In this book, he introduced the idea that there are at least eight types of intelligence, and each person has a mix of these abilities. The idea was a great innovation, because it showed that everyone has unique strengths and talents. For example, someone who struggles with reading or math might be really good at understanding emotions, or be talented artist or athlete. Gardner's theory has had a big influence on education, as it encourages teachers to recognize and nurture the different types of intelligence in each student. So, the backstory of Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences is that Gardner wanted to change the old idea of intelligence and show that people have many different ways to be smart.



Howard Gardner's Theory of Multiple Intelligences says that there are different ways people are smart, and everyone has a mix of these abilities. He identified 8 types of intelligences:

Linguistic Intelligence:

Being good at words, speaking, reading, and writing. Examples; authors, poets, and lawyers often have this intelligence.

Logical-Mathematical Intelligence:

Being good at numbers, problem-solving, and thinking logically. Examples, scientists and mathematicians usually have this intelligence.

Spatial Intelligence:

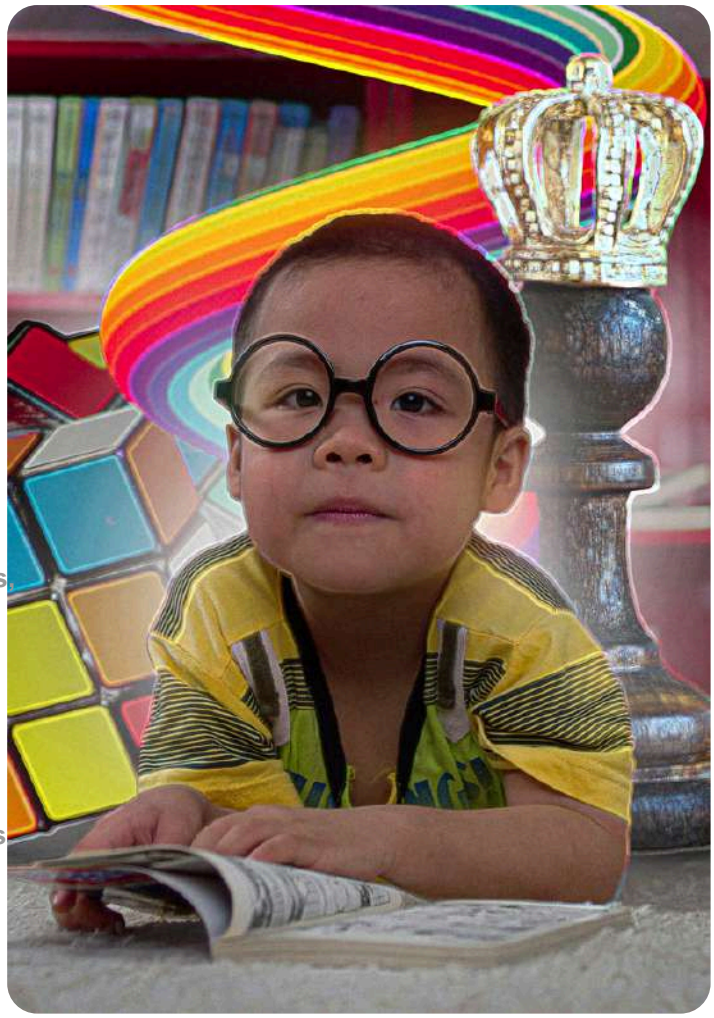
Being good at thinking in pictures and understanding
space. Examples, architects and artists often have this intelligence.

Musical Intelligence:

Being good at understanding and creating music. Examples, musicians and composers usually have this intelligence.

Bodily-Kinesthetic Intelligence:

Being good with movement and using your body. Examples; athletes, dancers, and surgeons often have this intelligence.



Interpersonal Intelligence:

Being good at understanding other people's feelings and interacting with them.
Examples; teachers, counselors, and leaders often have this intelligence.

Intrapersonal Intelligence:

Being good at understanding yourself, your emotions, and your thoughts.
Examples, philosophers and psychologists may have this intelligence.

Naturalistic Intelligence:

Being good at understanding nature and living things Examples, bioloists, farmers, and environmentalists often have this intelligence.

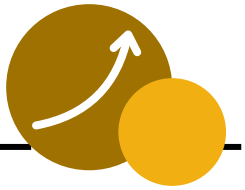
Interesting Facts

A sugar cube-sized piece taken from a neuron star has a density equivalent to the mass of all humanity

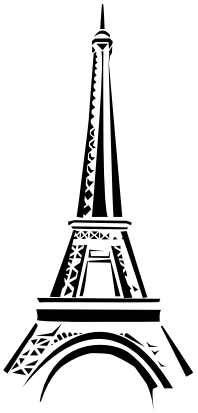
Jelly Fish can theoretically live forever by reverting itself to its baby form.

Our stomach renews itself every three days. If he doesn't, he starts to digest himself.

Napoleon once fought with rabbits. And he has lost



The Eifel tower grows 15 cm in summer due to expansion



Our brain can produce 15 to 20 watts of energy. This can light a small light bulb.

Hormones

Happiness Hormones

Happiness hormones consist of five main types: dopamine, serotonin, endorphins, and oxytocin. These hormones function like the brain's reward center and play roles in multiple functions.

Happiness hormones are crucial for stress management, decision-making, and memory performance. They also help maintain the body's internal balance.

The levels of happiness hormones can sometimes decrease due to various reasons, such as nutritional deficiencies, lack of sleep, excessive inactivity, and excessive sugar consumption.

There are different ways to boost happiness hormones. These include walking in sunny weather, exercising, getting quality and sufficient sleep, and listening to calming music.

Several foods can also help increase happiness hormones. These include red meat, green tea, milk, and pineapple.

Adrenaline hormone

Also known as epinephrine, the adrenaline hormone is secreted from the inner part (medulla) of the adrenal glands.

It affects the body in various ways. When adrenaline is released, heart rate increases, glucose levels rise, pain perception decreases, vision becomes clearer and faster, and digestive system activities slow down.

Adrenaline is usually released when the body feels stressed or under pressure. Examples of this include a student taking an important exam or an athlete competing in a championship match.

The adrenaline hormone is also used in medicine. It is highly functional in cases such as cardiac arrest or asthma.

Whiplash

Based on the short film of the same name, Whiplash is Chazelle's 2nd long lenght film as a director. Born in 1985, the director stands out with his style that usually uses colors. The director has a best director Oscar and many nominations.

In a way, whiplash is a movie about how far you can push your limits and what can be done to reach “perfection”. The movie begins when Neimann, a student at the Shcarffer Conservatory, is hired by jazz master and bandleader Fletcher as a drummer in his studio band. our main character Neimann is obsessed with being the best in his field, he has a perspective that sees himself as superior to other people. He knows he can be better, but it will need to make sacrifices. Towards the middle of the movie, after a conversation with his girlfriend, he decides that she has no goals and she will take him back and breaks up with her. Because even the smallest problem could cause Andrew to lose his goal. Neimann's mentor, Fletcher, was best suited for this mentality.

