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SMS: SOCIAL MEDIA & SCHOOL

COMENIUS SMS

SOCIAL MEDIA & SCHOOL



ALTERNATIVE MAGAZINE N° 2

FRANCE - REPUBLIC TZECH - ITALY
GERMANY - TURKEY - ENGLAND

Biographies—recherches réalisées par les élèves de 1ère (France)

Qu'est-ce un GEEK? Début d'un lexique réalisé par les élèves de 1ère (France).

Résultats de l'enquête en français réalisée en France

Résultats de l'enquête en anglais réalisée en Italie

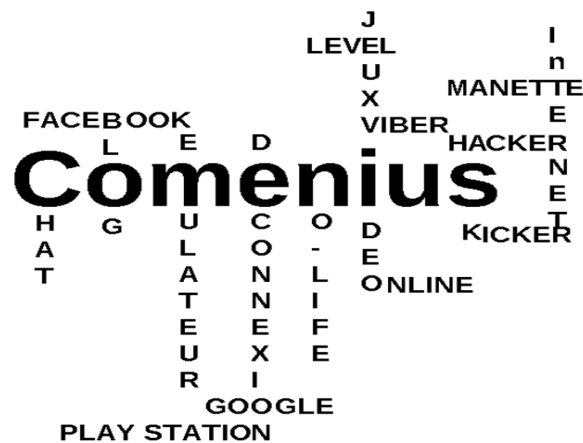
Cyber bullying — article réalisé par les élèves Italiens.

La violence sur internet — article réalisé par les élèves de la république Tchèque.

Les réseaux sociaux et leurs aspects positifs ou négatifs — article réalisé par les élèves turcs.

Jeux et tests— article réalisé par les élèves de la république chèque.

Les réseaux sociaux et leurs aspects positifs ou négatifs — article réalisé par les élèves de la république tchèque



Prevention:

lowering computer monitors can relieve eyes from straining to get a close look also, blink more.

use ergonomic keyboards, give yourself a break every hour, roll the wrist...

One of the biggest problems: Teenagers have become dependent on the Internet

MORALITY:

The user is the one in control!



Sources:

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-565207/Modern-technology-changing-way-brains-work-says-neuroscientist.html>

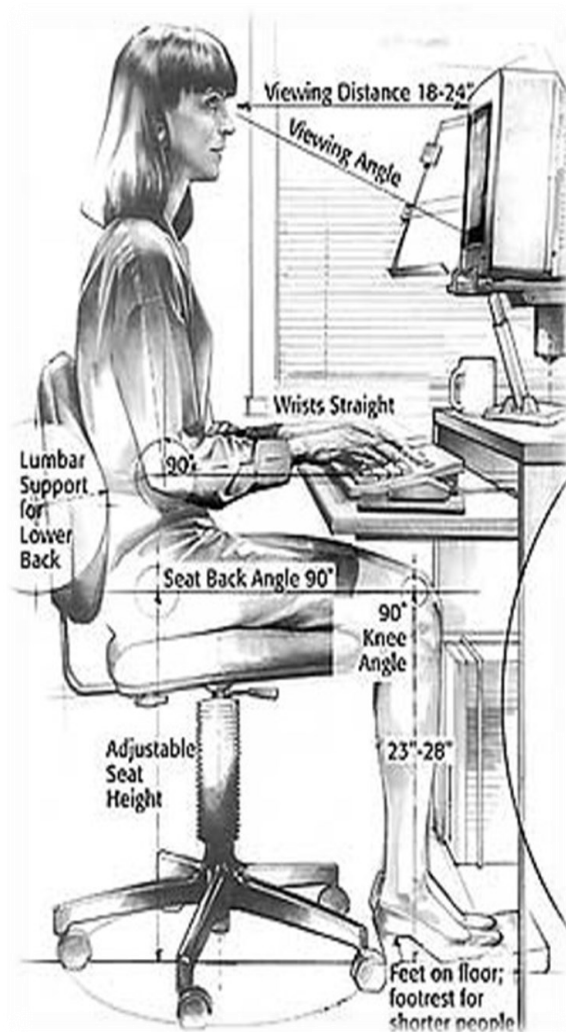
<http://www.ibtimes.com/google-effect-changes-our-brains-299451>

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<http://www.wahm-articles.com/Article/5-Reasons-Why-Sitting-At-The-Computer-Can-Be-A-Health-Risk/1573>

<https://shine.yahoo.com/secrets-to-your-success/6-surprising-health-risks-sitting-desk-232800185.html>

<http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/science-scope/using-the-internet-affects-your-memory-study-says>



Health risks of sitting at the computer

The access to data anytime, anywhere = it alters the way the brain functions.

Less need to remember everything = the Internet is an external memory for teenagers

Carpal tunnel syndrome: caused by a pinched median nerve in the wrist

Weight gain: snack at desks = plenty of extra calories

Dry eyes: our eyes are not designed to keep focusing and moving repetitively across a computer screen

Inappropriate seating can damage your health,:

Poor posture, poor alignment of the head, neck, shoulder and back causes stress and pain which affects every part of your body from head to toe.

BIOGRAPHIES

Biographie de Marc Zuckerberg :

Plus jeune milliardaire de la planète Mark Zuckerberg, créateur et CEO du réseau social Facebook s'affiche à la 52ème place des hommes les plus riches dans le classement Forbes 2011.



Diplômé en 2003 de la Phillips Exeter Academy, Mark Zuckerberg rejoint naturellement Harvard. Passionné d'ordinateurs et doué pour la programmation, il crée son premier réseau destiné à noter le sex -appeal de ses camarades en piratant les photos sur les serveurs de Harvard. Au début, l'internaute a deux portraits de filles devant les yeux et il vote pour la fille la plus sexy d'Harvard. Le succès est fulgurant : 22000 connexions en moins de deux heures.

En 2004, Mark Zuckerberg lance officiellement Facebook, un réseau social destiné d'abord aux étudiants de Harvard puis aux autres universités, le succès est immédiat. Peu à peu, Mark ajoute des fonctionnalités qui permettent de retrouver facilement des connaissances, de communiquer avec elles et de voir d'un coup d'œil les amis en commun. Ce n'est qu'en 2006, que le réseau Facebook est ouvert au public.

L'engouement pour le réseau va en grandissant volant la vedette à des Myspace pourtant édité par le géant Yahoo. En 2010, Facebook affiche 500 millions de membres et a atteint les 500 millions de dollars de chiffre annuel en 2009.

