



# 5<sup>th</sup> Gymnasium Karditsa, Greece

- Erasmus+ project:

*“Active and responsible citizenship”*

## Citizenship and Environment





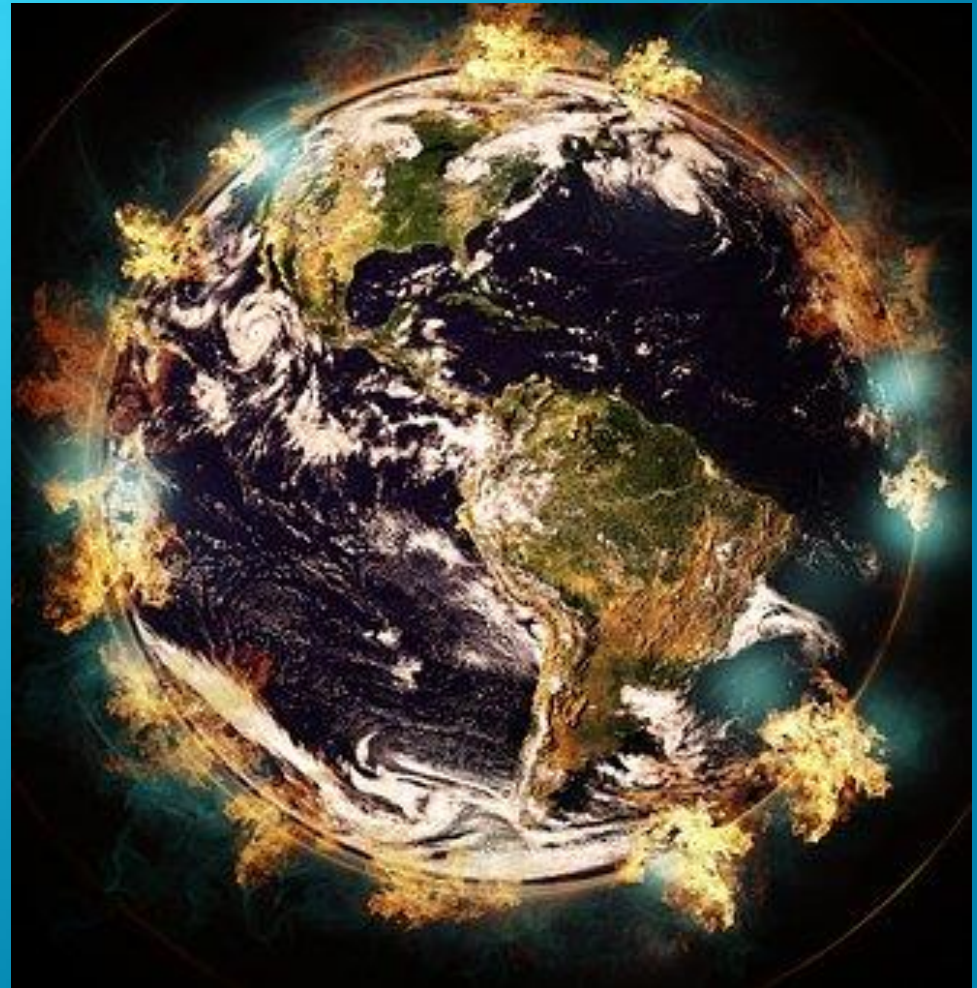
# Environmental Issues

- You are constantly surrounded by many different things on this planet earth. Most of the time, we take all these for granted. Your surroundings, be it living or non-living, the geographical area where you live etc. constitute your environment.
- We can define environmental issues as the harmful effects of any human activity on the environment.