Fletcher was looking for the Charlie he could create, as in the joke “Charlie Parker became Charlie Parker after Jo Jones threw a bell on his head” that he had been telling since the beginning of the movie. they were perfect for each other.
Neimann's desire to be the best, to have his name immortalized, can be related to his unloved childhood. His mother abandoned him when he was young and his father and he had a miscommunication. He believes that when he gets everyone's approval and accomplishes great things, he will finally get the love he deserves. on a scene where the family is having dinner, Neimann announces that he has been selected for the orchestra and that he is one of the lead artists. The reaction in return is nothing but insults. It is this scene that is the root of the feeling of failure he feels inside, where he has never once received the appreciation of his family.

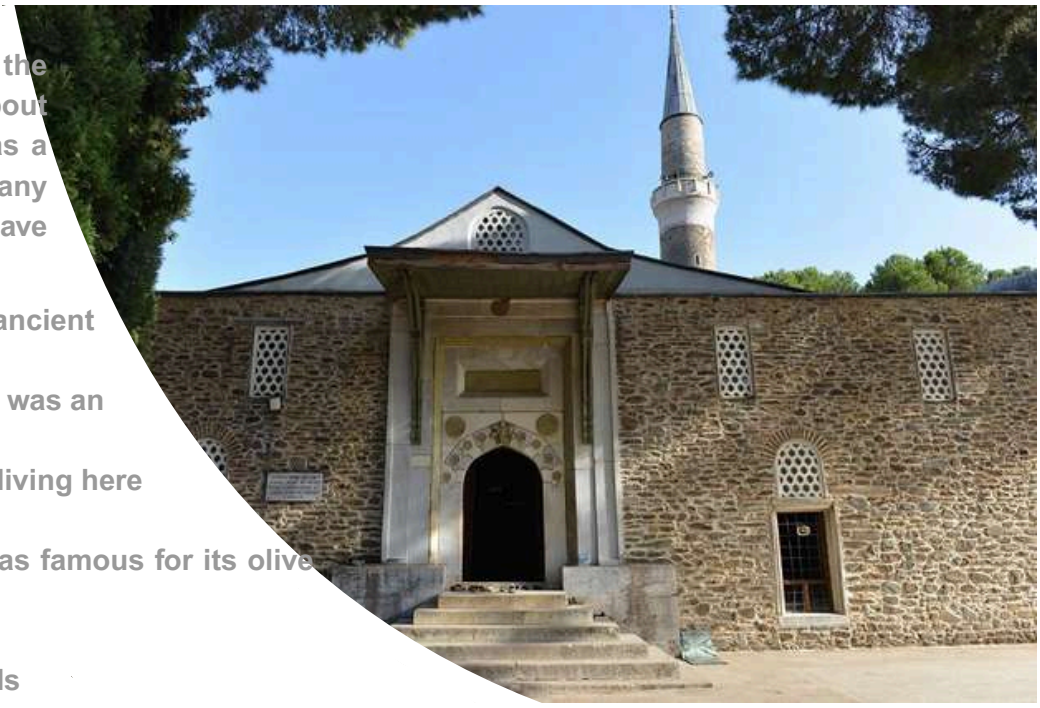
And while we see Andrew's character and his life in detail, we know almost nothing about Fletcher. His private life is never mentioned. The reason for this is that Fletcher gives himself completely to the orchestra, sacrificing his life for his goal, that is, to create a new Charlie Parker.
One of the most shocking scenes in the movie is when fletcher informs the group that a former student of his, sean, has died. here fletcher gives the cause of death as a traffic accident. but this is not the case at all. we learn later that sean ended his own life by suicide. sean is a “failed” project of fletcher. because he could not handle the pressure. Towards the end of the movie, 3 drummers, including andrew, start in a brutal challenge to become the lead artist in the competition. at the end of the competition, andrew is the winner. when the day of the competition arrives, one misfortune after another, he still goes on stage. fletcher fires him because of a few mistakes he made. andrew attacks to Fletcher. events grow and andrew testifies against Fletcher.
some time after Fletcher leaves school, the two meet on the street. Fletcher offers Neimann to play in a competition for his band as a sign that he has forgotten what happened. Neimann thinks for a while and accepts the offer, he remembers the plan he had set in his head to be one of the best. now he is back to his painful life. The day of the big show arrives. but Fletcher has set up Neimann. He can't play properly, he messes everything up and it looks like he's sabotaging on purpose. Fletcher turns to Neimann and says “i guess you just don't have a light in you” and takes his revenge. Neimann gets up and goes backstage and suddenly comes back and interrupts Fletcher's speech and starts playing the Caravan song. andrew started to leading the orchestra at the same time. He takes the solo of his life after the piece is over. at that moment he gets the first and only approval of his life from Fletcher.
the project was a success. Neimann reached his highest level, Fletcher created his own monster.

Whiplash, a movie definitely worth watching, is a production in which yellow, green and black tones are used a lot. by mixing psychological battles with jazz, a work with high viewing pleasure has been created. the film, which recently celebrated its 10th anniversary, is one of the director's best films according to many cinephiles.

Secret Beauties of Birgi

The History of Birgi

Birgi is a historic village in the Aegean region of Turkey, about 7 km north of Ödemiş. It has a rich history and many important events have happened here.



Birgi's history goes back to ancient times.

It was known as "Aigai" and was an important city in Ionia. People started living here around the 7th century BC. Aigai was famous for its olive and olive oil production.

Roman and Byzantine Periods

During the Roman period, Birgi continued to be an important place. It had many buildings and was a center for trade. After the Roman Empire split, Birgi became part of the Byzantine Empire. Trade and farming continued during this time, and some ruins from this period can still be seen today.

Seljuk Period

In the 11th century, the Seljuk Turks took over Birgi. They built many new buildings and helped the city grow. The Ulu Mosque, built in the 14th century, is one of the most important structures from this time.

Ottoman Period

During the Ottoman Empire, Birgi became a significant center. Many mosques, schools, and inns were built. The Ağa Mosque, built in the 17th century, is known for its beautiful wooden work.

Cultural Heritage and Structures

Birgi has many historical buildings. Some of them are:

Birgi Ulu Mosque: Built in the 14th century, it shows Seljuk architecture.

Ağa Mosque: Built in the 17th century, it is famous for its woodwork.

Birgi River: A historic bridge over this river is a beautiful spot.

Today in Birgi

Today, Birgi keeps its historical charm and cultural heritage. It attracts visitors with its history and natural beauty. The old streets, stone houses, and cultural events make Birgi a great place for tourists.

In conclusion, Birgi has a rich history and has been home to many civilizations. It remains an important place with its historical sites and beautiful nature.

Natural Disasters

Natural Disasters: Definition and Types

Natural disasters are events that cause destruction to human life, society, or the environment. These events are often unpredictable and uncontrollable, so it is very important for people to be prepared. The main types of natural disasters are:

1. Earthquakes

These are shakes in the ground caused by movements in the Earth's crust. Their strength and depth can change. Big earthquakes can destroy buildings and cause loss of life.

2. Tsunamis

These are giant waves caused by large underwater earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, or other underwater events. Tsunamis can cause great destruction in coastal areas.

3. Volcanic Eruptions

These occur when magma and gas from below the Earth come to the surface. Lava flows, gas explosions, and ash clouds can threaten the surrounding environment.

4. Floods

These happen when there is too much rain, snow melts, or dams break. Floods can cause a lot of damage to farms, infrastructure, and homes.

