

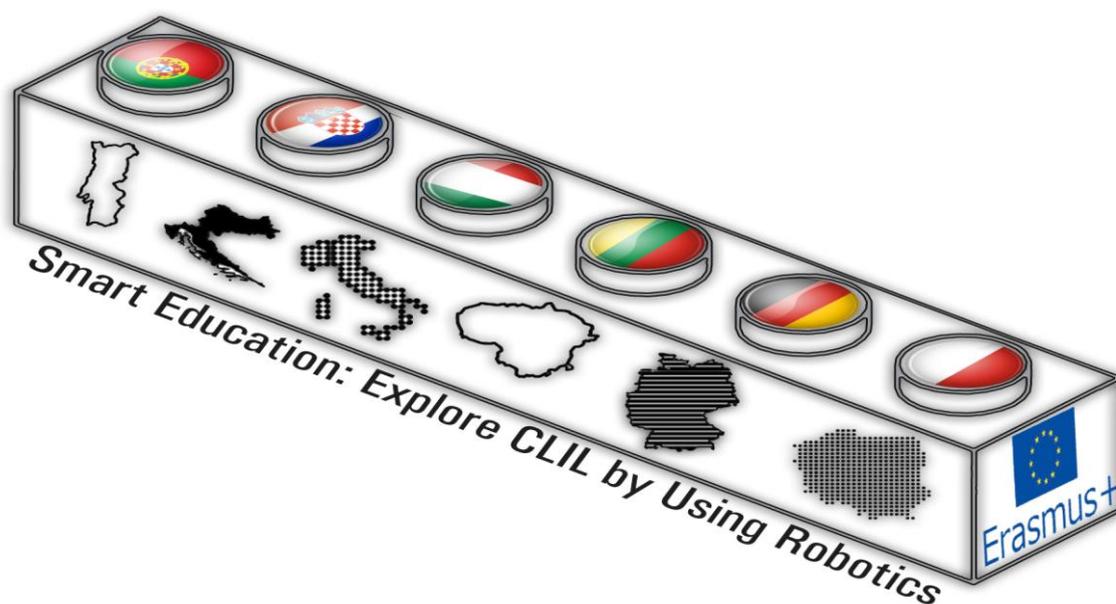
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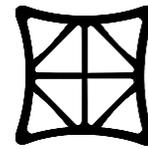
The W@y forward

conference material





Kauno Tado Ivanausko



KAUNO PEDAGOGŲ
KVALIFIKACIJOS
CENTRAS

THE W@Y FORWARD

Conference for Young Journalists

At Kaunas Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium

AGENDA JUNE 6, 2019

No.	Name of school	Country	Presentation Topic
I.	8:30 - 9:00	Registration	
II.	9:00 - 9:15	Opening Ceremony	
III.	9:15 - 12:30	Presentations	
1.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Daydreaming, Goals, Realisations”
2.	Aleksandr Puskin Gymnasium	Lithuania	“Global Issues”
3.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Futuristic Schools”
4.	Public Primary School No 2 under the name Hans Christian Andersen	Poland	“Endangered Species in Poland”
5.	Dainava Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Pollution”

6.	Instituto Comprensivo 1 Taormina	Italy	“Isola Bella - Between Land, Nature and Sea”
7.	Osnovna Skola “MatijaGubevc”	Croatia	“National Parks and Reserves in Croatia”
8.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Deforestation”
9.	Kazys Grinius Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Lithuanian Animals in Danger”
10.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Littering: Small Things – Big Impact”.
11.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Plastic Pollution”
12.	Tadas Ivanauskas Progymnasium	Lithuania	“Let’s Go Green”
13.	Gesamtschule der Stadt Hemer	Germany	“Can Technology Help Us Save the Planet?”
14.	Colégio Atlântico	Portugal	“BIONICS – the Robotics Inspired by Biology”
IV.	12:30 - 13:00	Reflection	

Daydreaming, goals and goals realization



Made by: Deimante Kilkyte

Content

- Types of daydreaming
- Difference between dreams and goals
- What is a goal and goals setting
- S.M.A.R.T goal
- How to stay motivated
- Help and support

Types of daydreaming

1.

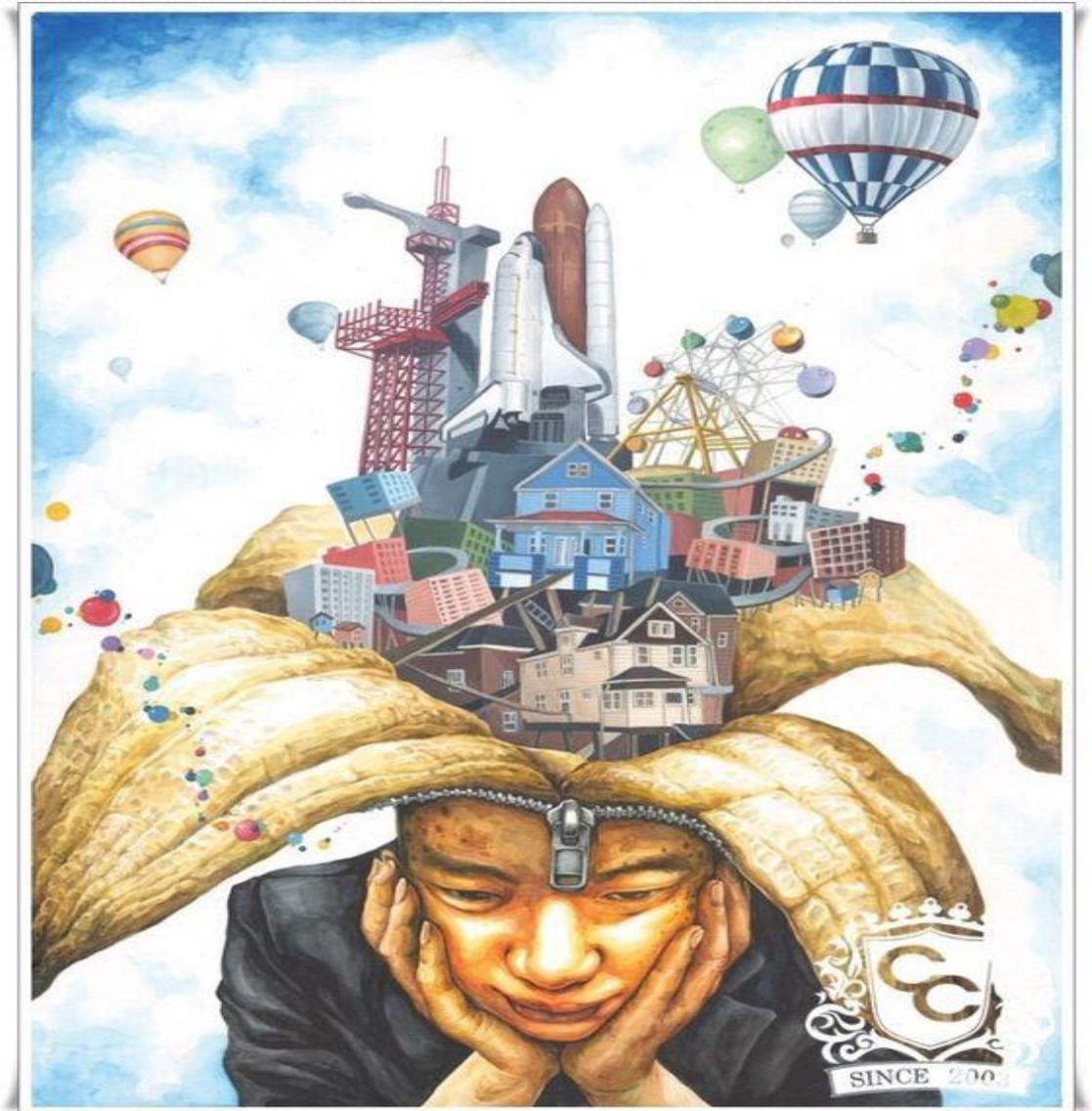
Escape from the real world, imaginary thoughts, unrealistic situations or even places.



Types of daydreaming

2.

It is a dreaming with a purpose. Like dreaming about future or crazy inventions that someday can become reality or wishes that you want to do.



Difference between dreams and goals

Dreams

- Dreams are imaginary.
- Dreams just require your imagination .
- **Dreams can inspire you.**



Goals

- Goals are based in reality.
- Goals require hard work.
- **Goals can change your life.**



What is a goal and goals setting

What is a goal?

- A goal is a tool for focusing your life and getting you to take action.
- A goal is anything you desire to have, be or do within a certain time frame.

How Important are goals?

- Clarity, Focus, Motivation, Direction, Meaning.
- A sense of purpose, builds self-esteem, self-confidence.

S.M.A.R.T goal

The answers will help fine-tune your strategy, ensuring the goals are something that's actually attainable.



How to stay motivated ?

1. Find a good reason behind the work you are doing.
2. Look at the whole task looking for a different approach.
3. Track your progress.
4. Reward yourself after hard work or if you reached something.



Help of friends

- Sharing your goals with friends improves your chances of reaching them.
- Sending your friends regular updates about your progress can boost your chances of succeeding.



Thanks for your attention!

**BE YOU.
DO YOU.
FOR YOU.**

@REDSOLESANDREDWINE



ENDANGERED SPECIES IN POLAND

PUBLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL NO 2

UNDER THE NAME OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

RADOM, POLAND



MAMMALS

1. European Mink
2. European Bison
3. Mouflon
4. Harbor Porpoise
5. Speckled Ground Squirrel

EUROPEAN MINK

The European mink grows from 14 inches to 17 inches in length and weighs between 1.21 and 1.76 pounds. This species has short legs, a long body, and a long tail that helps it to swim. Its diet consists of frogs, insects, fish, and aquatic vegetation.

The European mink is listed as critically endangered due to rapidly decreasing population size and range. Some of the reasons for its population and habitat loss include: overhunting, deforestation, development, invasive American mink species, and loss of food source.



© Tiit Maran



EUROPEAN BISON

The European bison is the heaviest surviving wild land animal in Europe; a typical European bison is about 2.1 to 3.5 m long.

At birth, calves are quite small, weighing between 15 and 35 kg

Body masses among adults can range from 400 to 920kg (males) and 300 to 540 (female).

A record in mass was 1900kg!





MOUFLON

The mouflon is recognized by its reddish-brown fur, white-colored patches along its sides, and curved horns. It can weigh as much as 110 pounds.

It is currently labeled as vulnerable on the Red List because its population has been declining by 30% over the last generation. This decline has been attributed to habitat loss and hunting.





HARBOUR PORPOISE

It is one of the smallest marine mammals. Adults of both sexes grow to 1.4 to 1.9 m. The females are heavier, with a maximum weight of around 76 kg compared with the males. The flippers, dorsal fin, tail fin and back are a dark grey. The sides are lighter grey. The underside is much whiter.

