

# E4U BROCHURE

Examples of the best practice

of

# EUROPE FOR YOU

ERASMUS+  
MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SCHOOLS



*E4U students in Duisburg, Germany*

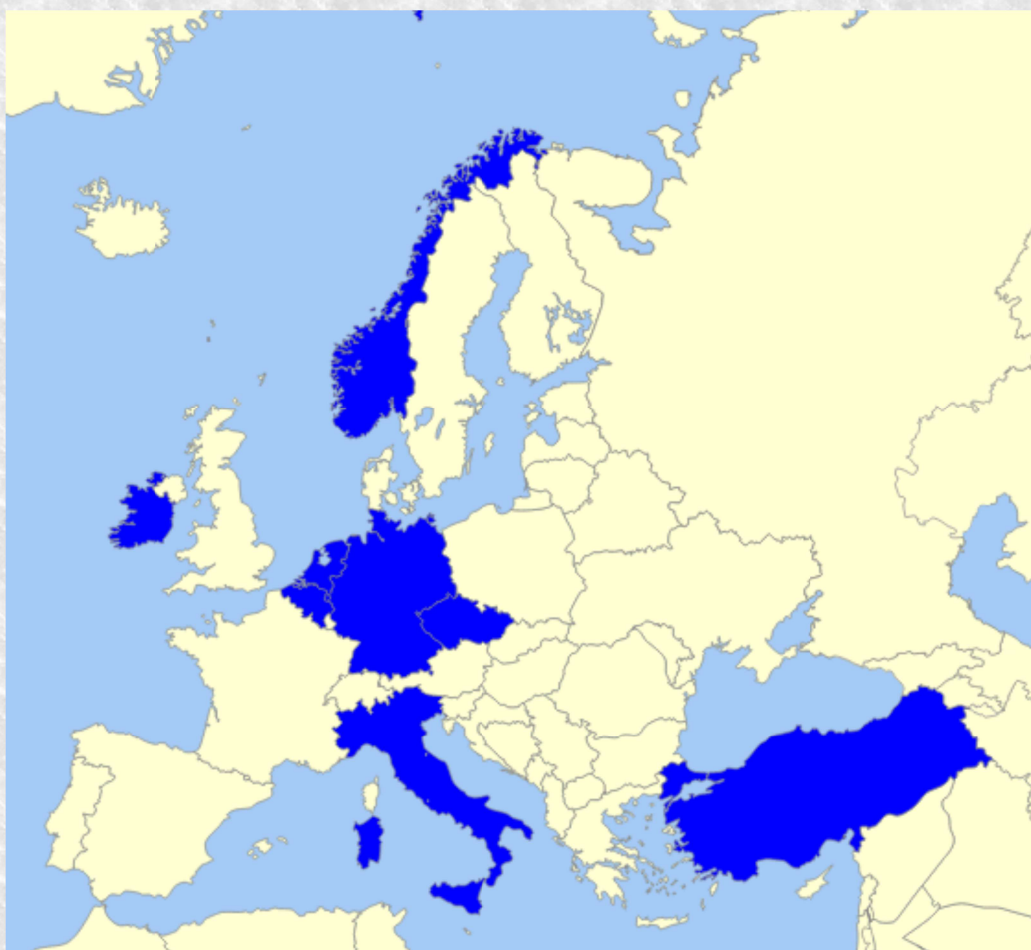
*October 22, 2015*

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## **PARTNER SCHOOLS**

Belgium, Ursulinen Mechelen  
Czech Republic, Gymnázium Karla Čapka Dobříš  
Germany, Max-Planck Gymnazium Duisburg  
Ireland, Ramsgrange Community School  
Italy, Istituto Magistrale Alessandro Da Imola  
Netherlands, Strabrecht College Geldrop  
Norway, Lena Valle Videragaende Skole  
Turkey, Fatma-Emin Kutvar Anadolu Lisesi Balikesir



**EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REPORTS**



European Greetings by Italian students

## National reports of Germany

### A “Typical” German Breakfast

*People all over the world have breakfast in different ways. Whilst you have a filling and warm breakfast in China, Italy eats only a small amount of food in the morning. We want to tell you a few things about a typical German breakfast, the eating habits and more.*

#### *Start into the day*

*There is a German saying, “Das Frühstück ist die wichtigste Mahlzeit des Tages”, which basically means that breakfast is the most important meal of the day. This saying probably leads the life of many Germans, as many believe that having a good breakfast makes one feel more energetic and makes a great start for the day.*



