

# ADVENTURER PASSPORT. **SDG ROUTE**

## **ANNEXES TO THE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL**



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Below are all the annexes you will need to carry out for activities proposed in the educational material. This free-access material, available on the ONAY website ([www.onay.org](http://www.onay.org)) can be printed as many times as needed for use.

**ANNEX I: SALVADORAN PIONEERS**

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**ANNEX II: CHINA'S GREAT CHALLENGE**

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**ANNEX III: EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS: DREAMS AND CHALLENGES IN CHINA'S SCHOOLS**

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**ANNEX IV: ART EXPLORERS: THE CHALLENGE OF RESPONSIBLE TRAVEL**

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**ANNEX V: CARETAKERS OF ITALY'S TREASURES**

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**ANNEX VI: THEATER TO SAVE THE OCEAN**

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**ANNEX VII: ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION TEAM**

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## ANNEX I:

### SALVADORAN PIONEERS

#### A. SALVADORAN PIONEERS

##### Claudia Lars

Claudia Lars (1889 - 1974), whose real name was Margarita del Carmen Brannon Vega, is recognized for her profound influence on Salvadoran poetry. Born in 1899, Lars stood out for her lyricism and mastery of meter in her works, leaving a lasting legacy in Salvadoran literature. Her writing covers a variety of themes, ranging from the personal and emotional to the social and cultural, significantly contributing to the literary identity of El Salvador.

##### Prudencia Ayala

Prudencia Ayala (1885 - 1936) was a Salvadoran writer and social activist known for her fight for women's rights and for being the first woman to run for president of El Salvador at a time when women did not have the right to vote. Her bravery and determination broke barriers and challenged the norms of her time, marking a milestone in the history of the fight for gender equality in the country.

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFTfKSwLBoc](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFTfKSwLBoc) (Billiken, 2021)



##### María Isabel Rodríguez

María Isabel Rodríguez (1922) is a prominent figure in the fields of medicine and education in El Salvador, with a career that has left a significant mark on the country's history. She was one of the first women in El Salvador to graduate from the Faculty of Medicine at the University of El Salvador (UES), where she later became dean. Her contributions extend beyond academia, having represented El Salvador at the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) and the World Health Organization for 20 years. Her dedication to health and education has earned her more than 11 honorary doctorates, making her a pioneer and leader in her field.

##### Isabel Dada

Isabel Dada (1941-2017) was an actress and poet, considered the first great Salvadoran actress. She developed her career in theater and also ventured into film. Her first lead role was in *Los peces fuera del agua* (1970), by filmmaker David Calderón, which is considered a classic Salvadoran feature. In 2008, she was awarded the "National Culture Award," and in 2004, she was recognized as a "Meritorious Actress of the Nation." She also founded the William Shakespeare Theatre Academy. Her tireless and consistent work for the country's arts earned her these and many other awards.

[www.youtube.com/shorts/LbvMFgB5jPQ?si=tDMzD19viE3ahMND](https://www.youtube.com/shorts/LbvMFgB5jPQ?si=tDMzD19viE3ahMND) (Biblioteca Virtual Cuzcatlán, 2024)



##### Morena Celarié

Morena Celarié (1922-1972) was a professional in folkloric dancer. The history of folkloric dance in El Salvador is divided into two periods: before Morena Celarié and after Morena Celarié, who was artistically

known as “La Morena de Cuscatlán.” The talented dancer founded the first professional folkloric dance group in the country, and the National Dance School is named after her. She is considered the mother of Cuscatleco folklore due to the artistic and cultural heritage she left behind. She fought to preserve the cultural identity of Cuscatlán and faced many challenges and frustrations along the way.

### **Cristina Esmeralda López**

Cristina Esmeralda López (1982) is one of the best athletes in the history of Salvadoran sports. After a challenging start, her peak achievement was winning the gold medal in the 20-kilometer walk at the 2007 Pan American Games in Rio. The racewalker put El Salvador on the map in American competitions and made history. Later, she served as a member of the Legislative Assembly for the PCN from 2015 to 2018.

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNvsCxVlcSU](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pNvsCxVlcSU) (NORTV, 2015)



**Claudia Lars**



**Prudencia Ayala**



**María Isabel Rodríguez**



**Isabel Dada**



**Morena Celarié**



**Cristina Esmeralda López**

## B. POSITIONING ACTIVITY:

1. Who believes that women should receive the same salary as men for the same work?
2. Who believes it is more important to educate girls in the fields of science and technology?
3. Who believes that women should have more representation in government and politics?
4. Who believes that women should have the same opportunities and support to practice sports as men?
5. Who believes that men and women should share household tasks and childcare equally?
6. Who believes that women can be effective leaders in any field, such as science, politics, or business?
7. Who believes that women can challenge cultural traditions that limit them?
8. Who believes that women's contributions throughout history are not recognized enough?
9. Who believes that fighting for women's rights is everyone's responsibility, not just women's?
10. Who believes that all girls in the world should have the right to go to school, regardless of their economic or cultural situation?
11. Lor simi, corem quae vel ide et, suntium fugiand ucipisquiam, aut liquamus maximpo reptationse vita velestis es et veniet es nimus plaborestias cuptat doluptur magnat quate rehendi andent.
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18. Beariorestia ipis sunditibus volore et, quis eos ut lit as atur am earum quamend eliqui discia conessi

## ANNEX II:

### CHINA'S GREAT CHALLENGE

#### A. QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. Which endangered animal in China needs protection due to habitat loss?