Il est le 5eme site le plus visité au monde. En 2011, Mark Zuckerberg arrive en tête du classement des 100 personnalités des médias les plus puissantes publié par le quotidien britannique The Guardian, devançant Rupert Murdoch, Larry Page et Steve Jobs.

Mark Zuckerberg a tout de même essayé deux procès, un contre les jumeaux Winklevoss qui l'accusent d'atteinte à la propriété intellectuelle et un contre Eduardo Saverin, le cofondateur de The Facebook (la première version de Facebook) qui était son compagnon de chambre à Harvard mais aussi son meilleur ami. Notons que ce dernier a été crédité suite à un arrangement financier.



Stress factor

Causing stress: a lot of e-mails, slow Internet, virus, data lost etc.

Accumulating stress leads to serious health problems.

Extreme reactions caused by frustration, reactions such as swearing, screaming, beating a keyboard etc.

Prevention:

antispam filter, antivirus program, firewall... breaks after a few hours of working on PC, stretching your body



Modern technologies influence the way we think and behave, particularly among the young.

The Internet is definitely keeping our brains active... but it has damaging effects on our lives

People first look to the Internet for knowledge. It's the fastest and easiest way to get the information.

The use of search engines is causing our brains to reorganize where it goes for information.

People remember where they can get the information and not the information itself.

The impact on teen brain: The teen brain is immature. The human brain does not fully mature until the person is in their late twenties. Many teenagers choose two dimensional worlds

It can produce changes in behaviour, reduce personal communication skills, reduce ability to think abstractly, shorten attention spans.

Some psychologists say that spending too much time on the Internet can interfere with our sleep, sabotage our concentration, and undermine our immune systems...



Eduardo Saverin est né au Brésil à Sao Paulo.

Par sa naissance, il détient la nationalité brésilienne ainsi que la nationalité américaine ayant grandi à Miami (nationalité qu'il abandonne en mai 2012).

Sa famille est d'origine juive brésilienne. Son père était un homme d'affaires, travaillant dans l'exportation et l'investissement immobilier.

Il entre à l'université d'Harvard où il devient membre de la fraternité Phoenix S.K. Club, ainsi que président du comité Harvard Investment Association.

En 2006, Eduardo reçoit son diplôme en économie avec la mention magna cum laude. Lors du premier trimestre 2012, en prévision de l'entrée en Bourse du réseau social sur Internet, il décide de renoncer à la nationalité américaine en optant pour la nationalité singapourienne où il réside depuis 2009. Cette mesure devrait lui éviter de payer plusieurs centaines de millions de dollars d'impôts, la ville-État n'ayant pas d'impôt sur les gains en capital.

Eduardo Saverin est l'un des fondateurs de Facebook au côtés de Mark Zuckerberg, Dustin Moskovitz et de Chris Hughes. Il était leur camarade à l'université Harvard. Il détient 5 % de Facebook, à l'issue d'une action en justice



Biographie de Sean Parker :

Sean Parker est un entrepreneur américain né le 3 décembre 1979. Il est, entre autres, le cofondateur de Napster et possède des parts de Facebook, continuant à participer au développement du site internet de l'extérieur.

Collégien à la Oakton High School du Comté de Fairfax en Virginie, il se fit connaître à 16 ans pour avoir piraté des réseaux gouvernementaux américains et des multinationales. Ne comptant pas s'arrêter là, il fonda peu de temps après, avec un de ses amis, un cabinet de conseil en sécurité informatique baptisé Crosswalk.

Toutefois, cette entreprise fut un échec du fait de la jeunesse de ses fondateurs.

Il se lança alors en 1999, avec son ami Shawn Fanning, dans la création de Napster, un logiciel de partage de musique entre utilisateurs (créant pour cela un protocole Peer-to-Peer). En moins d'un an, le nombre d'utilisateurs atteignit la barre des 50 millions. Cette fréquentation fut perçue comme un risque pour l'économie de la musique et la RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America) attaqua le site en justice.

Il dut fermer en 2001.

Après cet échec, il fonda en 2002 le site Plaxo, gestionnaire d'adresses en ligne très vite intégré à Microsoft Outlook.

En 2004, il s'intéressa au tout nouveau site Facebook et rencontra Mark Zuckerberg lorsque celui-ci s'installa en Californie. Ayant conscience du potentiel de cette idée, Parker joua un rôle de plus en plus grand dans le développement du site jusqu'à en devenir le président (prenant possession de 7% du capital et faisant de lui un milliardaire). C'est Parker qui fut, pendant environ un an, l'éminence grise de l'entreprise et qui attira de nombreux investisseurs à l'instar de Peter Thiel (fondateur de Paypal).

COMMUNICATION COMMUNE AU COMENIUS

SITE INTERNET :

lien du site :

<http://projects.educapardubice.cz/comenius-social/>

PAGE FACEBOOK:

Lien de la page

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/1392146547688598/>

DRIVE:

nom du drive : comenius2014project@gmail.com



Fill in the gaps with suitable words:

Children need regular interaction with real **humans** real children. With text messaging, children are not exposed to voices, inflections in tone, facial **expressions** and body **language**.

Too much information that teens share, ostracism, mean cruel remarks, increased bravado due to no immediate consequences to things that are written and a sense of „it’s all about me!“

The ongoing **trends** that is creating the career desire „to be **famous** Social networks give our teens a chance to star in their own lives – **on-line**. They create their own **reality** shows. More and more outrageous behaviour is needed to keep people’s **attention** and the spotlight.

Fill that space of time with something constructive and **positive** like doing something with a friend, doing something with you, reading a book or doing something **creative**.

1. I N F L U E N C E
2. N E W
3. S E P A R A T E S
4. A L Z H E I M E R
5. B R A I N
6. C O M M U N I C A T I O N
7. S O U R C E S
8. S E D E N T A R Y

Pourtant l'année suivante, en 2005, il dut quitter Plaxo et Facebook après avoir été arrêté pour possession de cocaïne en présence de mineurs.

En 2006, il rejoignit finalement le Founders Fund, une compagnie d'investissement appartenant à Thiel, mais reste proche de l'entreprise Facebook.

En 2009, Sean Parker est devenu administrateur de Yammer, un service de microblogging destiné aux entreprises, s'est impliqué dans le développement de Charrouette et a fondé Causes, une application Facebook de solidarité.



Qu'est-ce qu'un GEEK? Début d'un Lexique...