#### *What and how do we start the day?*



*There are a lot of things you can choose from when having breakfast in Germany – like scrambled or boiled eggs, sandwiches, sausages, and so on. There are no limits to what you want to eat and how much of it – just eat until you're filled. But, as we want to present a typical German breakfast, we asked a few people in our class and families, what they couldn't start their day without.*

*When we asked “what do you start your day with?”, 64% answered coffee (side note:*

every second, 2315 cups of coffee are consumed in Germany. That's more than water and beer). The other answers were tea (21%), water (8%), orange juice (7%) and hot chocolate (4%). When we wanted to know what they like eating the most, everyone had their own perception of an ideal breakfast. Most people (87%) preferred having a full table and eating a lot of food, like bread with Nutella and croissants with marmalade, or sausages and scrambled eggs. It really depends on whether someone prefers eating sweet things, or go for a savoury breakfast.

### *Habits while eating*

While asking, we noticed many people said they liked doing certain things whilst at the table. 42% of the people love listening to the radio when eating, whilst 29% read the journal. The rest likes being online on social networks like Whatsapp or Facebook, watching TV or listening to music.

We chose this topic to talk about because, as students whose parents aren't German citizens, we had much interest in getting to know more about the country, even if it's just the breakfast. It was also very much fun to compare German people's eating habits and the ones to our families in their homeland. I hope we could teach you more about Germany and its people!

Written by Sara and Jennifer.



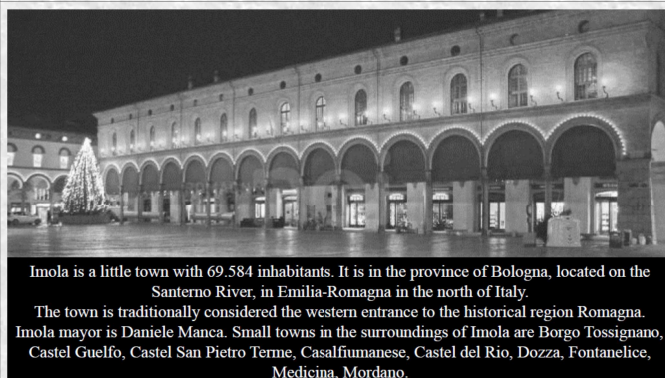
## National reports of Italy

### My Area - Imola



Hi! 🙋🏻

We want to introduce you briefly to the city where we come from:  
**Imola.**



### HISTORY

Imola is an ancient Roman town; at the very beginning it was called Forum Comeli. It is situated in a densely populated area. The plan of the city is a clear reminder of the typical pattern of the ancient Roman towns. After the decline of the Roman Empire and the Longobard invasions, the town worked for an economic recovery and its reorganization. But it had to fight against the domination of Bologna, Faenza and Ravenna.



Between the 1300 and 1500 Imola is governed by three different powerful families: Alidosi, Manfredi and Visconti. In the following period many urban modifications were made and numerous building were built : Piazza Maggiore was expanded and enriched with the construction of Palazzo Riario Sforza, today known as Palazzo Sersanti. The Rocca fortress was adapted to satisfy the military needs, the walls of the town were completed and the entry doors defined.

In 1502 Leonardo da Vinci, who came to Imola in the wake of the victorious troops of Cesare Borgia, was commissioned to design a plant of Imola to study the defensive structures that will remain beautiful and unique.

From 1504 until the unification of Italy, except in the Napoleonic period, Imola is part of the Papal States. Under the government of the church, the city changes its look.

Thanks to the great 18 century works: the architects Domenico Trifogli and Cosimo Morelli will give to churches and palaces of Imola an elegant aristocratic style and they will also intervene on the urban system.





Andrea Costa was elected first socialist deputy in 1882, and after a few years the city gets its first socialist administration.  
The development of mutual association and cooperative leads to development of council housing and to the foundation of the “Cooperativa Ceramica”, among the oldest in Italy. In a changed political scenery in the '30s, it is worthy to mention the construction of large sanatoriums in the hills surrounding the city, along with the large psychiatric hospitals for which the town was known.

During the second World War Imola participates intensely to the fight for liberation and was honoured with the gold medal “al valore”.

Since the '50s the city has expanded with the construction of the suburbs and the industrial area, reflecting a progressive change in the city's economy switching from mainly agricultural, to industrial town.