**a. The giant panda (Correct)**

- b. The camel
- c. The Siberian tiger
- d. The African elephant

*The giant panda is one of the most recognizable symbols of China and global conservation efforts. These animals are endangered mainly due to habitat loss and fragmentation caused by human expansion and economic development. China has established nature reserves to protect pandas and their habitats.*

2. Which of these Chinese cities is known for its efforts in solar energy development (energy that does not pollute the planet)?

- a. Shanghai
- b. Beijing

**c. Dunhuang (Correct)**

- d. Hong Kong

*Dunhuang, located in Gansu province, has been a pioneer in solar energy development in China, taking advantage of its desert climate and abundant sunny days. The city hosts extensive solar farms, contributing significantly to the country's renewable energy production*

3. Which Chinese project aims to combat desertification by planting thousands of trees?

**a. The Great Green Wall Project (Correct)**

- b. The Yellow River Project
- c. The Green Dragon Project
- d. The Great Wall Project

*China's Great Green Wall Project is a reforestation initiative designed to halt the expansion of the Gobi Desert and combat desertification. By planting a wide strip of trees, the project seeks to improve soil quality, retain moisture, and create barriers against wind-borne sand.*

4. What environmental problem do many Chinese cities face due to industrialization?

- a. Candy rain

**b. Air pollution (Correct)**

- c. Excessive flowers
- d. Streets too clean

*Rapid industrialization and urbanization in China have led to significant levels of air pollution in many cities. The burning of fossil fuels, industrial emissions, and increased traffic all contribute to this problem, affecting public health and the environment.*

5. What is a negative consequence of rapid economic development in some parts of China?

- a. Increase in tourism
- b. More theme parks

**c. Loss of natural areas (Correct)**

- d. Better roads

*Accelerated economic growth in China has led to the loss of natural areas due to urban expansion, infrastructure development, and resource exploitation. This development has caused habitat degradation for many species and a decline in biodiversity.*

6. Which practice helps reduce consumerism?

- a. Buying more clothes

**b. Using things multiple times before discarding them (Correct)**

- c. Buying the latest phone model every year
- d. Having more shoes

*Using products multiple times before discarding them reduces the amount of waste we generate and lowers our environmental footprint. This practice promotes a responsible consumption mindset, as opposed to consumerism, which involves excessive buying and discarding.*

7. What is one of China's greatest challenges in terms of sustainable development?

**a. Reducing water pollution (Correct)**

- b. Increasing the use of fossil fuels
- c. Reducing the number of bicycles
- d. Building more shopping malls

*One of the most significant environmental challenges facing China is water pollution, caused by industrial waste, intensive agriculture, and urban development. The country has implemented policies and technologies to treat and prevent water pollution, aiming to secure safe and clean water resources for both its population and the environment.*



8. What initiative has China taken to promote sustainable transportation in its cities?

- a. Reducing the number of bicycles
- b. Banning public transport
- c. Encouraging the use of electric vehicles (Correct)**
- d. Increasing the price of fuel for cars

*China is the world's largest market for electric vehicles (EVs), promoting their use as a measure to combat air pollution and support sustainable development. The government offers incentives for EV purchases, invests in charging infrastructure, and supports the domestic EV industry.*

9. How is China addressing the problem of plastic bags?

- a. Banning them in all cities (Correct)**
- b. Manufacturing more plastic bags
- c. Importing more plastic bags
- d. Using plastic bags as decoration

*China has taken steps to reduce the use of single-use plastic bags as part of its efforts to combat plastic pollution. These measures include bans and restrictions on the production, sale, and use of plastic bags, encouraging more sustainable alternatives and reducing plastic waste.*

10. Which group in rural China faces the greatest difficulties in accessing education?

- a. Industrial workers
- b. Ethnic minorities (Correct)**
- c. Urban residents
- d. Entrepreneurs

*In China, ethnic minorities, especially in rural areas, face significant challenges in accessing quality education. Language barriers and a lack of adequate educational infrastructure increase inequality in opportunities, affecting their development.*

11. What political system in China has increased inequality between rural and urban areas in terms of access to public services such as education, healthcare, etc.?

- a. The Hukou system (Correct)**
- b. The one-child policy
- c. The education system
- d. The foreign trade policy

*The Hukou system, a household registration system in China, has limited rural migrants' access to public services in cities, such as education and healthcare, perpetuating inequality between urban and rural areas.*

Africa

12. What is the name of the project that aims to reduce rural poverty in China by relocating families to more developed areas?

a. The New Silk Road

**b. The Poverty Alleviation Program (Correct)**

c. The Belt and Road Policy

d. The Green Wall Project

*The Poverty Alleviation Program has relocated rural families from areas with poor infrastructure to more developed regions, with the aim of providing them with better economic opportunities and access to essential services. However, this method does not fully address the underlying poverty issues in these impoverished areas.*

America

13. What is one of the main reasons for wage inequality in China between urban and rural workers?

a. Lack of higher education in cities

b. Greater rural productivity

**c. Migration from villages to cities (Correct)**

d. Lack of advanced technology in rural areas

*Rural-to-urban migration has created a significant gap in wage opportunities, as migrant workers often receive low wages and face poor working conditions in cities.*

Asia

14. Which group of migrant workers in China faces the greatest challenges in securing basic labor rights?

a. Workers in the high-tech sector

**b. Rural migrant workers (Correct)**

c. Workers in state-owned enterprises

d. Workers in free trade zones

*Rural migrant workers in China often face a severe lack of labor rights, long working hours, low wages, and limited access to services like healthcare and education, contributing to social inequality.*

