

INSTRUCTIONS:

- write a creative article in collaboration with your partners.
- You can start, add, conclude on the subject
- You can add any illustration: photos, logos, drawings, video links...
- Use a colour according to your country

FRANCE - POLAND - CZECH REPUBLIC - ITALY - LATVIA - TURKEY - GREECE

THE NEW PLAYSTATION

Today, we will talk about a French technology in a society named Lekki.

This society, famous for re-editing old technologies, has re-edited Gameboy, SEX and N64 gaming station.

Very recently, Lekki has reconditioned the first Playstation by Sony with two new colours : white and yellow or white and blue, in order to give an " old school " aspect to the gaming station who has been created and sold in 1994.

The Playstation is actually sold 150 euros, it's expensive for an old gaming support which is findable for 20 euros in shops...

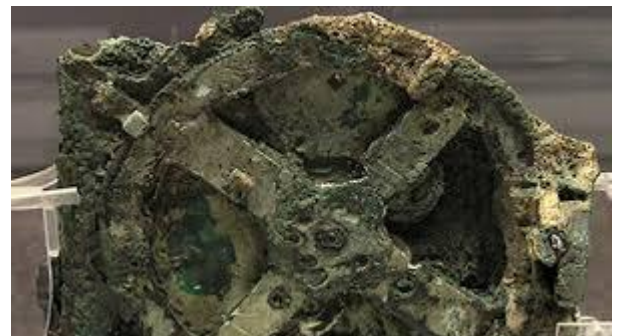
Eventually, Gabrielle and me think that's a good idea to sell again this marvelous Playstation but.. It's too expensive for this gaming station, even if this project was a good intention.



Greece

[Giorge Statharas-Thanasias Pozoglou]

We are going to write about a technological achievement in Antiquity in Greece. It's about the **Antikythera Mechanism**, the world's oldest known astronomical calculator (2nd century BC).





More than a hundred years ago an extraordinary mechanism was found by sponge divers at the bottom of the sea near the island of Antikythera. It astonished the whole international community of experts on the ancient world. They couldn't figure out if it was an astrolabe or an orrery or an astronomical clock.

A paper from the Antikythera Mechanism Research Project was published in 2008. It reveals surprising results on the back dials of the Antikythera Mechanism - including a dial dedicated to the four-year Olympiad Cycle of athletic games in ancient Greece.



The first model of the Antikythera Mechanism was actually built in the 1930s by Ioannis Theofanides. New models are being built by other researchers, with some being working models.

At the same time, models are being made for educational purposes by various institutions and individuals around the world. Furthermore, some unique mechanisms are being created,



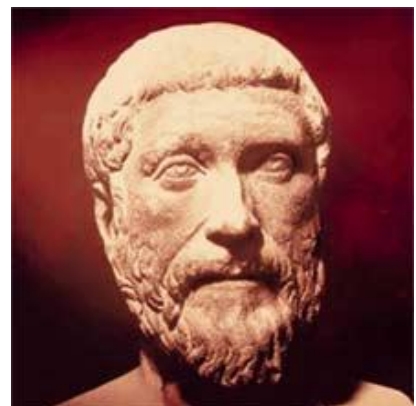
based on the Antikythera Mechanism, like the watch designed by Mathias Buttet for Hublot.

Among those who studied the Antikythera Mechanism is Michael Wright, a former curator at the Science Museum in London, who studied the Antikythera Mechanism for many years. He is presenting his model.



Swiss luxury watch maker Hublot has squeezed the Antikythera Mechanism

Meton of Athens was a Athenian mathematician, astronomer, geometer, and engineer who lived in Athens in the 5th century BC. He is best known for calculations involving the eponymous 19-year Metonic cycle.



The metonic calendar incorporates knowledge that 19 solar years and 235 lunar months are very near equal, thus lunar periods often repeat on the same day of the year as 19 years previous.

The Antikythera Mechanism performs calculations based on the Metonic cycle.