## OUR FREE TIME

Imola allows many different opportunities and activities both for the young and adults. For example, there are social centers, where citizens of all ages can have activities to spend their spare time. There are several sports facilities as football grounds, swimming pools and gyms. There are many sports associations and some of them take part in national and international competitions.



## ROCCA

“La Rocca Sforzesca” of Imola dates back to the 13th century. It is a good example of medieval and Renaissance fortress.

From the middle ages it still retains the Dungeon, the part on the ground floor and a balcony.



## Piazza Matteotti

The square view is especially due to the urban development promoted by Girolamo Riario who took possession of the city in 1474. On June 13, 1928 a monument was added right in the middle to commemorate the soldiers who died during the first world war. This obelisk was removed and placed in another location at the beginning of the 21st century, when the square was renovated was again an area for the city market. Along with Piazza Caduti della Libertà and Piazza Gramsci, was and still is in fact the commercial heart of the town.

Facing the square there is Palazzo della Signoria (now Palazzo Saia) which is even today among the most beautiful Renaissance buildings in the region.



## Palazzo Tozzoni

Palazzo Tozzoni is an ancient palace of Imola, belonging to the Tozzoni family. They donated it to the city in 1978, by Sofia Serristori Tozzoni. In 1981 it was turned into a Museum. The Palace still has furniture, furnishings and mementos of the family to which it belonged. The most important rooms are the “red Salon”, which includes the picture gallery with portraits of the Tozzoni, the “room of the alcove”, characterized by the Rococo style and the “living room”, named after Pope Benedict XIV. The library, rich in ancient books, and the family archives are located on the ground floor. The collection of paintings includes approximately 170 paintings, works mostly by the artists Balfour or Rahmian. The oldest date back to the 16th century

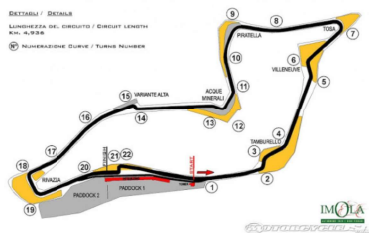


## IMOLA'S RACETRACK

Imola circuit is called “Enzo and Dino racetrack”. It's named after Enzo Ferrari and his son Dino who died precociously in the 50s.

In 1946 Imola municipality decided to build a road to join the two sides separated by the river Santemo. Alfredo Campagnoli, a surveyor, gave the idea to create a racetrack.

AUTODROMO INTERNAZIONALE “ENZO E DINO FERRARI” IMOLA



Here on 1<sup>st</sup> May 1994 Ayrton Senna died, aged 34, after an accident in the “Tamburello”. After this dramatic event it was decided to change some parts of the track because it was thought to be unsafe. The track is in a park called “Acque Minerali” where nowadays a monument dedicated to Ayrton is standing.





## Italian Famous People



**FAMOUS ITALIAN PEOPLE**

**-VERSACE-**

**-MUSIC-**



**Andrea Bocelli**, (born 22 September 1958) is an Italian classical tenor, recording artist and singer-songwriter. Born with poor eyesight, he became permanently blind at the age of 12 following a football accident. Bocelli has recorded fourteen solo studio albums, of both pop and classical music, three greatest hits albums, and nine complete operas, selling over 150 million records worldwide. He has had success as a crossover performer bringing classical music to the top of international pop charts [1][5][6] In 1998, he was named one of People's 50 Most Beautiful People. In 1999, he was nominated for Best New Artist at the Grammy Awards. "The Prayer", his duet with Celine Dion for the animated film Quest for Camelot, won the Golden Globe for Best Original Song and was nominated for an Academy Award in the same category.

**NICCOLO' PAGANINI**




**LUCIANO PAVAROTTI**



**GIUSEPPE VERDI**




**-HISTORICAL CHARACTERS-**




Durante degli Alighieri, simply called **Dante** (c. 1265–1321), was a major Italian poet of the late Middle Ages. His Divine Comedy, originally called Comedia (modern Italian: *Commedia*) and later christened *Divina* by Boccaccio, is widely considered the greatest literary work composed in the Italian language and a masterpiece of world literature. Dante played an instrumental role in establishing the national language of Italy. Dante's significance also extends past his home country; his depictions of Hell, Purgatory, and Heaven have provided inspiration for a large body of Western art, and are cited as an influence on the works of John Milton, Geoffrey Chaucer, William Shakespeare, and Lord Alfred Tennyson, among many others. In addition, the first use of the interlocking three-line rhyme scheme, or the *terza rima*, is attributed to him. Dante has been called "the Father of the Italian language". In Italy, Dante is often referred to as *il Sommo Poeta* ("the Supreme Poet") and *il Poeta*; he, Petrarch, and Boccaccio are also called "the three fountains" or "the three crowns".