Reasons for disappearing:

climate change, pollution, noise pollution, overfishing.

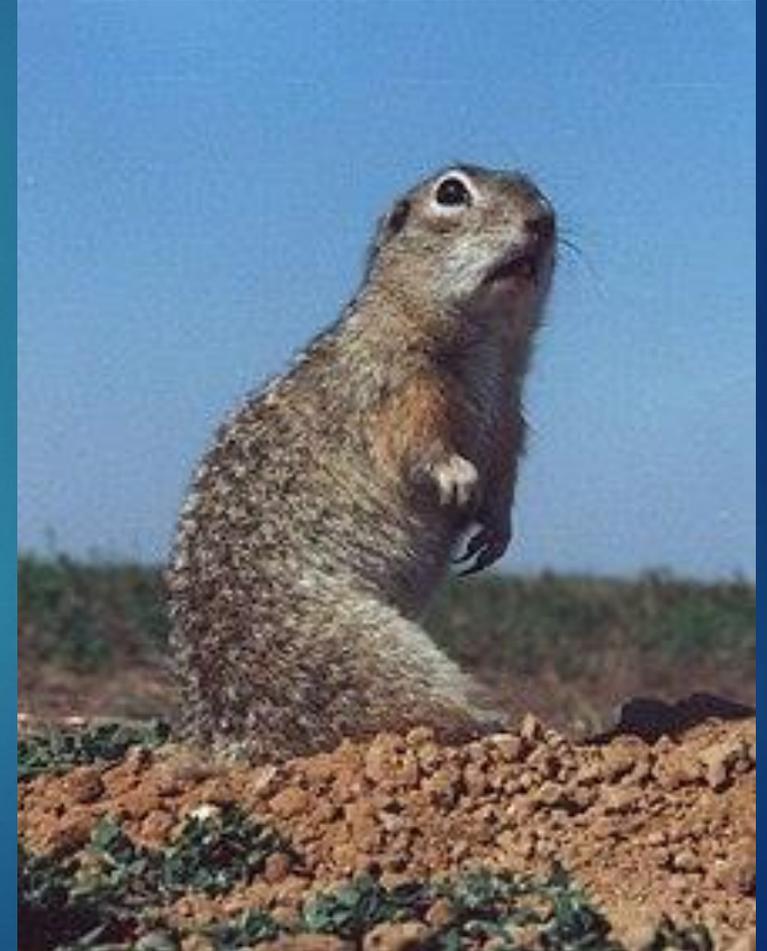




Speckled ground squirrel

The Speckled ground squirrel has dark-brown fur with white spots on its back and a short, thin tail. It grows to a length of 25 cm and a weight of 280 g.

Its natural habitat is temperate grassland and it is also found on cultivated ground. It is threatened by the loss and fragmentation of its habitat. Causes of habitat loss include the expansion of agriculture and forestry, the reduction of pasturing, the development and growth of cities, and industrial development. Also, in some areas it is hunted as an agricultural pest.





BIRDS

1. Aquatic warbler
2. Ferruginous duck

Aquatic warble

Aquatic warblers are very small. They can weigh from 10 to 14g. They eat insects, grubs, caterpillars and spiders.

The numbers of Aquatic Warblers are declining due to habitat loss and changes in water management.





Ferruginous duck

It is a medium- sized diving duck. Uncommon at lakes and marshes, lives in reeds. Rather shy and often stays hidden at reeds. Male has pale eye.

Reasons for disappearing:

degradation and destruction of its habitats, climate change, hunting and shooting on passage in the autumn and in the wintering areas.





Thank you for your attention





Pollution

Presented by student from
Kaunas Dainava Progymnasium

What types of pollution are there?

- There are plenty of types of pollution in this world, some greater than others, some less harmful, but they are all equally bad and harm our environment and us. We have:
- Air pollution;
- Ocean pollution;
- Water pollution;
- Soil pollution;
- Noise pollution;
- Radioactive pollution;
- Thermal pollution;
- Light pollution;
- Visual pollution;
- Personal Pollution:

Air pollution.

- Air pollution is defined as any contamination of the atmosphere that disturbs the natural composition and chemistry of the air. This can be in the form of particulate matter such as dust or excessive gases like carbon dioxide or other vapors that cannot be effectively removed through natural cycles, such as the carbon cycle or the nitrogen cycle. Air pollution causes smog and soot, which irritates the eyes and throat and also damages the lungs. Air pollution comes from the following sources:
 - Vehicle or manufacturing exhaust;
 - Forest fires, volcanic eruptions, dry soil erosion, and other natural sources;
 - Building construction or demolition.





Personal pollution.

- Personal pollution is the contamination of one's body and lifestyle with harming actions. Personal pollution can cause a lot of health and mental issues like cancer, diabetes, depression, HIV, AIDS. Personal pollution includes:
 - Excessive smoking, drinking or drug abuse;
 - Emotional or physical abuse;
 - Poor living conditions and habits;
 - Poor personal attitudes.

Water pollution.

- Water pollution involves any contaminated and dirty water, whether from chemical, particulate, or bacterial matter that degrades the water's quality and purity. Water pollution can occur in oceans, rivers, lakes, and underground reservoirs, and as different water sources flow together through the water cycle the pollution can scatter and expand. Because of water pollution many fish and humans die due to choking or poisoning, if it's not that, they die of bacteria or sicknesses they catch by drinking polluted water. Causes of water pollution are:
 - Increased sediment from soil erosion;
 - Improper waste disposal and littering;
 - Leaching of soil pollution into water supplies;
 - Organic material decay in water supplies.



Noise pollution.

- Noise pollution is an undesirable levels of noises caused by human activity that disrupt the standard of living in the affected area. Noise pollution can damage your ears and brain functionality, due to the loud noises, you get more emotionally unstable. Noise pollution can come from:
- Railroads;
- Traffic;
- Airports;
- Concerts;
- Manufacturing plants;
- Construction or demolition.



Soil pollution.

- Soil, also known as land pollution, is contamination of the soil that prevents natural growth in the land whether it is used for cultivation, habitation, or a wildlife preserve. Some soil pollution, such as the creation of landfills, is deliberate, while much more is accidental and can have widespread dangerous effects, plants die, people die, it is not good. Causes of soil pollution are:
 - Hazardous waste and sewage spills;
 - Non-sustainable farming practices, such as the heavy use of inorganic pesticides;
 - Strip mining, deforestation, and other destructive practices;
 - Household dumping and littering.



Radioactive pollution.

- Radioactive pollution is rare but extremely dangerous, and even deadly, when it occurs. Because of its intensity and the difficulty of reversing damage, there are strict government regulations to control radioactive pollution. Radioactive pollution has caused a lot of deaths, including the infamous Chernobyl incident which left the city empty and took countless lives. Causes of radioactive pollution are:
 - Nuclear power plant accidents or leakage;
 - Improper nuclear waste disposal;
 - Uranium mining operations.



Why should we pay attention to this?

- Pollution is actually a worldwide problem that requires solving FAST, I used to think that if I don't help or partake in cleaning events or recycle, nothing will change. I was wrong after doing research on the topic I realized that pollution is very deadly to people, did you know that just air pollution alone kills an astonishing 9 million people a year, this is 2 million people more, killed by air pollution than by smoking. All the types of pollutions damage our surroundings and us directly or indirectly.

How can WE stop pollution?

- Recycle.
- Don't litter.
- Don't burn waste in forests.
- Use a bicycle instead of a car to go somewhere.
- Don't scream a lot.
- Don't smoke.

How can the government stop pollution?

- Less radioactive factories;
- Less coal factories;
- More natural electricity producers (sunlight collectors, wind turbines);
- Stricter rules and checkups against littering;
- And much more.

Some questions.

- What are the effects of air pollution?
- What are the causes of water pollution?
- What includes personal pollution?
- How can we stop noise pollution?
- How can the government stop pollution?

Thank you for your attention.

:)



TAORMINA NATURAL RESERVE

ISOLA BELLA
BETWEEN LAND,
NATURE
AND SEA





The beautiful pearl of the Mediterranean has been declared a historical-artistic monument of particular value in 1984, while in 1998 it became a natural reserve run initially by the WWF and recently by the CUTGANNA.



The island hosts rare animal and vegetable species, a characteristic is the presence of the red colored stomach lizard.

Haven of the royal seagull, martin fisher, pilgrim falcon and major swift. Numerous are endemic essence, carnations, rupicolas and white cabbage. Very rich are the marine environments around the rocky sea bottoms of the island.







THE RED LIZARD **(*podarcis sicula medemi*)**

The “*Lacerta Sicula Medemi*” is a Lizard that lives on the rocks of the Isola Bella in Taormina.

The lower part is reddish, more or less intense, depending on the months of observation.

The specimens can be 20 or more cm long, including the tail





The "Podarcis sicula Medemi" endemic lizard that lives on dry walls Isola Bella Taormina and of which there are about 1000 esemplari. This photo highlights the dark red of the bottom of this lizard Taormina which differentiates it from widespread Podarcis siculus constituting a rare endemism of the small island.



*"And anyone who has once known
this land can never be quite free
from the nostalgia for it."*

D. H. Lawrence



Croatian National Parks and Reserves

Kristina Šoljić, Mia Najhart,
Monika Grgić

National Parks:

- ▶ 1. Plitvice Lakes
- ▶ 2. Brijuni
- ▶ 3. Risnjak
- ▶ 4. Krka
- ▶ 5. Mljet
- ▶ 6. Paklenica
- ▶ 7. Kornati
- ▶ 8. Northern Velebit



Plitvice Lakes

- ▶ It was founded on April 3, 1949.
- ▶ It is the most famous National Park in Croatia.
- ▶ Area: 296 km²
- ▶ It consists of 16 lakes - Kozjak is the largest.
- ▶ Legend: The peasants prayed the Black Queen for rain because of drought and she began to cry black tears from the right eye and white tears from the left eye and filled lakes and rivers with them.





Brijuni

- ▶ **Brijuni** are Islands and National Park in Adriatic Sea.
- ▶ Area: 34 km²
- ▶ It consists of 14 islands and 14 islets. Veliki Brijun is the largest island.
- ▶ Legend: Angels were collecting parts of paradise scattered through Istrian soil.



Risnjak

- ▶ Location: Gorski Kotar
- ▶ Founded: September 15, 1953.
- ▶ Area: 64 km²
- ▶ It is named after the animal (ris) which lives there.

Krka



- ▶ Location: Gorski Kotar
- ▶ Founded: January 1, 1985.
- ▶ Area: 109 km²
- ▶ Legend: It was a wedding day between Bogdan and Miljeva. The dragon jumped from the river Krka and took Miljeva to Brljan Lake. Bogdan jumped into the lake where dragon was waiting for him and took him into depths of river Krka.