Europe

15. What strategy has China implemented to promote social justice and reduce inequality?

a. Restricting workers' rights

**b. Improving rural education (Correct)**

Oceania

Antarctica

c. Reducing taxes for urban businesses

d. Increasing trade barriers

*The Chinese government is working to improve education in rural areas, providing more opportunities for disadvantaged communities and reducing inequality between urban and rural regions.*

16. Which initiative in China aims to reduce soil pollution through sustainable agriculture?

a. The Smart Agriculture Project

b. The Green Revolution

**c. The Eco-Agriculture Project (Correct)**

d. The Golden Rice Mission

*China is promoting sustainable farming practices through the Eco-Agriculture Project, which aims to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides while implementing more environmentally friendly agricultural technologies.*

17. Which part of the Great Wall is being restored using sustainable materials?

a. The Jiankou section

**b. The Mutianyu section (Correct)**

c. The Badaling section

d. The Shanhaiguan section

*The restoration of the Mutianyu section of the Great Wall is being carried out using sustainable techniques and materials, with the goal of preserving both the historical heritage and the environment*

18. Which region of China has adopted ecotourism as a strategy for sustainable development?

a. Tibet

**b. Hainan Island (Correct)**

c. Xinjiang

d. Shanghai

*Hainan Island has become an example of ecotourism in China, promoting a sustainable tourism model that protects the environment and local communities.*

19. What clean transportation system has grown exponentially in China's major cities?

**a. Electric high-speed trains (Correct)**

b. Coal-powered buses

- c. Gasoline motorcycles
- d. Private cars

*China has developed an extensive network of electric high-speed trains, which have significantly reduced reliance on private cars and contributed to more sustainable transportation.*

20. What type of renewable energy is most used in rural areas of China to replace coal?

- a. Hydroelectric power
- b. Solar power (Correct)**
- c. Nuclear energy
- d. Coal energy

*In rural areas of China, solar panels have been promoted as a cleaner alternative to burning coal and other polluting fuels, making access to electricity more sustainable.*

## **B. ACTION CHALLENGES**

### **1. Challenge: Water Conservation**

Through mime, act out a way you can save water at home. The rest of the group has to guess what it is.

### **2. Challenge: Creative Recycling**

Find an object in the classroom that we would normally throw away, and think of a new way to use it.

### **3. Challenge: Creative Recycling**

Draw something that you can recycle.

### **4. Challenge: Consumption Reduction**

Think of something you really want but don't need. How can you have fun or be happy without buying it?

### **5. Challenge: Clean Transportation**

Through mime, act out a form of transportation you can use to help reduce air pollution. The rest of the group has to guess what it is.

### **6. Challenge: Planting**

If you could plant something to help the environment, what would it be and why?

### **7. Challenge: Renewable Energy**

Draw a way we can use the sun or wind to generate energy.

### **8. Challenge: Sustainable Food**

Create a sustainable menu based on local and seasonal foods.

## 9. Challenge: Reducing Plastic

List 10 foods or items you usually buy wrapped in plastic and suggest a more sustainable way to buy them (such as reusable bags or bulk products).

## 10. Challenge: Energy Conservation

Through mime, act out an action you can take at home to save electricity.

## 11. Challenge: Responsible Shopping

Mime a situation where you choose a more sustainable product in a store (such as a product without plastic packaging or made from recycled materials). The rest of the group must guess what the product is and why it's a better choice.

## 12. Challenge: Sustainable Technology

Think of a tech device you no longer use and would typically throw away. Suggest a way to reuse it or how to recycle it properly.

## 13. Challenge: Sustainable Clothing

Act out how you could reuse or recycle old clothes instead of buying new ones. The rest of the group must guess the action.

## 14. Challenge: Local Food

Think of 5 foods you could buy from local producers or that are grown near your community. How does this help the environment?

## 15. Challenge: Reducing Mass Production

Through mime, show the negative effects of mass production (like pollution, excessive waste, or resource depletion). The rest of the group must guess what problem you're showing and how they could avoid it in their daily lives (for example, by buying products consciously and in smaller quantities).

## ANNEX III:

### EDUCATIONAL PATHWAYS: DREAMS AND CHALLENGES IN CHINA'S SCHOOLS

#### A. STUDENT DESCRIPTIONS

**Student 1:** Mei Ling (rural area, limited access to resources)

- **Age:** 10 years
- **Location:** Yunnan Province, in a remote mountain village
- **Family background:** Mei Ling lives with her grandparents as her parents work in a factory in a distant city. Her grandparents are farmers.
- **School:** A small rural school with only two classrooms for all primary levels. The school lacks technology and has very old textbooks.
- **Barriers:** Mei Ling walks an hour each day to reach the school. There is no public transportation available. The school does not have internet, and due to its remote location, electricity sometimes fails. Additionally, some days she has to miss class to help on the farm.
- **Dreams:** Mei Ling dreams of becoming a teacher and opening a better school in her community, but she feels that the lack of resources limits her opportunities.

**Student 2:** Wei Cheng (urban area, access to modern resources)

- **Age:** 12 years
- **Location:** Shanghai, high-income urban area
- **Family background:** Wei Cheng lives with his parents, both professionals working in the technology sector. He has a younger brother who also attends a private school.
- **School:** Wei Cheng attends an elite private school with access to cutting-edge technology labs, interactive whiteboards, extracurricular classes, and specialized teachers.
- **Barriers:** Despite the many resources, Wei Cheng feels significant pressure to achieve top exam results. He has little free time and suffers from stress due to the competitiveness. He is also aware that some of his classmates have private tutors to further improve their grades.
- **Dreams:** Wei Cheng wants to study robotics and work in a tech company, but sometimes worries about meeting the high expectations of his family and school.