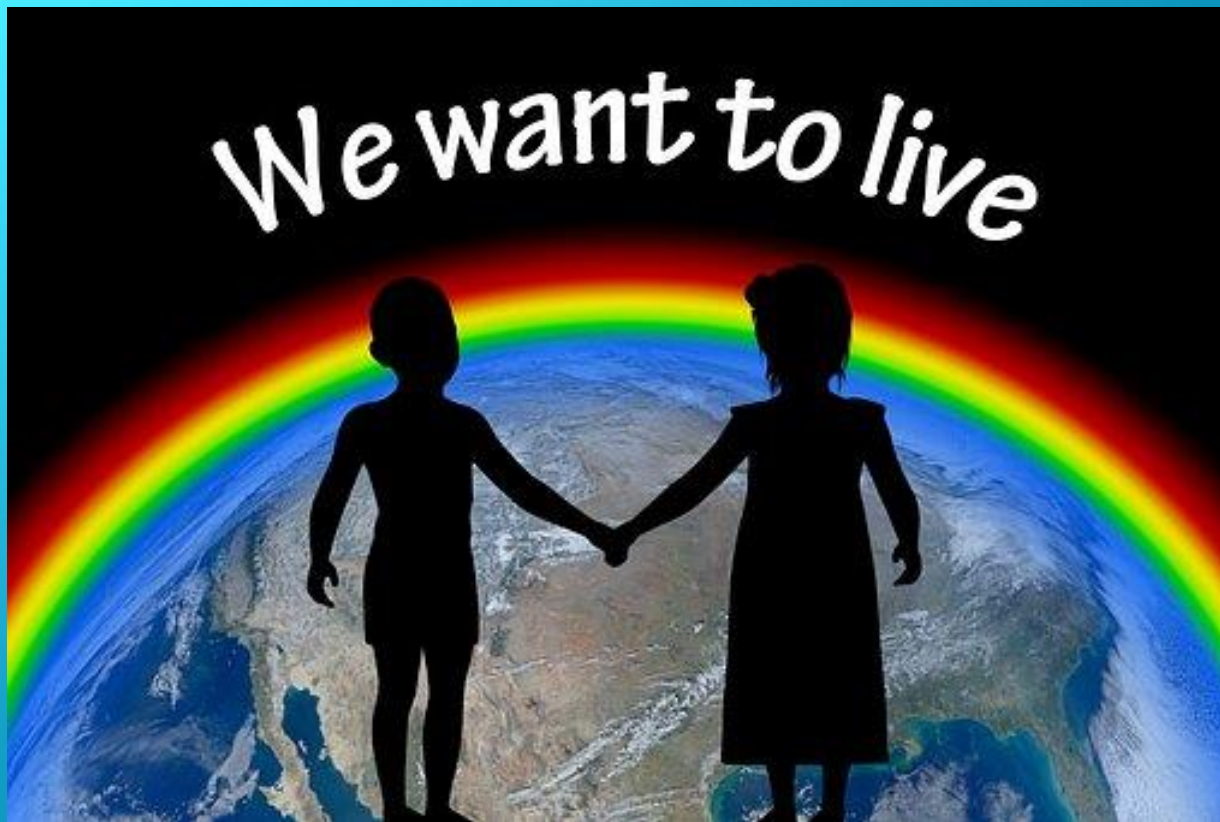
# Pollution and its Types

- air pollution,
- water pollution,
- garbage pollution,
- noise pollution,
- deforestation,
- resource depletion,
- climate change