Paklenica

- ▶ It is second proclaimed National Park in Croatia.
- ▶ Location: Primorska (coastal) Croatia
- ▶ Founded: October 19, 1949.
- ▶ Area: 96 km²



Mljet

- ▶ The first sea protected area
- ▶ Location: Dalmatia
- ▶ Founded: November 11, 1996.
- ▶ Area: 5 km²
- ▶ Legend: The Legend about Odysseus who was strand on Ogigi Island after the shipwreck. The Ogigi Island is actually Mljet.

Kornati

- ▶ The part of the bigger group of islands.
- ▶ Location: The Adriatic Sea
- ▶ Founded in: 1980.
- ▶ Area: 220 km²
- ▶ Legend: At the place of Vele Ploča, there was a plate brought by fairies to dance on it during the stormy sea.





Northern Velebit

- ▶ Location: Velebit
- ▶ Founded: June 9, 1999.
- ▶ Area: 109 km²

Reserves in Croatia

- ▶ There are two types of reserves.
- ▶ **Special reserves** - area protected for its significance for plants and animals.
- ▶ **Strict reserves** - area protected by the law with intact nature and its only purpose is scientific study.



Special reserve

- ▶ White and Samar rocks
- ▶ Location: part of Velika Kapela
- ▶ Founded: January 24, 1985.
- ▶ Area: 1.8 km²
- ▶ It consists of bizarre limestone rocks.



Strict reserve

- ▶ Hajdučki and Rožanski kukovi (hips)
- ▶ Founded in: 1969.
- ▶ Location: Velebit peaks
- ▶ Area: 1.3 km²
- ▶ Separated by Lubenovačka vrata (gate)





Thank you for
▶ attention!

Environmental problems

The goal of presentation

- Motivate people to care about the world



Deforestation



- Forests cover about 30 percent of the planet's land mass, but humans are cutting them down, clearing these essential habitats on a massive scale.



Causes of deforestation

- Farming, grazing of livestock, mining, and drilling combined account for more than half of all deforestation.



Why it matters and what can be done

- Deforestation affects the people and animals where trees are cut, as well as the wider world. Some 250 million people living in forest and savannah areas depend on them for subsistence and income—many of them among the world's rural poor.



Deforestation

The rainforest is slowly disintegrating,
Getting chopped down for our needs,
And whilst we are all debating,
We need to plant more seeds.

So when we cut down the trees,
We should help the animals around,
What you need to plant is an extra three,
For when that tree hits the ground.

They help us with medicines, when we are ill,
However we still chop them to the ground,
Think about all those poor creatures we kill,
Petrifying them with the sound.

And there are many things that we can do,
Not just sit there and let it materialize,
We CAN save those animals to,
And to the World we have to open our eyes.

The rainforest is slowly disintegrating,
Getting chopped down for ALL our needs,
And whilst we are all debating,
We Have To Stop These Bad Deeds!

By Sian Mein

Pollution of the seas and oceans



- Land and ocean are connected by rivers flowing into the seas and carrying various debris. Chemicals that do not disintegrate when in contact with the soil, such as oil products, oil, fertilizers. As a result, the garbage falls into the rivers and then into the ocean. Because of this, the oceans turn into such as a "cocktail" of many substances and poisons.



- Oil and petroleum products - the main pollutants of the oceans. But besides oil, glass, plastic, paper and other garbage get into the water as well.



- A study of the North Sea showed that about 65% of the pollutants found there were brought by rivers. Another 25% is garbage from the atmosphere, 10% from direct discharges, and the rest of the garbage is dumped from ships.



Because of the spilled oil, a lot of birds and fish die, it is very difficult to clean animals from oil, people need to catch them and help the poor animals.



Global warming

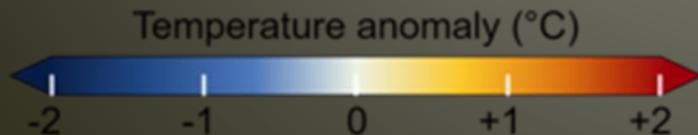
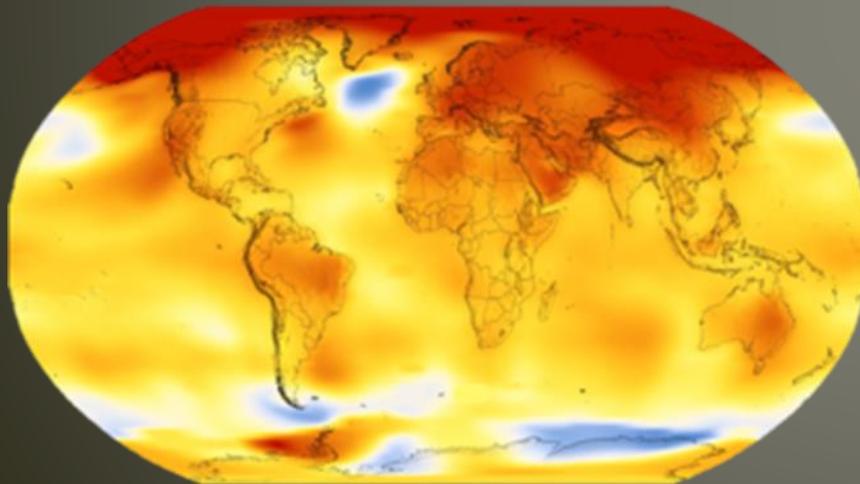




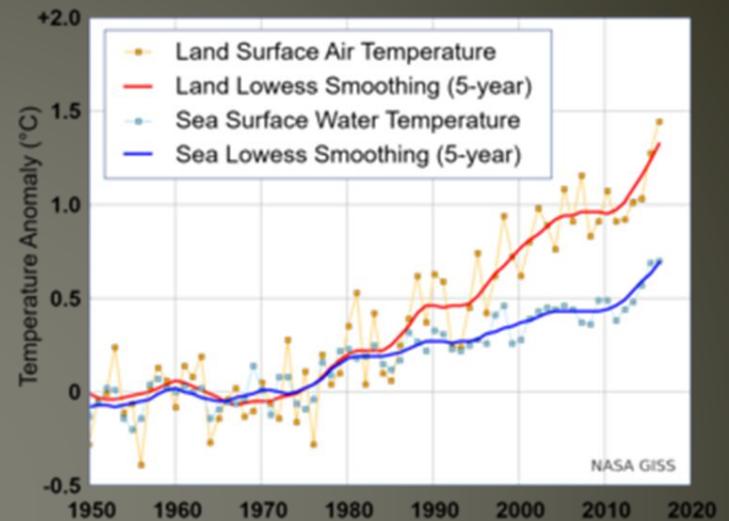
There is great debate among many people, and sometimes in the news, on whether global warming is real (some call it a hoax). But climate scientists looking at the data and facts agree the planet is warming.

While many view the effects of global warming to be more substantial and more rapidly occurring than others do, the scientific consensus on climatic changes related to global warming is that the average temperature of the Earth has risen between 0.4 and 0.8 °C over the past 100 years.

Temperature Change in the Last 50 Years
(2014-2018 Average vs 1951-1980 Baseline)



Annual Mean Temperature Change for Land and for Ocean



Scientists from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate carrying out global warming research have recently predicted that average global temperatures could increase between 1.4 and 5.8 °C by the year 2100.



Changes resulting from global warming may include rising sea levels due to the melting of the polar ice caps, as well as an increase in occurrence and severity of storms and other severe weather events.

What we can do?



- Get charged up with renewables. The global push for cleaner, healthier energy is on. With costs dropping every day, renewable energy is the best choice for the environment and the economy.
- Choose a utility company that generates at least half its power from wind or solar and has been certified by Green-e Energy, an organization that vets renewable energy options.
- Choosing to live in walkable smart-growth cities and towns with quality public transportation leads to less driving, less money spent on fuel, and less pollution in the air. Less frequent flying can make a big difference, too. “Air transport is a major source of climate pollution,” Haq says. “If you can take a train instead, do that.”





Lithuanian animals in danger

PRESENTED BY: SAULĖ ŽEMELYTĖ, UGNĖ
LUKAŠEVIČIŪTĖ, SMILTĖ LIUKAITYTĖ

Lithuanian Nature



Extinct animals



Garden
Dormouse



Brown Bear



Blue Bream



European Mink

Animals that are in severe danger



What are the causes:

Hobby and etc.



Climate change



Caging



Pollution



Animals we can still save

STORK



HEDGEHOG



What can we do:



shutterstock.com • 461446234



What will happen if we don't:





Thank you for your attention

Plastic Pollution

By Miglė And Ugnė



WORRYING FACTS



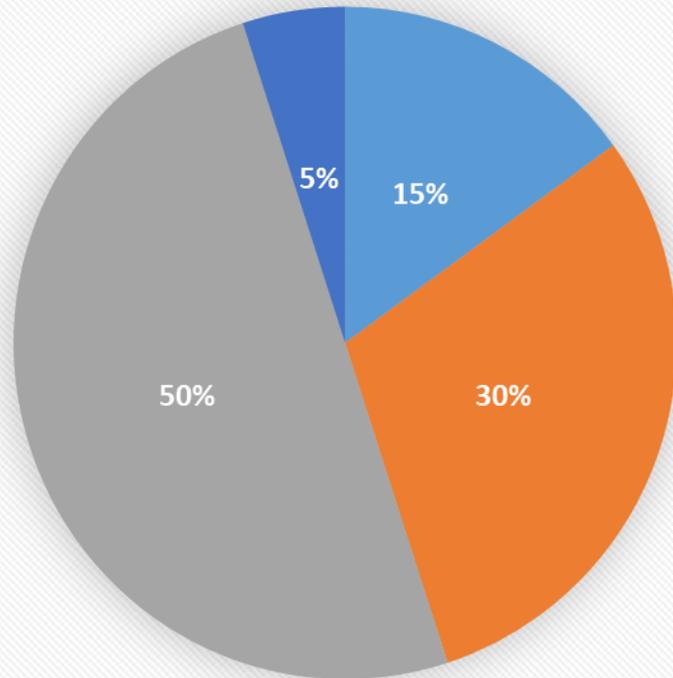
- about **380 million tons** of plastic is produced worldwide each year
- Plastic does not go away, it becomes smaller. Microplastic pollution is becoming a new environmental issue.
- **only 9 %** is recycled
- **90 % of plastic** polluting our oceans is carried by just 10 rivers
- **1 million seabirds and 100,000 marine mammals** die from plastic pollution



RAISING AWARENESS

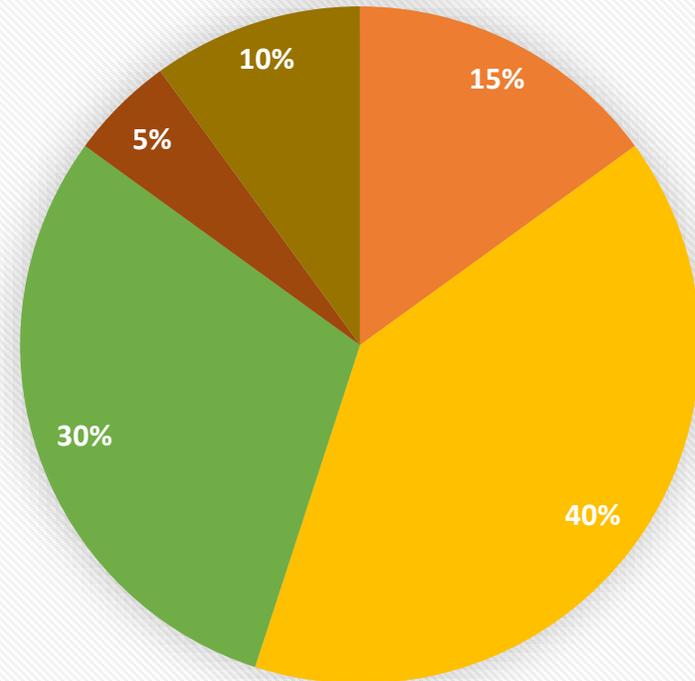
How often do you assort plastic?