A

AFK: Away From Keyboard (ne bouge pas)
AIM : Cible dans un jeu

B

Bot : CPU, personnage g rer durant le jeu par l'ordinateur.
BK : "Base Kill"; pas de destruction de base"

F

FAIL: Echet
FAKE: Faux (mensonge)
FTP : "Free to play"; jouer gratuitement
Flood: innod  de messages

G

GG (ou GJ): " Good Game ", bien jou .

H

Headshot: Tire dans la t te entrainant la mort de l'adversaire.

L

LOL : "Laughing out Loud", rire   gorge coup e.

M

Maj : "Mise   jour"

N

NOOB: mauvais joueur
NolifeNL: Personne qui n'a plus de vie en jeu
Np/Nop: " No problem "; "y'a pas de quoi

K

Kikoo : Coucou

P

PVP : "Player VS player".
PGM: Pro Gamer Master

S

Skills : Talent ou niveau
Spoiler : G cher

T

Thks/Ty/Thx/Tnx : " Thank you ", " merci ".

U

Unscope (ou noscope) :
 Faire un frag* sans viser

w

WTF: What The F*ck (c'est quoi ce bordel?)

X

XP : Exp rience

SOLUTIONS

Circle the correct answer:

1/Using too much Internet can...

A-reduce ability to think abstractly

B-increase ability to think abstractly

C-damage ability to think abstractly

2/According to some psychologists, the Internet...

A-helps people with sleeping disorders

B-interfere with our sleep

C-prolong our sleep

3/Extreme reactions to accumulated stress can be....

A-loud singing, biting a keyboard, swearing etc.

B-screaming, beating a keyboard, swearing etc.

C-screaming, beating yourself, staring etc.

4/Prevention to the stress could be...

A-breaks after a few hours of working on PC, stretching your body, antispam filter etc.

B-breaks after a few days of working on PC, stretching your body, antispam filter etc.

C-antivirus program, stretching your body, eating a lot of calories etc.

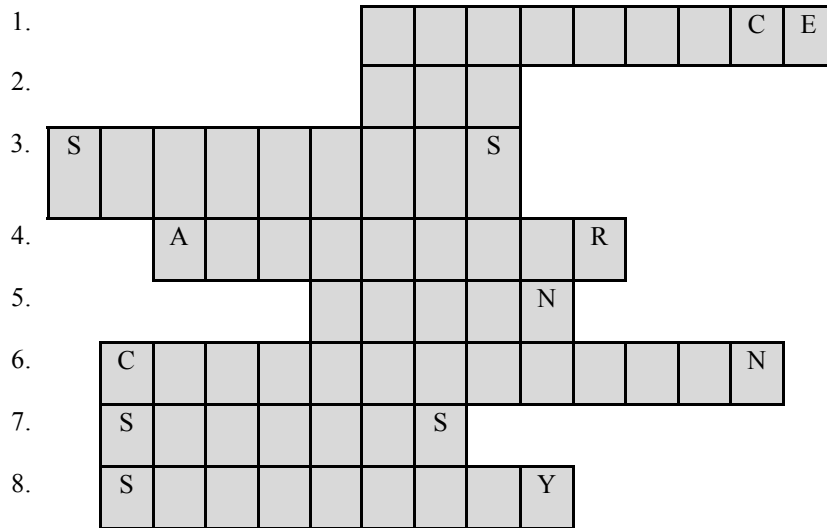
5/Carpal tunnel syndrome is

A-caused by a pinched median nerve in the feet

B-caused by a pinched median nerve in the wrist

C-caused by playing too much World of Warcraft

Our brains are under the (1) (= the power to change or affect



someone or something) of a world of (2) (= not old : recently born, built, or created) technologies.

It (3)..... (= stops being together, joined, or connected) us from other humans and we can find ourselves isolated from real life human contact.

Middle-aged and older adults who spent time browsing the web not only boosted their brain power but also could help prevent cognitive decline such as (4).....'s (= a **type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior.**) disease and dementia later on in life.

Human (5)..... (= the organ of the body in the head that controls functions, movements, sensations, and thoughts) has been changing and developing in response to outside stimuli for centuries.

Texting is a preferred mode of (6) (= the act or process of using words or sounds to express or exchange information)

Instead of focusing on one thing, they are constantly skimming multiple (7)..... (= people, books, etc., that give information) of information.

It can promote a (8)..... (= doing or involving a lot of sitting) lifestyle.

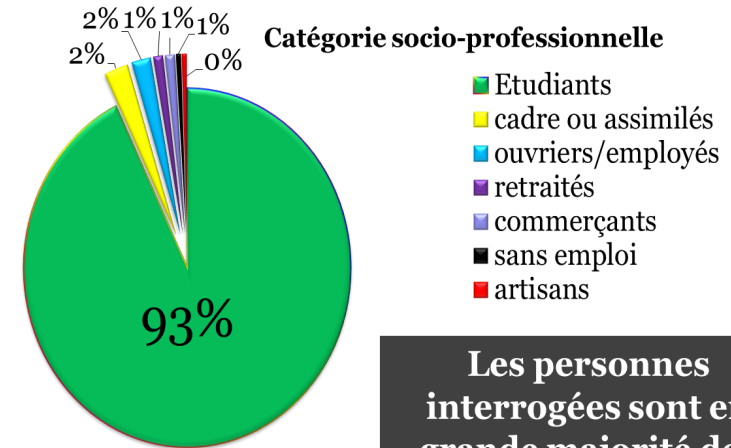
Sources:
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http://technet.idnes.cz/stres-vyvolany-pocitacem-muze-poskodit-zdravi-fr5-sw_internet.aspx?c=A031110_5236877_sw_internet
<http://www.smartplanet.com/blog/science-scope/using-the-internet-affects-your-memory-study-says/>
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-565207/Modern-technology-changing-way-brains-work-says-neuroscientist.html>
<http://www.ibtimes.com/google-effect-changes-our-brains-299451>

Résultats de l'enquête en FRANCE

Le questionnaire a été divisé en plusieurs parties :

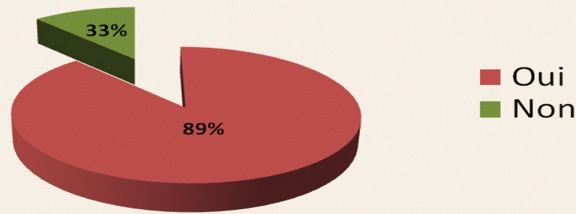
- A) Généralités
- B) Fréquence et temps de connexion
- C) Activités – Amis
- D) Dangers- Sécurité
- E) Impact
- F) Médias

340 questionnaires ont été analysés.