5. Drought

This is when there is not enough rain for a long time, causing water shortages. Drought can lead to problems in farming, water supply, and energy production.

6. Storms and Hurricanes

These are weather events with strong winds, heavy rain, and storms. Hurricanes can threaten coastal areas with strong winds and big waves.

7. Fires

These can happen naturally or be caused by humans. Wildfires can damage ecosystems and threaten biodiversity.

Global Climate Change

Global climate change means the Earth's temperature is rising, weather events are changing, and sea levels are rising. Climate change can make natural disasters happen more often and become more severe. For example:

Extreme Weather Events: Climate change can lead to more frequent and stronger storms, hurricanes, and heavy rains, increasing the risk of floods.

Drought: Climate change can cause longer droughts and less water supply in some areas, leading to lower crop yields and water shortages.

Extreme Weather Events: Climate change can lead to more frequent and stronger storms, hurricanes, Melting Ice: Global warming causes glaciers and polar ice to melt, raising sea levels and threatening coastal areas.

Preparing for Natural Disasters

It is important for communities and individuals to be prepared for natural disasters. Disaster plans, emergency kits, and training can help people deal with these situations. Additionally, fighting climate change and promoting environmental sustainability are important parts of reducing disaster risks.

Conclusion

Natural disasters are part of human history. Global climate change can make these events even worse. Therefore, being aware and prepared can help reduce loss of life and damage

Positions of Indoor Volleyball

In indoor volleyball, there are four basic player positions and one additional "specialized" position.

Setter (S): A setter is responsible for setting the ball for their teammates. When receiving the ball, the aim is always to pass it to the setter's hands and ideally, every attack is set up by the setter. Therefore, the setter is the brain of the team.

A setter's ideal setting position is between the locations 2 and 3. When playing as a back row player, the setter defends location 1 and moves to their ideal position once the ball is received. In the front row, they are

located in the location 2 for blocking, and again, they go to the ideal position when the ball is received. A setter needs to be a fast thinker and athletic, and have a precise setting technique.

Middle Blocker (MB): Middle blockers, as the name suggests, play in the middle of the court (the location 3) and focus on blocking. They occasionally perform quick attacks because they attack from location 3, which is quite close to the setter, allowing them to strike in the blink of an eye.

Middle blockers are generally replaced by the libero when they rotate into the back row because, due to their height, they often lack defensive skills and agility. Middle blockers need to be very tall and durable

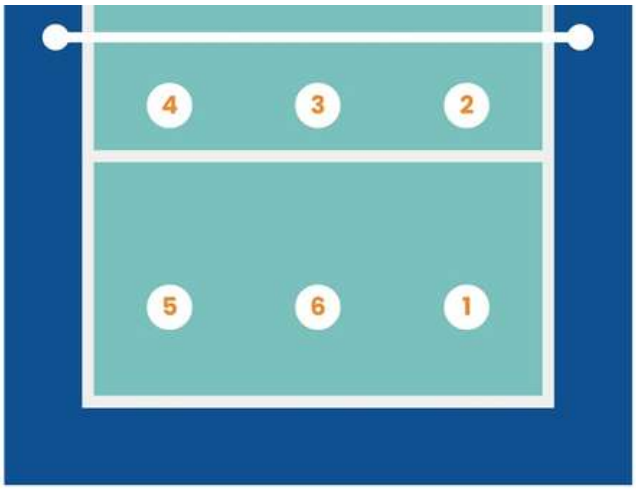
Outside Hitter (OH): Outside hitters are the main attacking option of the team. In the front row, they attack and block from the location 4. In the back row, they defend the location 6 (mostly) and can perform back row attacks from there. Outside hitters, unlike middle blockers, are strong defenders. In other words, they are all-round players. They need to be powerful, able to jump high and reliably in defence.

Opposite Hitter (OP) : The title comes from being positioned opposite to the strong outside hitters. Opposite hitters are similar to outside hitters: They block while playing in the front row, and attack while playing in the front or back row. The difference between them is that there are two OHs, while there is only one OP. Therefore, there's always one OH in the front row while there is no attacker on the right side (the location 2) when the single OP rotates into the back row, so the OP in the back row is still responsible for the right side of the attack. Hence, the goal is to shelter the OP during serve reception.
Briefly, OP plays in the location 2 in front row, and plays in the location 1 in the back row. Also, left-handed players are advantaged for this position because it gives them better hitting angles. Other needs are mostly the same as those for OHs.

Libero (L): Libero is a special position that is fundamentally different from the other positions. The relationship between the libero and other positions is similar to the relationship between the goalkeeper and other positions in football. For example, the positions 'midfielder' or 'defender' don't exist in the rulebook, and aside from the goalkeeper being allowed to touch the ball with their hands, all other positions are determined by coaches. The same happens with the libero. Normally, a player can only be substituted out and back in once per set. Libero is an exception, and they can be substituted unlimited times.

Generally, liberos are substituted for the middle blocker who is in the back row and are subbed out when the blocker rotates to the front row. Then, after a point is lost, they are substituted for the other middle blocker.

A libero needs to have perfect passing/receiving skills and must be agile. Besides, the libero is the only position where height is not a significant advantage.



The special rules for liberos:

-The libero may not serve.

-The libero wears a jersey different from their teammates.

-The libero may not block or attempt to block.

-The libero may not attack while the ball is entirely above the net.

-The libero may not overhead set in front of the ten-foot line.

Extras

The following positions are not exceptional positions like libero, so the substitution rule applies to them. Because of that, these players are on the court for only a short period of time.

Defensive Specialist (DS): Similar to libero, DS masters serve receiving and digging. But as mentioned, they stay on the court for a few points. DSs are preferred in key moments of a match, such as high-pressure situations or when facing strong servers.

Serving Specialist (SS): A serving specialist (aka pinch server) is exceptionally skilled at serving. In critical points, the coach might substitute them for a player with a less-good serve. They are substituted out as soon as the point is lost.

Love and Science

What we call love, for which we sacrifice perhaps years of our lives, is actually just a few reactions in our brain. Like all emotions, it starts in the brain and ends in the brain. it has nothing to do with the heart.

Many people define love as having a superhuman mechanism. unique emotions, pain, suffering... But not every story ends badly. For some, love is eternal happiness.

Freud, for example, believes that love is a glorified form of sexuality, that is, it is a form that suits the taboos of society. he's not wrong. reproduction is essential for the continuation of the species, and the chemical phenomena called love are in a way a way of doing that.

We can explain love by several mechanisms:
the place of love in the evolutionary process:

In the evolutionary process, love is needed for many things for the continuation of the generation. for example, the care of the baby. a good relationship between parents helps the development of the child, helps to build the personality of the child. During the child's growing period, the behavior of the parents is modeled by the child. the child wants to be like that when they grow up. their parents are role models for them because they are the person they will try to be in the future.