Boys



■ Assort Plastic ■ Usually ■ Rarely ■ Never

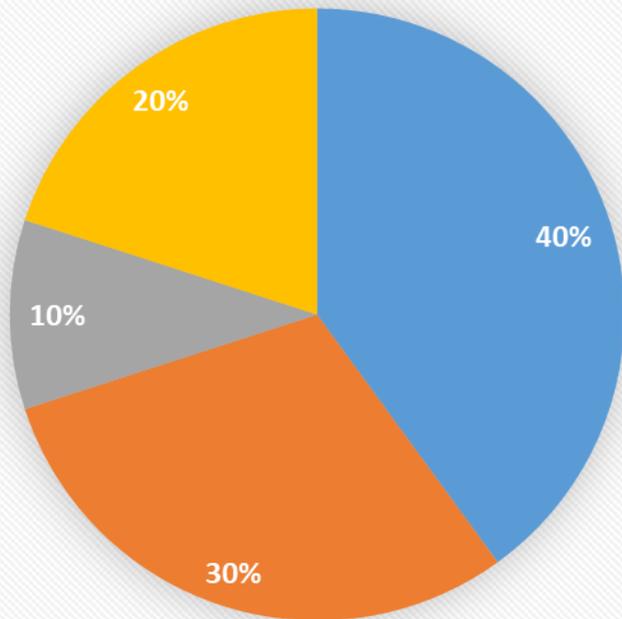
Girls



■ Assort Plastic ■ Usually ■ Rarely ■ Almost Never ■ Never

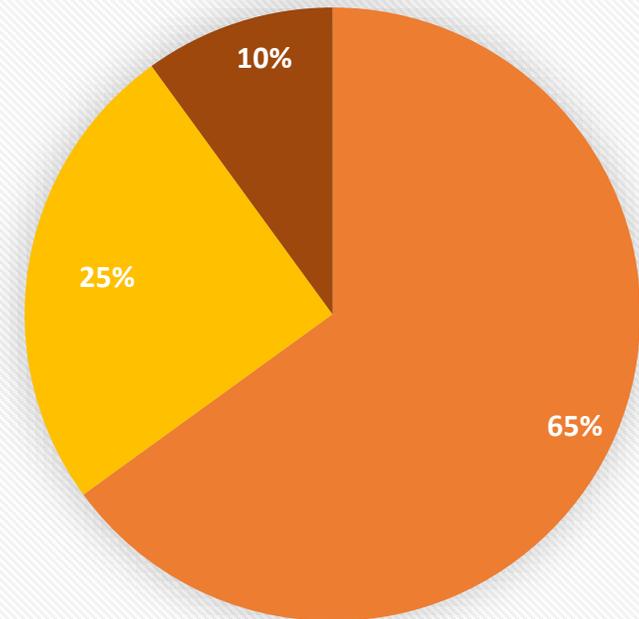
Is it important to use less plastic?

Boys



■ Important ■ Maybe ■ No ■ I don't know

Girls

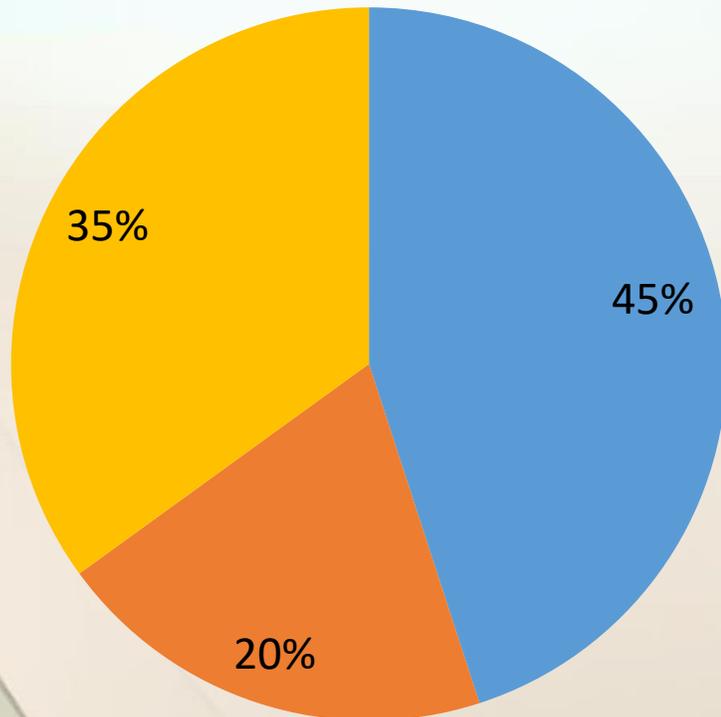


■ Important ■ Maybe ■ No ■ I don't Know

Can we replace plastic into more ecological products?

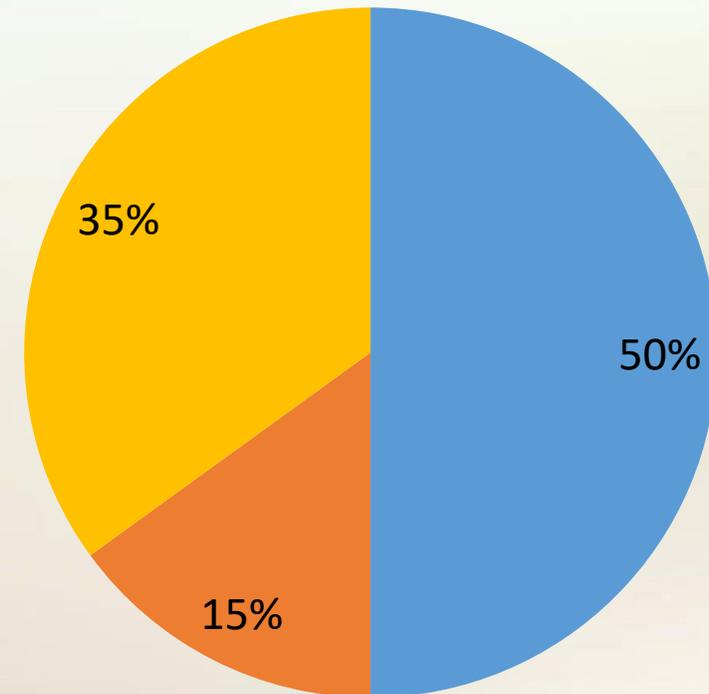
Boys

■ Yes ■ Don't know ■ No ■ Maybe



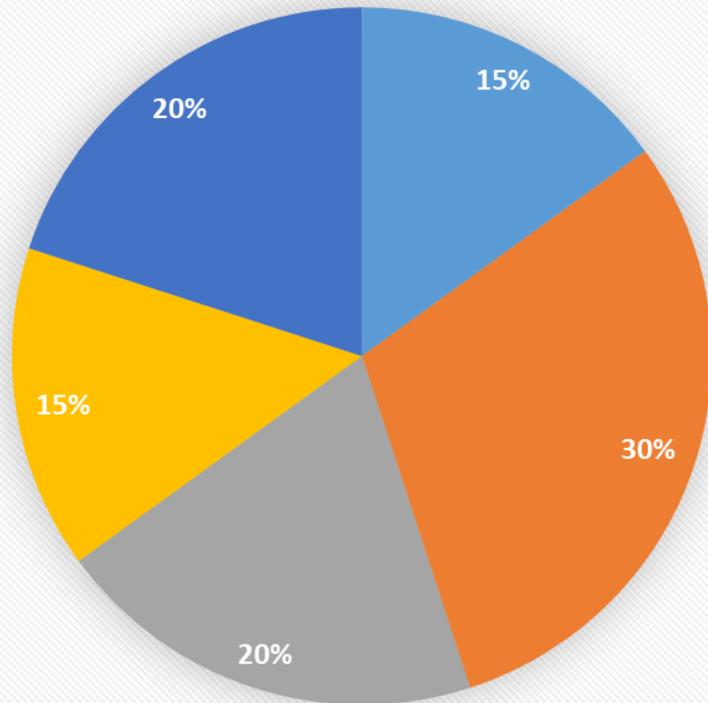
Girls

■ Yes ■ Don'tknow ■ No ■ Maybe



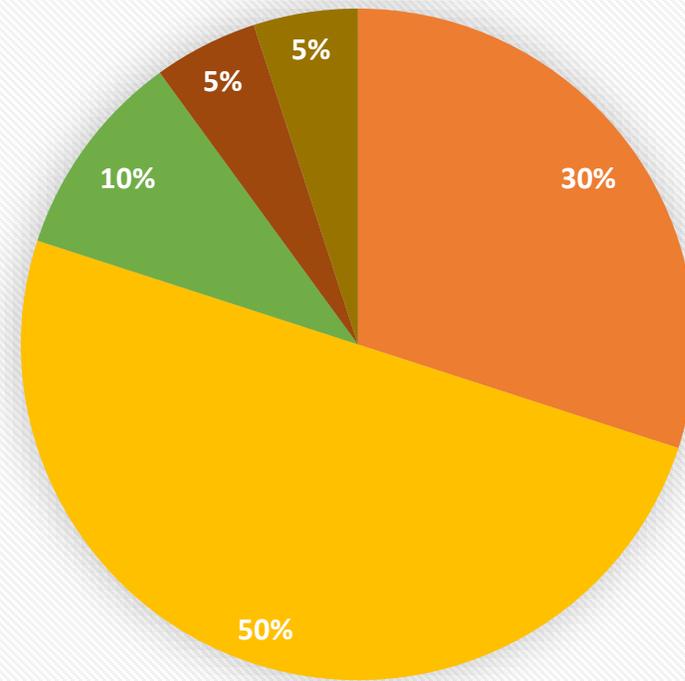
How often do you talk about plastic pollution at home, school, etc.?