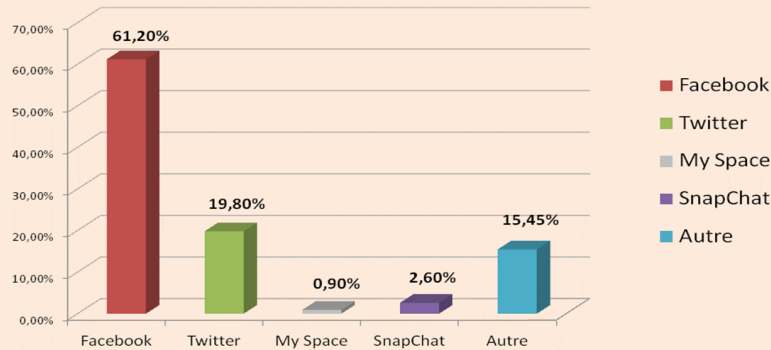
Les personnes interrogées sont en grande majorité des étudiants.

Utilisez-vous les réseaux sociaux ?



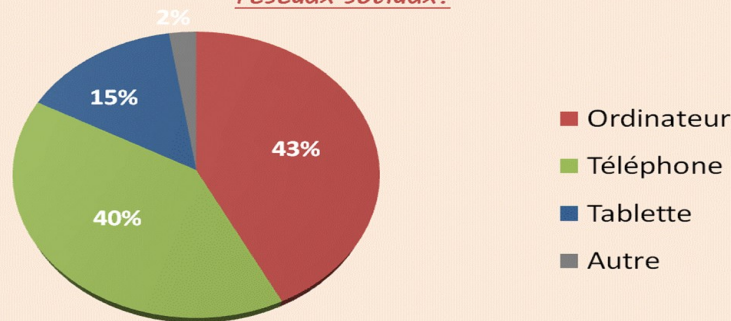
89 % des personnes interrogées utilisent les réseaux sociaux.

Quels réseaux sociaux utilisez-vous ?



Facebook reste le réseau social le plus utilisé par les personnes que nous avons interrogées.

Par quel moyen allez-vous le plus souvent sur les réseaux sociaux ?



Ordinateur

5- Carpal tunnel syndrome is

- A- caused by a pinched median nerve in the feet
- B- caused by a pinched median nerve in the wrist
- C- caused by playing too much World of Warcraft

Fill in the gaps with suitable words: language, attention, famous, humans, trends, reality, on-line, expressions, creative, positive

Children need regular interaction with real, real children.

With text messaging, children are not exposed to voices, inflections in tone, facial and body

Too much information that teens share, ostracism, mean cruel remarks, increased bravado due to no immediate consequences to things that are written and a sense of „it’s all about me!“

The ongoing that is creating the career desire „to be“ Social networks give our teens a chance to star in their own lives – They create their own shows. More and more outrageous behaviour is needed to keep people’s and the spotlight.

Fill that space of time with something constructive and like doing something with a friend, doing something with you, reading a book or doing something



GAMES AND TESTS

Complete the chart with your own ideas.

Negative aspects of using the Internet	Positive aspects of using the Internet

Circle the correct answer:

1- Using too much Internet can...

- A- reduce ability to think abstractly
- B- increase ability to think abstractly
- C- damage ability to think abstractly

2- According to some psychologists, the Internet...

- A- helps people with sleeping disorders
- B- interfere with our sleep
- C- prolong our sleep

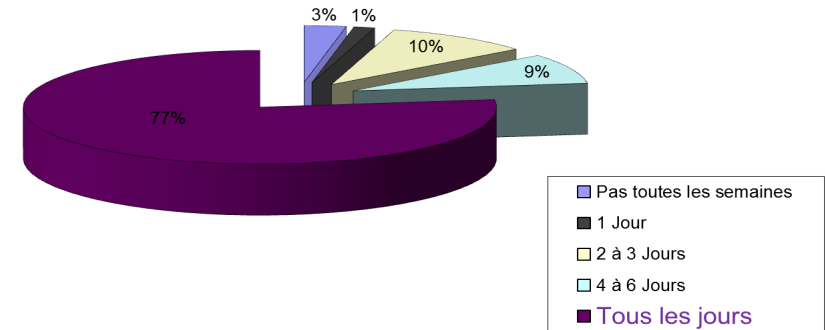
3- Extreme reactions to accumulated stress can be...

- A- loud singing, biting a keyboard, swearing etc.
- B- screaming, beating a keyboard, swearing etc.
- C- screaming, beating yourself, staring etc.

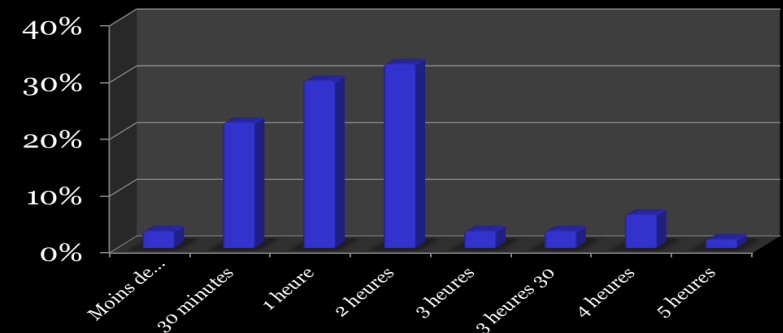
4- Prevention to the stress could be...

- A- breaks after a few hours of working on PC, stretching your body, antispam filter etc.
- B- breaks after a few days of working on PC, stretching your body, antispam filter etc.
- C- antivirus program, stretching your body, eating a lot of calories etc.

Combien de fois par semaine allez-vous sur les réseaux sociaux ?

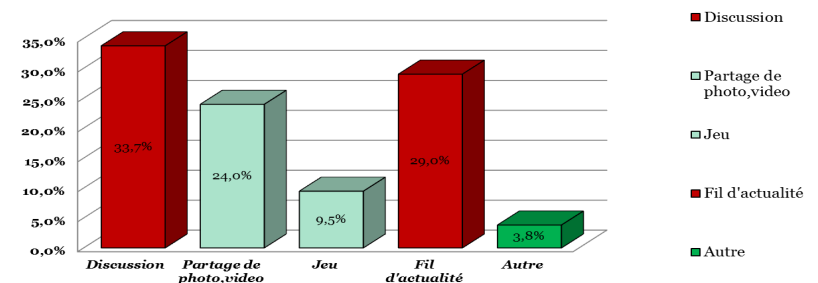


Combien de temps par jour passez-vous sur les réseaux sociaux ?



