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NASE QUALITY SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

Beatriz García, Rosa M. Ros, Delia S. Santa María



The Quality Systems aimed to improving processes within organizations. The most used are the standards issues emitted by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), an independent, ONG in 164 countries, regarding the implementation of quality systems through the family of ISO 9000.

It was refreshing to discover that NASE suited perfectly to the requirements of IRAM-ISO 29990:2013 standars, that ensures not only the quality of the teaching-learning processes, but also a method for evaluating the service, ensure continuous improvement and from specific indicators quantitatively analyze the impact of activity.

The ISO29990 standard is applicable worldwide, but it must be certified in each country. the president of NASE has decided to certify first in the country where the program NASE is more widespread and where they have developed more courses, this is in Argentina. In spite that, the documentation can be very easily extended to other countries changed a few specific details. It demonstrates the power of the proposal, the quality of its content and the ease adaptation of the project to an international standard. This achievement would not have been possible without the support of the National Council for Scientific and Technological Research (CONICET) through the VoCar Program, and its coordinator Ms. Laura Noto.

In this way Argentina is opening a way to the establishment of certification in other countries, although NASE arises do not make this documentation for all 21 member countries because the financial investment that this represents. The increasing economic importance of the learning in the global knowledge society has created new opportunities such us the activity connected to the learning services with profit purposes. For this, the quality warranty becomes a crucial topic.

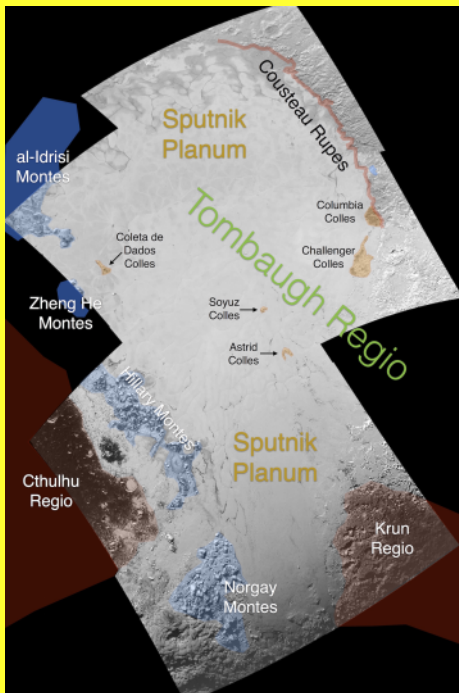


NEWS

NAMES IN THE SKY

Have you ever wondered who names the new planets, moons and the geological details in them?

The answer is: the International Astronomical Union (IAU). With the new telescopes and the space probes, they've had a lot of work lately.



They usually assign the names according to some criteria. For example, the craters on the Moon have the names of scientists and scholars: Ptolemy, Aristotle, Plato, Copernicus or Tycho. As in mythology Mercury invented the lira, a musical instrument, the craters in that planet have the names of artists: Haydin, Mozart, Beethoven, Michael Angelo, Twain. The plains are named with the word Mercury in various languages, such Budh, in Indian.

Venus was a goddess, so the names of her topography are famous women: Istar Aphrodite, Cleopatra, or Madame Curie. On Mars, places of Greek mythology are used, such as Hellas, Arcadia or Mount Olympus. The valleys have the name of Mars in different languages: Kasei (Japanese), Ares (Greek), Hrad (Armenian), Auqakuh (Inca), etc.

The moons of Jupiter have the names of those loved by that mythological character, like Callisto or Europe. The details of the moon Callisto are named with places of the Norse mythologies; in Ganymede they use Egyptian and Middle Eastern mythology. In Io, a satellite with many active volcanoes, names of gods and heroes that represent fire, volcano, thunder and the burning Sun are used.

Saturn's satellites have the names of relatives of this god: Rhea was his wife, Tethys his aunt, etc. To name details on the surfaces of their moons, the IAU decided to use several classic books: in Tethys they are taken from The Odyssey, in Dione from The Eneida, in Iapet from The Song of Roland, in Mimas from the legend The Death Of Arthur and in Enceladus from A Thousand and One Nights.

In Uranus, the moons and many topographical details have names of characters of works of two English authors: Shakespeare and Alexander Pope. In Neptune, who was the king of waters, the moons and their topographical accidents have the names of mythological beings related to him: Triton, Nereida, etc.

Pluto was explored by the New Horizons spacecraft in July 2015, and their names are spacecrafts like Sputnik or Voyager, and scientists like Tombaugh. On the moon Charon have been used names of modern fantasy novels: Mordor, Skywalker, Ripley or Spock.