Chemical mechanisms of love:

1.dopamine hormone: when falling in love, the brain increases the release of dopamine. this activates the happiness centers in the brain. this happiness can also be described as a gift of love.
2.oxytocin hormone: a hormone released during close interactions. it helps us to become more attached to the person we are in love with. it develops a sense of trust between people.
3.vasopressin hormone: this hormone, like oxytocin, is a hormone for connecting between people. it can be between parent and child or between 2 parents.
4. serotonin hormone: one of the hormones of happiness, it brings not only happiness but also obsession. for example, when you are in love, this hormone is the reason why you cannot think of anyone else.
5.noradrenaline hormone: a hormone released against the pressure we feel when we fall in love. with its release, the heartbeat speeds up, the blood supply to the muscles rises, the lips and mouth become dry. it is a kind of preparation phase for sexual activity.

To say the least, we can formulate love. but this is not enough. in fact, the complexity of love is not the functioning of hormones, but the way it makes you feel. one day we feel like we are flying in paradise, the next day we feel like we are damned to loneliness at the end of hell. this is love in a short. it is one of the most ungrateful and most necessary emotions in human history.

Muse

For the love of Matt Bellamy's scream, who is Muse?

Muse is a rock band formed in 1994 in England. Although many people see this band as a Radiohead replica, I would like to state that this is complete nonsense. All 3 members of the band have been friends since high school and they formed the band in high school. Even Bellamy, the current lead singer of the band, was only playing keyboards. When the lead singer quit, they forced him to sing. It turned out that his voice was a real legend. The organization of the band is as absurd as its members. It is rumored that these guys decided to set up Muse in an arcade. And they found the band.

MUSE

Their first album is showbiz, released in 1999. It is because of this album that the band has been compared to Radiohead. There is a great song on this album that shows the band's proximity to progressive rock: muscle museum. The first syllables of the title of this song form the name of the band, inspired by the Greek muses.

Their third album is absolution. Muse's apocalyptic themed album. Pure chaos. And there is no denying the fact that it really feels like being transported to the apocalypse. And this album can actually be called the album where muse really established their style. It's like they completed here what they wanted to do but couldn't do in the first two albums. The guy who designed the cover of Absolution is a guy named storm thorgerson. He is the person who designed Pink floyd's iconic covers. They met after the drummer of the band called him via DM and they had a photo shoot at the chalk pit. The weirdness here is that there is no photoshop on the cover photo. At least they say so themselves.

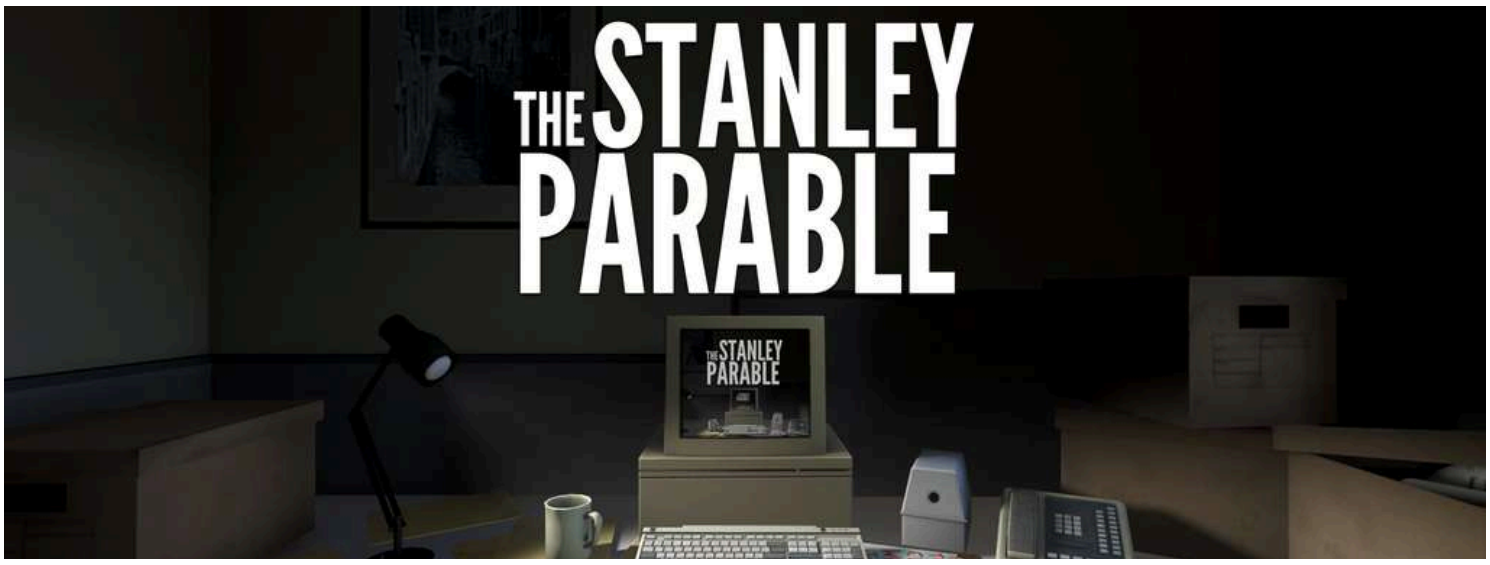
The fourth album, Black Holes and Revelations, is the album where the band announced themselves to the world. The song they made for Twigliht, etc. It can be called an album with a more political side. The cover of the album was designed by the same guy who designed absolution. This time he was inspired by a drawing. The four horsemen of the apocalypse. Each man sitting at the table represents one of the four cardinal sins. A little information: when you translate the rhythm of the starlight song into morse code, it means tits. This is also such a piece of information.

6th album the 2nd law. The most special thing about this album is the song save me. This song was written by bass guitarist chris wolstenholme. Chris struggled with alcohol addiction for many years. He mentioned many times that his life was turned upside down and he was on the verge of losing his priceless possessions. Save me is about his recovery from this addiction. The song is also the first song where Chris sings vocals for the first time.

One of the best things about the band is that they are not problematic people at all. Only Matt is obsessed with conspiracy theories. He talks about seeing aliens in interviews. And unfortunately he's a big believer in HAARP. That's why muse even organized a concert album called HAARP. As you can guess, he also thinks that 9/11 was an American organization.

In short, this article aims to introduce one of the best rock bands of today. With their unique style, their great combination of classical music and rock, their creative lyrics and storytelling, they are definitely a band to listen to.