This is how we can protect the environment  
today

**Your Actions Really Can Make a Difference**





# Recycle



# Use Reusable Bags





# Avoid Taking Cars

- Take public transportation



- Walk



- Ride a bike





# Grow your own food



# Turn off your devices



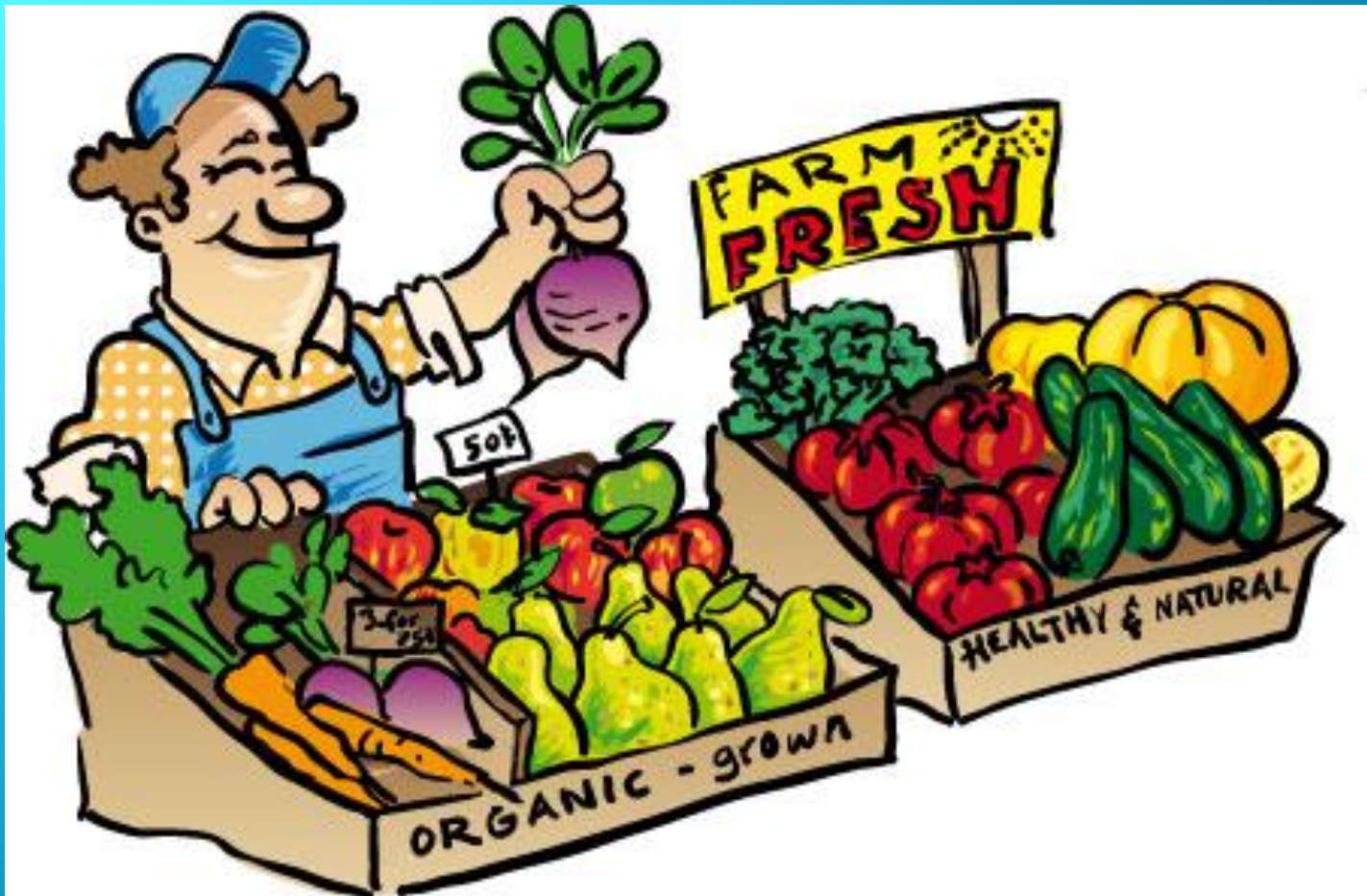


# Try meatless three days a week





# Choose local produce



# Cut down on your energy use

Learn about the renewable energy sources

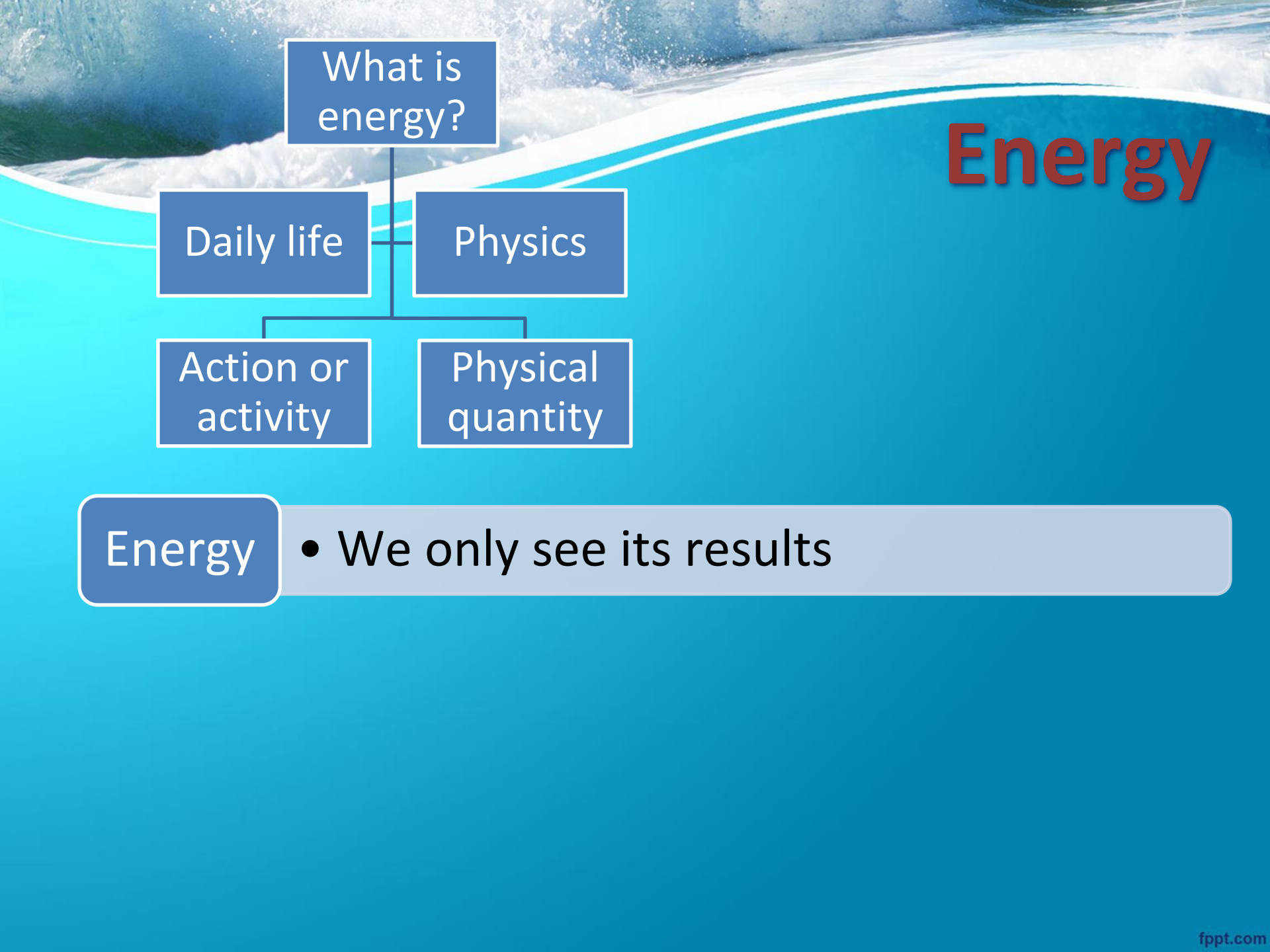




# RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES







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graph TD; A[What is energy?] --> B[Daily life]; A --> C[Physics]; B --> D[Action or activity]; C --> E[Physical quantity]
```

What is energy?

Daily life

Physics

Action or  
activity

Physical  
quantity

# Energy

Energy

