1. **This is me - Strengths and values**

Attachment 1.1: Strength flashcards

Appreciation of beauty & Excellence	Bravery
Curiosity	Fairness
Forgiveness	Gratitude
Honesty	Hope
Humility	Humour

Attachment 1.1: Strength flashcards

Judgement	Kindness
Leadership	Love
Love of learning	Perseverance
Perspective	Prudence
Self-regulation	Social intelligence

Attachment 1.2: Speaking frame 1

Strengths

Appreciation of beauty & excellence Bravery Curiosity Fairness Forgiveness Gratitude Honesty Hope Humility Humour Judgement Kindness Leadership Love Love of learning Perseverance Perspective Prudence Self-regulation Social intelligence	as a strength means is when appears	that you are not afraid. that you tell the truth. you are interested in studying something new. you like to make people laugh.

Attachment 1.3: Speaking frame 2

Positive affirmations

I am You are	beautiful, strong, happy, helpful, creative, honest, brave, special, loved, resilient, talented, smart, gentle, liked, calm, kind, safe, courageous, respectful, relaxed, important, unique, valued, supported
I you	will succeed have friends can solve problems can achieve my dreams learn from mistakes never give up have great ideas

Attachment 2.1: List of learning methods and strategies

List of learning methods and strategies

Visual:

If you are a visual learner, you learn by reading or seeing pictures. You understand and remember things by sight. You can picture what you are learning in your head, and you learn best by using methods that are primarily visual. You like to see what you are learning.

As a visual learner, you are usually neat and clean. You often close your eyes to visualize or remember something, and you will find something to watch if you become bored. You may have difficulty with spoken directions and may be easily distracted by sounds. You are attracted to color and to spoken language (like stories) that is rich in imagery.

Here are some things that visual learners like you can do to learn better:

- Sit near the front of the classroom. (It won't mean you're the teacher's pet!)
- Have your eyesight checked on a regular basis.
- Use flashcards to learn new words.
- Try to visualize things that you hear or things that are read to you.
- Write down key words, ideas, or instructions.
- Draw pictures to help explain new concepts and then explain the pictures.
- Color code things.
- Avoid distractions during study times.

Remember that you need to see things, not just hear things, to learn well.

Auditory:

If you are an auditory learner, you learn by hearing and listening. You understand and remember things you have heard. You store information by the way it sounds, and you have an easier time understanding spoken instructions than written ones. You often learn by reading out loud because you have to hear it or speak it in order to know it.

As an auditory learner, you probably hum or talk to yourself or others if you become bored. People may think you are not paying attention, even though you may be hearing and understanding everything being said

Here are some things that auditory learners like you can do to learn better.

- Sit where you can hear.
- Have your hearing checked on a regular basis.
- Use flashcards to learn new words; read them out loud.
- Read stories, assignments, or directions out loud.
- Record yourself spelling words and then listen to the recording.
- Have test questions read to you out loud.
- Study new material by reading it out loud.

Remember that you need to hear things, not just see things, in order to learn well.

Tactile:

If you are a tactile learner, you learn by touching and doing. You understand and remember things through physical movement. You are a "hands-on" learner who prefers to touch, move, build, or draw what you learn, and you tend to learn better when some type of physical activity is involved. You need to be active and take frequent breaks, you often speak with your hands and with gestures, and you may have difficulty sitting still.

As a tactile learner, you like to take things apart and put things together, and you tend to find reasons to tinker or move around when you become bored. You may be very well coordinated and have good athletic ability. You can easily remember things that were done but may have difficulty remembering what you saw or heard in the process. You often communicate by touching, and you appreciate physically expressed forms of encouragement, such as a pat on the back.

Here are some things that tactile learners like you can do to learn better:

- Participate in activities that involve touching, building, moving, or drawing.
- Do lots of hands-on activities like completing art projects, taking walks, or acting out stories.
- It's OK to chew gum, walk around, or rock in a chair while reading or studying.
- Use flashcards and arrange them in groups to show relationships between ideas.
- Trace words with your finger to learn spelling (finger spelling).
- Take frequent breaks during reading or studying periods (frequent, but not long).
- It's OK to tap a pencil, shake your foot, or hold on to something while learning.
- Use a computer to reinforce learning through the sense of touch.

Remember that you learn best by doing, not just by reading, seeing, or hearing.

Attachment 2.2: Speaking/writing frame 1

Learning Strategies

Adjectives	Adverbs	(Phrasal) Verbs
tired of anxious about excited about interested in fascinated by nervous about critical of/about	well badly fast slow thoroughly precisely accurately clearly actively	study for an exam worry about something talk about something discuss something work out think up figure out

Attachment 2.3: Worksheet 1

Questions

Ask and answer questions about your learning methods and strategies. You can use your test result and the descriptions of the strategies as well as the table above.

How do you study for an exam?

What kind of a learner are you?

How can you improve your learning?

How do you do your homework?

What subjects are easier for you / harder for you?

3. Me as a scientist - Energy

Attachment 3.1: Speaking/writing frame 1

Forms of Energy

Kinetic	energy is	the energy of movement.
Sound		a form of energy we can hear.
Light		a form of energy we can see.
Heat		released when something is burnt.
Potential		stored energy.