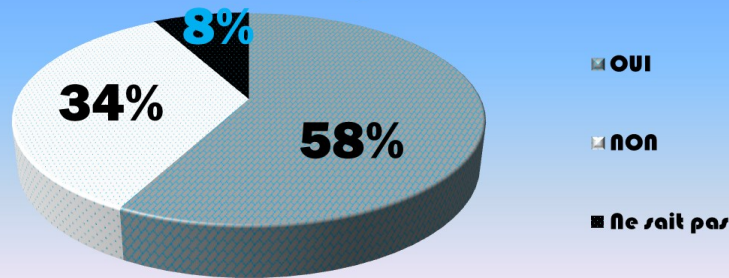
Les personnes interrogées passent en moyenne **1h30 par jour** sur les réseaux sociaux.

QUE FAITES-VOUS SUR LES RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX ?

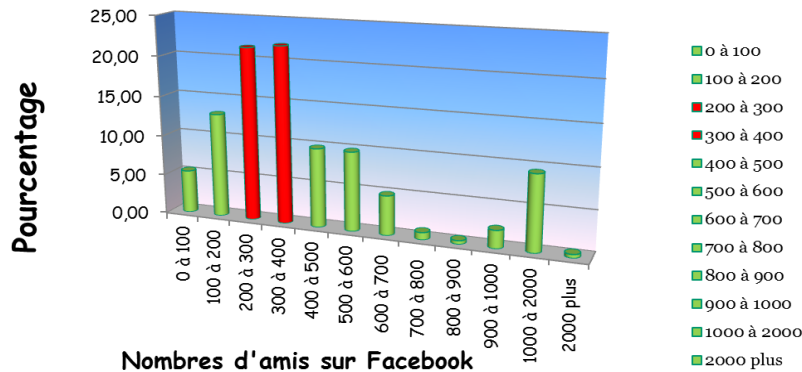
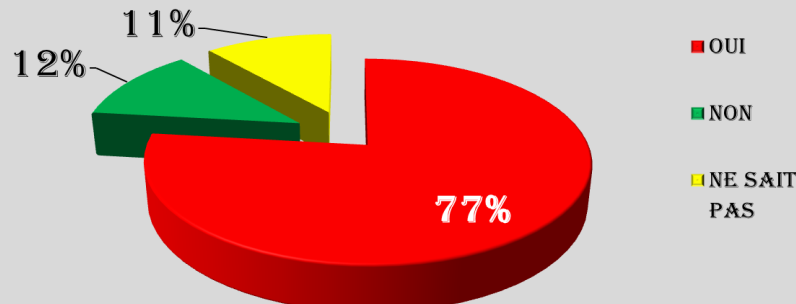


Les personnes interrogées pratiquent essentiellement deux activités : **Discuter sur les réseaux sociaux et regarder le fil d'actualité**

Pensez-vous que les réseaux sociaux sont dangereux ?



EST-CE QUE VOS COMPTES DE RÉSEAUX SOCIAUX SONT SÉCURISÉS ?



Une grande partie des personnes interrogées a entre 200 et 400 amis sur les réseaux sociaux. Le nombre moyen d'amis est de 468 sur l'ensemble des questionnaires. Ces amis sont en majorité des proches (familles, amis) mais il y a aussi une part non négligeable de connaissances uniquement virtuelles...

But there can be problems when it is exaggerated. For example always talking about yourself can lead to narcissistic tendencies. Constantly controlling social media tools can lead to work/school life failure and distractibility.

When people share something from themselves they do it because of the desire of to be liked.

They can be unhappy if those expectations are unrequited. In addition, perhaps one of the most important problem is that people are comparing themselves with other people. However users of social media only share the things which belong to the happy times.

They seem as if they are always happy. This leads to the spread of jealousy among the people. There is also sex abuse problem that everybody can have in social media .Especially teenagers can have this problem too much. Because they can be cheated easily.

These are only a small part of the damages that can occur as a result.

As you may have noticed, mentioned benefits and losses are user-generated stuff. For this reason it isn't logical to discuss the social media is harmful or beneficial." How can we use social media more useful ?" question should be answered.





Also, social media helps to communicate with the other people who you know and love all over the world. For example who are in abroad for education that they will have the chance to keep in touch with the people they met at their schools.

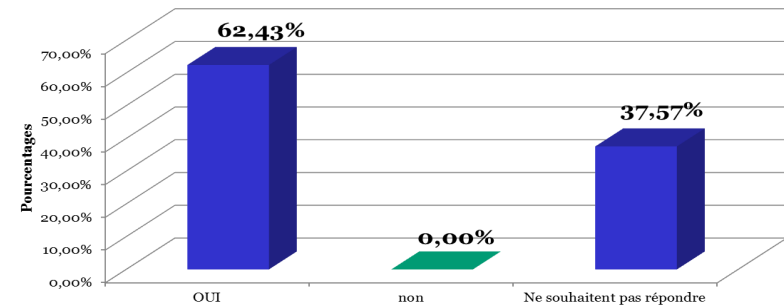
Social Media also holds good opportunities for consumers, too. People can exchange information by sharing their experiences with other people about the products they use. Brands can use social media, too.

It is more effective doing the ads from social media instead of TV or magazine. For example, a "coffee "place who liked its page, can send advertisements to people living in İstanbul. Both advertising are visible to the people who are interested in this product, as well as cheaper to run

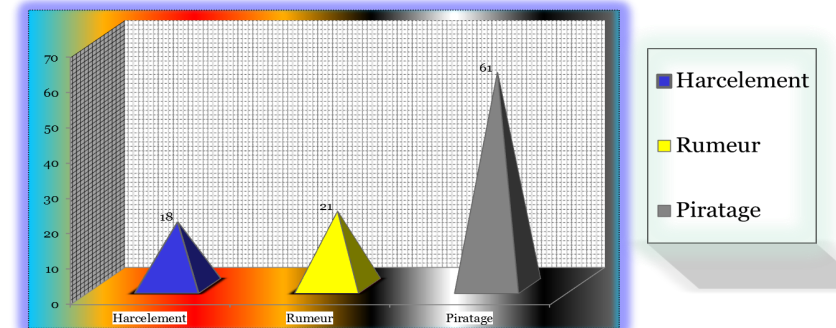
The things mentioned so far, were the benefits we can obtain by using social media tools by good using.

