

12th Asian Physics Olympiad, 1-9 May, 2011, Tel-Aviv, Israel

Physics



What's on your mind?

News Feed

[Perfect weather in Jerusalem](#) ▶ Tamar Amir



An early morning brought us to Tel Aviv University, where we settled to take our first big exam. After several hours of “physical” involvement, we eased our tension at an outdoor lunch on campus. From there, a nap on the bus had us waking unto the stunning lookout at Jerusalem’s Mount of Olives, where the Holy city’s three religious groups sights of grand importance could be viewed amidst the breeze - a

perfect bird’s eye view of the Golden Dome, the wailing wall, and the Holy Sepulchre.

After munching down on bagels and labaneh, we wheeled on over to the old part of town and entered the walled Old city. Starting off from the entrance area to the Jerusalem Archaeological park, We hiked up the 2000 year old stone steps and entered the prayer grounds of the Western Wall. After placing our wish notes in the cracks between its stones, we watched as international devotees wailed in praise of God, and then proceeded through the market frenzy of the color-blazed alleys of the Arab quarter.

Passing by the Via Dolorosa, we arrived at the stunningly ornamented and energetic Church of the Holy Sepulchre, where we kneeled to touch the ancient stone where the Cross of Jesus Christ once stood.

An emotion-packed day dwindled down at Abu Gosh restaurant, where students, leaders and observers all gathered for a typical Arab-Israeli hummus meal. The day’s events were rich and inspiring!



People You May Know

See all

Before and After— what are your thoughts and feelings regarding yesterday's exam?



Tserendulam Ulam-Orgikh ▶ Mongolia

Before: It's my second time participating in an Olympiad, so I'm not getting nervous. I just want to do my best and wish everyone good luck!

After: The exam was fifty/fifty...the questions were very interesting, but I really don't know how I did yet.

about an hour ago • Like

Like: 126



Shahak Lahav ▶ Israel

Before: I'm a little bit nervous, but not too much. I hope I will do well, but it's not the most important thing, as I also came here to have fun!

After: Not so good—I didn't understand many of the questions...it was very difficult...it wasn't something we were expecting, as the questions were hard to understand.

about an hour ago • Like

Like: 126



Emilio Pace ▶ Australia

Before: I'm a bit nervous, although excited. It will be good to get it over with so we can relax yet again!

After: Good—better than I expected! It was very difficult though...I'm glad it's over. My preparation helped, so I guess all the pressure and being nervous was a good thing.

about an hour ago • Like

Like: 126



Yesterday's album

See all



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos



Tuesday Pictures

6 photos

A lunisolar calendar is Israel's official recorder for all religious purposes. The calendar was born out of observations on the cycles of the sun and moon. This kind of calendar indicates both the moon phase (a new Hebrew month beginning after every new moon) and the time of the solar year. Such calendars signal season changes and make predictions regarding constellation placements in the sky.

The Hebrew calendar consists of 12 lunar months of 29 or 30 days each, where an extra month is added roughly every two to three years (7 months are added to the calendar every 19 years) so as to synchronize the moon cycles with the occasionally longer solar year—these “intercalary” months assure that the start of every new month falls after a new moon, and that the Jewish New Year occurs during the first month or as it is called in Hebrew “Tishrei”. This calendar also provides a time frame for agriculture and is therefore shortened or elongated to concur with cyclical seasonal shifts.

There are seven days to a Hebrew week, independent of the months and the annual cycle, and, since the Jewish calendar possesses no clock but rather functions based on day and night (from the Creation story), after having originally measured days “from sunset to sunset”, it eventually moved towards use of the civil clock for time record.

Such evolution was just the beginning of the calendar's day-to-day application. Today the use of the Hebrew calendar has been replaced by the “civil” or “modern” calendar for all intents and purposes, but rules the religious aspects of Israeli life—Psalms, Torah portions, holidays and death commemoration dates all relate to its time-frame—and thus it remains embedded as a part of daily life.

May 4 at 7:10am [Like](#) • [Comment](#) • [See Freindship](#)

News Feed





No trip to Israel is complete without a visit to the Judean Desert, where natural wonder and history coexist, and created the austere sights of the Dead Sea and Masada.

History may be responsible for the many stories we are told and the beautiful ruins we have the privilege of visiting, but the glories of nature are a marvel within themselves. The Dead Sea is the lowest point on earth, at approximately 400 meters below sea level, and is home to not a living thing. The

"Salt Sea" is regarded as a fountain for health due to its incredible source of beneficial effects on our skin and respiratory functions.

Overlooking the desert sea is Masada, the fortified site of ancient palaces from Judeo-Roman times, built on a plateau over an area of 500 by 275 meters. The cliffs surrounding Masada are 400m to its east and 90m to its western extremity. Onsite are mainly restored remains found during large excavations in the 60's, including palaces and paintings, a synagogue, bathhouses, homes, scrolls and books.

The Israeli desert is rich with beauty, history and culture—until today, the Negev is home to the Bedouin people, a nomadic group of "camel-raising" desert dwellers and minority amongst their fellow Arab citizens. The Bedouin lifestyle has certainly changed and evolved over the years, but their peaceful population still lives by and maintains old customs and traditions in a sand-swept world.

Today's Program

May 4, Wednesday [Like](#) • [Comment](#) • [See Freindship](#)

Students

07:30-08:30	Transportation to "Beit Guvrin"
08:30-09:30	Guided tour of the caves of "Beit Guvrin"
09:30-11:00	Travel "Lahav" forest to "Kfar Ha'Nokdim"
11:00-12:15	Authentic Bedouin hospitality
12:20-12:50	Travel to "Massada"
13:00-14:45	Guided tour of "Massada"
14:45-15:00	Refreshments break
15:15-16:15	Guided tour of "Wadi David"
16:30-18:00	Bathing at the Mineral Beach Dead Sea
18:30-19:30	Dinner
20:00-21:30	Transportation to Ramat Gan
21:30-22:00	Summation of day
23:00	Lights out

Leaders, Observers and Visitors

08:00-11:00	Checking the theory exam Crowne Plaza hotel
11:30-13:00	Discussion Crowne Plaza hotel
13:00-14:00	Lunch Crowne Plaza hotel
14:00-19:00	Continuation of discussion
19:00-20:00	Dinner Crowne Plaza hotel
20:00-05:00	Translation of the practical experimental

Sentence of the day

May 4, Wednesday [Like](#) • [Comment](#) • [See Freindship](#)

EYZEHO GIBOR HACOvesH ET YETZRO? This phrase originates from the ethical writings of various spiritual leaders, collected in 'Pirkei Avot' (Chapters of the fathers). It states in a question-answer format that a true hero is one who conquers his own desire. Bravery is thus second to virtues such as patience and wisdom..

about an hour ago • [Like](#)

Featured



Thursdays Weather

Partly Cloudy

Max. Day Temperature 29°C

Min. Night Temperature 18°C

UV Index 9 Very High