Attachment 3.2: Worksheet 1

Renewable Energy, match the pairs

Wind energy	Wind turbines convert wind energy to electricity. The wind blows the blades around and this movement is converted into electricity. A group of wind turbines is called a wind farm.
Solar energy	Solar energy comes from the sun. The sun can be used to give us heat energy. Solar panels are used to convert sunlight into electricity.
Geothermal energy	It is always very warm underground, even if it is very cold on the ground. We can collect heat from underground and use it to heat our houses. The lava from volcanoes shows us how hot it is underground.
Biomass energy	Biomass means ‘natural material’. Energy can be obtained by burning natural waste materials such as scrap pieces of wood or dead trees and unused parts of crops. You can even burn the gas produced by cow manure to make energy.
Hydropower energy	Hydro energy is energy that comes from moving water. Water that flows down fast - flowing rivers is used to spin turbines that generate electricity. The movement of big waves at sea can also be used to generate electricity.

Attachment 3.3: Worksheet 2

Renewable Energy, fill in the blanks

Wind: Wind turbines convert wind energy to _____. The wind blows the blades around and this movement is converted into electricity. A group of _____ _____ is called a wind farm.

Solar: Solar energy comes from _____. The sun can be used to give us _____ energy. _____ _____are used to convert sunlight into electricity.

Geothermal: It is always very _____ underground, even if it is very _____ on the ground. We can collect _____ from underground and use it to heat our houses. The lava from volcanoes shows us how _____ it is underground.

Biomass: Biomass means '_____ material'. Energy can be obtained by _____ natural waste materials such as scrap pieces of wood or dead trees and unused parts of crops. You can even burn _____ produced by cow manure to make energy.

Hydropower: Hydropower is energy that comes from moving _____. Water that flows down _____ - flowing rivers is used to spin turbines that generate electricity. The movement of big _____ at sea can also be used to generate electricity.

Key:

Wind: Wind turbines convert wind energy to electricity. The wind blows the blades around and this movement is converted into electricity. A group of wind turbines is called a wind farm.

Solar: Solar energy comes from the sun. The sun can be used to give us heat energy. Solar panels are used to convert sunlight into electricity.

Geothermal: It is always very warm underground, even if it is very cold on the ground. We can collect heat from underground and use it to heat our houses. The lava from volcanoes shows us how hot it is underground.

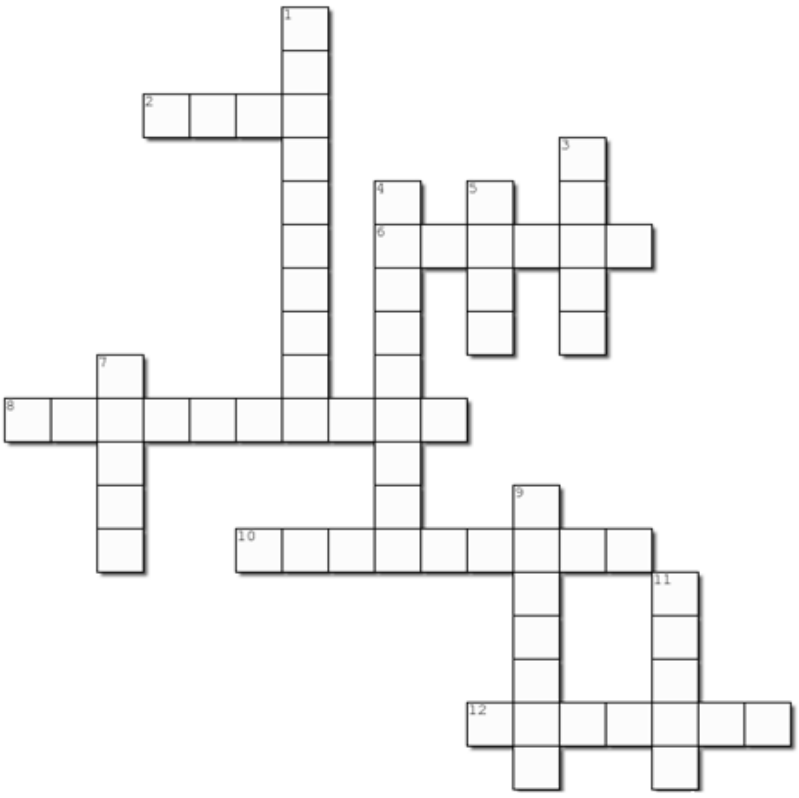
Biomass: Biomass means 'natural material'. Energy can be obtained by burning natural waste materials such as scrap pieces of wood or dead trees and unused parts of crops. You can even burn the gas produced by cow manure to make energy.

Hydropower: Hydropower is energy that comes from moving water. Water that flows down fast - flowing rivers is used to spin turbines that generate electricity. The movement of big waves at sea can also be used to generate electricity.

Attachment 3.4: Worksheet 3

Crossword puzzle: Energy

Name:_____



Across

2. energy that blows the blades of turbines and the movement is converted to electricity
6. the stuff that makes stuff do stuff
8. energy that is collected from underground and used for heating
10. stored energy
12. energy that can be obtained by burning natural waste materials