**Student 3:** Liu Han (rural migrant)

- **Age:** 13 years
- **Location:** Shenzhen, living on the outskirts of the city
- **Family background:** Liu Han moved with his family from a village to work in a factory. He lives in a small apartment with his parents and two younger siblings.
- **School:** He attends a public school in the city, but as a migrant, he struggles to fully integrate into

the school system. The school is overcrowded and lacks sufficient resources.

- **Barriers:** As a migrant, Liu Han faces the barrier of the hukou (household registration system), meaning he does not have the same rights to access quality education in the city as local students. He also finds it difficult to adapt to the new urban environment and often faces discrimination from his peers.
- **Dreams:** Liu Han wants to become an engineer and build bridges, but the instability of his family situation and lack of school support make him feel uncertain about his future.

**Student 4:** Xue Wen (rural area, student with a disability)

- **Age:** 11 years
- **Location:** Guizhou Province, mountainous area
- **Family background:** Xue Wen lives with her parents and younger sister. Her family is very close and works in agriculture.
- **School:** Xue Wen attends a rural school that is an hour away from her home. The school is small and does not have facilities for students with disabilities.
- **Barriers:** Xue Wen has a partial visual impairment, which makes it difficult for her to read texts in class. Her school does not have accessible format books or specialized teachers for inclusive education. Sometimes, the teachers lack the necessary training to support her properly.
- **Dreams:** Despite the obstacles, Xue Wen dreams of becoming a lawyer to defend the rights of people with disabilities, but she knows she will need a lot of support to make it to university.

**Student 5:** Zhang Li (urban area, working-class family)

- **Age:** 15 years
- **Location:** Beijing, suburban neighborhood
- **Family background:** Zhang Li lives with her mother, who works as a street vendor, and her grandmother, who takes care of her while her mother works. Her father passed away when she was young.
- **School:** She attends a public school in the outskirts of the city which, although better equipped than many rural schools, lacks the resources of schools in wealthier areas of Beijing.
- **Barriers:** Zhang Li has to help her mother with the family business after school, leaving her little time to study. Although she is very intelligent, the lack of time and resources limits her academic performance. She also does not have access to private classes or additional tutoring.
- **Dreams:** Zhang Li wants to study medicine, but she worries that her financial situation will prevent her from achieving this dream. She is concerned about not being able to attend a good university.

## B. CODED TEXTS

### TEXT 1

#### Lina and Bao are lost in the city

To reach the school, they must go straight along Zaragoza Avenue and turn at the second street on the right. Right at the corner where the butcher shop is, they must turn left again, go straight to the first street, turn right again, and continue straight to the roundabout. At the roundabout, they will take the second exit and turn left when they find the Ducal restaurant (right on the first corner on the left). They will continue straight and find the school at the end of the street (it's a dead-end street).

### TEXT 2

#### Lina and Bao are lost in the city

To reach the school, they must go \*\*\* along Zaragoza Avenue and /// at the second street on the right. Right at the corner where the ... is, they must turn ?? again, go \*\*\* to the first street, turn /// to the right and continue \*\*\* to the roundabout. At the roundabout, they will take the second exit and /// to the left when they find the Ducal restaurant (right on the first corner on the left). They will continue \*\*\* and find the school at the end of the street (it's a dead-end street).

*Symbols (not given to the students):*

\*\*\* straight

/// turn

... butcher shop

?? left

### TEXT 3

#### Lina and Bao are lost in the city

Lina и Bao добраться до школы, необходимо продолжить движение прямо по Avenida Zaragoza и повернуть на вторую улицу направо. Прямо на углу, где находится мясная лавка, снова поверните налево, продолжайте движение прямо до первой улицы, снова поверните направо продолжайте движение прямо до кольцевой развязки. На круговой развязке сверните на второй съезд и поверните налево, когда найдете ресторан Ducal (сразу на первом углу слева). Они продолжат движение прямо и найдут школу в конце улицы (это тупиковая улица).

*Text in Russian*



## ANNEX IV:

# ART EXPLORERS: THE CHALLENGE OF RESPONSIBLE TRAVEL

## A. MONUMENTS AND ARTWORKS OF ITALY

### ROME

#### The Roman Colosseum

The Roman Colosseum is one of the most iconic and admired monuments of the ancient world, located in the center of Rome, Italy.

Originally used for public spectacles, the most famous of these were gladiator fights. These gladiators, who could be slaves, prisoners of war, or volunteers, fought each other or wild animals in battles that often ended in death. These games were not only a form of entertainment for the Roman public, but also a display of Rome's power and wealth.

The Colosseum is remarkable not only for its impressive size, with a capacity of over 50,000 spectators, but also for its architectural design. It features a complex system of corridors, staircases, and entrances that allowed large crowds to enter and exit easily.

Over the centuries, the Colosseum has inspired countless generations with its grandeur and stands as a reminder of the greatness and complexity of Roman civilization. Today, it remains a major tourist attraction and a powerful symbol of Italy's cultural heritage, attracting millions of visitors from around the world interested in its history and architecture.

#### Bocca della Verità

The Bocca della Verità, or "Mouth of Truth" in English, is an ancient marble sculpture located in Rome, Italy. It is situated in the portico of the Church of Santa Maria in Cosmedin, attracting tourists from around the world.