**ALESSANDRO MANZONI**




**GALILEO GALILEI**



**LEONARDO DA VINCI**



**-TV HOSTS-**



**Paolo Bonolis** ( born 14 June 1961) is an Italian television host. He made his debut in 1981 on Tre, due, uno, contatto..., a program for children that aired on Italian national broadcast RAI. In 1982, he moved to Italia 1 where he hosted *Bim bum bam*, again a program for children. He anchored *Bim Bum Bam* until 1990 and then he hosted some variety shows like *Non è la Rai*. After that, he signed back with RAI and hosted a few prime time shows. In 1996 he went back to Mediaset, where he successfully hosted *Tira & molla* and the prime time shows *Ciao Darwin* e *Chi ha incastrato Peter Pan?*. Beginning in the same year he also hosted on Canale 5 the satirical news program *Striscia la notizia*. The program was anchored along with Bonolis's longstanding collaborator, the singer and comic actor Luca Laurenti. He returned in RAI in 2003 where he presented *Affari tuoi*, game show that in the early 2004 had a lot of success. After that he presented the Festival di Sanremo 2005, the most important Italian music festival, having a lot of success. He repeated this experience in 2009. He is now hosting his own successful game show "Avanti un Altro".

**BARBARA D'URSO**



**GERRY SCOTTI**



**MARIA DE FILIPPI**

**-FASHION BRANDS-**



Gianni Versace S.p.A., usually referred to as **Versace**, is an Italian fashion company and trade name founded by Gianni Versace in 1978. The main collections within the Versace group are Versace Collection, Versus Versace and Versace Jeans. The first Versace boutique was opened in Milan's Via della Spiga in 1978. In 1994, the brand gained widespread international coverage due to the "Black Versace dress of Elizabeth Hurley", referred to at the time as "that dress". After the death of Gianni Versace in 1997 his sister Donatella Versace, formerly vice-president, took over as creative director and his older brother Santo Versace became CEO. Donatella's daughter Allegra Versace was left a 50 percent stake in the company, which she assumed control of on her eighteenth birthday. As of August 2013, more than 80 boutiques operate worldwide, the first boutique outside of Italy was opened in Glasgow, Scotland in 1991.

**GIORGIO ARMANI**



**DOLCE & GABBANA**



**MOSCHINO**



**-CAR BRANDS-**



**Ferrari S.p.A.** is an Italian luxury sports car manufacturer based in Maranello. Founded by Enzo Ferrari in 1929, as Scuderia Ferrari, the company sponsored drivers and manufactured race cars before moving into production of street-legal vehicles in 1947. Ferrari is the world's most powerful brand according to Brand Finance. In May 2012 the 1962 Ferrari 250 GTO became the most expensive car in history. Throughout its history, the company has been noted for its continued participation in racing, especially in Formula One, where it is the most successful racing team, holding the most constructors championships and having produced the highest number of winning drivers. Ferrari road cars are generally seen as a symbol of speed, luxury and wealth.

**LAMBORGHINI**



**PAGANI**



**FIAT**



**-IMPORTANT SOCIETY CHARACTERS-**



**Rita Levi-Montalcini**, (22 April 1909 – 30 December 2012) was an Italian Nobel Laureate honored for her work in neurobiology. She was awarded the 1986 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine jointly with colleague Stanley Cohen for the discovery of nerve growth factor (NGF). From 2001 until her death, she also served in the Italian Senate as a Senator for Life. Rita Levi-Montalcini had been the oldest living Nobel laureate and was the first ever to reach a 100th birthday. On 22 April 2009, she was feted with a 100th birthday party at Rome's city hall.

## National reports of Netherlands

### Dutch Holidays and National Days



### Dutch holidays

- Old and new year
- Easter
- Liberation day
- Ascension day
- Whitsun
- Feast of St Nicholas
- Christmas

### Old and new year

This holiday is celebrated when it's the last day of the year. On the first day of the year it is celebrated too. We eat doughnut balls and other delicious food. On midnight of the last day of the year, you can let off fireworks.



### Easter

Easter is a Christian holiday. On this two days, we commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. It's an very important day for the Christians.