In recent years, planetary systems have been discovered around many stars. To name 20 of those "exoworlds", the IAU carried out a campaign in Internet to propose names, and more than 600,000 people voted. The names adopted were mythological characters from different cultures, as well as famous scientists or writers, fictional characters, ancient cities or words from missing languages. For example, a star and its four planets were named Cervantes, Quixote, Dulcinea, Sancho and Rocinante. Another was called Copernicus and its planets Galileo, Brahe, Lippershey, Janssen and Harriot

Ricardo Moreno

COURSES

NASE COURSE in Entre Ríos (Argentine), November 18-20, 2015

In cooperation with the VoCar-CONICET program and CAFEG-ISDICA, of the province Entre Ríos. Participants were science teachers. Half of the attendees were of the secondary school and one third of the primary school.





NASE COURSE in Rosario (Uruguay), December 1-3, 2015

In cooperation with the Education Training Council, the Secondary Education Council, the Teacher Training Institute and the University Center of the Eastern Region. Participants were Primary, Secondary and adult teachers. Many had traveled hundreds of kilometers to assist.

They described as excellent the didactic material delivered, which allowed making instruments at the same time simple and with precision. They were pleased to have been able to attend a "quality" course, in a small town "where almost nothing ever arrives".



NASE COURSE in Tegucigalpa (Honduras), February 24-May 3, 2016

This course has been developed as an initiative of the group of instructors NASE-Honduras, to be able to give all workshops, conferences, or lead the working groups and astronomical observations.



NASE COURSE in Macas (Ecuador), April 4-8, 2016

It took place in the City of Macas, in the Ecuadorian Amazon, in collaboration with the educational and fisco-missionary unit María Auxiliadora.

The course was followed by 22 teachers, several professionals interested in astronomy and 40 students of the last year of the College.



NASE COURSE in San Luis Potosí (Mexico), May 31-June 3, 2016

Second course conducted by the group NASE of Mexico in San Luis Potosí. It was attended by 32 participants, teachers of the basic, middle and superior level, as well as amateur astronomers dedicated to informal teaching of astronomy.

Teachers considered that the course should be fundamental in the training teachers in Mexico today, because its methodology encourages to teacher to research and forcing him to prepare better his classes.

NASE COURSE in Matehuala (Mexico), May 6-9, 2016

Third course of the Mexican NASE group in Matehuala, San Luis Potosí, located at 200 km north from the State Capital. It has the presence of 46 participants, most of them teachers at the Normal School of Superior Studies of the Magisterio Potosino, as well as amateur astronomers dedicated to informal teaching of the Astronomy.



NASE COURSE in Guatemala, June 23-25, 2016

The course was developed in the facilities of the Teachers Training School (EFPEM) at the University of San Carlos.

It was conducted thanks to the collaboration between the Department of Teaching, EFPEM, the Physical and Mathematical Sciences School (ECFM) and the collaboration of participants and instructors of previous courses.



NASE COURSE in Estelí (Nicaragua), July 12-15, 2016

Staff of the Astronomical Observatory, teachers and students of the Physics Department of Sciences and Engineering Faculty of UNAN-Managua, moved to the city of Estelí to carry out the VII Course NASE in Nicaragua.

Students and teachers from the Multidisciplinary Regional Faculty of Estelí (FAREM-Estelí), participated in this course, from the different municipalities of Estelí.



NASE Course in Malang (Indonesia), 25-28 July, 2016

This course was developed in cooperation with Universitas Ma Chung. Teachers and members of Astronomy Clubs participated in it.

The presence of the rector of the University Ma Chung, Dr Chatief Kunjaya, astronomer who also acted as translator, was deeply appreciated.



NASE Course in Pamplona (Spain) 26-29 July, 2016

The course was organized by the Public University of Navarra within its Summer Schools. The students registered were very varied, with very different interests.

NASE Course in Mendoza (Argentina) August 10-12, 2016

This NASE course was developed at UTN Regional Mendoza, in chemistry classrooms.

Attendees said that the course was excellent and in some cases they said to be "fascinated". The lectures and workshops were enriching and the demonstrations and models very original, useful and applicable in their classroom.

NASE course in Villarrica (Paraguay) August 13-27, 2016

Villarrica is a city at 165 km from Asunción, the capital of Paraguay. It is the capital of the Guaira Department. The NASE course was an initiative of the Supervisors of the Department of Guaira, under the Ministry of Education and Culture. It was focused to teachers of the 3rd cycle of Basic Education, but due to the excellent comments of the participants, teachers of the Middle Level also requested to join the course. It was developed on 3 consecutive Saturdays. The attendees said that they were very happy and satisfied with the course, because they had never been able to take a course of this level. They also valued the interesting contents, the huge information and materials that can be easily used in their classes.



MATERIAL

In this issue we have included information on many courses that have been done lately. In order to not lengthen the publication, we remind you that you can find many practical materials on the NASE website (in Spanish and English):

http://sac.csic.es/astrosecundaria/es/material_complementario/MaterialComplementario.php