Down

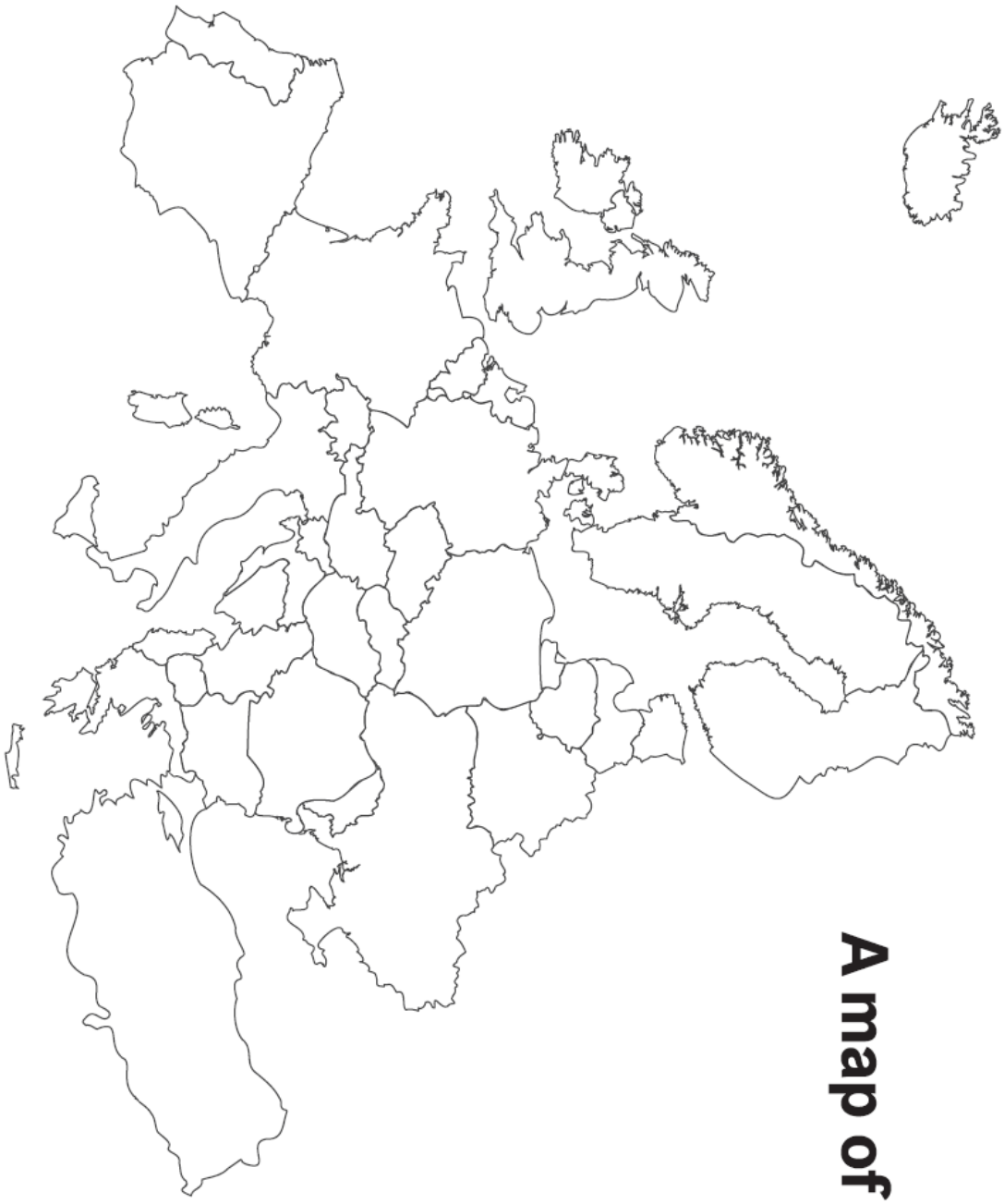
1. energy that comes from moving water
3. a form of energy we can see
4. the type of energy that comes from natural resources that are naturally replenished, such as sunlight, wind and waves
5. released when something is burnt
7. a form of energy we can hear
9. the energy of movement
11. energy that comes from the sun

Correct answers:

1. Hydropower
2. Wind
3. Light
4. Renewable
5. Heat
6. Energy
7. Sound
8. Geothermal
9. Kinetic
10. Potential
11. Solar
12. Biomass

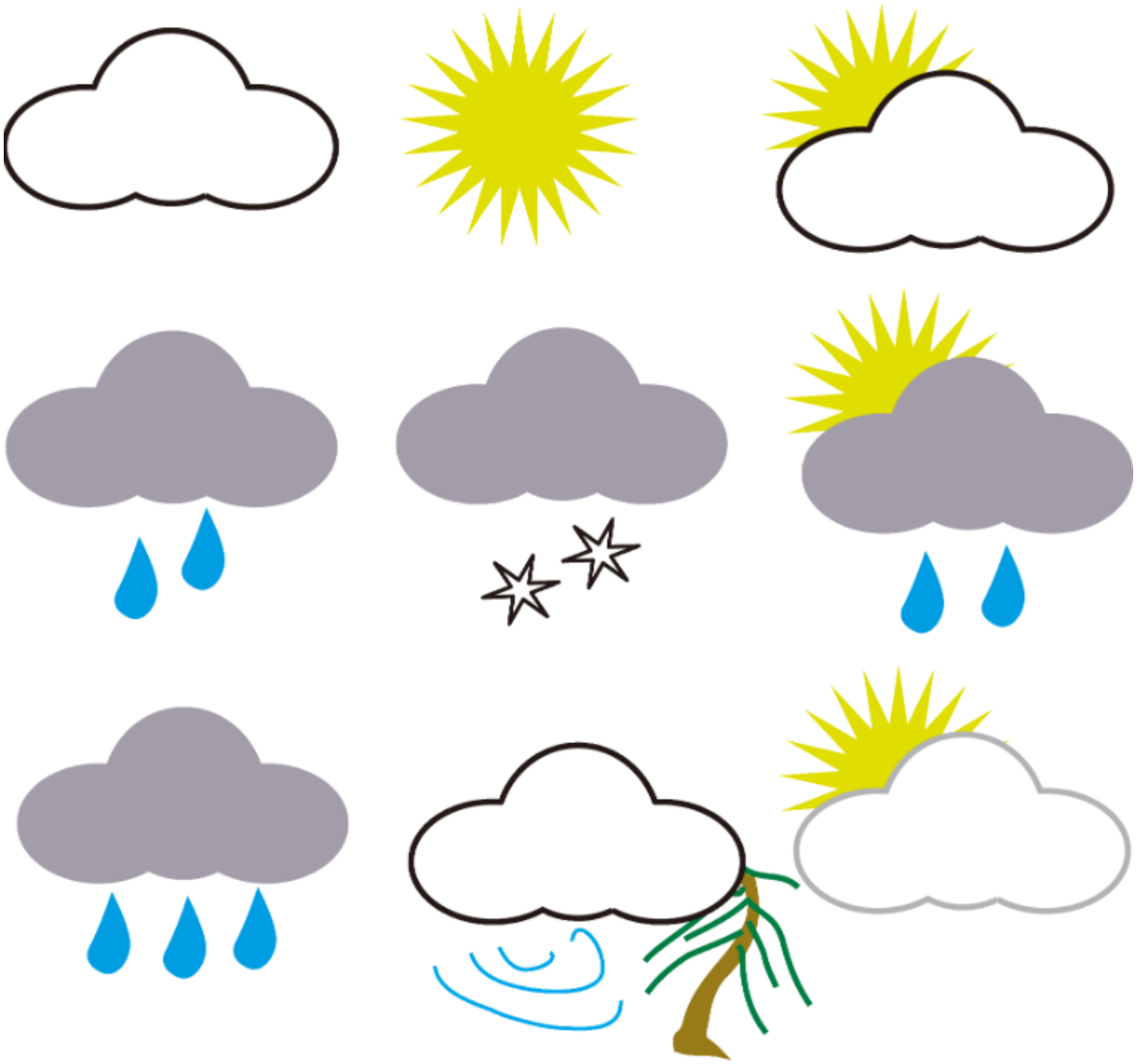
4. Me as a scientist - European countries and cultures