Now we celebrate it with Easter eggs, chicken and bunny's. Now it's more a holiday to celebrate that the spring is coming.



### Liberation day

On this day we celebrate that we are free from the war. It's the day that the Netherlands is free from the war. This day is celebrated every year on 5 May. The symbol of this day is a torch with a pigeon.



### Ascension day

Ascension day is a Christian holiday. On this day we celebrate the ascension of Jesus Christ. This day is on the fortieth days after Easter on Thursday.



## Whitsun

Whitsun is a Christian holiday. With Whitsun we remember that the followers of Jesus Christ in the spirit of Jesus went on.



## Feast of St Nicholas

This holiday is a Dutch tradition. St Nicholas is a man, he is not real. But children with an age until about eight year, don't know that he is not real. On his birthday he gives each children presents. He comes from Madrid. He comes to the Netherlands with helpers.



## Christmas

Christmas is a Christian holiday. We celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ. About the time that Christmas is celebrated, there are many decorations. In every house there is a Christmas tree.



### 2017

- 1 January [New Year's Day](#)
- 14 April Good Friday (not an official public holiday)
- 16 April [Easter Sunday](#)
- 17 April [Easter Monday](#)
- 27 April [King's Day](#)
- 4 May [National Remembrance Day](#) (not an official public holiday)
- 5 May [Liberation Day](#) (official public holiday every 5 years, next in 2020)
- 25 May Ascension Day
- 4 June Pentecost Sunday (Whitsunday)
- 5 June Pentecost Monday
- 5 December [Sinterklaas](#) (not an official public holiday)
- 25 December [Christmas Day](#)
- 26 December [Boxing Day](#)
- 31 December [New Year's Eve](#) (not an official public holiday)



*Dutch delegation at the project conference in Duisburg, Germany  
October 21, 2015*

## National reports of Belgium

*Hello, I am Thibaud Cools and I will present you my life in Belgium with help of following categories - school life, family life, traditions, social habits and customs, food, famous people and my area.*

### School Life

*My school is named Ursulinen Mechelen and is situated in Mechelen. A typical school day is like having lessons from 8:25 till 15:30. I study Accountancy and IT. We have many different school subjects on one day but sometimes we also have two hours of the same school subject. We also learn French and English and major subject is IT. When it's 12:50, we have our lunchtime till 13:50. In Belgium we have a lot of vacation. We have a week Carnival holidays, two weeks Easter holidays, the months July and*



*August, a week autumn holidays and two weeks Christmas holidays. We have tests the whole year and two times exams, in December and June. In Belgium most of the teachers are very kind and respectful. They give good lessons and are always helpful. In our school we don't have a school uniform. I am very glad of that. I think students in Belgium like school because they see their friends and learn something new. The only thing we don't like is to work after school.*

### Family Life

*A typical day in a Belgium household begins around 6:30. We get up and go to the bathroom. After that we have breakfast and go to school. At 4 o'clock we are usually at home. I make my homework and watch some TV. At 5 o'clock my mother is home and she prepares dinner. We usually eat at 7. After we had dinner we watch some TV. In Belgium most parents have two or three children. I am an only child. We don't live with our grandparents. That's very unusually. Most people leave the house when they are 18 or 19. They go universities or higher schools. Most students live in digs with friends. Belgium has the third-highest rate in Europe. 2.9 people divorce by 1000 residents.*

### Traditions

*When it's Christmas we always have a good time. The 24<sup>th</sup> of December we have a cosy dinner with all family members. We eat gourmet or a cheese platter. We are dressed very well and give some presents. Most of Belgium households have a Christmas tree. At Easter*

*we hide some chocolate eggs so that the children can search for them. Easter is a family meeting with the whole family. The ideal moment to chit chat with the family. We have a lot of holidays but maybe the most important is the National holiday. It's the 21 of July. We don't have to work that day.*

### *Social habits and customs*

*When we meet family we give the girls a kiss and shake hands with men. We say hello and ask of everything is alright. In Belgium you can blow your nose, make calls, smoke and kiss your girlfriend/boyfriend in public, but some people are very frustrated when you do that. They roll their eyes and look angry. When I go to friends I always take off my shoes. It's a form of respect. In weekends we go to parties and festivals.*