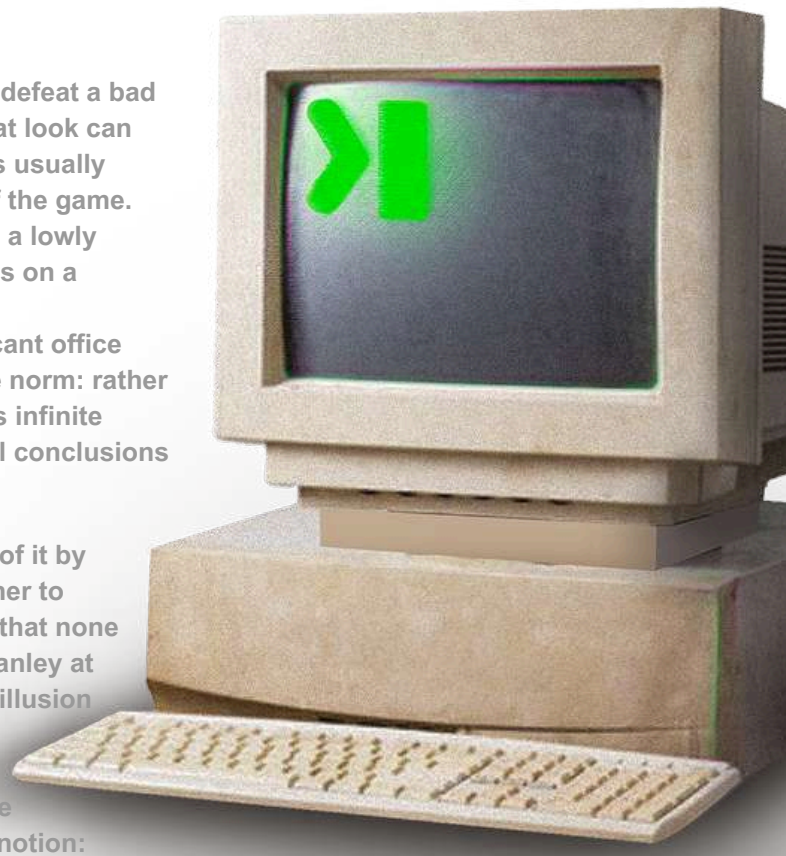
The Stanley Parable



The Stanley Parable: A Meta-Critique of Games & Storytelling

The Stanley Parable is, much like some of the paradigm-shifting works which we have considered, a mod, created in 2011 and independently released two years later, based on a circle of events and gameplay that never really concludes or goes anywhere, with very unorthodox storytelling. While it is marketed as a video game, The Stanley Parable is also something morae sort of existential reflection on games, choice, and narrative. In this analysis, we'll explore what distinguishes The Stanley Parable from other video games, how it satirizes traditional game mechanics and story structures, and the deeper philosophical questions it raises about freedom and meaning in both games and life.

How The Stanley Parable disappoints expectation.
Most video games have very clear goals: rescue a princess, defeat a bad guy, find a way out of some sort of labyrinth. But even as that look can change, they are often very similar in structure. The player is usually placed in the "hero" role, whose choices advance the plot of the game. The Stanley Parable demolishes that immediately. Stanley is a lowly office drone whose day involves mindlessly pressing buttons on a computer. When his colleagues disappear under mysterious circumstances, Stanley finds himself taking a tour of the vacant office building. This is where The Stanley Parable departs from the norm: rather than offering a system of goals and rewards, it instead offers infinite loops of choice-many of which result in dead ends or surreal conclusions that dissolve the concept of "winning" or "losing."



Choice is the core mechanic in this game-or rather, the lack of it by the player. A person makes decisions playing through whether to heed the path given by the narrator or not and soon notices that none of it really matters in the way each game restarts, placing Stanley at the very beginning. A lot of this works as a comment on the illusion of free will in video games. The Stanley Parable serves as proof that even a branching narrative-or even a game with several endings-is bounded in the choices made by the same game design. To say the least, it questions that very simple notion: players are in control.

Critique: Formulaic Storytelling in Video Games

Many video games are based upon the Hero's Journey-a narrative arc where a hero ventures forth, suffers through various trials, and returns transformed. The Stanley Parable mocks this construct by stripping all possible authority and weight from the choices the player makes. Stanley isn't on some sort of magnificent quest, nor is he altered by his character arc. Instead, a series of the endings poke fun at Stanley's journey. Some of them turn out to be anti-climactic; some others, absurd-all producing a feeling of futility. Thus, the player leaves himself at best wondering whether his participation in the story was futile.

Throughout, this narrator is the only central figure, commenting on nearly every action taken by the player-sometimes frustrated that the player has not acted on his directions, while at other times waxing philosophical about the nature of choice and freedom. Thus, it sets up an interesting interaction between the player and the narrator, a kind of meta-commentary about how games usually make players think they have choices whereas the outcomes are set in stone. This sort of critique to linear storytelling really forces players to confront the artificiality of the gaming experience, and most stories working out in games.

Philosophical Questions: Free Will and Absurdism

Essentially, the crux of the matter is that The Stanley Parable raises a philosophical debate-a question of free will versus an inevitable course in life. The game keeps on promising the player a sense of choice, then keeps on reminding him that eventually, every choice leads to going back to the beginning. This reflects existentialist messages, especially absurdism, as pronounced by thinkers like Albert Camus. Absurdist philosophy is the realization of humanity's search for meaning in a meaningless world and is usually accompanied by frustration and existential doubt. In the game, one tries to escape or set a path, but all such attempts end in failure, just as Sisyphus pushes his boulder up a hill, only for it to roll down.

The absurdity follows through in the game's humor, too. The narrator's quick wit and sarcasm meld with surreal and often nonsensical events to have the player wondering if the game is entirely serious or just poking fun at the player's attempts to make sense of it. Such is the unique combination of humor and philosophical depth that makes The Stanley Parable one-of-a-kind, enabling players to laugh at the ridiculousness of their situation while being confronted with deep questions about self-determination.

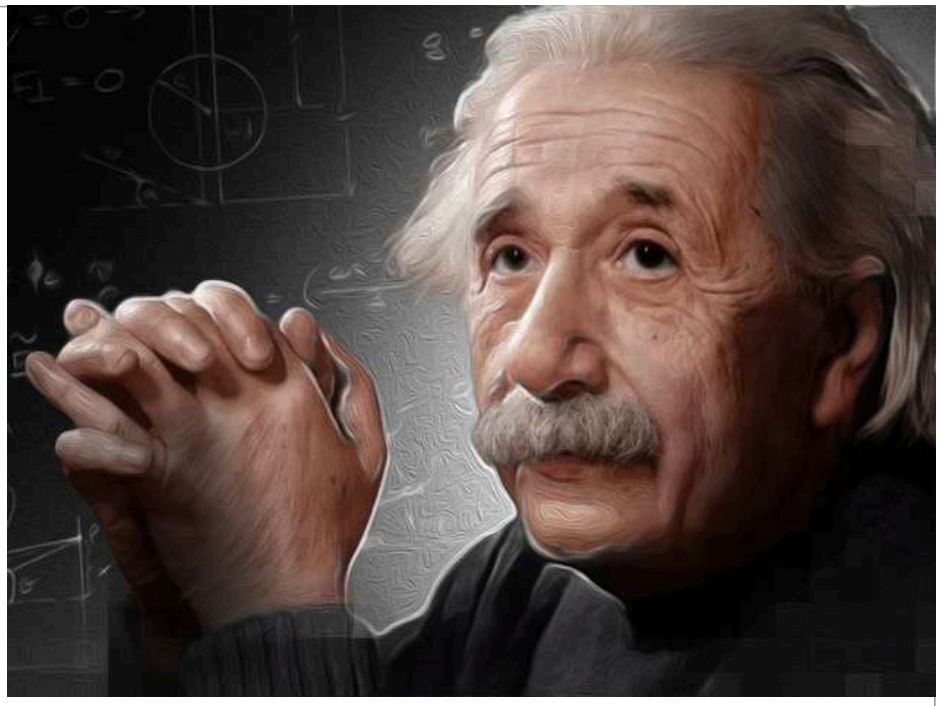
A Game About Games

Ultimately, The Stanley Parable is a game about games, playing with conventions of interactivity and narrative and player agency in ways that few games have. It's a work of endless subversion, meant to force players to reflect on the structure of games they play and the very nature of choice.