Attachment 4.1: A map of Europe



A map of Europe

Attachment 4.2: Weather symbols



Attachment 4.3: Instructions for presentation

Instructions for presentation

- **name of the country and its capital city**
- **population**
- **form of government / leader of the country**
- **at least 3 interesting sights with pictures**
- **at least 3 interesting facts with pictures**

Attachment 4.4: Questions for your classmates' presentations

Questions for your classmates' presentations:

Why did you choose this country?

How is the weather in your country?

What is typical food in your country?

What is a national sport in your country?

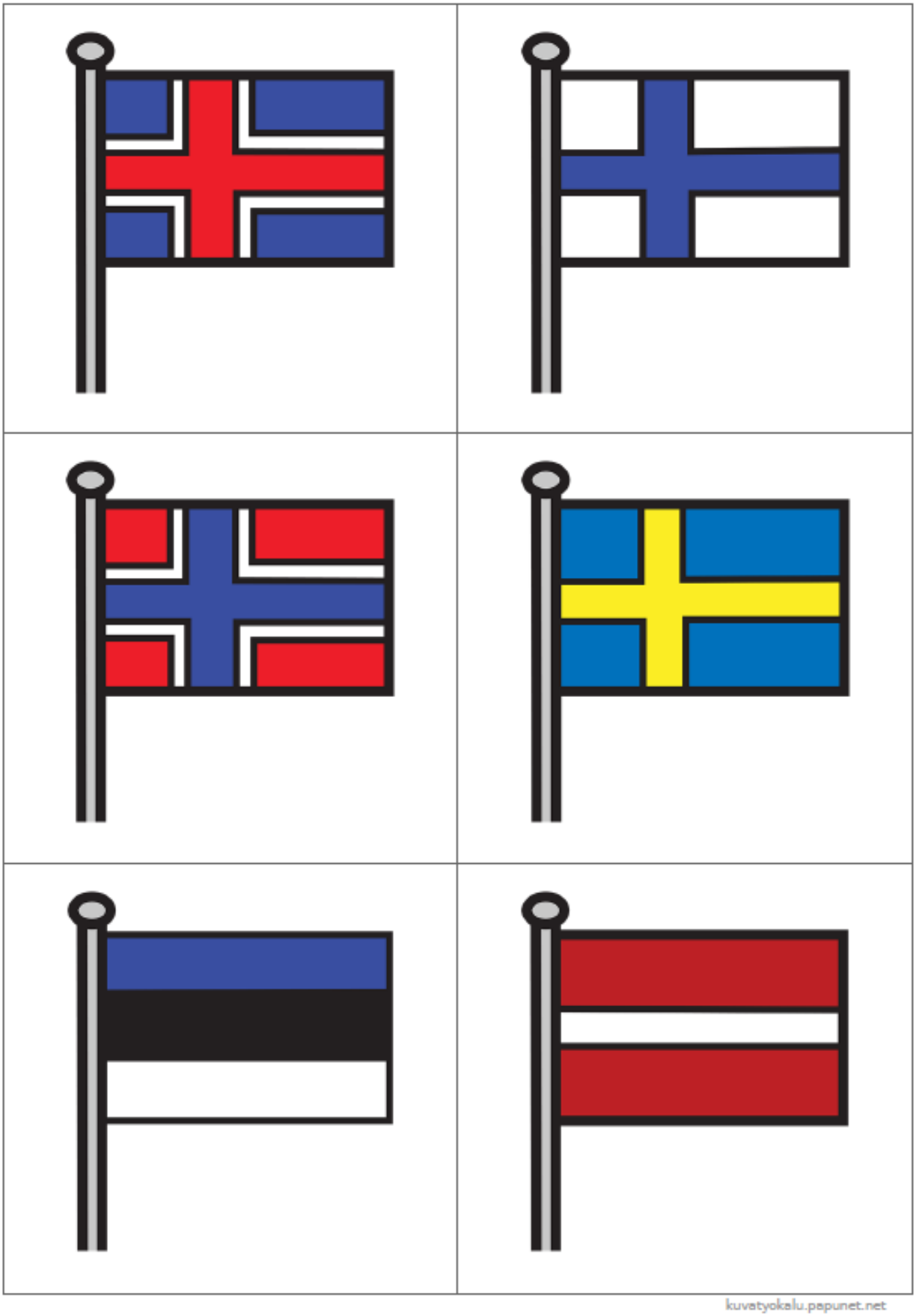
What are important landmarks in your country?