However it has also damages that can occur by bad using. When we say social media tools, we are talking about channels that people reflects themselves and share their ideas. It is actually nice in terms of communication.

Avez-vous déjà eu des problèmes sur les réseaux sociaux?

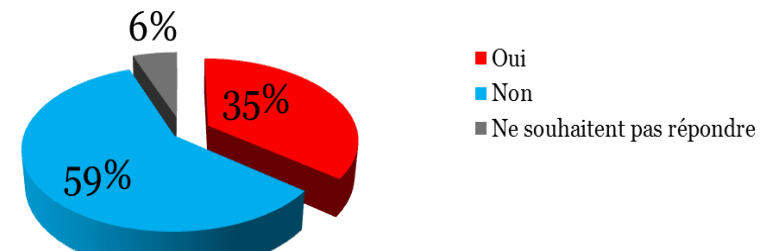


Si vous avez eu des problèmes, pouvez-vous dire de quel ordre ?

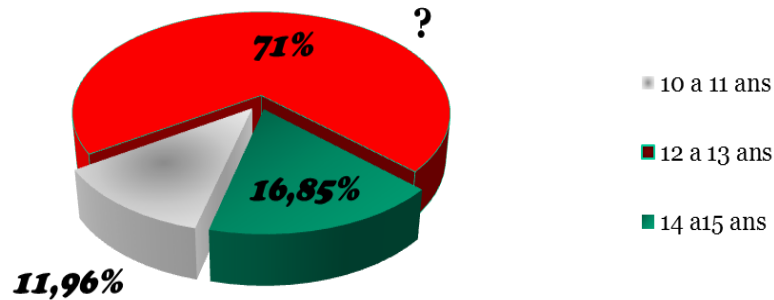


Nous n'avons conservé que les réponses les plus fréquemment données ...

Pensez-vous être "addict" aux réseaux sociaux ?



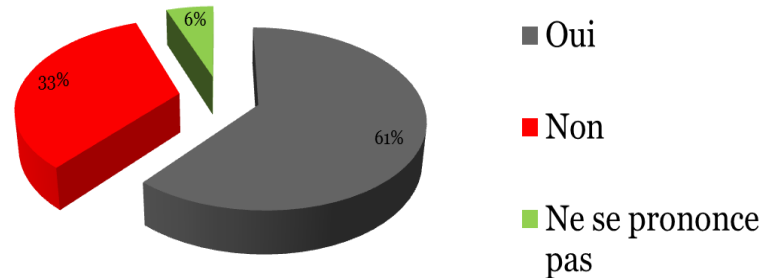
A quel age avez-vous ouvert votre premier compte sur un réseau social ?



• En majorité, les lycéens interrogés ont ouvert leur compte Facebook entre 12 et 13 ans.

• Ils trouvent d'ailleurs que cet âge est idéal pour débiter sur les réseaux sociaux.

Les Réseaux sociaux peuvent-ils avoir un impact sur votre vie professionnelle et personnelle ?



Les impacts les plus cités concernent la vie professionnelle (entretiens d'embauche etc...) mais la vie privée est aussi mentionnée (vie de couple, conjoint qui espionne sur les réseaux sociaux...)

SOCIAL MEDIA WITH POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE ASPECTS

Social media which its presence begins with sending electronic mail and that we have understood the importance of it recently. Its popularity has increased so much that it has become a tool nearly all of us, from young to old, that used a different version of it.



Some of us while using Facebook to find our old school friends, some of us use Twitter to follow politics. This kind of popularity brought discussions with along. People have begun to ask if social media is helpful

or not.

In fact ,telling that "social media helpful or not" isn't a correct statement. It changes person to person. And people are affected how they use it.

If we give example for good uses of social media, you can share some event from your life (Birthday, wedding...etc.) that is important and nice for you. People tell their good wishes and congratulations. In addition to this people can use social media tools by organizing activities and joining the activities organized by someone else.

Especially Facebook is a very important tool at this point. In fact this is an ignored reality for who claims that social media makes people asocial. People can be more social by joining activities. Social Media, with the exception of human relations , provides facilities at our professional lives. You can almost follow all of the things from Twitter about publications related to your own field. (Columnists, academic publications, blogs...etc) It must be easier to follow them from one source.

1/Spreading of violence on social media:

- Share inappropriate videos and photographs
- Add inappropriate contributions
- Gossiping
- Verbal attacks
- Jokes
- False informations



2/Consequences

The impact of cyberbullying on the psyche of the individual:

Fear, stress, Lost self-confidence, Sleep disorders, Increasing aggression, Trauma

1/Propagation de la violence dans les médias sociaux:

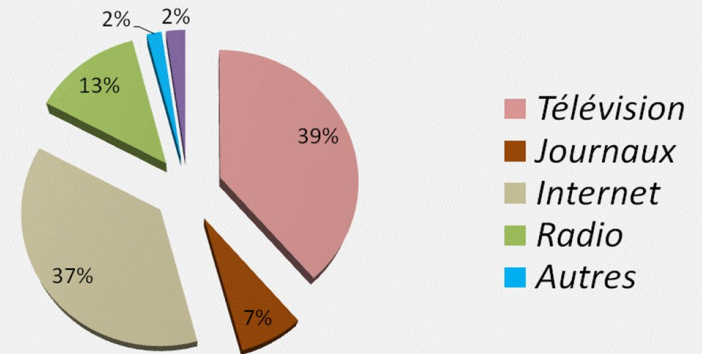
- Partage des vidéos et photographies inappropriées.
- Ajout de contributions inappropriés
- Les attaques verbales
- Les blagues inappropriées
- Des informations fausses et erronées sur l'identité des personnes.

