Cross-border Statistical Education using APEC Energy Data in Korea (and Vietnam)

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Lesson Overview

- 6 (high achieved) 9th graders in two groups with 3 students each
- Two periods with two class hours each
- First period:
- Statistical analysis on the trend of energy production, supply, and consumption in Korea, USA, Vietnam, Australia with APEC energy database of 1980-2015.
- Second period:
- Making a statistical poster on the direction of future energy development in the 4 countries based on statistical analysis.

First period lesson objectives

- Students perform statistical analysis with appropriate computer programs on production, supply, and consumption trend of two kinds of energy sources:
 - unrenewable energy sources
 - new & renewable energy sources
- Students find pros and cons of each energy sources



Energy sources

- Unrenewable energy sources: petroleum(oil), natural gas, coal, and nuclear power
- New & Renewable energy sources: solar thermal power, wind power, hydraulic power, geothermal power, and biomass



Introduction

- Provide basic information about each energy source through watching an animation on the following website
- Sources: Korea Energy Economics Institute (KEEI) <u>http://www.keei.re.kr/keei/kidspage/es12.html</u>

Data

- APEC Energy database, 1980-2015 http://www.egeda.ewg.apec.org/egeda/database_info/annu al_data.html
- After searching <u>Energy Balance Table</u> of Korea, USA, Vietnam, Australia, students just <u>analyze</u> 3 items of <u>production</u>, <u>supply</u>, <u>and consumption</u> of the energy during a certain period and of a specific year

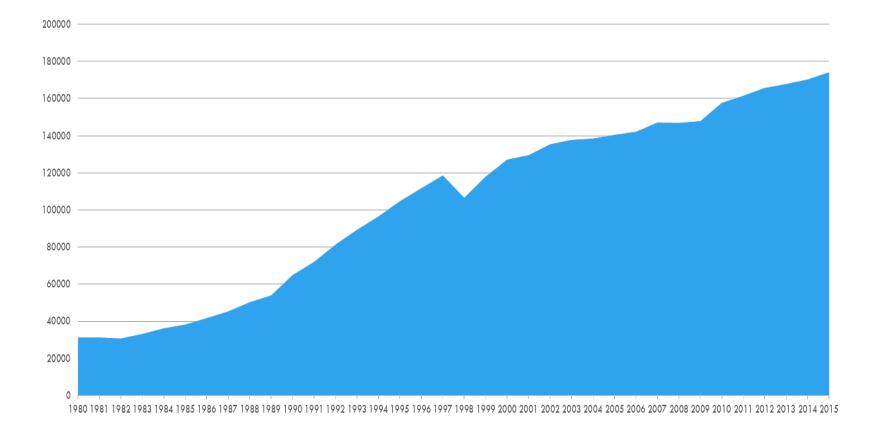
Tasks

- Students represent statistically certain trends on the production, supply, and consumption of each energy source in the 4 countries from 1980 to 2015 using diverse graphs made with computer software (EXCEL).
- Based on the previous results, students interpret the trends of each energy type
- Explain some important or some peculiar points on the graph students made and discuss with their colleagues.

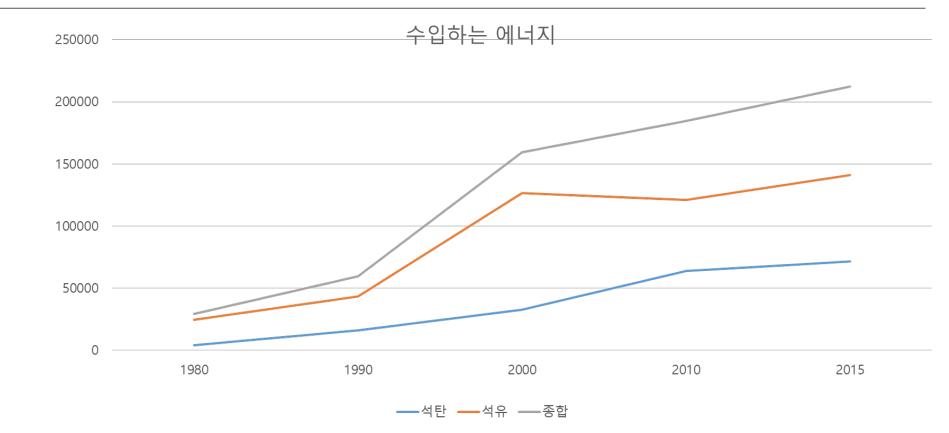
Reflection on the first lesson

- Students fill Students write down what they learned and felt while analyzing and interpreting the statistical data on the self-evaluation paper.
- One student: In this class, we can <u>simplify</u> very complex data using a table, then <u>display</u> the table using graphs, <u>find</u> the trend in the change on the graphs, and <u>relate</u> them with social phenomena with help of teachers and <u>predict</u> the future of the society. I learned that statistics we used in this class unlike the statistics we learned from the textbook is an interesting and practical subject.