- We only see its results



# Forms of energy

**Kinetic energy**

**Dynamic energy**

**Electrical energy**

**Chemical  
energy**

**Nuclear energy**

**Thermal energy**

# Energy conversions



Chemical



Kinetic



Chemical



Kinetic



Solar



Chemical



Electrical



Thermal





# Non-renewable energy



**Fossil fuel**



**Oil**



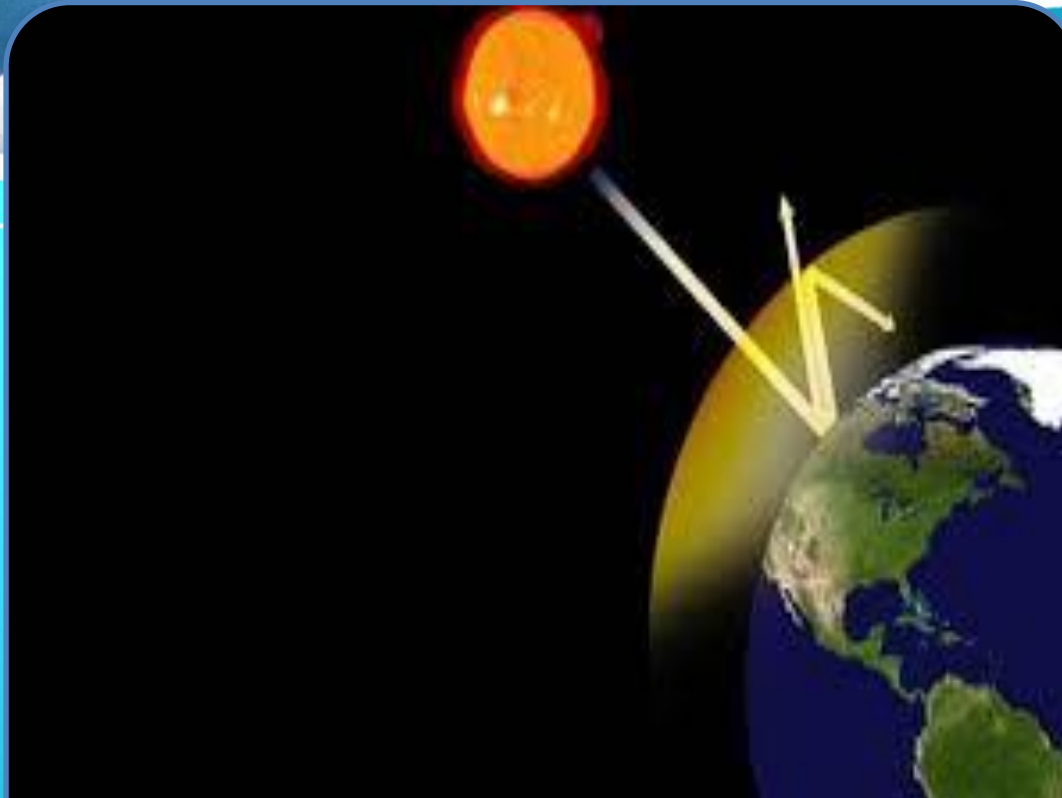
**Natural gas**



**Nuclear energy**

- A) They will run out in the future.
- B) They produce greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ), nuclear waste.

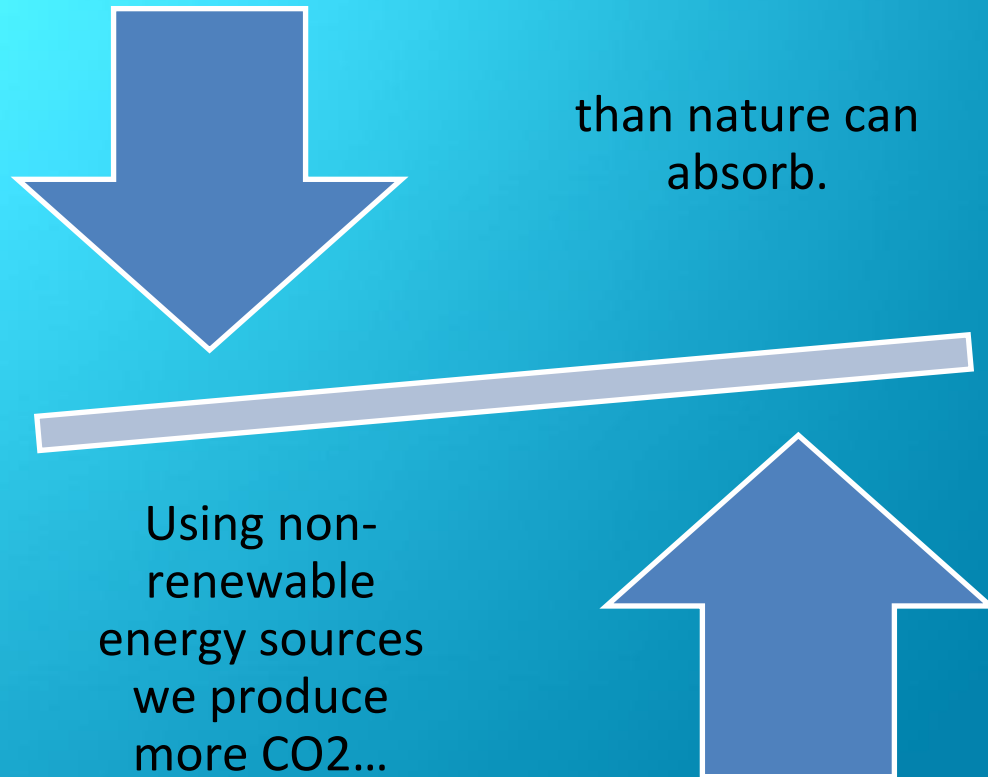
Carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) is the gas responsible for the greenhouse effect and leads to global warming.



# Greenhouse effect



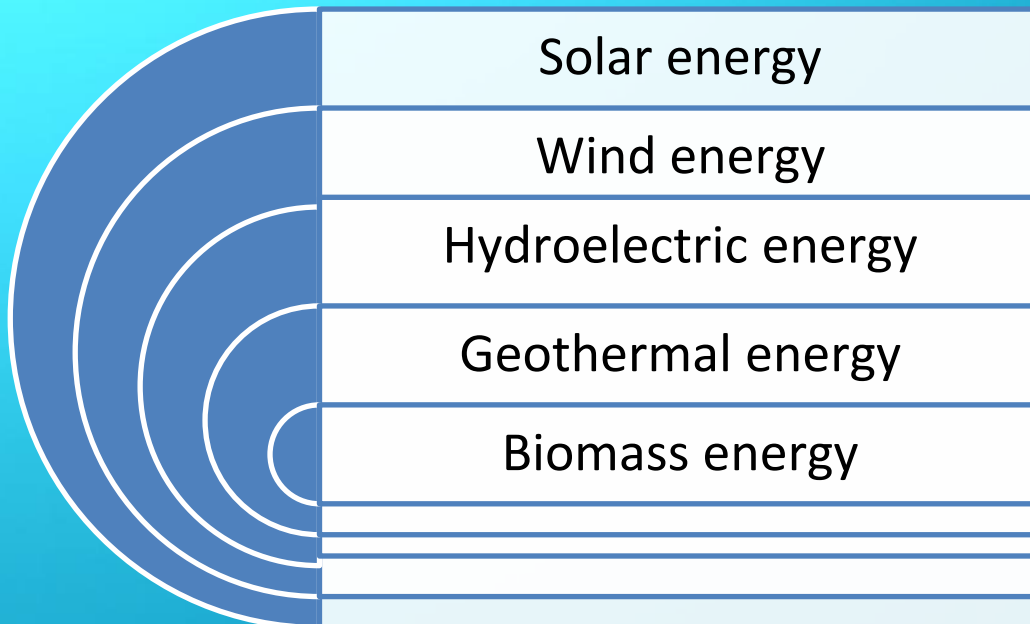