Some theories suggest it may have been part of an ancient fountain or a drainage system, representing a river god or the sea. However, it is best known for the legend surrounding it.

According to tradition, during the Middle Ages, the "Mouth of Truth" was used to test people's honesty.

It was believed that if an accused person placed their hand in the mouth of the sculpture and told a lie, the mouth would close and bite off their hand. This myth has made the Bocca della Verità a symbol of justice and truth.

Today, visitors line up to place their hand in the sculpture's mouth for a photo, playing with the idea of testing their honesty. Besides its touristic and legendary value, the Bocca della Verità is important because it reflects the beliefs and customs of past societies.

## FLORENCE

### Leaning Tower of Pisa

The Leaning Tower of Pisa, famous for its unique tilt, is a white marble bell tower located in the city of Pisa, Italy. Construction began in 1173, and the tower started to lean due to the soft ground beneath it. Despite this, construction continued until 1372, making it a symbol of ingenuity and perseverance.

Originally and to this day, the Leaning Tower of Pisa serves as the bell tower for the nearby cathedral, housing seven bells that correspond to the musical notes of the major scale. Despite its famous tilt, the tower continues to perform its original function, calling the faithful to prayer and marking important church events.

Over time, efforts to stabilize the tower have ensured its preservation as a historical monument and a world-renowned tourist attraction. In addition to its functional role, the Leaning Tower of Pisa stands as a symbol of Italy's historical and architectural wealth, representing medieval engineering and human perseverance in overcoming natural challenges.

### Michelangelo's David

Michelangelo's David is a Renaissance marble statue depicting the biblical hero David, famous for defeating the giant Goliath. Created between 1501 and 1504 by Renaissance master Michelangelo Buonarroti, this masterpiece is housed in the Galleria dell'Accademia in Florence, Italy.

Originally commissioned as part of a series of prophet statues to adorn Florence's cathedral, David was eventually placed in a public square, in front of the Palazzo della Signoria, as a symbol of the city's defense of civil liberties. The statue is admired not only for its technical perfection and beauty but also for its symbolism of courage and moral strength.

Standing over 5 meters tall, Michelangelo's David is renowned for its detailed anatomy and expression of focus and determination, capturing the moment before the battle with Goliath. The work has been praised for its representation of the Renaissance ideal of human beauty and remains one of the most iconic examples of Renaissance sculpture, attracting visitors from around the world to admire its grandeur.

## VENICE

### Grand Canal

The Grand Canal is the main waterway that winds through Venice, Italy. This canal not only divides the city into two parts but also serves as the primary "street" for gondolas, vaporettos (water buses), and other types of boats.

The Grand Canal has been the economic and cultural heart of Venice since the city's founding, providing a direct water route for the transport of people, goods, and wealth. Along its banks, you can admire magnificent examples of Venetian architecture, from ancient palaces to churches and historic buildings that showcase the rich legacy of the Venetian Republic.

One of the most traditional and memorable ways to experience the Grand Canal is aboard a gondola, allowing visitors to enjoy the city's breathtaking views from a unique perspective.

The Grand Canal is not only a testament to human adaptation to Venice's aquatic environment but also a living symbol of the city's history, culture, and beauty, making Venice a one-of-a-kind destination in the world.

## St. Mark's Square

St. Mark's Square is the heart of Venice, and it is world-renowned for its impressive beauty and historical significance.

It is the only "piazza" in Venice, while other open areas are called "campi." Surrounded by masterful architectural works and sites of deep cultural value, this square has been the center of Venice's social, religious, and political life for centuries.

St. Mark's Square is not only a site of architectural and artistic significance but also the setting for important cultural events, including the famous Venice Carnival. However, it is equally known for the periodic floods ("aqua alta") that cover it with water, a phenomenon that underscores the conservation challenges facing the city while adding to its unique character.

Visiting St. Mark's Square is like walking through Venice's living history, where every building and every stone tells a story of glory, art, and tradition, making it one of the world's most iconic and photographed locations.

## VATICAN CITY

### Sistine Chapel

The Sistine Chapel, located in Vatican City, is one of the world's most valuable artistic and cultural treasures. It was originally built between 1473 and 1481 by order of Pope Sixtus IV, after whom it is named.

The primary function of the Sistine Chapel has been to serve as a sacred space for important religious ceremonies, including the election of the Pope, known as the conclave.

In addition to its religious and ceremonial significance, the Sistine Chapel is world-renowned for its art. The frescoes adorning the walls and ceiling are considered some of the greatest works of Renaissance art. The scenes from the Old and New Testaments, painted by artists such as Perugino, Botticelli, and of course, Michelangelo, cover the walls. However, it is perhaps Michelangelo's ceiling and *The Last Judgment* that draw the most admiration, depicting with unparalleled mastery biblical episodes and the final fate of the soul.

Over the centuries, the Sistine Chapel has attracted millions of visitors, not only for its spiritual importance but also for its immense artistic value. Its preservation and care remain a priority for the Vatican, ensuring that future generations can experience its beauty and majesty.

### St. Peter's Basilica

St. Peter's Basilica, located in Vatican City, is one of the most significant and widely recognized churches in the world, known for its impressive architecture and spiritual value. Designed by renowned Renaissance and Baroque artists such as Michelangelo and Bernini, its dome dominates Rome's skyline and serves as a symbol of Christianity.

