

Chapter 1 : PPT - Unit One Making a difference PowerPoint Presentation - ID

Although many applaud the increased opportunities for research and communication afforded by the Internet, it has actually brought more harm to society than good.

Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood. Genius is one percent inspiration and ninety-nine percent perspiration. It takes a very unusual mind to undertake analysis of the obvious. You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him find it within himself. Slide 3 Alfred North Whitehead b. He contributed significantly to twentieth-century logic and metaphysics. Alfred North Whitehead Slide 4 If winter comes, can spring be far behind? Where there is a will, there is a way. At twenty years of age, the will reigns; at thirty, the wit; and at forty, he judgment. You have to believe in yourself. Science requires the effort of a lifetime and even if you had two lives to give, it would still not be enough. Great mind No 2: Great mind No 3: A good scientist should want to find out answers and ask many questions. Eight years later, she received the second Nobel Prize. His name makes you think that he was not interested in old things. This great mind has spent most of his life looking for ways to help farmers grow more rice so that all of us will have enough food to eat. In ancient times, Chinese scientists studied how spiders make silk. Modern scientists are interested in the spider, too. A spider can make silk that is much stronger than most man-made materials. A spider's silk doesn't break easily. Instead of breaking, it gets longer. Best of all the spider produces the silk without the use of dangerous or poisonous chemicals. If we could learn to use the technique, we might be able to use the strong silk to make things like seat belts and wires that hold up bridges. Part 1 Slide 11 Part 2. Animal or plant? What it can do? How we could use it? Spider White lotus Butterfly It can Make strong silk without using dangerous or poisonous chemicals Use it make better seat belts and stronger wires to hold up bridges It keeps its leaves clean using tiny hairs and needles Use the same technology to make paint that would stay clean It uses it make better seat belts and stronger wires to hold up bridges Use the same method to keep computers cool Slide 12 There are many other examples of how new technology has been developed by learning from nature. A group of German scientists wanted to find out why leaves and flowers are able to stay so clean. They decided to take a closer look at the white lotus, a flower that is known for its clean leaves. At first, the scientists believed that a very flat leaf would be better at staying clean. However, when they looked closely at the white lotus, the scientists saw that the leaf was in fact covered with tiny hairs and needles. The needles and hairs collect the dust that falls on the leaf so that a raindrop can easily wash it off. The German scientists used this technique to design a new kind of paint. The new paint could keep houses looking clean for years. A computer must be kept cool to function well. The fans we use today are not always good enough. The butterfly is cold-blooded and must change its body temperature all the time. Scientists have found that there are small parts on its wings that the butterfly uses to change its temperature. If scientists can learn how this is done, it may be possible to use the same method to keep computers from becoming too hot. Butterfly Slide 14 Branches of science Biology Mathematics Chemistry Physics Computer science Astronomy Which branch of science is the most important and useful to society? Hawking can't express himself in words without the help of a computer. It is Hawking who discovered black holes on his own. Hawking's best-seller A Brief History of Time explains difficult theory in a simple way. In scientific field, the best theory can't turn out to be wrong. In scientific research the observation is very important. All the theories can be tested by experiments. Sometimes it is not a piece of cake to understand Hawking's lecture. Slide 19 A Brief History of Time Best-seller How? What? Write about it in a simple way Both what it means to be a scientist and how science works According to Hawking, how do people misunderstand science? People often think that science is about true facts or rules that never change. According to Hawking, science is always changing and many theories are eventually proven wrong. Doing First Second Third Carefully observe what you are interested in Build a theory about how things happen Test the theory to see if it matches what they have seen and if it can predict future events Basic steps of the scientific method Slide 21 Is it difficult for people to understand Hawking's lectures? What is it that Hawking does not like about his speech computer? Because his thoughts and ideas often seem as large as the universe he is trying to describe. The speech computer gives him an American accent. Slide 22 Discussion

What does the title mean? No Boundaries There is no limitation of learning and determination. The important thing in life is to have a great aim, and the determination to achieve it. Slide 23 Making a difference Francis Bacon Knowledge is power. Integrating skills Slide 24 Scientists Profession Be famous for Italy astronomer New discoveries about the Big Bang and black hole He showed us that the earth moves around the sun, not the other way around British theoretical physicist and Mathematician Chinese astronomer and geographer He made maps of the stars and showed how the position of stars changes from season to season. What are the characteristics of great scientists? Slide 26 What does the title mean? How can you make a difference?

Chapter 2 : Civics - Unit 1 - Culminating Assignment by Prerna Shah on Prezi

WRITING TASK. Write a short story using the PAST SIMPLE, PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE and CONTINUOUS. Procedure. You are going to write a short story. Read the following questions and decide, with a partner, what the missing words are, but don't answer the questions now.

Science and the Environment Making a Difference: Predators of Africa A Lion Guardian takes measurements and attaches a tracking collar to a lion. Hyenas and lions are two of the most recognized predators on the planet. Every year millions of people go on safari in Africa to see these predators. Millions more see them in documentaries on TV. Most people love lions, but hyenas have a bad reputation. Since the early s, Dr. Laurence Frank has been studying the predators of Africa in Kenya. It turns out that hyenas are excellent hunters. Rather than being scavengers and stealing kills from lions, hyenas get almost all of their food by catching their own prey. Also, hyenas are highly social, cooperate with one another, and live in clans where females are the leaders. As top predators, both lions and hyenas are important in Africa. They help keep prey populations in check, including keeping large herbivores from overgrazing plants. But both lions and hyenas are in trouble. Seeing lions and hyenas disappearing from the places he worked caused Dr. Frank to focus his research on finding ways to protect these important predators. He is now the Director of the Living with Lions Project – a group of scientists and Maasai warriors working in nonprotected areas of Kenya to protect lions. Trouble in Africa Because it is easy to see lions and hyenas in parks and on TV, most people think that they are thriving in Africa. Unfortunately, these predators are disappearing across the continent. Lion numbers in Africa have fallen quickly – from around , in the s to less than 30, in Lions are no longer found in many rangeland areas that had lions in the early s. Frank thinks that unless something is done quickly, lions may disappear from Kenya in 10 to 20 years! There are several reasons that lions and other predators are in trouble. First, their habitat is being destroyed. Predators need to be able to roam huge areas to find enough prey, but much of their natural habitat is being destroyed or is being used for agriculture or raising livestock. In many places, livestock overgraze the plants and there is not enough food to support populations of prey for lions. Although predators are doing well in some parks and nature reserves, most of these are not big enough to ensure their survival. The small populations of lions that live in these protected areas could easily be wiped out by disease. Also, to find enough prey, predators may have to leave the parks. When predators enter commercial ranches or community grazing lands, they come into conflict with people by killing livestock such as cattle, sheep, and goats. Both commercial ranches and traditional herders the Maasai use the same methods to protect livestock. During the day, the Maasai watch over livestock and move them to areas where they can eat and drink. At night, they move the livestock to an enclosure made of thorn bushes boma. The boma is meant to protect cattle from predators and from theft. Some lions, however, will hunt livestock at night by trying to scare them out of the boma. When a lion kills livestock, the Maasai may hunt it down and kill it. Or the Maasai may poison the carcass. This will kill the lion when it comes back to finish its meal the next night. But this method also kills entire prides of lions, as well as hyenas, vultures, and other animals that eat the carcass. Frank and many other people are trying to find out how to solve the problems that are causing lions to disappear. Laurence Frank has studied the predators of Africa for decades, and he is now working to save them through programs such as the Living with Lions Project. Important factors include understanding how far predators range, how and why they kill livestock, and how people who have conflicts with lions can be encouraged to help save them. To do this, the Living with Lions Project is finding ways that the Maasai and commercial ranches can benefit financially from keeping lions around. One member of the Living with Lions Project is Dr. Hazzah is the founder of the Lion Guardians. Her idea was to try to convince Maasai warriors, who were renown lion killers, to become lion protectors. Now, Maasai warriors have found that lions can be a benefit because they bring tourism. With the help of graduate student and conservation biologist Stephanie Dolrenry , the Lion Guardians have identified every lion in km² and have stopped all lion killing by the Maasai. As a result, the population is recovering! Lions and other predators in Africa are still in trouble. But the work of many people, including Dr. Hazzah, the Maasai warriors, Stephanie Dolrenry, and Claus

Mortensen, is building a blueprint for protecting them. With more hard work and dedicated people, scientists and community members hope these predators will someday thrive again all across Africa.

Chapter 3 : Grade 2 Lesson at a Glance: Unit 4, Lesson 1

Start studying unit 1: making a difference. Learn vocabulary, terms, and more with flashcards, games, and other study tools.

Knowing who we are means knowing how we think and what we like to do. Everyone has his or her special skills and interests, and only by discovering what we do best can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference. Find out more about them and how they work and think. Use the questions below to get started.

Writing Who is your favourite scientist? Use a library or the Internet to find out more about him or her and then write a paragraph to describe your favourite scientists. Before you write, think carefully about what you want to write. What does the reader need to know about the scientist? How can you best describe him or her? What is the most important or interesting fact about the scientist? Why do you like him or her? Use your answers to these questions to write your paragraph. The following ideas, words and expressions may help you. A good scientist must be curious and careful. Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new ideas. Scientists must also be intelligent and patient. The experiment proved that her theory was correct. Other scientists were surprised by her discovery and called it a success. She used a model to solve the problem.

Tips Some scientific methods to help you learn English well You can use the scientific methods when you are studying English, too. You can also experiment with new ways of studying. Try to analyse this sentence. How is the infinitive used? Which words in this unit help you describe a great scientist?

Chapter 4 : BILINGUAL BRETONIANS 4th ESO : UNIT 1: MAKING A DIFFERENCE

ieso tomã's bretã'n. the main purpose of this blog is to engage students to improve their oral and written skills. it is supposed to be a means to make our students be aware of the importance of using english in a real context in our current society.

The doctor thought he only had three more years to , which turned out. We took a taxi to. We hurried there, only to. We were unhappy to. He studied hard to. Do an ex to see whether you have mastered them well. He one day becoming a famous violinist. His suggestion to be a good one. Step II Reading T: There were many scientists in the world in the past, whose discoveries and inventions can help us understand the world better. Can you say out the names of some scientists and their discoveries? Do you know why and how they made these important discoveries or inventions? The passage tells us what makes the scientists made their discoveries. Read the passage quickly and then answer some questions on the screen. Why could Stephen Hawking make contributions to science work? What can be described as the ability to use knowledge? How can we hope to reach our goals and truly make a difference? Listen to the tape twice. Then discuss the questions in pairs or groups. Of all the characteristics mentioned in the passage, which do you think is the most important? Find out more about them and how they work and think: What is the scientific spirit? How do scientists solve problems? How do scientists make a difference? What can we learn from great scientists? Use the questions below to get started. Step IV Writing T: Who is your favourite scientists? Before writing, think about what you want to write and what the readers need to know. How can you best describe him or her? What is the most important or interesting fact about the scientist? Why do you like him or her? List an outline of the passage. Then write some useful sentences to help them. Step V Homework Go over all the important points learnt in this unit and finish your writing. Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new ideas. Scientists must also be intelligent and patient.

Chapter 5 : Unit 1 Making a difference_æ•™æ;^_è~¼ä»¶

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EXAM'UNIT'1:'MAKING'A'DIFFERENCE'""Mosaic'4'""!

In##this#exam#you#will#have#activities#related##to:!

Chapter 6 : Unit 1: Making a difference - 4theso

Slide 1Unit 1 Making a difference Warming-up & Listening & Speaking Slide 2 Albert Einstein Alfred North Whitehead Marie Curie Thomas Alva Edison Galileo Galilei.

Chapter 7 : Unit 3: Making a Difference Research | Mrs. Corne

Unit 1 Making a difference The Fifth Period A good scientists must be curious and careful. Great scientists use their creativity and imagination to come up with new.

Chapter 8 : UNIT 1: "Making a Difference" - ENGLISH WITH FLOR BORJA

Making a Difference ~ Lesson Plans Kindness, caring, giving and community service are explored in these lessons, (arranged from lowest to highest grade levels), as students learn how to make the world a more beautiful place.

Chapter 9 : Making a Difference Through Civic Action | Scholastic

Autocracy Democracy Positive use of Power Element of democracy Person making a difference Bibliography Civics Unit 1 - Culminating Activity Prerna Shah.