Boys



■ Yes, often ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely ■ Almost Never ■ Never

Girls



■ Yes, often ■ Sometimes ■ Rarely ■ Almost never ■ Never



Plastic Bottles And Straws

500 000 000!



Metal straws



PLASTIC BOTTLES

1 000 000 a minute

80 % plastic bottles produced end up in landfill or in the ocean.

Humans produce almost 20,000 plastic bottles every second

Global PET plastic bottle production



Guardian graphic | Source: Euromonitor * forecast



BOTTLE RECYCLING MACHINES



Turn your recycling into rewards

- First introduced in 2016.
- Now, more than 2,800 machines all over Lithuania accept plastic containers.
- 1.2 billion units of plastic beverage containers returned in just two years.
- People appear to be aware of the need to recycle and feel encouraged to sort their waste.

Initiatives

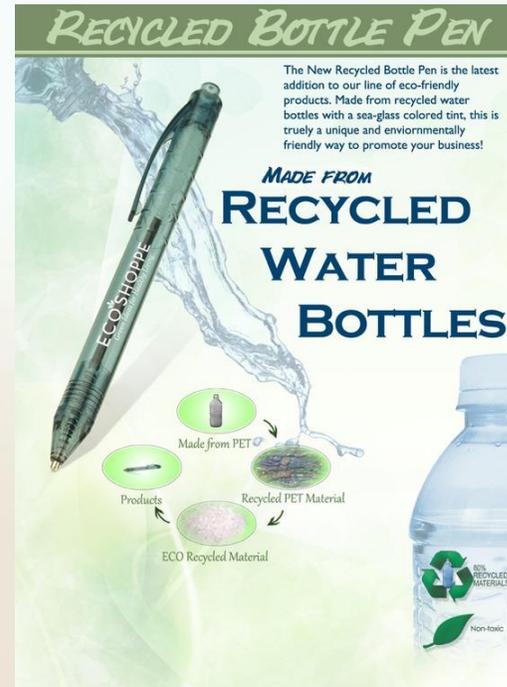
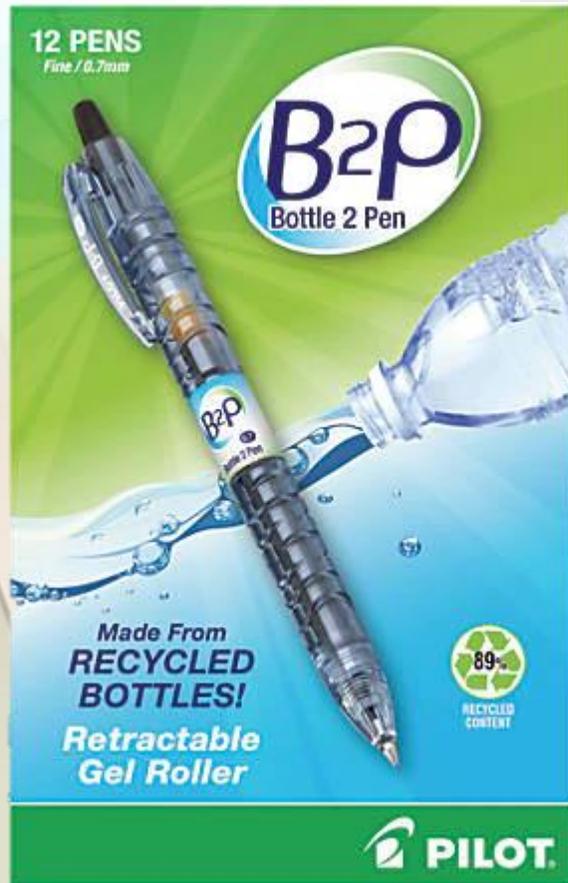


- In 2017, H&M used the equivalent of over 100 million plastic PET bottles in **recycled polyester**.
- H&M collaborated with Danone AQUA on **Bottle2Fashion project** in Indonesia.
- It aims to recycle used PET water bottles and turn them into H&M clothing items.



Pens made from recycled bottles

B2P (bottle to pen)



YOU CAN DO IT YOURSELF!



RECYCLED FASHION SHOW



**STOP TURNING OUR
EARTH INTO
PLASTIC!**



Let's go Green; How to make my country green

By Marija Petraitytė, Bernarda Sevelevičiūtė, Guoda Ostrauskaitė

Go green?



Reducing
Reusing
Recycling



Our green school

- We collect batteries.
- Grow various plants.
- Go collect litter.

Non - functioning batteries

At our school we collect
not working batteries,
light bulbs, telephones,
TV's.



Green windowsill

We also do a project called „Green windowsill“ where we grow various plants. This year we were growing spices.



Collecting litter

Every year we go outside with trash bags and gloves to collect litter that is thrown in our schools territory.



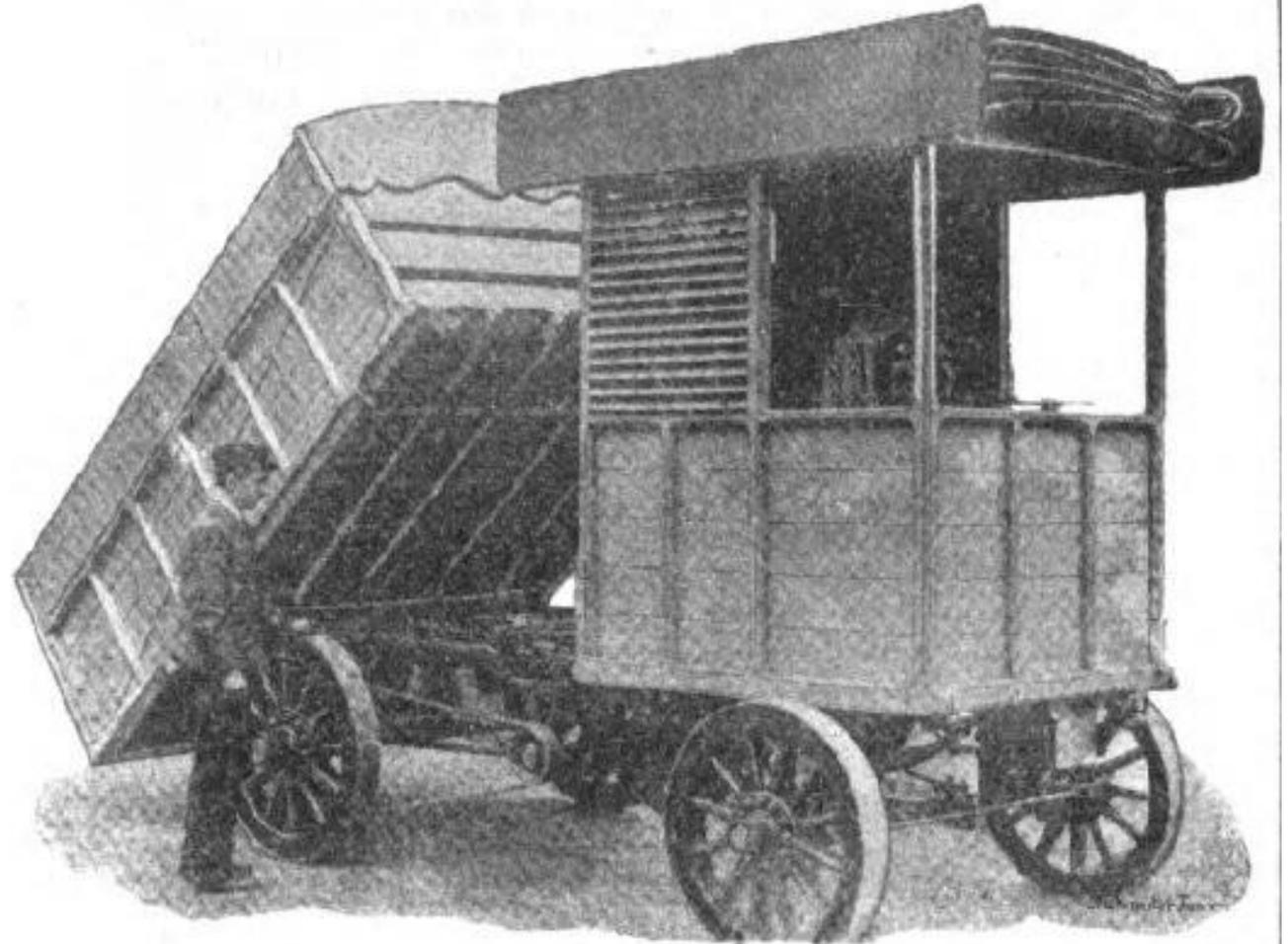


Our green city



Garbage containers before vs now

It was first
constructed in 1885.
The garbage
incinerator was built
in New York.



THORNYCROFT'S STEAM DUST-CART.



One year ago

These containers have
been in our city for about
10 years.



Now

These containers are only in our city Kaunas. They have a lot of space and are underground.



Bikes

There are bikes all over the city that you can rent. You pay through your phone. The more time you drive the more you pay. It is a great alternative for public transport.





Deposit



Our country encourages other people to recycle. One of the encourages is deposit. You can bring you're plastic, glass bottles to a special booth that are near grocery stores.

What is deposit?

Batteries

In big stores and malls there are containers for non-functional batteries and electronics.



I am
responsible



What can you do?

- Replace your light bulbs with LED lights.
- Use rechargeable batteries.
- Buy a reusable bag.
- Take your own mug.
- When washing clothing, make sure that you use cold water or warm water.
- Unplug all of your electronics when they are not being used.



Research results

Observations were made for 1 h (from 7.00 to 8.00).

520 cars passed through the drive-through.

Equation:

$$s = 2.72x - 0.06x^2 - 10.3$$

$$x = \frac{a}{100};$$

s - carbon dioxide in the air;

a - number of cars per hour.

