



From the editors

Good day to you all!

It is the third time I re-write this editorial; the previous time, near the end of February, only two articles had arrived on my email-box... We realized that it was perhaps too ambitious to try and keep the monthly rhythm of publication, since we only have one group of pupils -and they are only in 2nde- when last year we had two groups, from 1ère and terminale... So this explains that this issue is for January, February and March : our reporters are getting tired!

However, for this first anniversary issue, some of them have put a lot of hard work in their articles, so we hope you will enjoy them, and we would like to congratulate them all : Guillaume, Nicolas, Corentin, Aaron, Ervin, Mathieu, Vincent, the two Alexandre, and last but not least, our feminine touch, Orphélia!

On the good news front, we had two readers these months who found the secret of the title of our magazine, so congratulations to Guillaume, the first ever, and to François; we shall not reveal the secret, so that other readers can follow; we shall not either, as we thought first, prepare a special issue just for the two of them, with articles that only they will read, because, as we said above, it is already difficult to have articles enough for the standard issues; but we will keep thinking about a special prize...

And as you can see, we now have our own logo, drawn by one of our pupils!

Reader's e-mails

(partly translated -and edited to keep the secret- by the editors)

Mystery solved !

(...) CANS OF JAMM.

Clever!

Thank you for this paper.

Guillaume, from Faverges, 74

(...) = cans of jam²

So Good !

Thanks for *Cans of jam²*, issue 7.

Happy new year ! @+

François, from Beauvais, 60

Well, congratulations to you both!

We are proud of you, and very touched by your faithfulness as readers and contributors...

CANS OF JAM²

Reader's e-mails (continued)

Hey!

I'm not sure of my English. I stopped learning this language a long time ago!

But a friend sent me this very nice video which could interest you. It's about Titan. Down the video there is a series of different links to other beautiful stories!

<http://www.jpl.nasa.gov/video/index.cfm?id=487>

I wish you a happy new year!

Gérald, from Saint-Léger 60

Hi Gérald,

don't be ashamed of your English, which is great (it is so rare to find an English-writing colleague... Please, don't stop, mate!).

We thank you for the link about Titan. Wonderful pictures indeed. And we hope our reporters will use it for another issue of cans of jam²...

A very happy new year to you, too.

Editors' note

if you found this magazine through a site and want to subscribe, please send an email entitled 'cans of jam² subscription' to didier.galard@ac-amiens.fr. You will be added to our mailing list!

Back to the Moon ?

NASA began to prepare a mission to the Moon in September 2005, but it could take a long time to prepare the spacecraft and the rocket, that is why the travel will probably take place in 2018.



The first man who walked on the Moon was of course Neil Armstrong, in July 1969, and the first words he said were 'that's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind'.

But did you know that the last manned mission to the Moon was in 1972 (Apollo 17), and the last man to walk on the Moon was Eugene Cernan, on the 11th of December, three and a half year after Neil Armstrong?

The new mission will cost about 100 billions dollars.

A minuscule serial killer

There are many many species of octopuses, all different from the others, but one of the smallest, prettiest and one of the most dangerous is certainly the blue-ringed octopus (*Hapalochlaena maculosa*).

This small australian octopus rarely reaches 10 cm, but it could kill a human!

Octopuses trap their prey thanks to their tentacles with suckers and bring them to their sharp beak like a parrot's to eat them. Behind this beak, octopuses have two salivary



glands which secrete toxic substances they inject into the prey by biting.

In some cases the toxin liquefies the flesh which allows the octopus to "drink" its prey.

In the case of the blue-ringed octopus, the toxin is a terrible poison for humans. It acts very quickly on the neuromuscular system and leads to death in about 15 minutes after the bite. The venom reaches nerves and muscles and the victim dies of a respiratory failure.

This minuscule murderer hides under rocks or in empty shells in the Pacific Ocean's waters, so be careful if you walk there!



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Chlorine

Chlorine ['klɔ:ri:n] is a chemical element. This is a yellow-green gas that has its distinctive strong smell and it is a member of the halogen series that forms group 17. Its symbol is Cl, and its atomic number is 17.

It can be liquefied at room temperature with pressures above 8 atmospheres. It will even support the combustion of hydrocarbons. The most common compound of chlorine, sodium chloride ['klɔ:raɪd], has been known since ancient times; archaeologists have found evidence that rock salt was used as early as 3,000 BC and brine as early as 6,000 BC.

Chlorine's principal applications are in the production of a wide range of industrial and consumer products. Chlorine gas is a strong oxidizer. Chlorine is used in the manufacture of numerous organic chlorine compounds and Chlorine is also used in the production of chlorates and in bromine extraction.

Chlorine is a toxic gas that irritates the respiratory system. Because it is heavier than air, it tends to accumulate at the bottom of poorly ventilated spaces. Chlorine is dangerous for health.