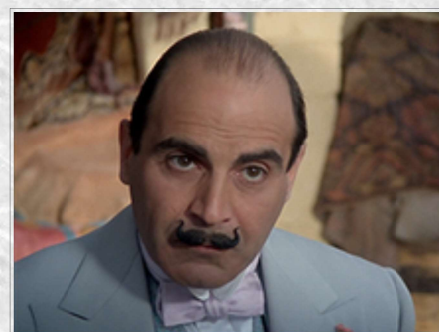
### *Food*



*In Belgium the typical dish is steak with French fries. Belgium people love that dish. We eat three times a day, breakfast, lunch and dinner. At school we can eat a cookie or a fruit in the breaks. In the canteen are a lot of warm homemade dishes. We usually go every two weeks to a restaurant and once a week to a fast food restaurant.*

### *Famous people*

*Matthias Schoenaerts is a very famous actor in Belgium. He plays in a lot of movies like loft Rundskop and even the American version of The Loft. In 2013 he won a César, that's the price for the best promising male actor. He's a real asset for the film industry. ... and of course, has heard about Hercule Poirot.*



### *My area*

*I live in Breendonk, a small town near Willebroek. Breendonk is a town with a lot of history. There's a concentration camp from WOII. The concentration camp was a work camp. In Breendonk there is a sports hall with a professional climbing wall and facilities for practising athletics.*

*Thibaud Cools (16), 5 Accountancy & IT*

## National reports of Ireland

### Traditional Irish Food

- Ireland is known for its healthy, hearty food.
- Some examples of this are;

Stew



Kale cakes



- Stew is a meaty soup with beef, carrots, peas, and an oxtail soup.
- Kale cakes are fish cakes made with cabbage and potatoes.

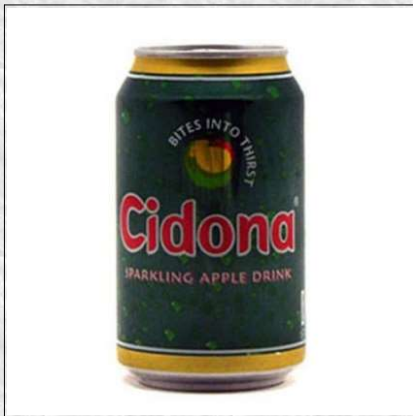
### Irish Beverages

Tea



- Ireland is the 3<sup>rd</sup> biggest tea drinkers in the world.
- Our two main tea suppliers, or rivals are Lyons teas, and Barry's tea.

### *Cidona*



- *Cidona is an apple flavoured, fizzy drink, served in local shops and bars.*

### *Guinness*



- *Guinness is an alcoholic beverage, it is our main export and is a global icon.*
- *The Guinness stout has its own dedicated factory which is our main tourist attraction in Dublin*
- *Whenever anyone is in a bar and they purchase an alcoholic drink, an Irish phrase that people use is 'sláinte' (sla - n - cha) which means cheers in Irish.*





### ***Social Habits and Customs in Ireland***

*In our country we talk to our friends in an informal way but when talking to teachers it has to be formal. We greet new people that we are meeting formally for the first time and as we get to know them, it becomes more informal.*

*The smoking ban was brought in in 2004 making Ireland the first country in the world to issue an outright ban of smoking in the workplace. Smoking is also banned in enclosed public place, restaurants, bars, education facilities, public transport and healthcare facilities. However there is no ban on smoking in outdoor areas.*

*A lot of people attend social events such as the plough match which is held once a year in a different county every year. People of all ages can go as there are many activities and events to get involved in. Farmers compete to see who is the best plougher in the country. Farming is a very important part of Irish culture and many families live on farms and pass it down through generations.*

*Irish people are known all over the world for how much they drink. Guinness is produced in County Dublin and Bulmers is produced in County Tipperary. The legal age for drinking is 18 in our country. Many people go to the local pubs as a way of socialising with their friends.*



*School uniforms in Ramsgrange Community School*

## National reports of Czech Republic

### **Social Habits in Czech Republic**

*Hello, let me introduce some of our social habits. These habits are different in every culture and in every country, so it is important to know them when you are travelling around the world to the new countries and getting touch with other cultures, isn't that truth?*