# What is the problem?



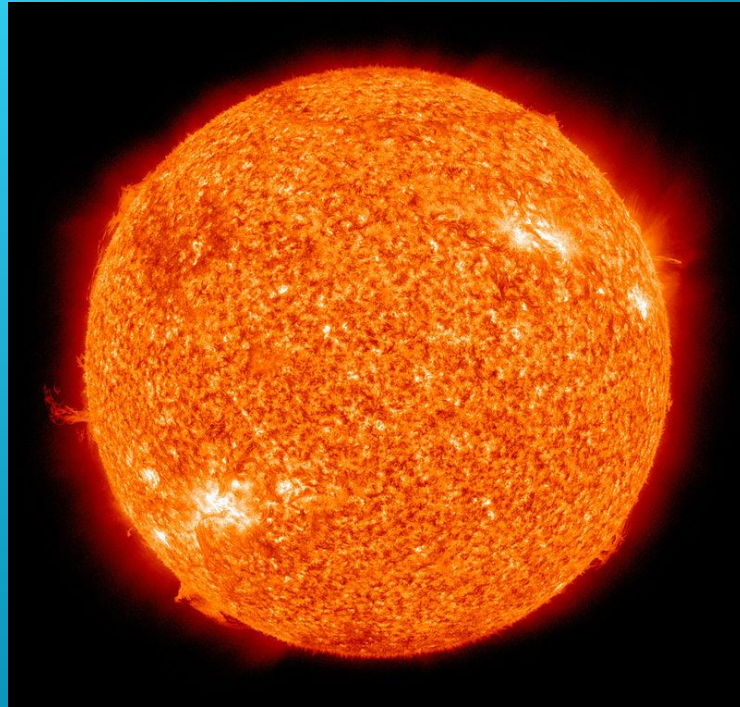




# Renewable energy sources

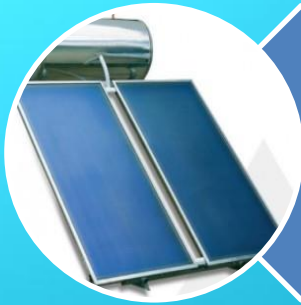


# Solar energy





This form of energy can be exploited in two ways:



With thermal solar systems which, the use of suitable collectors, absorb solar energy and store it in the form of liquid heat.



With photovoltaic systems, which convert solar energy into electrical using the photovoltaic phenomenon.



# Wind power

Wind power is the energy created by kinetic energy due to wind speed. Solar radiation heats the earth's surface unevenly, and this causes large wind masses to move at high speed from one area to another. This kinetic energy was exploited by humans ever since the ancient times, using windmills and sailing ships.