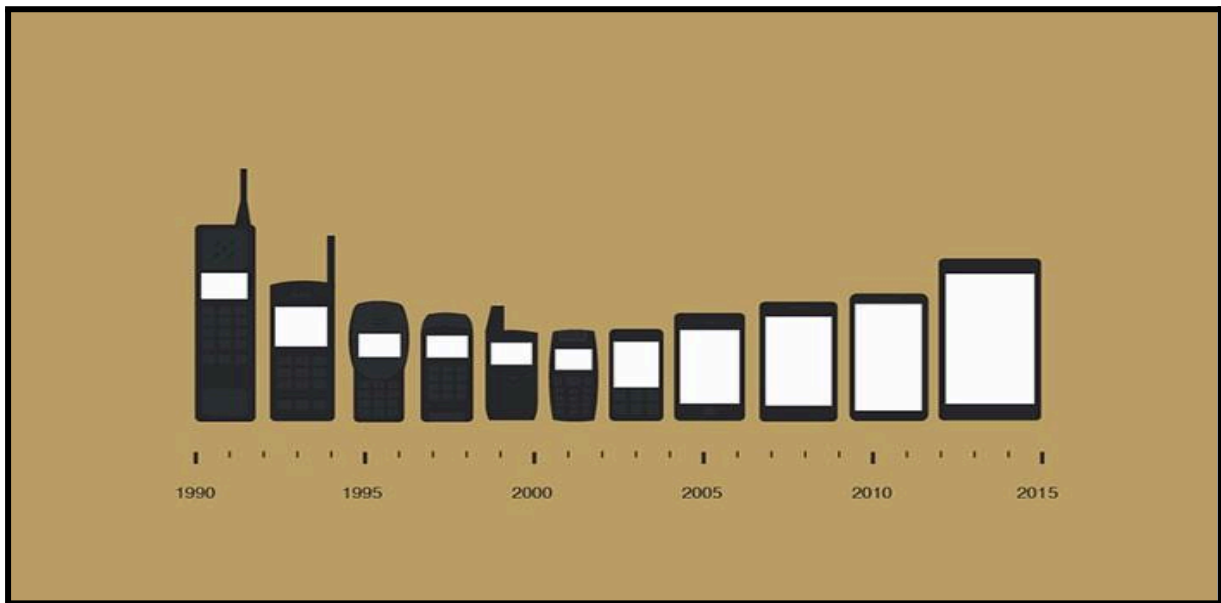
The Antikythera

WE LIVE IN THE FUTURE

We, the Polish group, would like to present You some arguments that we do, in fact, live in the future.

We'll show You inventions which have changed the world. Just fifty years ago, people didn't even think humanity would come this far technology - wise. It's incredible how much life has changed just within such a short period of time.

When comparing the past and the present, we can see just how much we have achieved. And we have achieved a lot. For example:



There is a big difference between the giant brick phones from 1990 and the ones we have now.

Current touch-sensitive phones are more practical and have bigger memory even if these devices are smaller than in the past.

Current memory cards can store more data despite their smaller size in comparison to the old ones.

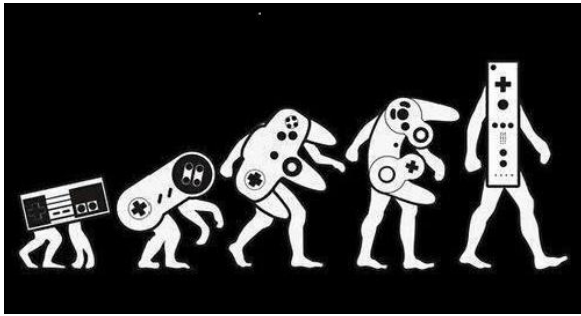
And the computers, which used to take up entire rooms but couldn't do much, are so much more advanced nowadays.

Technology helps disabled people live a normal life (ex. automatic wheelchairs).

It allowed us to discover more about our universe and understand it better.

Fact is, without technology we wouldn't get this far and achieve this much. And this proves that we live in the future.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE VIDEO GAMES



Greece:

Live workshops at the Institution of Technology
Citylab in Piraeus.

Reportage: Thanos Pozoglou, Theodore Lazaridis, Franko Yiakoupi

Pictures: Amalia Kovaïou, Video: Amalia Kovaïou

Participating pupils: 12 students of the Science B Class. Among them 7 pupils of our etwinning Project [Konstantinos Skerlos, Spyros Elytis, George Fotopoulos and the precited reporters and our photographer Amalia Kovaïou].



We visited the Institution of Technology Citylab on the 17th of February 2016, in order to participate in live laboratories in Robotics.

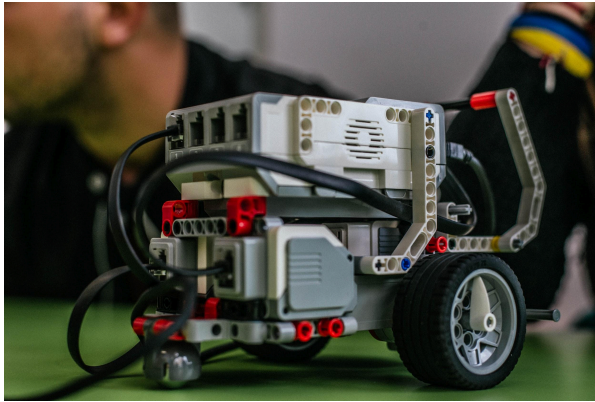
Technology used in the laboratories of the CityLab is based on systems like



Lego MINDSTORMS and they have been developed especially for children, teens and adults to discover the world of Engineering (gears, drive, ...) and combine it with the world of Informatics (programming robot).

Robotics Academy at Carnegie Mellon University, NASA (Robotics Education Projects), the MIT (MediaLab), etc, has created a series of live workshops where children plan their programs on the computer and transfer them forming a robot, so to see in practice their creations come to life! The

workshops are a few hours (simple introduction to robotics) or, after the possible applications are endless.



