

Lösungen

8b

# Lösungen 8b Mathematik 25.05. - 29.05.

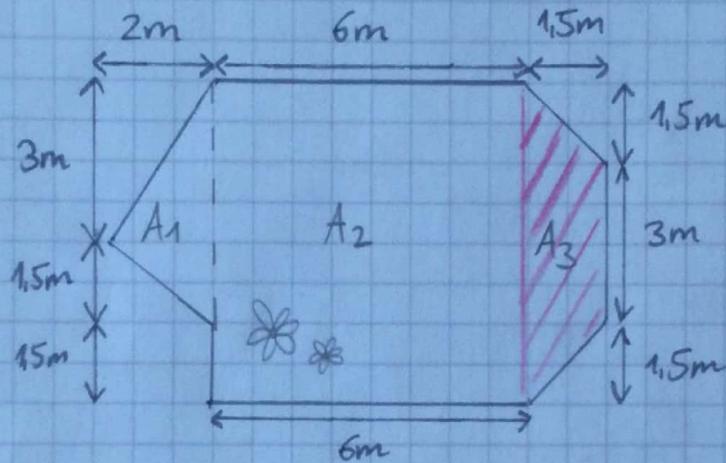
Nr. 1

1. Unterteilung der Fläche in Teilflächen
2. Berechnung des Flächeninhalts der Teilflächen
3. Zusammenrechnen der Teilflächen

$$A_1 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4,5 \cdot 2$$
$$= 4,5$$

$$A_2 = 6 \cdot 6 = 36$$

$$A_3 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (3+6) \cdot 1,5$$
$$= 4,5 \cdot 1,5$$
$$= 6,75$$

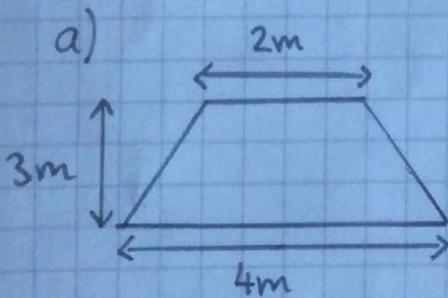


$A_3$  können wir auch in 3 Teile (2 Dreiecke, 1 Rechteck) unterteilen.

Frau Tiedtkes Gemüsebeet

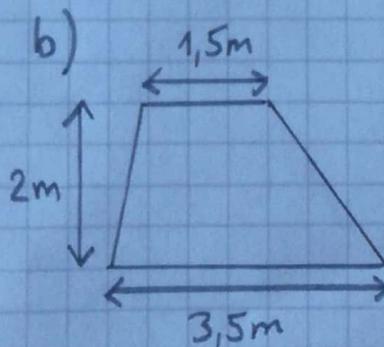
$$A = A_1 + A_2 + A_3 = 4,5 + 36 + 6,75 = 47,25$$

Frau Tiedtkes Gemüsebeet ist insgesamt  $47,25 \text{ m}^2$  groß.



a)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (2+4) \cdot 3$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 6 \cdot 3$$
$$= 9$$



b)

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (1,5+3,5) \cdot 2$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 5 \cdot 2$$
$$= 5$$

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a)  $A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 3,8 \cdot 1 = 1,9$ , also  $A = 1,9 \text{ m}^2$

b)  $A = 1,5 \cdot 1 = 1,5$ , also  $A = 1,5 \text{ m}^2$

6

a)  $10 = 5 \cdot h$

$h = 10 : 5 = 2$ , also  $h = 2 \text{ cm}$

b)  $3,4 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot g \cdot 2$

$g = 3,4$ , also  $g = 3,4 \text{ cm}$



## Task 2

- a) **Reasons** and **risk factors** (push and pull) that have led ordinary young people to become left-wing, right-wing or religious extremists.