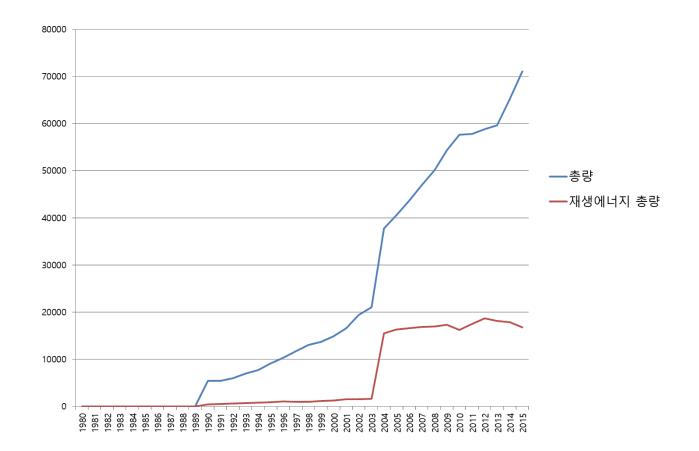
Korea: Total energy consumption 1980-2015



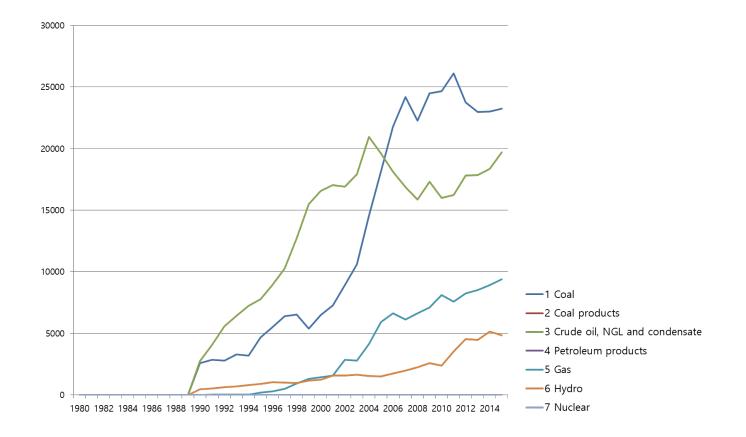
Korea: Energy Import amount



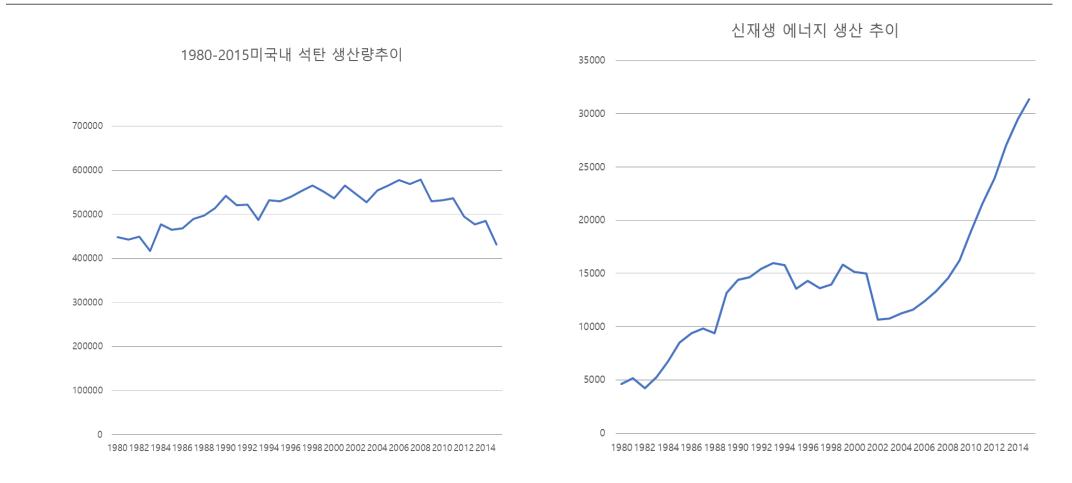
Vietnam



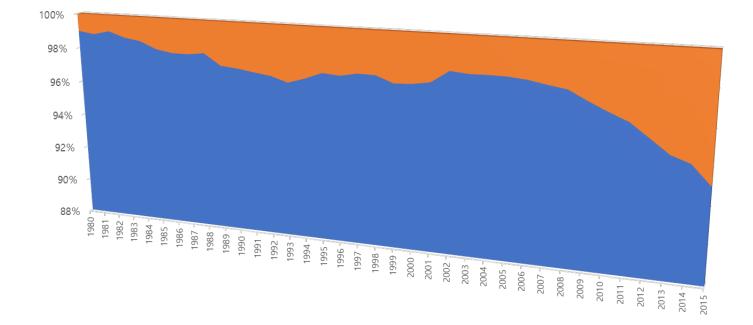
Vietnam



USA

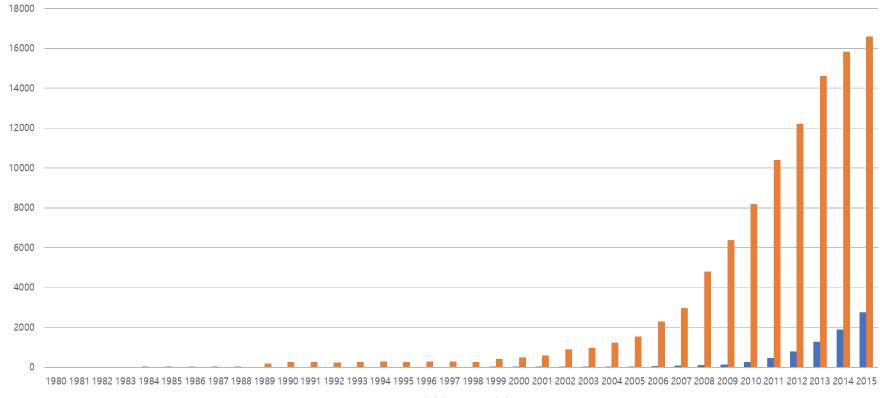


USA



■1 석탄 ■8 지열, 태양열 등

USA



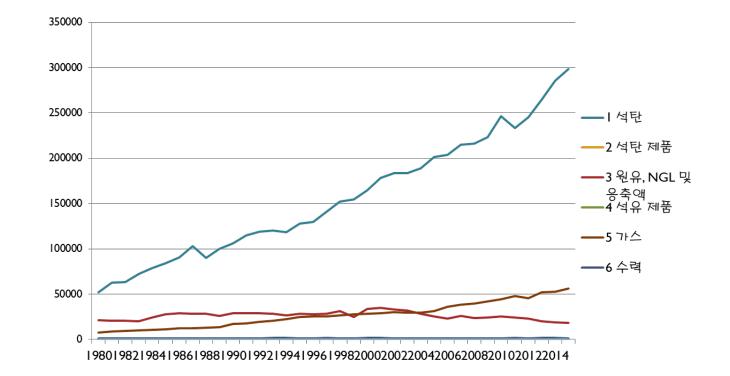
■ 8.2.1 광전지 ■ 8.2.3 바람

Australia



Oil

Australia



Second period lesson objectives

 Students makes a statistical poster of future energy development based on the results of the previous activities.



Introduction

- Some video-clips of future energy developmental direction of energy production of some countries
 - Germany (Transformation policy of nuclear energy to new & renewable energy) <u>https://youtu.be/UGm4RVxOhsg</u>
 - Japan (A dispute on nuclear power) <u>https://youtu.be/yxOPAYO2STY</u>
 - France (anti-nuclear power) <u>https://youtu.be/-Uvlvvn0pzl</u>
 - Korea (A dispute on nuclear power) <u>https://youtu.be/jwvbmim9Vu0</u>
 - Vietnam (Plan to build 4 new nuclear power plants) https://youtu.be/ndshv8e3CYk

Tasks

 Students discuss about the appropriate developmental direction for the future energy in Korea and Vietnam by considering the following factors: statistical data on energy consuming, responsibility for climate change and the cost.