Today the exploitation of the wind's kinetic energy is done by wind turbines. A wind turbine converts kinetic energy into mechanical, and this in turn is converted mainly into electrical.



# Hydroelectric energy

Hydroelectric energy exploits the mechanical energy of river and lake water

The water found in any height above sea level has dynamic energy.





# Exploitation of hydraulic energy in earlier times





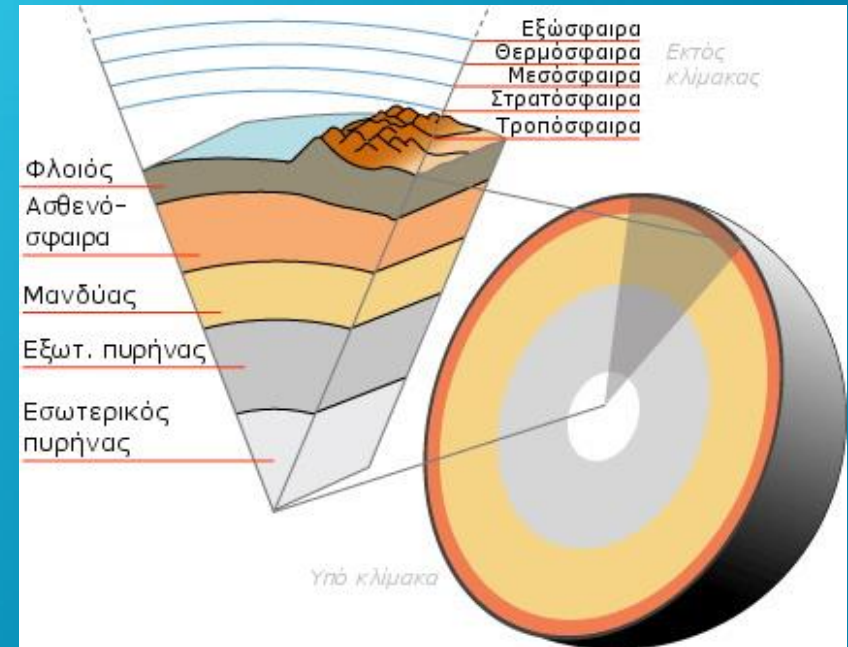
# Hydroelectric factory

Today the exploitation of this energy type is through the use of hydroelectric plants.



# Geothermal energy

It exploits the energy found in underground hot waters or depositories. Sometimes we can exploit hot steam present inside the earth.





# Geothermal energy

Geothermal energy indications are seen in the volcanic activity but also form the geysers of hot water and gas





