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Brain games may predict how bad your next cold

SCIENCE ALERT – Daily brain tests could reveal how prepared your immune system is to tackle a future viral infection.

dalahoo.com

Maragheh Observatory revives advanced scientific studies

tripadvisor.com

The Maragheh Observatory in East Azarbaijan Province has a unique place in the history of medieval astronomy.
It represents a new wave of scientific activities in the Islamic world in the mid-13th century; it had a key role in the development of some sophisticated pre-Copernican non-Ptolemaic systems for explaining the planetary motions, and it was the model for several observatories that were built in Persia, Transoxiana, and Asia Minor up to the 17th century, astronomicalheritage.net wrote.
As an influential institution that was not devoted solely to astronomy, the Maragheh Observatory revived advanced scientific studies during what is normally considered a period when science declined.
Ideas initiating in the Maragheh School impacted well beyond Islamic territories and influenced the astronomical revolution of the 16th century.

Structure

The central structure, which is assumed to be the main building of the observatory, is circular. Its diameter is 22 meters, and the base of its enclosing wall is 80cm thick. A 1.5m-wide entrance opens into a 3.1m-wide corridor that marks the meridian line and contains the remains of the mural quadrant, of which 5.5m has survived.
On each side of the central corridor are six rooms, the pair at each end being smaller than the rest. Outside the main building towards the south, southeast and northeast are five circular constructions. These were the places where the smaller observational instruments were once mounted. There is also a separate building, with an area of 330 sq m., which is assumed to be the library of the observatory. In addition, archaeologists have discovered a unit where the metal parts of the instruments were cast and assembled.

Nominees of Jalal Al-e Ahmad Literary Awards announced

ILNA – The 14th edition of the Jalal Al-e Ahmad Literary Awards, Iran's greatest literary prize, announced its nominees in different sections.
The nominations were publicized during the press conference of the event held on January 8.
On January 14, the winners will be announced in a ceremony at Tehran's Vahdat Hall.
Iran's Book and Literature House Institute's CEO Ali Ramezani elaborated on the nominees and their works of art.
A total of 2,600 literary works, from 856 publishers, were submitted to the secretariat of the event.

ILNA

In Literary Criticism Section, 'Watch Narration', 'Literary Self-criticism', and 'An Introduction to Comparative Literature' are competing with each other.
Competing works in Documentation Section are 'Here Is Syria', 'Autumn Came', 'Baha'i Political Organization', 'Aqileh', and 'Battle of Canyons'.
Three books, 'President's Driver', Goorgom and Other Stories', and 'Love Virus' are competing in the Short Story Section.
In the Novel Section, 'Black Giveh', 'Silent Figures', 'Faces', and 'Azrael' will compete against each other.
The Jalal Al-e Ahmad Literary Award is an Iranian literary award presented annually since 2008.
Every year, an award is given to the best Iranian authors on the birth anniversary of the renowned Persian writer Jalal Al-e Ahmad.

PIC OF THE DAY

Iran's art of metal openwork dates back to over 1,000 BC. With the passage of time and the development of tools and also the experience of craftsmen, the Persian art has developed in various regions, including Isfahan.
In Safavid Era, the art reached its zenith and won worldwide fame. A famous example of this art is the entrance door of the Imam Mosque in Isfahan.
The art has been used to decorate objects, buildings and war tools.

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