Tasks

- Making statistical posters which includes followings items:
- Topic
- Methodology and findings
- Result: Visualization and interpretation on the data using graphs
- Summary, conclusion and reflection

Economical aspect of Nuclear Power



Renewable energy for the next generation







o 또한 신재생에너지 사업 등 에너지 관련 P&D(연구개발)와 글로빌 에너지 사업에서 국가



위그래프와 같이 화력발전을 늘릴 경우 온실가스 배출량이 증가합니다. 그러나 신재생 에너지를 사용한다면 온실가스배출을 감축할 수 있습니다.



느낌점: 우리나라처럼 적은 나라가 온실가스 배출량이 10위라서 놀라게 되었다. 그래서 온실가스 배출량이 0이 될 때까지 신재생에너지를 발전시키는 나라가 되면 좋겠다.

IV**.결론 및 느낀점**

결론:

한다.

1:한국의 신재생에너지 생산량에 비해서 소비량이 적다. 2:신재생에너지 개발로 인해 일자리가 창출되고 온실가스 배출을 줄일 수 있다. 3:미래한국의 신재생에너지비율을 높아져야

The direction of Vietnam?



Reflection

- Students fill Students write down what they learned and felt while making statistical posters on self-evaluation paper.
- One student: we can predict the future using graphs and suggest policy change based on the advanced country data. Statistics seems to be very enjoyable and productive.

The next movement

- We will do again experiment with ordinary students and teacher's active engagement about social phenomena related with energy production, supply and consumption during the discussion among students
- Chi Thanh will do similar lesson study in Vietnam
- We will compile data from lesson study of both countries
- Then we will make a paper for one chapter soon.