# Geothermal energy applications



**Greenhouses**



**Fish breeding**

## Product drying



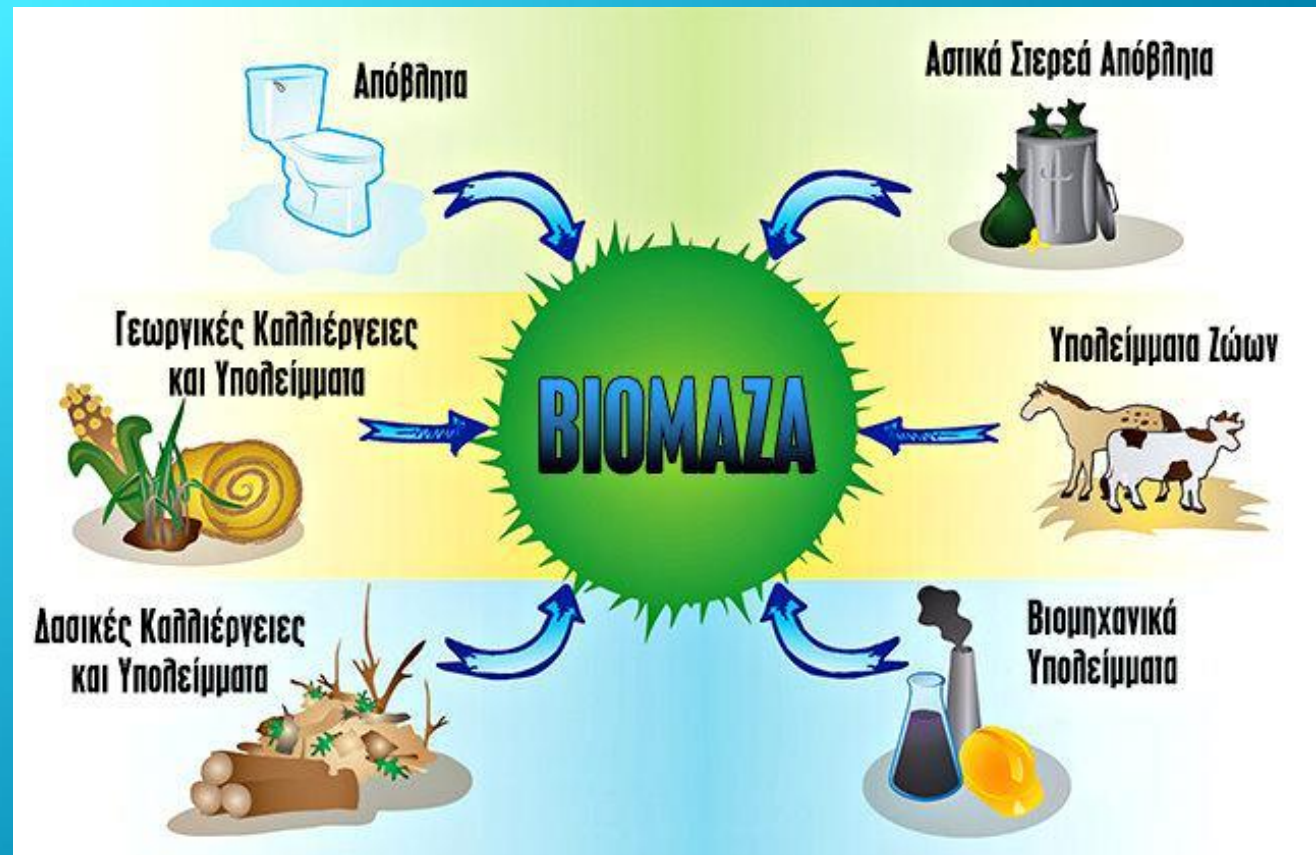
**(b)**



# Biomass energy

The energy stored in the form of chemical energy and comes from plants, directly or indirectly

Usually, the biomass chemical energy is converted into thermal through its burning





To save energy we must:

**Exploit the winter sun**



Close the shutters during the night to prevent energy loss

Open the shutters during the day

To save energy we must:

**“Hide” from the sun in the summer**



Open the window at night to create natural cooling

Roll down the tents during the day to protect ourselves from the sun

To save energy we must:

Use electric lights with caution



Change lamps to LED

Turn off unnecessary lights in our school and in our house



To save energy we must:

Replace energy-costly appliances with 'smart', type A ones

Energy  
efficiency of  
electrical  
appliances

- Aims at informing consumers about their consumption
- Appliances are listed in categories from A to G



To save energy we must:

## Recycle and re-use materials



1

- Re-use product packages

2

- Print and photocopy on both sides of the paper

3

- Use recycled materials

4

- Recycle plastic, glass, paper, aluminum, batteries.

To save energy we must:

**Choose the right way of transport**



We go on foot, by bike,  
and we use public means  
of transport or, if this is  
not possible, we share  
our car with others



To save energy we must:

**Inform our family and friends**



Take every opportunity to inform people about the energy we can save doing simple things and without spending money



We hope you found  
this information useful

Thank you!!!