Inside, the basilica houses extraordinary works of art, including Michelangelo's *La Pietà* and Bernini's monumental baldachin, reflecting the richness of sacred art. Additionally, as the burial place of the apostle Saint Peter, the first Pope, it is a vital center of pilgrimage and the site of major religious events led by the Pope.

This combination of art, history, and religious significance makes St. Peter's Basilica a key destination for pilgrims and tourists from all over the world, emphasizing its importance as a unique point of interest in Vatican City.

## MILAN

### The Last Supper

The Last Supper is a famous mural painting created by Leonardo da Vinci, located in the Convent of Santa Maria delle Grazie. Painted between 1495 and 1498, this Renaissance masterpiece depicts the biblical scene of Jesus Christ's last supper with his twelve apostles, capturing the moment when Jesus reveals that one of them will betray him.

This painting is notable both for its innovative composition and for the experimental technique used by da Vinci, who sought greater durability than traditional fresco methods, though this ironically led to its rapid degradation over the years. The Last Supper has been the subject of numerous restorations to preserve its beauty and detail.

Besides its religious significance, representing a key moment in the Christian narrative, The Last Supper is a milestone in art history for the way Leonardo captured emotional expression and human tension.

The work attracts visitors from around the world, who come to admire Leonardo's skill in portraying the complexity of human emotions and spiritual depth, making this painting a priceless cultural treasure and a major tourist attraction in Milan.

### The Duomo

The Duomo of Milan is an imposing Gothic cathedral. Its construction began in the 14th century and continued over several centuries, reflecting the city's dedication to this iconic monument. It is one of the largest Christian churches in the world and is distinguished by its impressive Gothic architecture and its white-pink marble facade.

The cathedral is notable for its richly decorated exterior, which includes thousands of statues, gargoyles, and spires. At the highest point of the Duomo stands the Madonnina, a golden statue of the Virgin Mary, symbolizing protection over the city. Additionally, the Duomo's terraces offer unparalleled views of Milan, allowing visitors to walk among its spires and admire its architectural complexity up close.

The Duomo of Milan is not only a place of prayer and a site for important religious celebrations; it is also a major tourist destination that attracts millions of visitors every year. Its rich history, sublime art, and impressive architecture make it a priceless cultural landmark and one of the most photographed sites in Italy.

## B. NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF TOURISM

All these artworks and monuments face negative impacts from tourism for several reasons.

### Large number of visitors

- **Physical deterioration:** The high volume of people visiting these sites can lead to physical deterioration. For instance, in places like the Colosseum or Florence's Cathedral, the constant foot traffic can wear down floors and stairs.
- **Pollution:** Tourism can increase pollution in these areas, particularly through the means of transport used by tourists.

### Climate change

The rise in temperatures and changing weather patterns can damage ancient buildings and artworks. Mass tourism has a significant impact on pollution and, consequently, contributes to climate change.

### Light and air pollution

- **Damage to artworks:** Air pollution can harm artworks, such as the paintings in the Sistine Chapel, where pollutants can darken or degrade painted surfaces.
- **Light pollution:** It affects how we view and experience these places.

### Interventions for photos and social media

- The need to capture the perfect photo for social media can lead tourists to touch, move, or interact inappropriately with artworks or monuments.

### Preservation and public access

- While public access to these marvels is important for education and cultural appreciation, finding the right balance to ensure their long-term preservation is a challenge. Excessive access can accelerate their deterioration.

## ANNEX V:

### CARETAKERS OF ITALY'S TREASURES

#### A. SUSTAINABLE MISSION CARDS

##### 1. Recycling

Tourism generates a lot of waste, and in most cases, the waste is neither reused nor recycled. Research what measures Italy has in place for recycling waste in the most popular tourist areas.

**Mission:** Design a recycling campaign for your school inspired by an Italian artwork such as the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Colosseum, the Statue of Juliet, or the Duomo of Milan.

**Travel Locations:** Florence, Rome, Verona, Milan (each group will place their colored sticker on the location they were inspired by).

##### 2. Water Conservation

Do you know how tourism affects the water channels of Venice? What happens to water that has already been used? How is it purified? Research the importance of clean water for people.

**Mission:** Create slogans to display around the school to reduce water consumption, inspired by efforts to conserve water in Venice.

**Travel Location:** Venice.

##### 3. Protection of Green Spaces

Do you know why it's important to have and care for parks and green areas in cities? How does this help the environment? It is sometimes said that parks are "the lungs of the cities"; discover why this phrase is true.

**Mission:** Plan the creation of a community or school garden, highlighting the importance of green areas. Draw inspiration from locations such as Villa Borghese in Rome, any national park, the Alps, etc.

**Travel Location:** Each group will place their colored sticker on the location they were inspired by.

##### 4. Global Warming

Did you know that Italy has high mountain areas? Do you know how global warming affects high mountain regions? Discover the importance of glaciers and how their loss affects biodiversity.

**Mission:** Create a model (using clay, cardboard, or other materials) showing snow-covered areas and green areas (vegetation).

**Travel Location:** The Alps.

## 5. Renewable Energies

Tourism in Italy, especially in places like the Amalfi Coast, consumes a lot of energy. However, some regions of Italy are promoting clean energy sources like solar or wind power to reduce environmental impact.

**Mission:** Research how solar energy works in Italy. Then, design a proposal to use renewable energy in your school, such as installing solar panels or using wind energy.

**Travel Location:** Amalfi Coast.

## 6. Sustainable Food

In Italy, the “slow food” movement promotes local agriculture and healthy food. This helps farmers and reduces pollution by avoiding products transported from far away.