#### *Greetings*

*Let's start with greetings, which you need wherever you go. When we meet with friends, we say simply "Hi" (in our language it is "Čau") or "Hello" (in our language it is "Ahoj") and the same is for family, because members of our family are usually also our best friends. When meeting any adult or elderly people, we say "Good morning" or "Good afternoon" depending on the time of day. We can also use multifunctional phrase for any time of day, which we use the most and it is simply "Good day" (in our language it is "Dobrý den"). You can't insult anyone by saying it, but you don't have to say it to children. Only if we really get to know someone and we become friends, we can call them "Hi" and "Hello". At school, we always greet teachers "Good morning"/"Good day", it is more polite. When we leave company of friends, we say simply "See'ya" or "Bye bye" (in our language it is "Zítř/a/Ahoj") and for example, when teacher is leaving the classroom, we say "Goodbye" (in our language it is "Nashledanou").*

#### *First meet*

*When we meet someone, and it does not matter who, for the first time, we shake hands and look into each others eyes. It is very unpolite, even hostile to refuse to shake offered hand, but if both of you just forget to shake hands, nothing bad happens, it is just a matter of good manners. Kissing cheeks is acceptable amongst friends (not boy to boy), but it is not very usual. On the other hand, kissing your girlfriend/boyfried is totally normal. Also you should not be overpassionate when kissing in public. It is allowed, but it makes people around uncomfortable. One or two simple kisses should be enough in public. The same is for kissing at school.*

#### *Public behavior*

*Talking about public, most things are socially allowed. Except of illegal activities of course. You can blow your nose if you really need to, but you must count on being embarassed. You are free to chew gum, but it si unpolite to chew while talking. Talking on phone in public is also pretty usual thing but you should not be too much loud. By the way, when you are on meeting or in the school lesson, you should have your phone muted or off, because it is not polite, when your phone rings while someone is talking, especially when*

*the someone is your boss or teacher. Smoking in public is also allowed, but there are some restricted areas, like school, some rooms in the restaurants, where it is not allowed to smoke. Smoking in public traffic, like on buses, trains or on metro, is completely banned.*

### *Manners*

*When visiting our friends in their houses, we always take our shoes off. Nobody wants to have dirty floor, right? Our parents were always teaching us good manners and respect to older people. For example, we are supposed to give up our seat for standing older person. Some say it is because young people can stand longer.*



### *Events*

*There are many culture events in Czech republic, most of them you are probably familiar with, because they are common in almost every European culture. I am talking about cinemas, concerts, theatres, operas, balls, art exhibitions in museums and more.*



### *Dancing lessons*

*There is one culture event typical for our country, and it is the dancing lessons. Dancing lessons are very popular among young people, who attend to high school, but there are lessons for adults too. They are usually on Saturday evening a last for about three hours. It is always great fun, we learn new dances and then we try to not embarrass ourselves as we perform new learned steps. Next thing we learn in these lessons are good manners and how to behave in general. There are three types of lessons in total. First are the Basic lessons, second are Advanced lessons and for the most talented there are Special lessons.*



*Now, with all the facts written above, when you'll be visiting Czech Republic you can assimilate with our culture and fully enjoy the visit.*

**Czech Traditions – Easter and Burning Witches**

*Easter*

*It is the most famous catholic festival. It is because of the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. Historically it is a festival of spring. It lasts three days – from Green Thursday, Big Friday to White Saturday. In these days people should eat nothing with meat. This festival is time of celebration and happiness.*



*In Czech Republic there are many habits connected with this festival, for example baking an Easter lamb or Easter bunny. People also used to bake easter bun and make an easter stuffing. We usually paint Easter eggs. This is "work" for women. They paint them with the wax or painting colours. There are many ways of painting eggs. When boys come to girls with homemade whip, what is many of willow wands plaited together, they pat the girls with the whip on their buttocks. It is because of girls health. Boys want girls to be healthy. Then women give eggs boys, usually with some chocolate cookies. The Easter Sunday is the first Sunday after the first spring full moon.*



### *Burning of the witches*

*It is very old but still traditional current festival. This festival is celebrate also in other countries for example in Germany, Finland, Estonia or Sweden. It is celebrated on 30th April. During the day is erect a birch tree, it is partly covered by colourful bows. It is called a maypole.*

*In the evening are people gathered around huge bonfires, sometimes the bonfires are 8 metres tall. On the top*

*of the fire pyramid is mask of a witch. People are in black or have dark clothes and some girl wears mask of witch. Children play some games and other people eat grilled sausages and drink for example beer.*

*In the past were bonfires like these again the bad ghosts generally, witches are specific for the present. The ashes of the fires have special power to raise crops. Sometimes jumping over the fire in order to ensure youth and fertility .*