Helped by Vanda Svirskiene

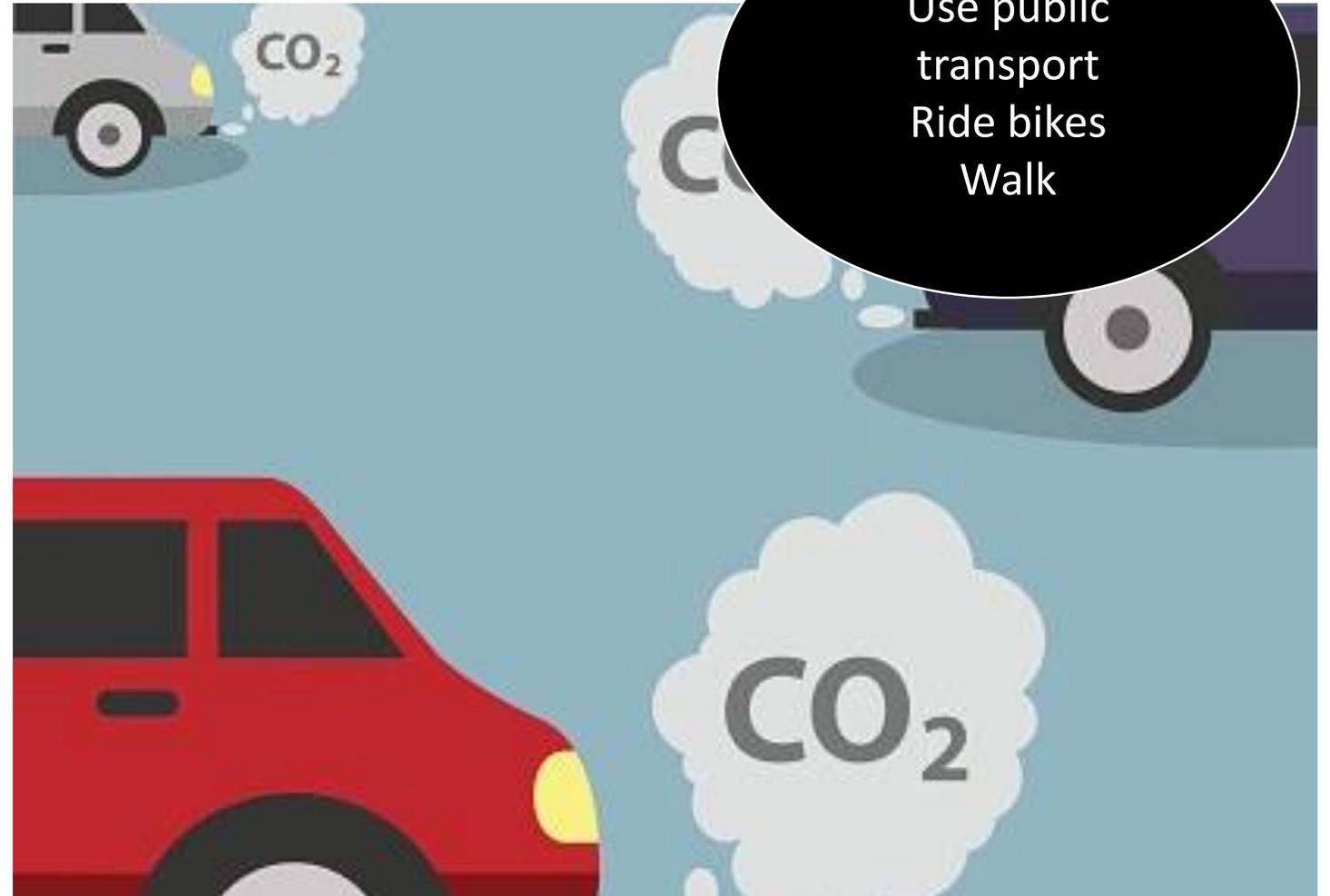


Calculations

- $x = \frac{520}{100} = 5.2;$
- $s = 2.72 \times 5.1 - 0.06 \times 5,2^2 - 10.3 = 2.22 \text{g} / \text{m}^3;$
- If $s > 2$, carbon dioxide in the air exceeds the norm.

- Conclusion:

Before the lessons, the carbon dioxide in the air was exceeded by $0.22 \text{g} / \text{m}^3$



Sources

<http://lsveikata.lt/sveika-visuomene/patvirtinta-uzstato-uz-vienkartines-pakuotes-sistemas-zenklinimo-tvarka-3214>

https://www.google.com/search?q=maximoje+bateriju+konteineriai&rlz=1C1GCEA_enLT777LT777&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwi7-b-H8-rhAhULyaYKHQAaDhIQ_AUIDigB&biw=1366&bih=667#imgrc=bIV_ISsfyxbwyM:

https://www.google.com/search?q=carbon+dioxide&tbm=isch&tbs=rimg:CdWTZThC7S9VljiKbmzlw3rFmgqTFtGvctly1zEb2wbkTkyZsHM-zrjFa8FS4C9ti6QrwyqwnsJ3osOyZepiVFSOioSCYpubOXDesWaEZwBhr5QTqwhKhIJCpMW0a9y0jIRUH10EWXyTXwqEgnXMRvbBuROTBEMKwa6ndM5yoSCZmwcZ7OuMVrEfsvxkdMXbm7KhIJwVLgL22LpCsR5hOF0_1XR0LkqEgnCDKrCewneixEXDAsfAagFJioSCQ7Jl6mJUVI6Ecpp2xNwIwXu&tbo=u&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi_g9mF_urhAhUNEp_oKHc2YDNAQ9C96BAgBEBs&biw=1366&bih=667&dpr=1#imgrc=QwsBkdTWmXQOOM:

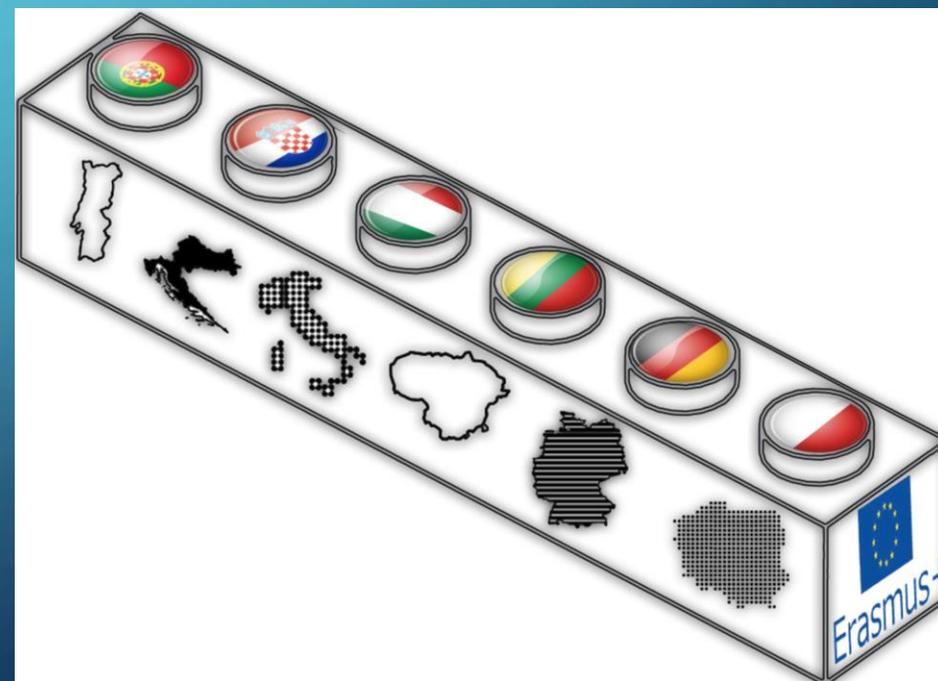
https://www.google.com/search?q=kauno+tado+ivanausko+progimnazija&rlz=1C1GCEA_enLT777LT777&source=lnms&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiPgJXhgOvhAhVI16YKHclzBk0Q_AUICSgA&biw=1366&bih=667&dpr=1

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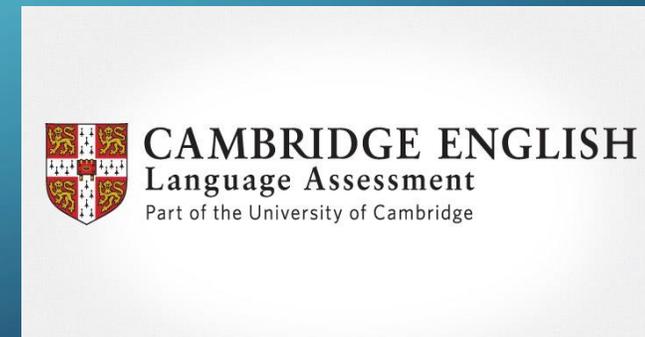
https://www.google.com/search?q=senieji+konteineriai&rlz=1C1GCEA_enLT777LT777&source=lnms&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj134rRgevhAhVjwqYKHQQ3BlSQ_AUICSgA&biw=1366&bih=667&dpr=1

SMART EDUCATION – EXPLORE CLIL BY USING ROBOTICS

TECHNOLOGY CAN HELP US SAVE THE PLANET



GESAMTSCHULE HEMER – OUR CERTIFICATES



OUR SCHOOL IN HEMER-
EUROPASCHULE AM
FRIEDENSPARK



HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

threats



opportunities

HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

BAD EFFECTS: TRAVEL ☹️

- Increase in travel leads to...
 - air pollution
 - water pollution
 - pollution of the environment in general
 - poisoning of animals
 - risks for human life
 - ...



HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

BAD EFFECTS: POWER CONSUMPTION ☹️

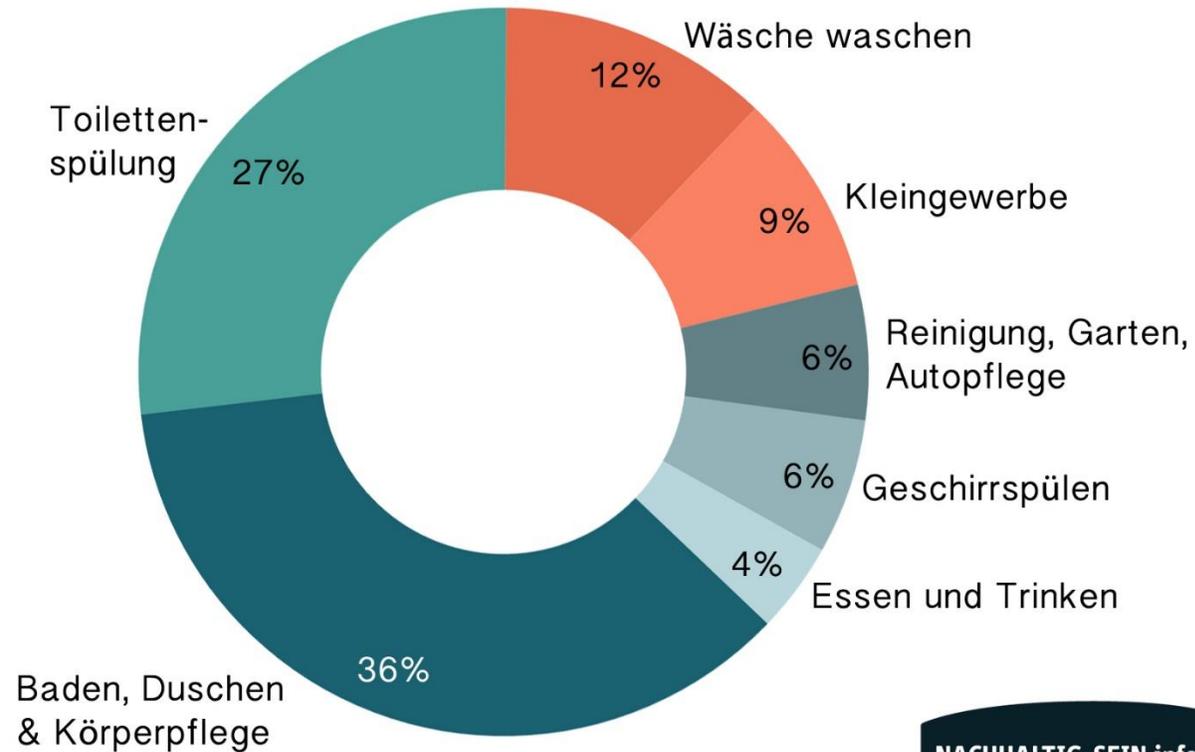
- Excess power consumption leads to...
 - use of fossil fuels
 - use of nuclear fuels
 - being addicted of smartphones, tablets, computers, etc.