**Mission:** Research the “slow food” movement in Italy and organize a small market for local products at your school or neighborhood. Encourage classmates to bring fruits and vegetables grown near your community.

**Travel Location:** Piedmont.

## B. QUESTION CARDS

**1. Question:** What is the main reason Venice is at risk due to tourism and climate change?

**Answer:** The city floods every year, but with so much tourism, it is sinking between 5 and 10 cm every century. Additionally, due to global warming, rising sea levels have led to increasingly severe floods.

**2. Question:** Why is it important to protect World Heritage Sites like the Colosseum in Rome?

**Answer:** The Colosseum is a historical and cultural symbol of Italy. If it is not cared

for, pollution and uncontrolled tourism could damage it. Protecting heritage is important so that future generations can experience and learn from it.

**3. Question:** How does mass tourism affect natural parks in Italy, like the Dolomites National Park?

**Answer:** Mass tourism can harm the park’s ecosystems because litter, noise, and erosion affect the lives of the plants and animals that live there. Caring for these spaces support SDG 15, which aims to protect life on land.

**4. Question:** Why is it important for Italian cities, like Florence, to promote sustainable transportation?

**Answer:** Promoting sustainable transportation, like bicycles or electric buses, reduces air pollution and helps combat climate change. This aligns with SDG 11, which seeks to make cities more sustainable and healthier to live in.

**5. Question:** What is “slow food,” and how does it help achieve the SDGs in Italy?

**Answer:** “Slow food” is a movement that promotes eating local and sustainably produced foods. By doing so, it supports responsible agriculture and protects the environment, contributing to SDG 12, which focuses on responsible consumption and production.

**6. Question:** What impact does tourism have on water quality in the Amalfi Coast?

**Answer:** Excess tourism can generate pollution on beaches and in the sea, affecting water quality and marine life. It is important to control tourism to protect water resources, which aligns with SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation.

**7. Question:** How does sustainable agriculture in southern Italy help reduce poverty?

**Answer:** In southern Italy, sustainable agriculture creates jobs and opportunities for families living in rural areas. By using methods that care for the soil and water, farmers can produce more food and improve their incomes, which helps reduce poverty in these areas, aligning with SDG 1.

**8. Question:** How can sustainable tourism in rural areas of Italy, such as Tuscany, help protect the environment and improve people’s lives?

**Answer:** Sustainable tourism in Tuscany respects the environment by promoting activities that do not harm nature, such as hiking or cultural tourism. Additionally, it benefits local communities by generating employment and keeping traditions alive. This contributes to SDG 8, which promotes decent work and economic growth.



## ANNEX VI:

### THEATER TO SAVE THE OCEAN

#### Scenario 1: A Clean Beach

A group of tourists arrives at a beautiful beach, only to find it filled with trash. They must decide what to do and how they can contribute to its cleanup without ruining their day of fun.

#### Scenario 2: The Fisherman and the Coral Reef

A local fisherman depends on the coral reef for his livelihood but notices that tourism is damaging it. He wants to protect reef while also sharing it with interested visitors. How could he achieve this?

#### Scenario 3: The Entangled Turtle

A sea turtle becomes entangled in remnants of fishing nets. A group of children finds her while playing on the beach. What actions can they take to help the turtle, and how can they prevent similar incidents in the future?

#### Scenario 4: Sustainable Hotel

María, a local resident, has noticed an increase in tourism. She plans to build a new environmentally friendly accommodation for visitors on the coast, near an important mangrove habitat. What measures should she consider to achieve this?

#### Scenario 5: An Awareness Campaign

A group of students wants to start an awareness campaign about the importance of oceans and the impact of tourism on marine life. What strategies could they use to educate their community and tourists?

#### Scenario 6: Coral Rescue

Corals are bleaching due to rising sea temperatures. A group of scientific divers and volunteer tourists plan an expedition to save them. How can they organize the expedition without causing further damage to the reef?

## ANNEX VII:

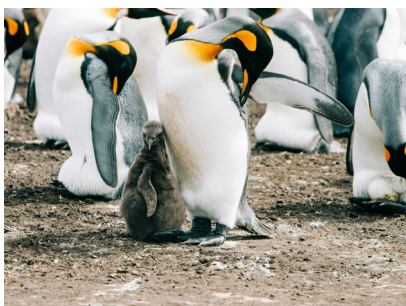
### ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION TEAM

#### A. INHABITANTS OF ANTARCTICA

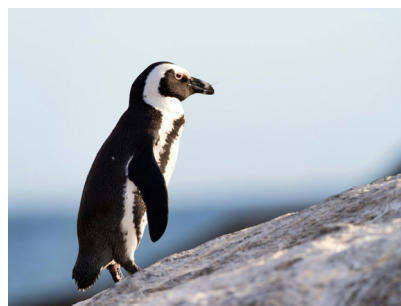
Here is a list of flora and fauna inhabiting Antarctica, including marine and terrestrial animals, as well as the plant species that survive in this extreme ecosystem.