2/Conséquences

L'impact de la cyber-intimidation sur le psychisme de l'individu:

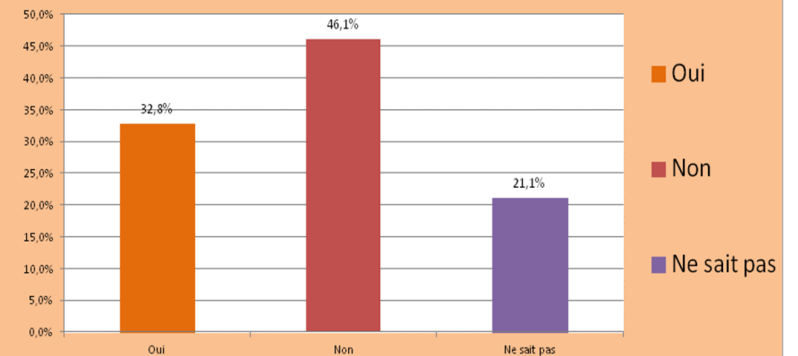
- La peur, le stress, perte de la confiance en soi, les troubles du sommeil, augmentation agression, des traumatismes.

Sur quel support suivez vous préférentiellement l'actualité?



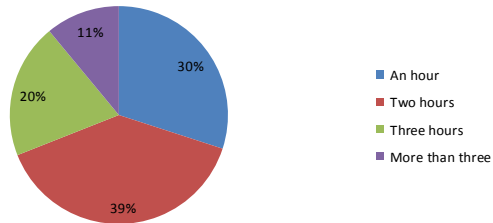
Le support preferentiel de 37% de personnes est la télévision.

Pensez-vous que les informations fournies par les médias sont fiables?

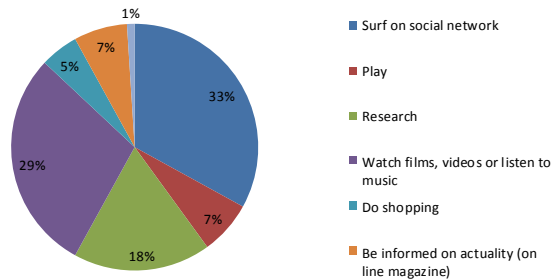


46% des personnes pensent que les médias sont fiables.

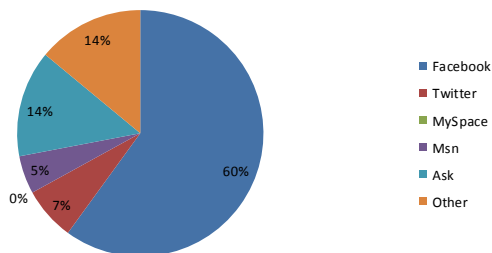
How many hours a day do you spend on your pc?



Why do you use your pc?



Which social networks do you utilize?



1/ Spreading of violence on the net:

==> Through Internet and mobile:

SMS, e-mail, photographs, games on line, social networks.

2/Types of violence—How to prevent:

- Respect other users
- Don't view pages with content that abuses you
- Use parents locks
- Obey chat/forum rules
- Don't let the crowd control you
- Report abusing content
- Protecting your password accounts



1 / Diffusion de la violence sur le net:

==> Par Internet et mobile, à travers les :

SMS, e-mail, photographies, jeux en ligne, les réseaux sociaux.

2/Types de violence — Comment prévenir:

- Respectez les autres utilisateurs
- Ne pas afficher les pages avec un contenu menaçant et maltraitant
- Utilisez le contrôle parental
- Obéissez à des règles sur les chats et/ou forums
- Ne laissez pas les autres vous contrôler
- Rapportez les contenus abusifs
- Protégez vos comptes avec des mots de passe

Insightment violence

Inciter à la violence sur le net

Types of violence—Cyber-stuff

- Cyberbullying
- Cyberstalking
- Cybergrooming



Types de violence Cyber-trucs

- La cyber-intimidation
- Le cyber-harcèlement
- Le Cyber-grooming



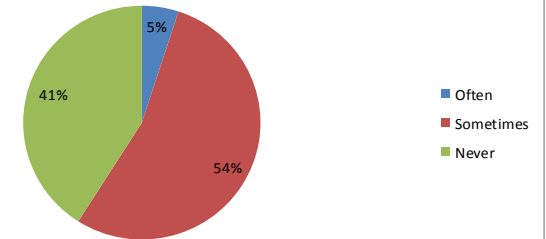
Types of violence, abusing content, extreme violence such as:

- Decapitation
- Lost of blood
- Animal bullying
- Over 18 + content

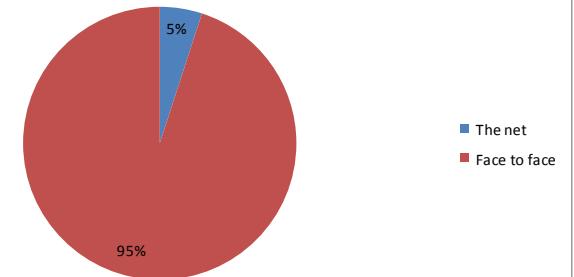
Types de contenu violent , abus ou violence extrême, tels que:

- décapitation
- Perte de sang
- Intimidation des animaux
- Contenu pour les 18 et +

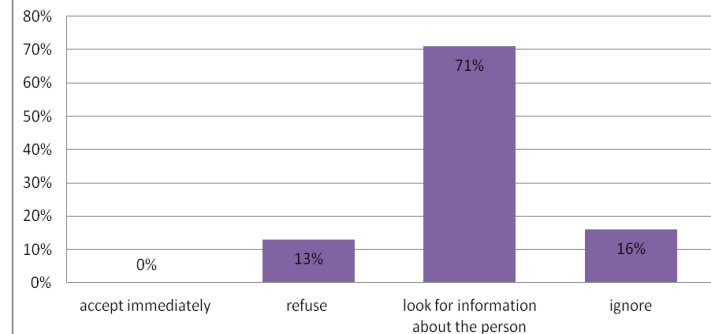
When you are in front of your pc, do your parents control you?