What is your country famous for?

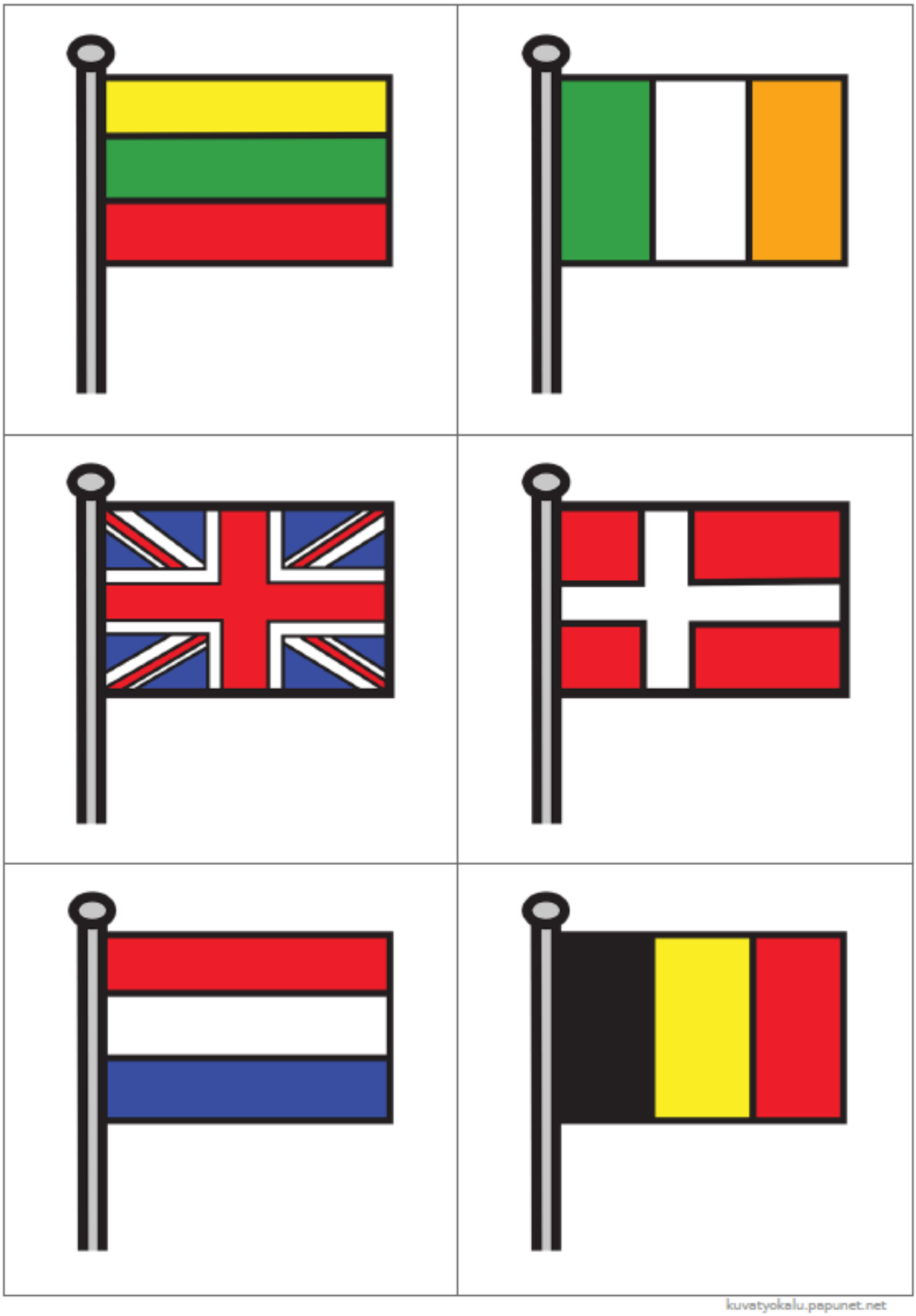
Are there any special celebrations in your country?

Are there any celebrities in your country?