It goes beyond the simple lampooning of gaming tropes into questioning the very point of games as a medium: does every game have to be fun, or can it also be a platform upon which one conducts deeper philosophical arguments? According to The Stanley Parable, it could be both, hence unique in the world of gaming.

This game is in many ways a standout because it's both a challenge to the player and to the conventions of storytelling: it critiques the formulaic nature of game narratives and teases out some deeply philosophical questions about choice and free will, the absurdity of existence. Its unique structure and self-awareness elevate it from a simple game to a commentary on the nature of games themselves.

Albert Einstein (1879-1955)



Albert Einstein was a German-born theoretical physicist and scientist generally regarded as probably the most influential physicist of all time. He is best known because he developed the theory of relativity, which changed views about space and time, and gravity.

He was born in Ulm in the German Empire into a Jewish family and grew up in Munich. He did his schooling and higher studies in Switzerland. Brilliant as he was, it was difficult to get a university position, and so he joined as a patent examiner in a Swiss patent office.

Generally, 1905 is believed to be the "miracle year" of Einstein, where he proposed four revolutionary papers that would alter the shape of physics. But his theories were not accepted overnight; nevertheless, the foundation of new physics was laid. He again shifted to Germany till 1914 on a personal invitation thrown by Max Planck. In the year 1921, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics for explaining photoelectric effect.

He left Germany in 1933 and thereafter lived in the United States, where he continued his scientific work and his efforts on behalf of peace. The balance of his life he spent at Princeton, New Jersey, where he died in 1955.

Einstein's Contributions to Physics

Einstein introduced quite a few formulas and theories that really enriched mankind's vision about the concept of space and time. The main among these are briefly described below:

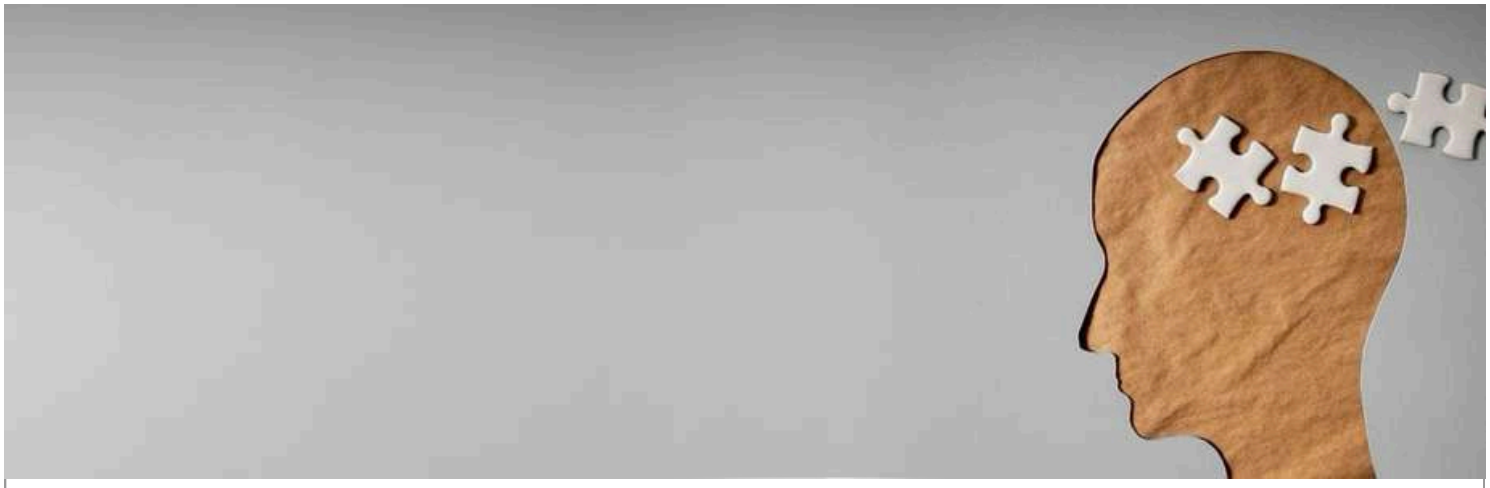
$$E=mc^2$$

This very well-known formula refers to the relation between energy E, mass m, and the speed of light c. The equation states that "E" is energy, whereas "m" is mass, and "c" is the speed of light in a vacuum. It has turned out to be an excellent invention for calculating energy inside any mass and energy in space and has shown an immense connection between mass and energy.

General Relativity

General Relativity is the geometric theory of gravity published by Albert Einstein in 1915. In the present work, it explains gravity in modern physics. It generalizes special relativity and Newton's law of universal gravitation, providing a unified description of gravity as a geometric property of space and time or four-dimensional spacetime. General relativity indeed speaks of intimate connections between energy, momentum, matters, and radiations when spacetime curvatures take place. In addition, it has generally stood among the core theories of modern physics up to this very date. His work changed not only the face of physics but gave a complete change to the thinking of man about the universe, and he lives on in that.

Memory Loss



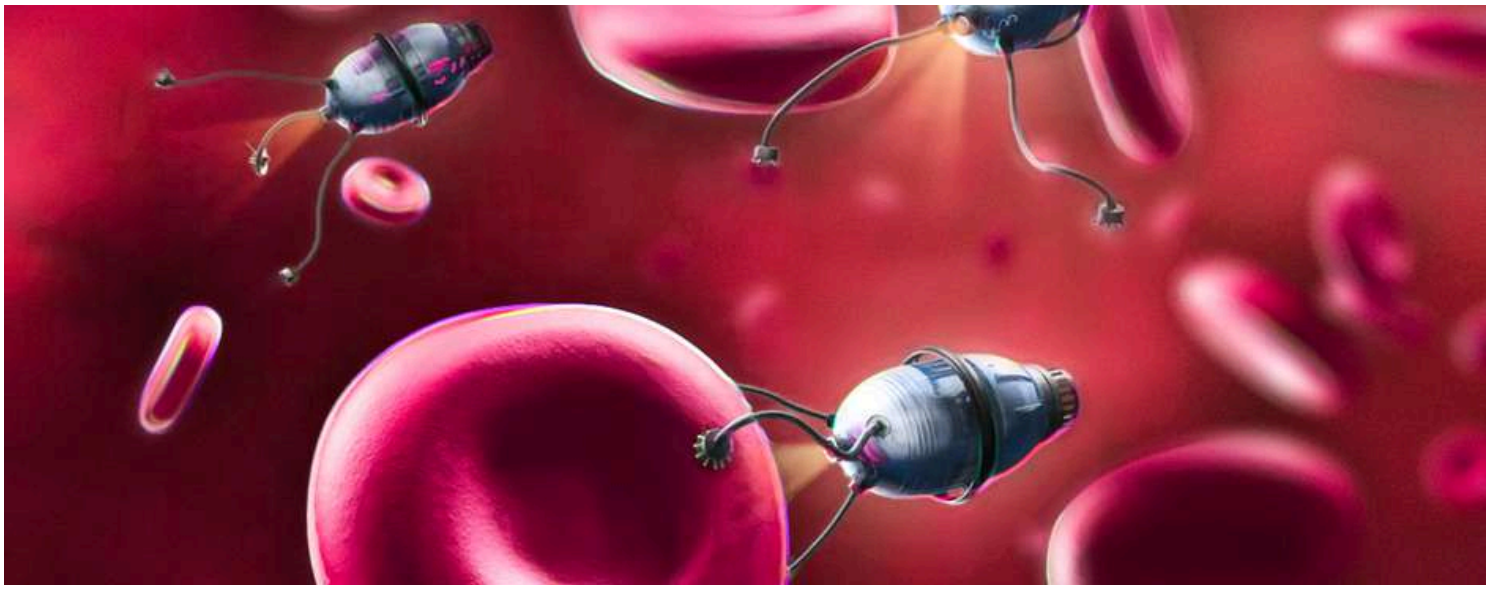
Have you ever wondered how it's possible to suddenly stop remembering the last three months in the TV shows or movies you've watched? Let's take a look at how this happens:

Memory can roughly be divided into two main categories: short-term memory and long-term memory. Short-term memory generally works when we need to remember something for a very short period. For example, you might remember a phone number or a password for a few minutes, but once you're done with it, you'll probably forget it. If your brain considers these memories more important, it will make an effort to transfer them into long-term memory. This process happens in a region of the brain called the hippocampus. The hippocampus doesn't just handle this; physical damage to the hippocampus can prevent new memories from being processed. The hippocampus works with the prefrontal cortex to organize old memories without them being lost. (The prefrontal cortex is also important in daily decision-making, planning, and other tasks.) Now, when we reach this point, we can understand why recent memories tend to fade away more quickly or easily. It becomes easier to understand if we think of the brain's memory system as a sort of Russian doll: As the brain tries to recall our experiences, it prioritizes them. More important information is stored deeper, while less important or newer memories (those that the brain hasn't yet moved into long-term memory) are stored on the outermost layer. This can lead to us forgetting information from short-term memory in the case of brain damage (though memory loss isn't solely caused by brain damage—factors like depression and sleep deprivation can also affect memory), and if the damage is significant, we may start forgetting longer periods as well.

Macro Effects of Micro Universe

Nanotechnology and Nanorobots: Technology of the Future

Nanotechnology is the science of controlling matter at the atomic and molecular level to make new materials and devices. Nanorobots are products of this nanotechnology. They are robots made at the nanometer scale (very small). These tiny machines can change many areas like medicine and engineering.



Basic Ideas of Nanotechnology:

Atomic Precision: We can control atoms and molecules one by one. This helps us control the properties of materials.
Self-Assembly: Molecules and small particles can come together to make complex things. This makes production easier.
Scale Effects: When things get very small, new effects happen. This can change how materials work.
Where Nanorobots Can Be Used:

Medicine:
Treating cancer: Nanorobots can take medicine directly to cancer cells.
Finding diseases: They can find diseases early inside the body.
Repairing: They can fix damaged tissues and cells.

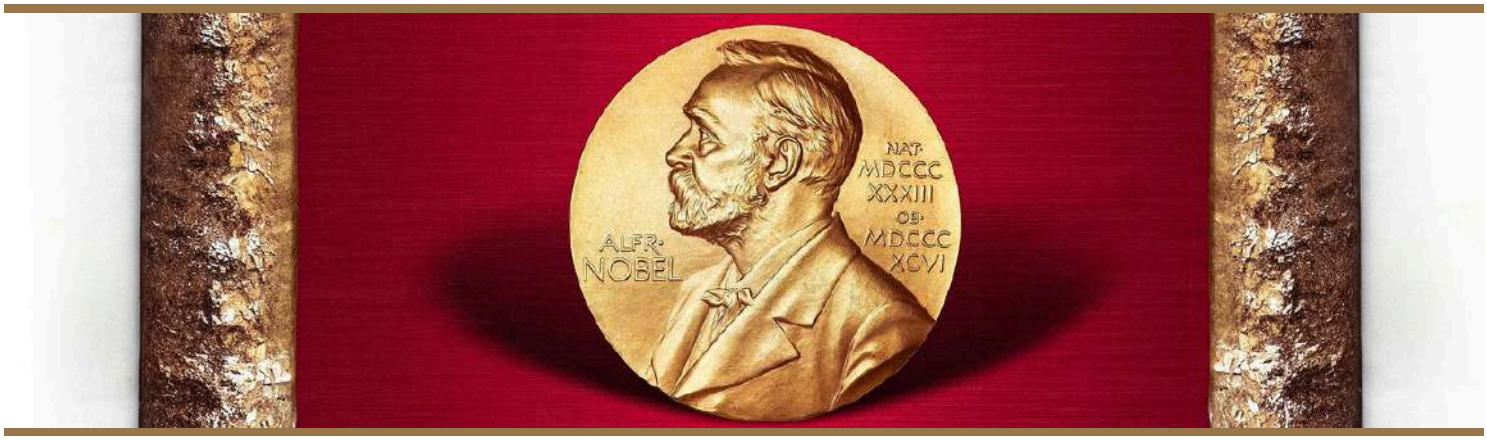
Engineering:
Making new materials: Nanorobots can help make stronger and lighter materials.
Production: They can help make very small devices.

Environment:
Cleaning pollution: They can clean water and air.
Energy: They can help make better solar panels.

Problems with Nanorobots:
Power: It is hard to give them the energy they need.
Control: It is hard to control them inside the body.
Safety: They must not harm the body.
Making them: We cannot make many of them easily yet.
The Future of Nanotechnology and Nanorobots:

Nanotechnology and nanorobots can change many things in the future. They can help make a healthier and cleaner world.

2023 Nobel Awards



1. Physics (2023)

Pierre Agostini, Ferenc Krausz, and Anne L'Huillier won the prize for studying how electrons move extremely fast.
Pierre Agostini is from France. He studied physics at universities in France and is now a professor.
Ferenc Krausz is from Hungary. He studied in Budapest at the University of Technology and Economics and now teaches in Germany.
Anne L'Huillier is from France but works in Sweden. She studied at the University of Paris and is a professor at Lund University in Sweden. Her work focuses on very short bursts of light to study electrons.

Pierre Agostini **Ferenc Krausz** **Anne L'Huillier**

2. Chemistry (2023)

Moungi Bawendi, Louis Brus, and Alexei Ekimov won for their research on quantum dots. Quantum dots are very small particles used in TVs and medical imaging.
Moungi Bawendi was born in France but grew up in the USA. He studied at Harvard University and the University of Chicago. He is now a professor at MIT.
Louis Brus studied at Rice University for his bachelor's degree and then at Columbia University for his PhD. He is also a professor at Columbia University.
Alexei Ekimov is from Russia. He studied at Leningrad State University (now Saint Petersburg State University) and worked on research in Russia before moving to the USA.

Moungi Bawendi Louis Brus Alexei Ekimov

3. Literature (2023)

Jon Fosse, a writer from Norway, won the prize for his plays and novels. His writing style is very simple but emotional, often focusing on everyday life and feelings. He studied at the University of Bergen in Norway.