The average water consumption in Germany is 123 liters per day/per person.



Trinkwasserverwendung in deutschen Haushalten 2014



NACHHALTIG-SEIN.info

Source: <https://nachhaltig-sein.info/privatpersonen-nachhaltigkeit/der-pro-kopf-wasserverbrauch-in-deutschland-eine-ubersicht>

HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

BAD EFFECTS: WASTE ☹️

- Generate more waste:
 - plastic waste in the seas → sea animals die
 - we generate toxic waste in the name of technology
→ always new laptops, tablets, etc.
 - heavy metals like mercury are used → life-threatening



HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

BAD EFFECTS: USE OF GADGETS ☹️

- high need for wifi
- high radiation exposure
- high power consumption



HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

GOOD EFFECTS: RENEWABLE ENERGY 😊

- solar energy
- wind energy
- hydroelectric energy



CHEAPER AND MORE WIDESPREAD

HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

GOOD EFFECTS: GOING DIGITAL 😊

- use of less paper
- easier access to documents
- faster access to documents
- faster communication via smartphones (e.g. E-mail, Instagram, WhatsApp, Messenger, Skype, Snapchat, ...)



HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

GOOD EFFECTS: ELECTRIC CARS 😊

- less CO2 emissions
- electric cars are more sustainable
- batteries become cheaper
- electric cars shall become cheaper until 2022



What about power consumption and fossils for building the batteries?

HOW TECHNOLOGY AFFECTS THE ENVIRONMENT

GOOD EFFECTS: SMARTER HOMES 😊

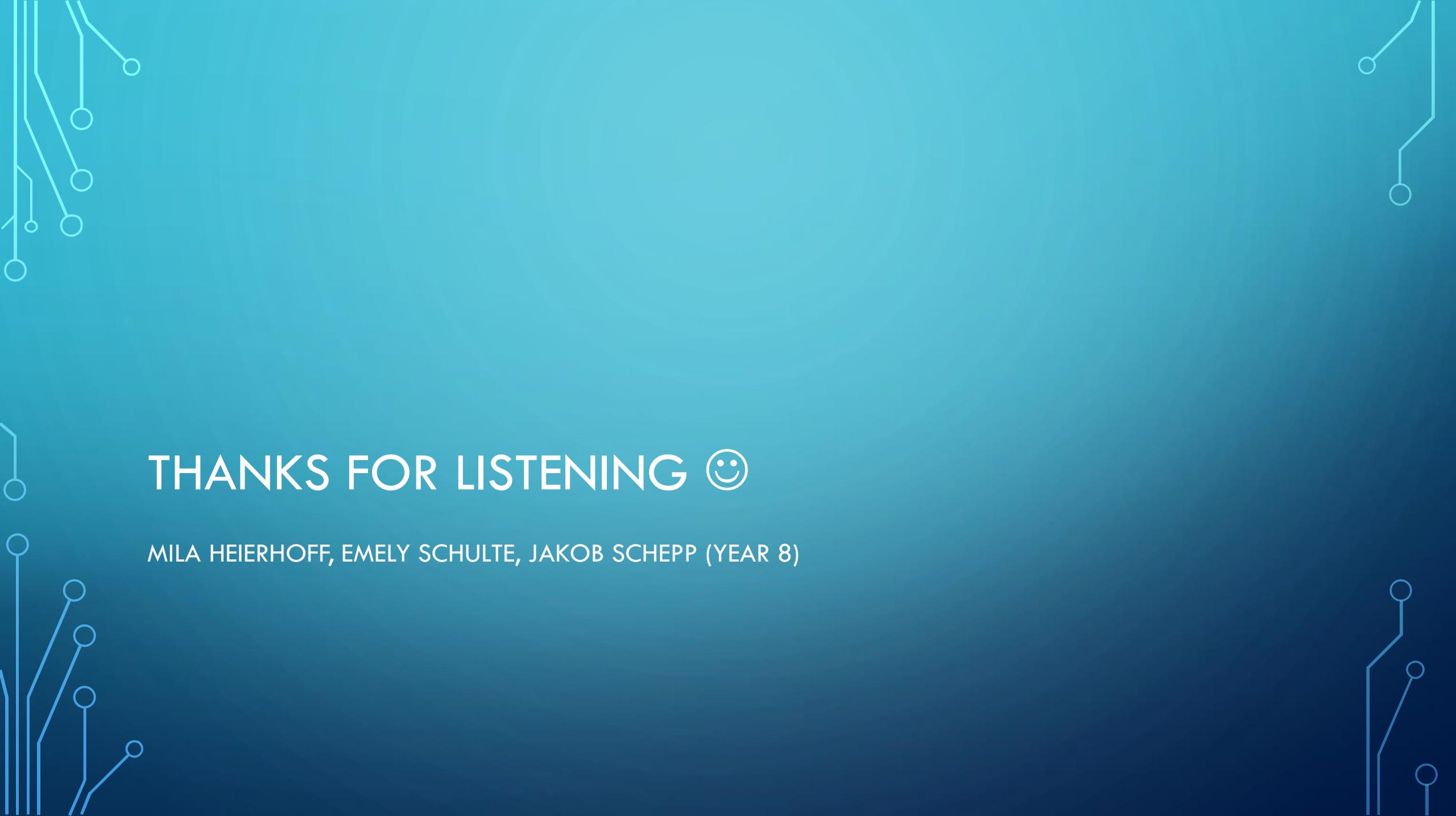
- smart devices: Alexa, Philips Hue, Google Home, etc.
- power is only used when you really need it
- can be used for private homes and businesses
- saves money
- saves energy



is it really good for the environment?

SOURCES

- photo 1: <https://www.thersa.org/discover/publications-and-articles/rsa-blogs/2017/12/is-tech-destroying-the-planet>
- photo 2:

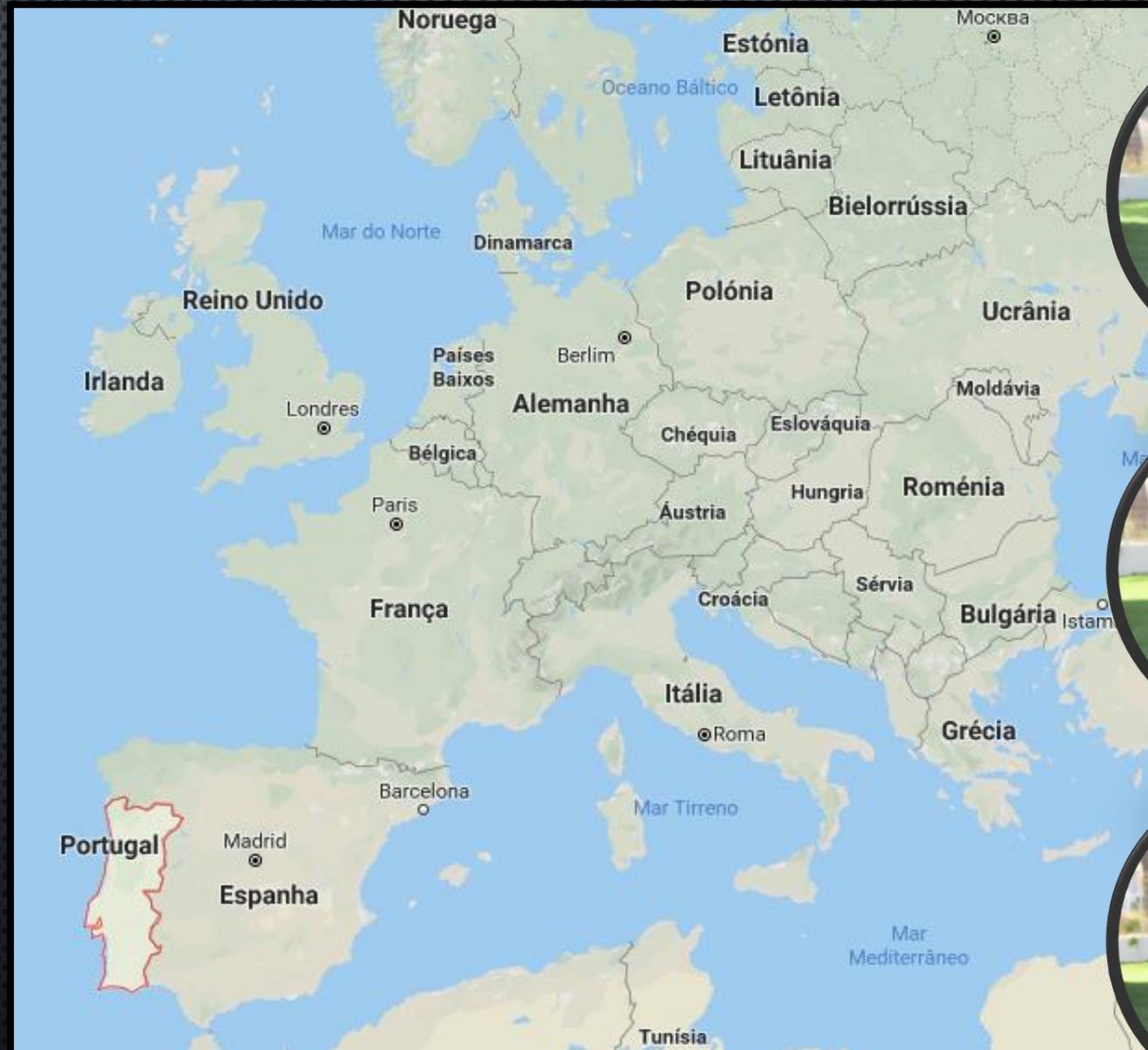
The background is a solid teal color with a subtle gradient. In the corners, there are decorative white line-art elements resembling circuit boards or neural networks, with lines and small circles.