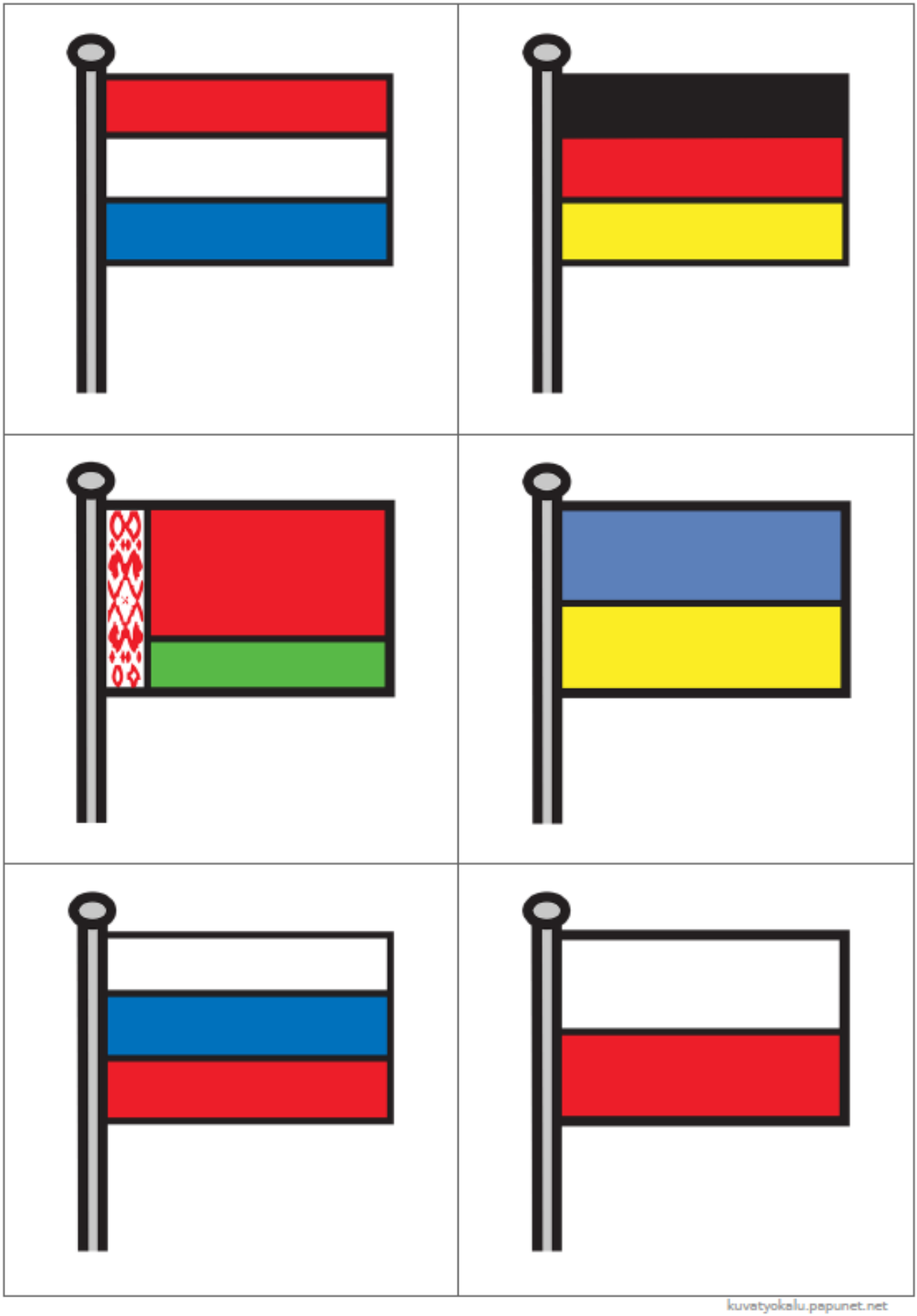
Attachment 4.5: European flags flashcards