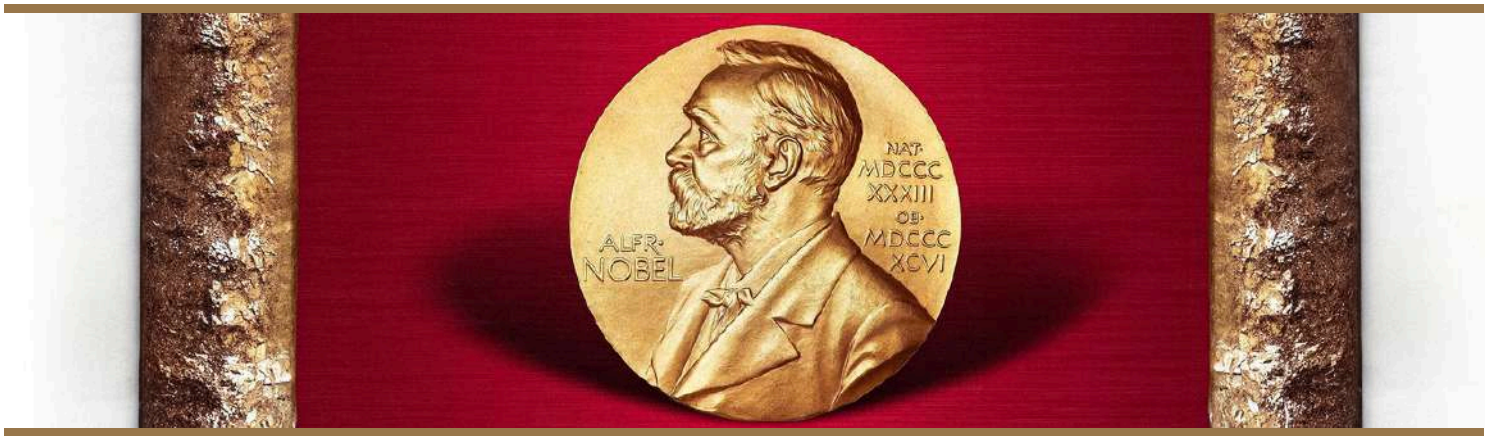
Jon Fosse

4. Peace (2023)

Narges Mohammadi, from Iran, won the prize for her fight for women's rights and freedom in Iran. She has been working for more than 20 years to help women and promote human rights. She studied physics in Iran but has been in and out of prison many times because of her activism. Even from prison, she continues to fight for freedom.

Narges Mohammadi

2024 Nobel Awards



1. Victor Ambros (Medicine)

Victor Ambros was born in Vermont, USA, in 1953. He earned his undergraduate and Ph.D. degrees from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he also did research under Nobel laureate Robert Horvitz. Ambros is known for discovering microRNAs, which are crucial for gene regulation.

2. Gary Ruvkun (Medicine)

Born in 1952, Gary Ruvkun grew up in California. He completed his undergraduate studies at the University of California, Berkeley, and went on to earn his Ph.D. from Harvard University. He worked in the lab of Nobel laureate Sydney Brenner and is now a professor at Harvard Medical School.

Victor Ambros Gary Ruvkun

3. David Baker (Chemistry)

David Baker is a biochemist who grew up in the United States. He studied at Harvard University, where he earned his Ph.D. in biology. Currently, he leads the Institute for Protein Design at the University of Washington. His work focuses on designing new proteins using computational methods.

4. Demis Hassabis (Chemistry)

Born in London in 1976, Demis Hassabis is a British AI researcher and entrepreneur. He was a chess prodigy and attended the University of Cambridge, where he studied computer science. He later completed his Ph.D. in cognitive neuroscience at University College London (UCL). Hassabis co-founded DeepMind, which is known for groundbreaking work in artificial intelligence.

5. John Jumper (Chemistry)

John Jumper is an American scientist who completed his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in physics. He later joined DeepMind, where he contributed to the development of AlphaFold2, an AI model that predicts protein structures.

David Baker Demis Hassabis John Jumper

6. Han Kang (Literature): Han Kang was born in 1970 in South Korea. She studied Korean literature at Yonsei University in Seoul. Her writing often explores themes of trauma, human suffering, and the fragility of life. She gained international recognition after her novel The Vegetarian won the Man Booker International Prize.

7. Nihon Hidankyo (Peace): Nihon Hidankyo is an organization formed in 1956, representing survivors of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The group has played a key role in advocating for nuclear disarmament through public testimonies and global peace efforts.

Han Kang Nihon Hidankyo

8. Daron Acemoglu (Economics): Born in Turkey in 1967, Daron Acemoglu studied economics at the University of York in the UK, followed by a Ph.D. from the London School of Economics. He is a professor at MIT and has written extensively on the role of institutions in economic development.

9. Simon Johnson (Economics): Simon Johnson was born in the UK and studied at the University of Oxford, where he earned his undergraduate degree. He completed his Ph.D. at MIT. Johnson has worked as an advisor to governments and organizations on economic policy and development.

10. James Robinson (Economics): Born in 1960, James Robinson is a British economist. He completed his studies at the London School of Economics and earned his Ph.D. at Yale University. He works on understanding how political and economic institutions influence development, particularly in Latin America and Africa.

Daron Acemoglu Simon Johnson James Robinson

Soul of 19th of May

O Turkish Youth!
Turkish Youth whose the most important duties are defend and advocate the Turkish independence and Republic of Turkiye. Look at Samsun, which was cleansed from the darkness on May 19, 1919! Look at it, see the tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of martrys buried beneath the earth. And then, you'll see: your most valuable treasure is your homeland, which will be glorified with your blood when you fight against the enemies threatening this future, and your flag, adorned with the crescent and star, soaring proudly in the sky. There is no difficulty that can deprive from you all this treasure.

The power which you need to defeat the enemies who will try you to give up, is in the hundreds of thousands heroes who sacrified theirself for a inch of homeland until the 1919 — and that's the noble blood that is running in your veins.

Beacuse your ancestors are no other than Attila, God's Scourge, Metehan, who the imposed a tax on China, Kürşad who stormed to China Palace with his thirty nine friends, Osman I who is the founder of the empire that reigned for 624 years, Fatih who is the conqueror of Istanbul which is Konstantinepolice in the past, Yavuz Sultan Selim who ascended the Egypt throne in Cairo, or Ghazi Mustafa Kemal, who taught you to defend this freedom.

Just as it is your ancestors who gave you your independence, your waving red and white flag, and this homeland, so too did they bestow upon you the love, wisdom, mercy, and ethics in your hearts—through the poet and scholar Mevlana Jalaluddin Rumi, the mystic and folk poet Yunus Emre, or through the love for knowledge passed down by Piri Reis, who first drew the world map, by Evliya Çelebi, who traveled to over 50 countries and wrote the 'Seyahatname,' and by Al-Khwarizmi, the father of mathematics.

O Turkish Youth! You will do your best to protect your homeland to the its last inch and advance it as your all forefathers. Like Mustafa Kemal's words: "The ones who embarked on a journey without resting will never get tired." And you, certainly, are embarking on this path to preserve your existence, with no intention of resting. You are the most precious symbol of civilization and discipline.

However, if you want to rest on this journey or try to give up on your goal, remember the word that Mustafa Kemal said: "We will leave everything to the youth. They are the hope of the future, the bright flowers of it. All my hope is in the youth.

Scenes from OUR SCHOOL