THANKS FOR LISTENING 😊

MILA HEIERHOFF, EMELY SCHULTE, JAKOB SCHEPP (YEAR 8)

CONFERENCE FOR YOUNG JOURNALISTS

PORTUGUESE TEAM



Rui



Tiago



João

BIONICS

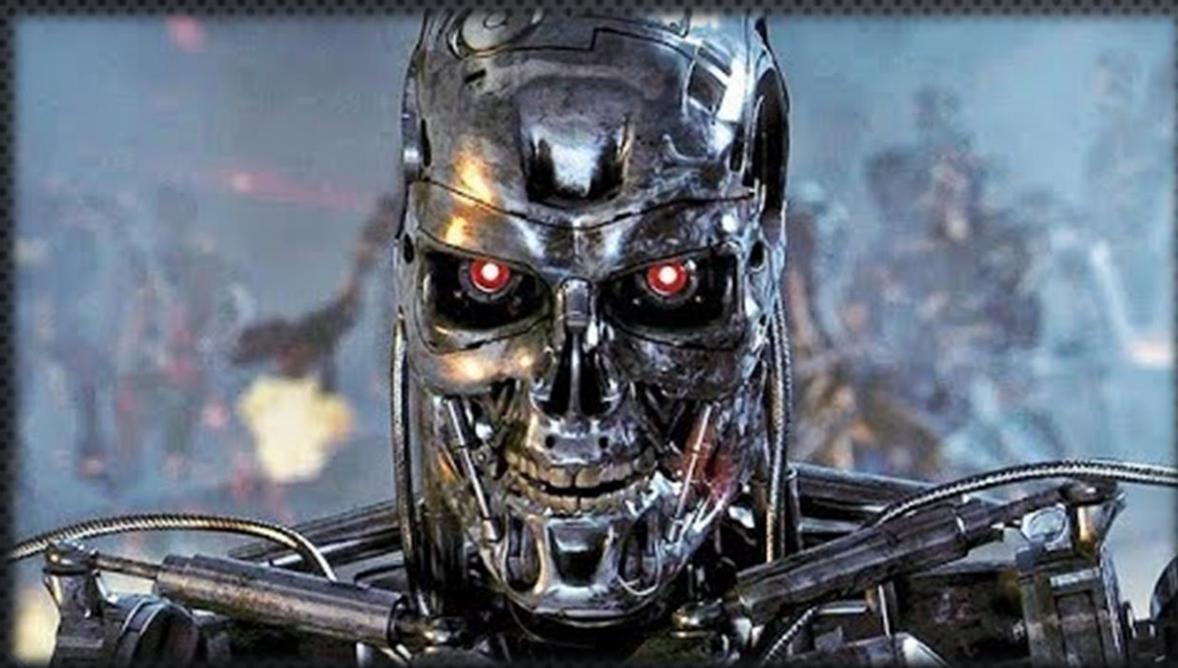
ROBOTICS INSPIRED BY THE NATURE

ROBOTS:

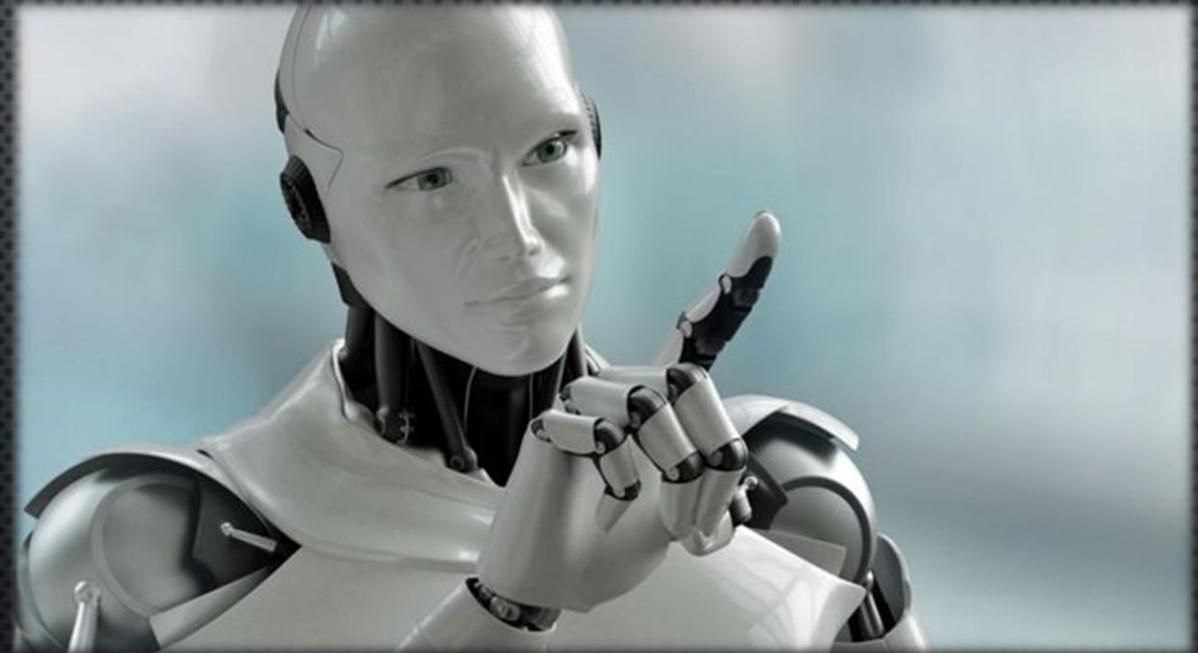
WHAT PEOPLE THINK

VS

WHAT THEY REALLY ARE?



WE SHOULD BE AFRAID ?



WE SHOULD NOT BE AFRAID ?

What's the Bionics Technology?





What's the
Difference?



Raimi Davis



Luke Manson



Tilly Lockey



THEY ARE HEROES





THEY ARE HEROES

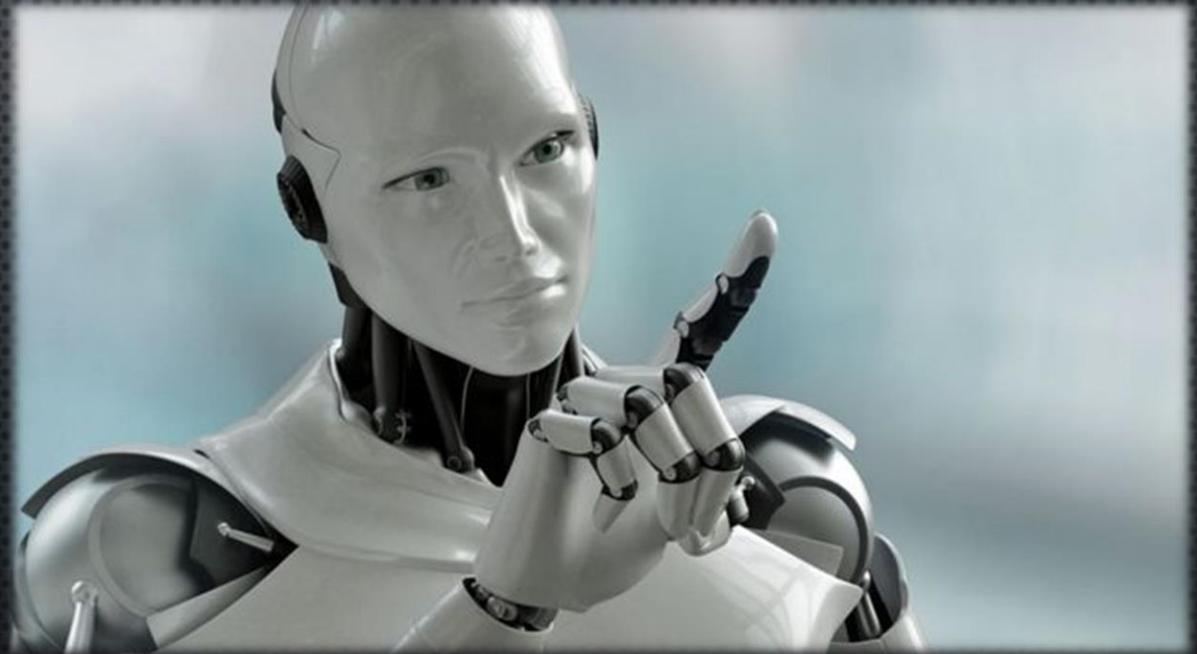
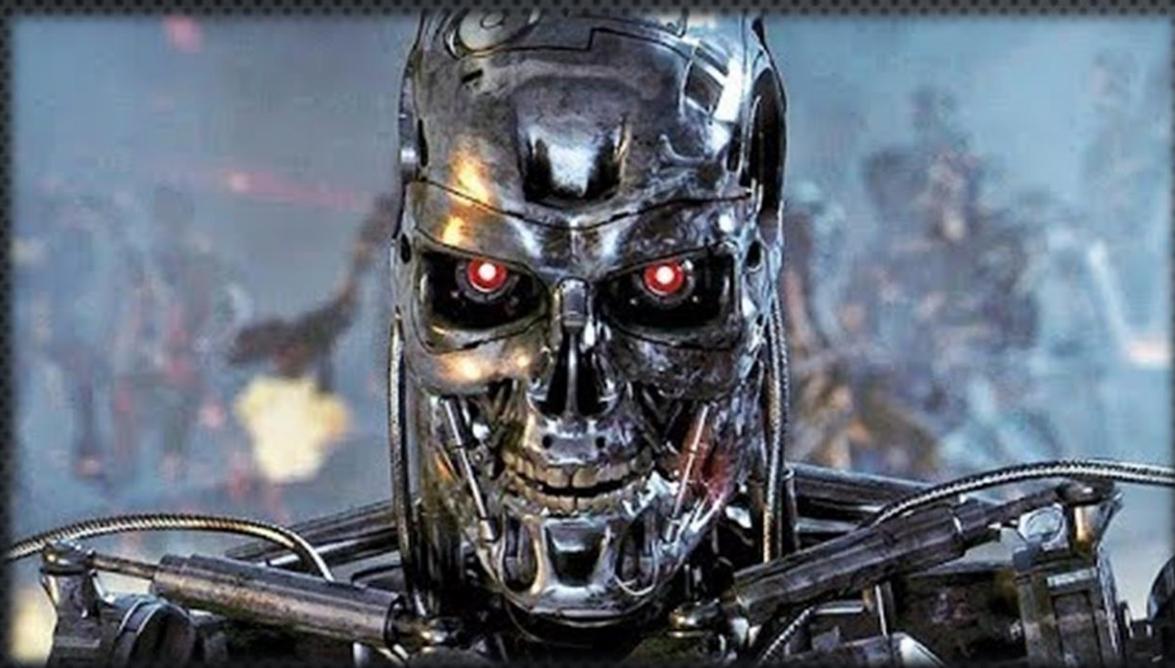


[Instagram.com/openbionics](https://www.instagram.com/openbionics)



AND NOW, WHAT DO YOU THINK?

WE SHOULD BE AFRAID! OR WE SHOULD NOT BE AFRAID



[Open pickers](#)

Thank you, for your time.



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