Attachment 4.5: European flags flashcards



Attachment 4.5: European flags flashcards



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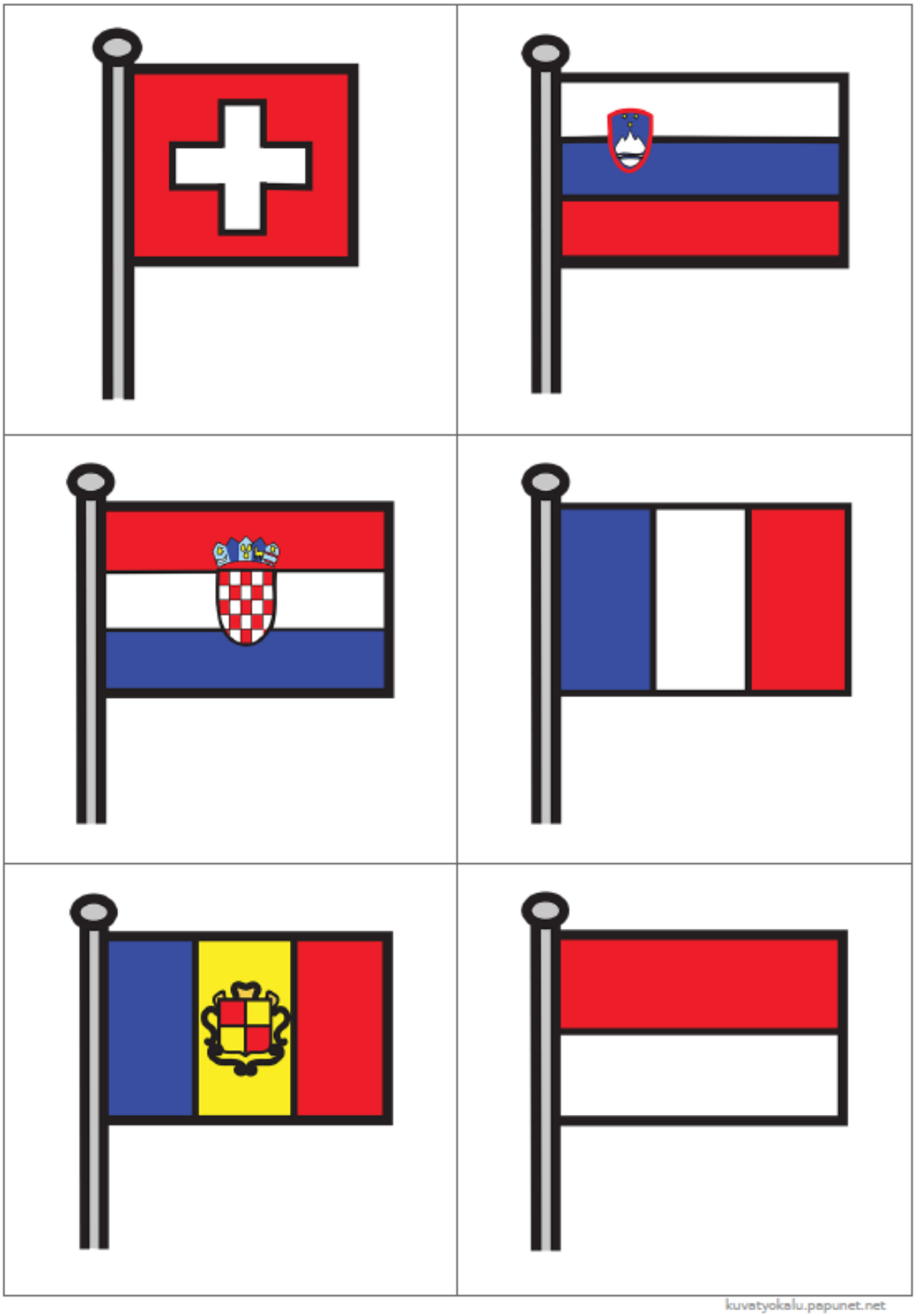
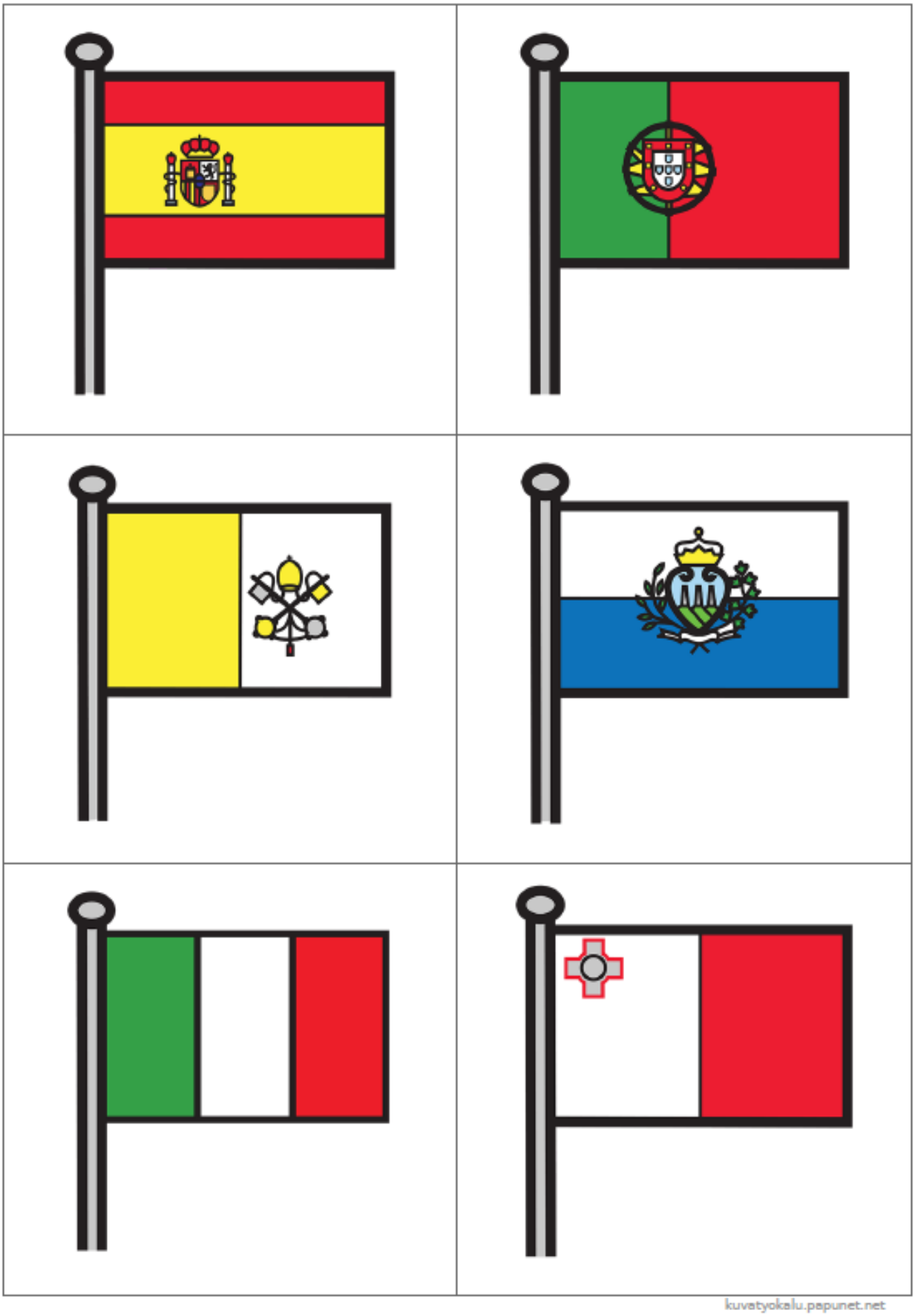


Attachment 4.5: European flags flashcards



Attachment 4.5: European flags flashcards

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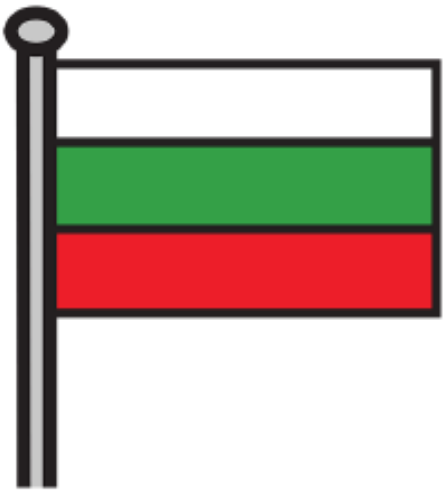

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6. Me as a scientist - Mathematics - Revision of multiplication and division

Attachment 6.1: Key words/phrases

3 x 6 = 18

Factors: 3 and 6
Multiplicand: 6
Multiplier: 3
Product: 18

24 : 4 = 6

Dividend: 24
Divisor: 4
Quotient: 6

There are 24 people. How many tents are needed if one tent can fit four people?
The unknown is the amount of tents.

The amount of people is divided by the amount of people one tent can fit. This way we can solve how many tents are needed and the answer is 6.

Attachment 6.2: Worksheet 1

Word Problems

Use a formal method to calculate the answers to these questions.

1. There are 15 biscuits in a packet. A shop orders 156 packets. How many biscuits will be in the 156 packets?
2. A school buys 172 boxes of pencils. Each box has 12 pencils. How many pencils has the school bought?
3. A wholesaler sells apples for 17p each. A grocer buys 197 apples. How much will they cost?
4. It takes 18 minutes to make a toy car. How many minutes will it take to make 205 cars?
5. A machine makes 16 dice in a minute. A working day is 264 minutes. How many dice are made in 264 minutes?
6. A cinema has 21 screens. Each screen has 297 seats. How many seats are there in the cinema?
7. Eggs are sold in trays of 24. In a week, a farmer sells 372 trays. How many eggs does he sell in one week?
8. A bag of nails contains 613 nails. A hardware store has 23 bags. How many nails are in the 23 bags?
9. There are 27 children in a class. Each child pays £7.49 for a school trip. How much do they pay altogether?
10. A football club has an average attendance of 859 people to each match. What is the total attendance for the 29 matches played in a season?

Attachment 6.2: Worksheet 1

Word Problems **Answers**

Use a formal method to calculate the answers to these questions.

1. There are 15 biscuits in a packet. A shop orders 156 packets. How many biscuits will be in the 156 packets? **2340**
2. A school buys 172 boxes of pencils. Each box has 12 pencils. How many pencils has the school bought? **2064**
3. A wholesaler sells apples for 17p each. A grocer buys 197 apples. How much will they cost? **3349 £33.49**
4. It takes 18 minutes to make a toy car. How many minutes will it take to make 205 cars? **3690**
5. A machine makes 16 dice in a minute. A working day is 264 minutes. How many dice are made in 264 minutes? **4224**
6. A cinema has 21 screens. Each screen has 297 seats. How many seats are there in the cinema? **6237**
7. Eggs are sold in trays of 24. In a week, a farmer sells 372 trays. How many eggs does he sell in one week? **8928**
8. A bag of nails contains 613 nails. A hardware store has 23 bags. How many nails are in the 23 bags? **14 099**
9. There are 27 children in a class. Each child pays £7.49 for a school trip. How much do they pay altogether? **20 223 £202.23**
10. A football club has an average attendance of 859 people to each match. What is the total attendance for the 29 matches played in a season? **24 911**

Attachment 6.3: Worksheet 2

Solving equations

Connect the right answer from column B.

Column A	Column B
1. $x + 6 = 10$	60
2. $\frac{x}{6} = 12$	72
3. $x - 12 = 48$	$2\frac{1}{3}$
4. $x - 9 = 18$	-15
5. $10x = 145$	600
6. $x + 10 = -5$	$5\frac{1}{2}$
7. $x + 18 = 36$	14.5
8. $\frac{x}{150} = 4$	27
9. $3x = 7$	-8
10. $4x = 22$	56
11. $x - 49 = 7$	18
12. $x - 8 = -16$	4

Attachment 6.4: List of roller coaster lenghts

List of roller coaster lenghts

1.	**Steel Dragon 2000, Nagashima Spa Land, Japan, 2479m**
2.	**The Beast, Kings Island, United States, 2243m**
3.	**Fujiyama, Fuji-Q Highland, Japan, 2045m**
4.	**Fury 325, Carowinds, United States, 2012m**
5.	**Millennium Force, Cedar Point, United States, 2010m**
6.	**Formula Rossa, Ferrari World Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates, 2000m**

EXTRA: Taiga, Linnanmäki, 1104m

7. Me as an artist - Experimental arts and crafts

Attachment 7.1: Worksheet 1

Table of materials

Describe the materials of your choice with the help of the table:

	Fabric 1	**Fabric 2**	**Wood**	**Metal**	**Plastic**		
colour							
pattern							
texture							
material							
shape							
style							

Attachment 7.2: Speaking/writing frame 1

I used	cotton velvet denim wood metal watercolours pencils coal	because it is/they are	suitable. fashionable. durable.
		because I wanted to	try a new method. learn how to use it. know how it reacts.

Questions for the interviewer:

What materials have you used and why?

How was your working process? Was it hard / easy?

What are you proud of / Where did you succeed?

What could you have done better?

Did you learn a new technique?