### First video (TED talk)

**Pull factors** (factors that pull you towards a certain group of extremists):

- Solidarity
- Brotherhood/Sisterhood and a feeling of belonging → inclusive and friendly, though only towards their own kind (white people, Muslims, Christians etc.)
- Luring people into the scene by fun things, for example, games, alcohol, camping trips etc.
- Spiritual purpose, making Utopia
- Empowerment; adventure, romanticising
- They simplify a complex and difficult world, turning everything into black and white, good and evil and they are the good ones fighting what is evil
- Tools: Internet → extremists (and even terrorists) have social media, they use the mainstream media (e.g. twitter) to spread their messages in an extremely fast way and to connect on a more personal level with people who they want to join their group

**Push factors** (factors that make you vulnerable to radicalisation and joining radical and extremist groups):

- Alienation (*Verfremdung*), isolation, Identity questions
- Feeling you “in-group”(group based on ethnicity, nationality, religion, social class etc.) is under attack → e.g. you are a Muslim and have the feeling that your religion is not being respected, that you are mistreated or even insulted, and actually attacked because of your religion. You can change this to any other religion, to white people who feel like they are “overrun” by non-whites, workers and poorer people who feel exploited and shunned by rich people and big companies etc.
- Feeling that larger powers are not doing anything to stop the above-mentioned things

### ARD video („Jugendliche Extremisten“)

**Push factors:**

- lack of meaning in life
- identity crises
- personal crises (private tragedies e.g. violence, divorce, deaths, etc.)
- lack of support
- looking for answers
- dissatisfaction that spreads to others and often turns into hatred of others with outside help (see pull factors → radical/extremist groups seem to be able to give “answers”)

**Pull factors:**

- a sense of belonging
- one "supposedly" gets answers to one's questions
- a common goal (fighting the enemy) → a purpose to live



### MDR video („Linksextremismus in Sachsen“)

#### **Push factors:**

- anger
- fear of displacement and repression
- helplessness
- attack on the own community/group
- feeling of injustice and oppression ("Knechtung")
- exclusion

#### **Pull factors:**

- community
- strength → together you can reach your goals

b) **Factors** that can **prevent** radicalisation and subsequently turning into an extremist.

### First video (TED talk)

- Alternative narratives and programs create natural resilience to violent extremism → create a narrative one of solidarity, feeling of belonging, safety → example “Extreme Dialogue” → former extremists going into dialogues with students, preparing questions, impulses, they have pictures, posters
- Raise awareness and create a connection with those at risk of radicalisation → satirical videos (e.g. making fun of Islamophobia), educational videos, cartoons, comedy etc. (*Aufklärung, Information und Verständnis sowohl für die Gefährdeten als auch für diejenigen gegen die sich der Hass richtet.*)

### ARD video („Jugendliche Extremisten“)

- Raising awareness and engaging in projects so that others understand the background, what leads to become a violent extremist and to prevent them from making the same mistake.

### More factors you (might) have mentioned:

- Understanding and knowledge of different cultures, lifestyles, religions, political views, sexualities etc.
- Respect and solidarity in a broader sense not only regarding a certain small group
- Open mindedness
- Inclusion of everyone
- Create a dialogue and bring people together
- Support from professionals but also friends, colleagues, classmates if there are problems and crisis. Don't leave anyone behind.



### Task 3

#### Criteria for a successful campaign:

Use these criteria as a checklist for your campaign.

- **The campaign needs a specific topic and a clear aim to make clear what your campaign is about.** (*eingegrenztes Thema und angestrebtes Ziel z.B. Kein Alkohol, wenn man fährt*)
- **Logo and slogan e.g.**  **or “Let’s keep alcohol under control”**
- **Who is the campaign aimed at? Target group?**
- **Place and time** (specific place or a website etc. and a time span)
- **Short introductory text, where you mention the issue/problem your campaign is about and tell the people your aim and how you want to reach it (means/tools).**
- **Tools and material** your campaign uses, for example, brochures, videos, poster, information events, videos, citizens actions (e.g. demonstrations) (→ ihr könnt solche Aspekte auf theoretischer Ebene einbinden und in dem Kommentar argumentieren, dass z.B. das Lied, der Poetry Slam Text etc. auf einer Demonstration oder Kundgebung vorgetragen werden soll.)

#### Tools/means:

- **Inform about the topic** (e.g. right-wing extremism), **the risks, the consequences or preventative means. Give advice on how to prevent radicalisation and extremism.**
- **Must be aimed at the target group.** (Passung zur zur Zielgruppe.)
- **Use different methods and media to reach more people.**
  - **Method** to convey the message: objective, humour (sarcasm, irony), satire, evoking emotions (anger, sadness etc.) maybe in conjunction with confronting and shocking people.
  - **Media:** print, digital (texts, videos, commercials etc on social media or on tv etc.), music, presentations

#### Extra:

- Promotional material that can be downloaded
- Contact (telephone number, email dress)

The written parts can be on paper, a poster, in a word file, within a PowerPoint presentation etc. or even within an actual blog.