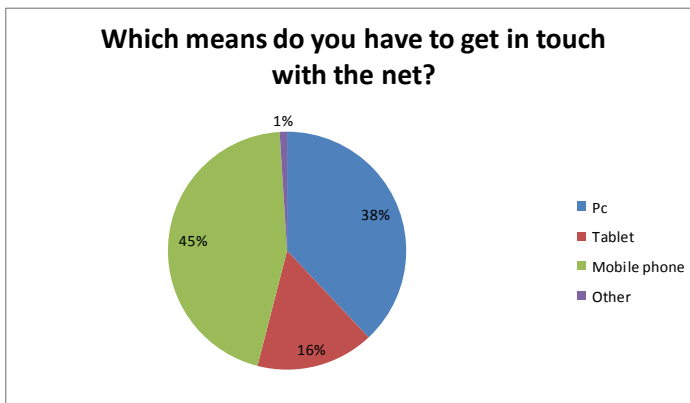
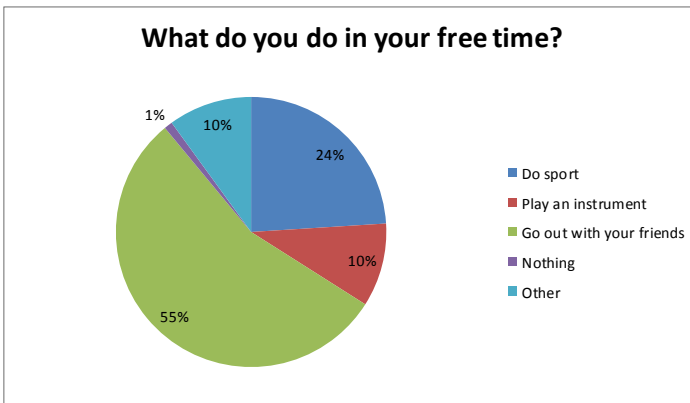
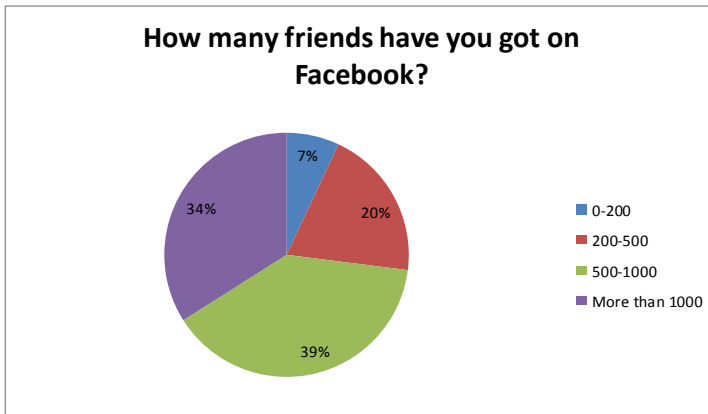


To know somebody you prefer:



You have received a proposal of friendship from an unknown person. What do you do?





But the most famous case is not an average case. The majority of the 354 reports referring to events remained unknown, which have to do with the category of cyber bullying. Taunts and insults directed at classmates and neighborhood kids "guilty" of not being Italian citizens. Events that rarely end up in the newspapers. It happens only when the victim is a known personality, as for the insults hurled via Facebook to minister Cécile Kyenge. La photo of minister Kyenge sitting on the benches of the House of Representatives but with his face transformed into that of a monkey.



And over the eloquent inscription: "Guess who?". The photo was published shameful (and then removed after a few minutes) on the Facebook profile of Fabio Rainier, Secretary of the Lega Nord Emilia. The direct question, contacted by ilfattoquotidiano.it, denies that it is an attack on anyone in particular, and especially to the Minister for Integration Cecile Kyenge: "It is not written anywhere, there is no reference to her. If you say you lament, " he said. Adding, then, that "the picture I put it and I did take these things because I do not like."

The only possible thing to prevent the phenomenon of the cyberbullying is to educate to the use of the net. some illegitimate behaviors must have communicated to the competent authorities, or to the Hotline as stop-it, that some organizations than collect alerts. another part of the cyber bullying is the publication of private information belonging to another person. You must, therefore, be very careful when you enter personal information on the Internet. The same goes for videos and photos that portray ourselves or our friends. All this set of information, when put online, it is difficult to control. Anyone can become aware of that information, possession and use, where appropriate, to harass or threaten you.

It is always good to use a nick name of fantasy and not give too much confidence to "unknown". Obviously not all are potential cyber bullies, but we must also keep in mind that the Internet is easy to impersonate someone else, inventing age or physical characteristics different from the real ones: this can be done so much to those who have criminal intentions, as by those who are simply shy, and would like, in this way, hiding in the virtual world in order to live a "reality" differently, maybe better.



Cyber racism is most commonly defined as racism which occurs in the cyber world. This includes racism which occurs on the internet such as racist websites, images, blogs, videos and online comments as well as racist comments, images or language in text messages, emails or on social networking sites. Online activities or published material that result in offensive comments in relation to a person's race, colour or national or ethnic origin, have the same effect as similar offline activities.

Cyber racism may present as racial hatred or cyber bullying.

There are a lot of examples of cyber racism: many cases involving celebrities. In France, for example, when Flora Coquerel won the competition of Miss France, a firestorm emerged on Facebook and Twitter. Commenters referred to Coquerel, whose mother is from Benin, as a "n*gger" as well as one poster reportedly asking for "death to foreigners."

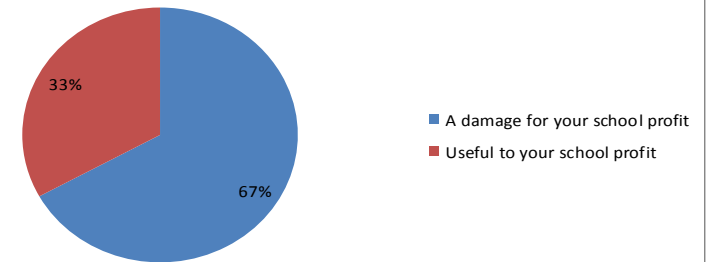
Another poster remarked, "It would be good to see a bit of White in our country. "I'm not a racist but shouldn't the Miss France contest only be open to White girls?" one commenter posted at Elle. For French media outlets, the most-used hash tags the night Coquerel won included "#shame" and "Blackn*gger."

Some articles in the country even went as far as saying Coquerel was riding the death of Nelson Mandela to her victory. Another alleged her win was because of President Francois Hollande's "Black agenda" Still, Coquerel brushed off the comments during her first press conference as Miss France "I am mixed race and proud to be so.

Many people can identify with me. I am proof of a multicultural France."

In Italy, Mario Balotelli has -suffered racist abuse on the internet, with neo-Nazis from his home country claiming he should not be playing for Italy. The striker was backed by Italy boss Cesare Prandelli, who said he will run on to the pitch to hug Balotelli if it ever happens when he plays. Stormfront, run by white supremacists, has been closed down in Italy by -Jewish authorities in recent days because of postings against the striker. The website said: "He's black and Jewish he should play for Israel not Italy."

You think that your time spent in front of your pc is:



You think that your time spent in front of your pc is:

