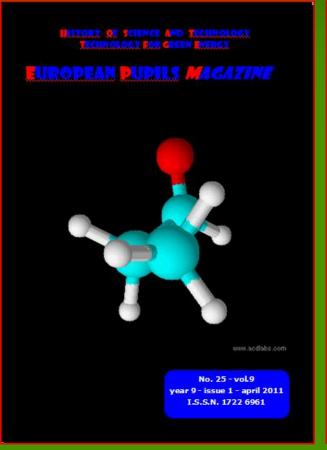
19<sup>th</sup> EP*Meeting* Sofia, Bulgaria, 14<sup>th</sup> – 21<sup>th</sup> November 2010

EPM LAYOUT

2011

Anamaria Grofu
And
And
Mattia Masciarelli

# 1st COVER



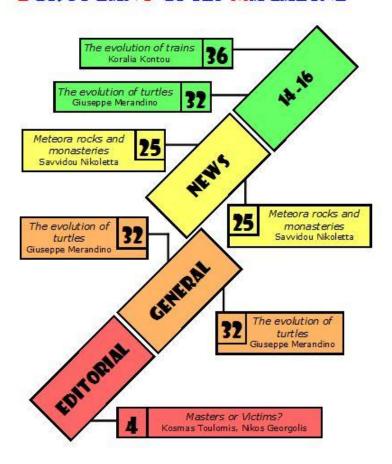




# INDEX

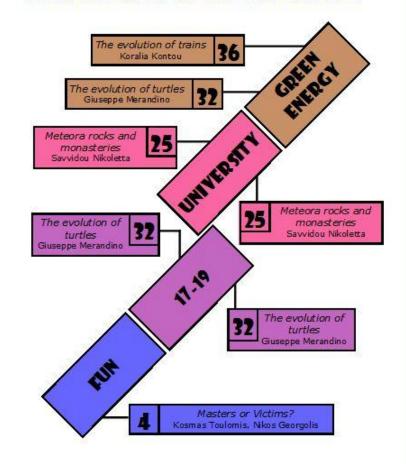
TECHNOLOGY FOR GREEN ENERGY

# EUROPEAN PUPILS MAGAZINE



HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
TECHNOLOGY FOR GREEN ENERGY

# EUROPEAN PUPILS MAGAZINE



# EDITORIAL

Enrico Boggio Lera Secondary School



Catania, Italy peppe-fulmine94@hotmail.it

## Giuseppe Merandino

#### Masters or victims?

The Greek word **epistimi** (science) comes from the ancient Greek verb epistamai, which means to know well.

In a similar way the relative English word science is derived from the Latin scio. which means know.



Possibly, the first samples of turtle I primi possibili esemplari di tartaruahe

It is obvious that this hint signifies rather an arrogant human perception for his ability to know everything sufficiently, than the reality. Two recent events come to remind us, that our omniscience is deceitful and our confidence for it leads us several times to selfish and over exploitative behaviors.

Two recent events, The eruption of the volcano in Iceland and The oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico are strongly connected with the above thoughts.

In April 2010, the *sleeping* volcano Eyjafjallajoekull of Iceland erupted, throwing away the glacier covering it, and poured volcanic ash many kilometers in the atmosphere. In sequence, with the help of the winds the ash was transferred south covering an extended area over Europe,

#### Κυριαρχοι η υποτελεις?

Η ελληνική λέξη *επιστήμη* προέρχεται από το αρχαίο ελληνικό ρήμα *επίσταμα* που σημαίνει *γνωρίζω καλά.* Κατά παρόμοιο τρόπο η αντίστοιχη αγγλική λέξη science προέρχεται από το λατινικό scio που σημαίνει *γνωρίζω*. Φαίνεται, όμως, πως αυτή η υποδήλωση εκφράζει περισσότερο την αλαζονική αντίληψη του ανθρώπου για τη δυνατότητά του να γνωρίσει τα πάντα και με επάρκεια, παρά την πραγματικότητα, Δυο πρόσφατα γεγονότα έρχονται να μας υπενθυμίσουν ότι αυτή η παντοννωσία μας είναι απατηλή και ότι η πεποίθησή μας γι' αυτήν μας οδηγεί πολλές φορές σε εγωίστικές και υπερεκμεταλλευτικές συμπεριφορές.

Η έκρηξη του ηφαιστείου της Ισλανδίας και η ρύπανση του κόλπου του Μεξικού είναι δυο γεγονότα της πρόσφατης επικαιρότητας



Agroup of playing turtles Un aruppo di tartaruahe che aiocano

με μεγάλη σημασία. Τον Απρίλιο του 2010, το κοιμάμενο ησρίστειο Eviafiallajoekull της Ισλανδίας εξερράνη, εκτινάσσοντας τον πανετώνα που το σκέπαζε, απελευθερώνοντας πφαιστειακή τέφρα αρκετά γιλιόμετρα στην ατμόσφαιρα, Στη συνέχεια η ηφαιστειακή τέφρα με τη βοήθεια

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shutting down the airspace and bringing των ανέμων μεταφέρθηκε νότια και chaos in world air traffic.

World community lived in a special kind of hostage situation, which had an impact in business world. Coincidentally, the same month in Gulf of Mexico, off Louisiana coast, a catastrophic explosion and fire occurred in an oil drilling rig, killing 11 workers, due to methane combustion.

Unfortunately, misfortune did not end here. Rig destruction led to an uncontrolled



Asea turtle in its natural habitat Lha Tartaruga Marina nel suo Habitat naturale

On the other hand, oil spill in the Gulf of

Mexico shows another time that scientific knowledge is not neutral, but it depends on the responsibility of the scientist and the user, generally. As long as we believe that we control the nature and use the science in order to dominate it at any cost, actually, we disturb a primal equilibrium. Although such an ascertainment looks naive or even odd to our human-centered world, it comprises, on second thought, the quintessence which should regulate our scientific concerns. Hence, epistamai or scio (to know well), means neither asserting our authority nor being terror, but reinforcing and securing the viability of our planet and its living beings. viability of our planet and its living beings.

ανατολικά. καλύπτοντας ένα μεγάλο μέρος της Γηραιός Ηπείρου, καθιστώντας ανενεργό τον εναέριο χώρο της και προκαλώντας έτσι γάος στις παγκόσμιες ενα έριες μεταφορές, Η παγκόσμια κοινότη τα έζησε για



μερικές μέρες ένα καθεστώς μιας ιδιότυ πης ομηρείας, η οποία μεταφράστηκε εκτός των άλλων και σε οικονομική ζημιά για πολλές επιχειρήσεις. Από σύμπτωση τον ίδιο μή να σε μία εξέδρα άντλησης πετρελαίου στον κόλπο του Μεξικό, ανοιχτά της Λουιζάνα, σημειώθηκε έκρηξη μεθανίου, που οδή γησε στο θάνατο 11 εργαζόμενους, Δυστυχώς, υπήρξε και συνέχεια. Η καταστροφή της εξέδρας οδή γησε σε μία ανεξέλε γκτη διαρροή πετρελαίου, που παρά τις προσπάθειες της εταιρείας στάθηκε αδύνατο να σταματήσει για αρκετές μέρες. Αξιωματούχοι εκτίμησα ν οπ 40000 έως 60000 βαρέλια χύνονταν κάθε ημέρα στον κόλπο του Μεξικό, έχοντας ως αποτέλεσμα μία οικολογική καταστροφή. Μόλις ύστερα από δύο μήνες από το ατύχημα, επιστήμονες και τεχνικοί κατάφεραν να περιορίσουν τη μαζική διαρροή πετρελαίου. Όπως παρουσιάστηκε και σε μία γελοιογραφία, η τεχνολογία εξόρυξης είναι σε ένα υψηλότατο επίπεδο, ενώ η τεχ νολογία καθαρισμού (σε περίπτωση ατυχήματος) είναι ένα κομμάτι χαρτί. Αξίζει, λοιπόν, να αναστοχαστούμε στο πλαίσιο του περιοδικού μας και με αφορμή αυτά τα γεγονότα όσα διέπουν κάποιες κατεστημένες, από καιρό, ανπλήψεις μας Το ηφαίστειο απέδειξε ότι όσο περισσότερο πιστεύουμε πως η επιστημονική γνώση μας καθιστά.

# GENERAL

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# NEWS

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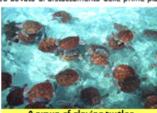
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# 14-16

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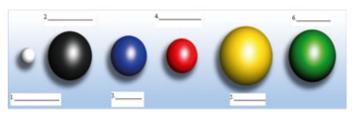
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Complete the names of the atoms:

- A. Chlorine
- B. Oxygen
- C. Nitrogen
- D. Hydrogen
- E. Carbon
- F. Sulfur



#### SOLUTION

6- A. Chlorine

Jullu2 A - 2

4- B. Oxygen

3.- С. Иітодеп

2- E. Carbon

1.- D. Hydrogen

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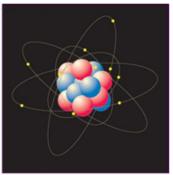
The use of **symbols** for the **chemical elements** comes from **ancient times**.

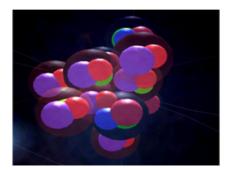
For example, ancient Greeks symbolized silver with crescent.

In 1814, Berzelius, who was a Swedish chemical, established the symbols of the current chemical elements.

According to **Berzelius**, every **element** is represented as a capital letter or as a capital letter and a small letter.

Every **symbol** symbolizes an **atom of the elements**, too.





# 17-19

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Enrico Boggio Lera Secondary School



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#### Giuseppe Merandino

#### The evolution of turtles

L'evoluzione delle tartarughe

The first reptiles appeared in the Paleozoic era, probably in the Carboniferous period (345 million years ago), from a group of primitive amphibians that had already left the liquid element. These beings had a stumpy body with a



Possibly, the first samples of turtle I primi possibili esemplari di tartarughe

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The anatomical structure that characterizes them is one of the most important examples of adaptation and the probable cause of their evolutionary success. In fact, many groups of reptiles and vertebrates disappeared from the evolutionary climax around 65 million years ago, perhaps because of a geological or climatic contortion, due to the detachment of the first terrestrial plates from the Pangea that has resulted in the current form of the continents. The elevated biological specialization of the reptiles, that

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nuovo clima che ai consequenti cambi di ali-

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until then had been their point of strength made them particularly vulnerable both from the point of view of the adaptation to the new climate and to the consequent changes of feeding. It was necessary to all the biological organisms to race to the shelter choosing some sources of food alternatives, or to suit for the new environmental conditions. It was almost impossible to carry out such a mechanism, so only a few specialized organisms trophically



Asea turtle in its natural habitat Una Tartaruga Marina nel suo Habitat naturale

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# GREEN ENERGY

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