##### Fauna of Antarctica

1. **Emperor Penguin:** The largest penguin species in the world. They live and breed in Antarctica during the winter, enduring extreme temperatures.
2. **Adélie Penguin:** A smaller penguin known for its large colonies along the Antarctic coast.
3. **Weddell Seal:** A seal species often found on sea ice near the coast. They are excellent divers.
4. **Leopard Seal:** One of the largest seal species in Antarctica. They are agile predators, hunting penguins and other seals.
5. **Crabeater Seal:** Despite its name, this seal primarily feeds on krill, a key crustacean in the Antarctic food chain.
6. **Humpback Whale:** These enormous whales migrate to Antarctic waters during the summer to feed on krill and small fish.
7. **Orca (Killer Whale):** A top predator in the food chain, often seen hunting seals and penguins in Antarctic waters.
8. **Antarctic Krill:** A small crustacean crucial to the Southern Ocean food chain, serving as food for whales, penguins, seals, and many bird species.
9. **Antarctic Petrel:** A seabird that feeds on fish and small invertebrates from the ocean, often seen flying in large groups.
10. **Albatross:** Birds found in the surrounding seas of Antarctica, capable of flying long distances in search of food.
11. **Colossal Squid:** A species inhabiting the cold waters of Antarctica, serving as prey for whales and other large marine species.



Emperor Penguin



Adélie Penguin



Weddell Seal



Leopard Seal



Crabeater Seal



Humpback Whale



Orca (Killer Whale)



Antarctic Krill



Antarctic Petrel



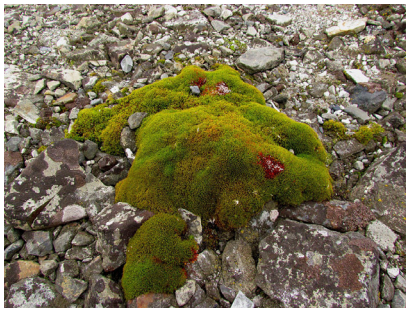
Albatross



Colossal Squid

## Flora of Antarctica

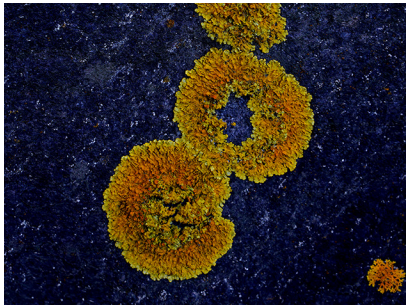
1. **Antarctic Mosses:** There are over 100 species of mosses in Antarctica. They grow in wet soils and on rocks, surviving extreme cold conditions.
2. **Antarctic Lichens:** Lichens are among the most resilient organisms in Antarctica, adhering to rocks and surviving with very little water and sunlight.
3. **Antarctic Grass (*Deschampsia antarctica*):** One of the only two flowering plants found in Antarctica, primarily located in ice-free areas on the Antarctic Peninsula.
4. **Antarctic Mouse-ear Chickweed (*Colobanthus quitensis*):** The other flowering plant in Antarctica. It is a small plant that grows in ice-free areas, capable of tolerating wind and low temperatures.



Antarctic Mosses



Antarctic Lichens



Antarctic Grass



Antarctic Mouse-ear  
Chickweed

## B. THREAT CARDS FOR ECOSYSTEMS

1. **Global Warming and Climate Change:** Rising temperatures are causing ice to melt, affecting animals like penguins and seals that depend on ice for survival.
2. **Pollution and Waste:** Waste, especially plastics, reaches Antarctica and harms animals that mistake it for food or become entangled in it.
3. **Overfishing and Krill Overexploitation:** Krill, a key crustacean in the Antarctic food chain, faces population declines due to overfishing, impacting species that depend on them.

4. **Introduction of Invasive Species:** Non-native plants or animals introduced to Antarctica can disrupt the natural balance of local ecosystems.
5. **Tourism and Human Activity:** Increased tourism can disturb animals, cause pollution, and damage the natural environment if not properly managed.
6. **Fuel Spills and Chemical Contaminants:** Oil or chemical spills from ships and bases contaminate water and soil, endangering flora and fauna.
7. **Ozone Layer Hole:** The depletion of the ozone layer over Antarctica increases exposure to UV radiation, which can damage living organisms and harm ecosystems.
8. **Ocean Acidification:** Increased carbon dioxide leads to more acidic oceans, which affects marine animals, especially those with shells or exoskeletons.
9. **Glacier Melting:** The melting of glaciers can lead to sea-level changes and disrupt habitats for animals dependent on ice.
10. **Underwater Noise:** Loud sounds from ships and machinery can confuse and stress marine animals that use sound for communication and navigation.
11. **Microplastics in Water:** Small plastic particles contaminate water and may be ingested by marine animals, causing health issues.
12. **Light Pollution:** Although minimal in Antarctica, artificial light can disrupt animal behavior, especially during polar nights.
13. **Changes in Ocean Currents:** Alterations in currents affect nutrient distribution and climate, impacting marine life and global weather patterns.
14. **Loss of Habitats:** The reduction of ice and environmental changes cause habitat loss, threatening animals' feeding, breeding, and sheltering areas.
15. **Unsustainable Scientific Research:** If research bases are not managed responsibly, they can generate waste and disturb the local environment.
16. **Unsustainable Fishing:** Industrial fishing in the Southern Ocean, especially for krill, threatens populations of this critical crustacean, affecting species like whales and penguins.
17. **Uncontrolled Tourism:** Increased tourism in Antarctica disrupts habitats, alters animal behaviors, introduces pollution, and degrades the environment.
18. **Invasive Species:** Non-native species sometimes arrive in Antarctica via human transport or tourism, altering delicate ecosystems and competing with local species for resources.
19. **Fuel Spills and Contaminants:** Human activities, like scientific research and tourism, use ships that risk spilling fuel or chemicals, contaminating water and harming marine life.



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Images of Fauna and Flora of Antarctica

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