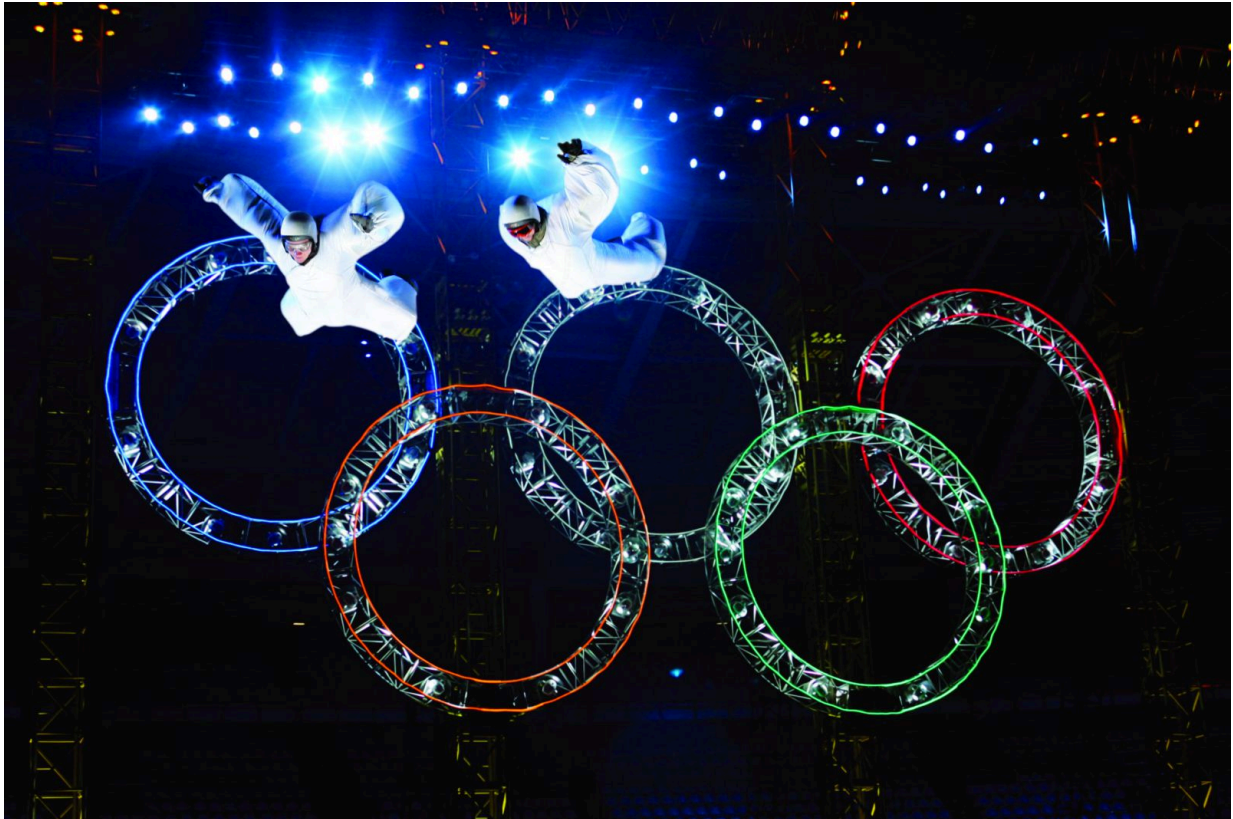
INVENTIONS FROM LATVIA THAT SPREAD ACROSS THE WORLD

We will tell you about some inventions created in Latvia and which people know all over the world.

The first invention that we are going to tell you about is - AERODIUM. Aerodium is a wind tunnel, which blows out vertical wind stream. The stream is so strong, that it can lift people into the air.



So, it all started with a Canadian company which in 1979 created the first wind tunnel in the world. History of Aerodium in Latvia began in 2005, when no one believed that a man can fly. The Aerodium was introduced in the closing ceremony of the Olympic games in Turin in 2006. Millions of people personally and on the television, with bated breath, watched the moment when the human dream of free flight becomes a reality.



Also, one of our schools students was there in the Olympic games in Turin thanks to her uncle who was one of the inventors of Aerodium. So, she told us about what she experienced :

"In 2006, when I was 9 years old I had an opportunity to visit Turin, which is city in Italy where Winter olympics took place. I visited arena while it was only being built, it seemed so huge and although I was only a kid I felt incredible to be there. It was even more amazing later to see the closing ceremony on TV, which itself was spectacular for all world to see and realise I had an opportunity to be there. It was an amazing experience."

From that moment Aerodium began a rapid growth, thanks to the huge interest from Turin to remote corners of the Earth. This

invention was demonstrated in world exhibition EXPO-2010 in Shan-hai.

One more fact- in Latvia it was built near our town Sigulda.

The next technological invention in Latvia is the MINOX camera. Minox is a manufacturer of cameras, known especially for it's subminiature camera. The Latvian factory VEF manufactured the smallest camera in the world from 1937-1943. It was then redesigned and resumed in 1948 and is being produced to this day. The most popular format of Minox is 35mm and 110 mm cameras. The first ever Minox camera was invented in 1936.