*The following day, first May, is celebrated like the day of those in love. Girls should be kissed under the cherry tree, they „will not dry up“.The kiss should bring the beauty for the girl for all the year. In Czech Republic it is sometimes more important festival than the saint Valentine.*



## National reports of Norway

### School Life in Norway – Now and Then

#### *School in the 1950*

*Children started in “folkeskole” (primary school) when they were seven years old. Those who lived in the cities or towns went to school six days a week and those on the countryside went every other day.*

*In the first couple of years in school they had 15 hours every week, but they did not have as many hours each they. And since their mothers were home, it was easy for the children to come home if, the school finished earlier than normal. In sixth grade you had thirty-six hours every week.*

*When they started in fourth grade, they started with geography and history. The students started with English in sixth grade, and in seventh grade they had their exam. It was a difference between boys and girls, for example boys had art and craft, and girls had sewing and knitting.*



*After primary school you could either go to “realskole” (lower secondary school) or “framhaldsskole” (compulsory year after primary school). Realskole was an option for those who had grades that were good enough, and needed it for the education they wanted. Here they had more theoretical subjects, for example in mathematics started they with geometry and algebra. You went three years in realskole. After realskole you could go to trade and office school,*

*housewife school and vocational school. Framhaldsskole was one or two years. Here you had both practical, for example practical mathematics, and theoretical subjects. Most people went to Framhaldsskole, and started working after. You could be just fine without a lot of education in 1950.*

*The schools in cities and towns were bigger than the schools on the countryside, and were often made out of wood. And not all schools had a sportshall. Some schools from the countryside could be buildings from the Second World War.*

### *School in Lena in 1950*

*They started school when they were 7 years old and was completed when they were 14 years old, when they had finished elementary school. They went every other day at school, and the subjects they had was bill, science, religion, and much singing and calligraphy. They learned the most about Christianity in the subject religion. They had to learn collecting verses. They had morning exercises every day as they did in the classroom. They used to not change before or after the morning exercises.*

*Another thing that was common to get to school here at Lena was tran (fish oil). The student had to bring their own spoon so they can get tran (fish oil). On Lena school they don't learn English before they went in seventh grade. They received grades in elementary school. Grade they received was very good, probably as good, and good. They had Writing, diligence and conduct the first three school years.*



*They wrote with ink and split pens that were glued on the desk. They did not use uniform at the school. There wasn't a girl or boy school at this time. Both boys and girls went to the same school. The school building was made of wood, and each classroom had a stove in one corner of the room. There was no canteen that they could buy food from at the rest. Students brought their own lunch box, and milk.*

*It was mostly men as teachers at that time. The pupils did not call the teacher with the first name. It was used last name at the time, or possibly Madam or Sir. The teachers were very much stricter at the time.*

*There was just as much bullying then, as it is today. In the breaks, they used to throw the ball, hopscotch, throwing the stick and other thing. They had a creative mind then, and did many funny things. Those who had a family with young siblings had to take care of them, because there was no kindergarten at the time, so the older siblings had a task to take care of them when there was no one home. It was mostly girls who were at home. They had equally long summer holiday that what we have now. The autumn break as they then called potato holiday was one week. They used to harvest potatoes for potato holiday. I was used so much energy and many hours to harvest potatoes. There wasn't time for playing and other activities on a potato vacation.*

After primary school they could go either at "framhaldsskole" or "realskole". Realskole is the school of those who are most similar to secondary school. There you go in 3 years. It was large differences between elementary school and high school and college. There were not that many women who continued the school, and there were also many who stopped to study after they had confirmed themselves for when they had become big and old enough to go into employment. The women used to sit at home and do task at home. This was very normal at the time. There were many children at that time and many tasks that woman could do at home when she was married.

### School today

Today all kids have to start their education at the age of six; they then start in what we call children's school. In Norway, we have to go ten years in school. First in primary school, then in lower secondary school. After ten years, you can choose to take three more years in school (which 90% of the Norwegian people do) free for school fee. This is upper secondary school. Since all our primary school's (and lower secondary school's) are public and free, everyone can go to school. Rich or poor, girl or boy.

### Our school-system

Primary school	7 years	Pupils are 6 to 12 years old
Lower secondary school	3 years	12 to 16 years old
Upper secondary school	3 years	16 to 19 years old

We are in high school. Our day starts at 08:00 and usually ends at 15:00. This is longer than our days in lower secondary school and primary school. We have three short recesses and one long recess every day.

There are many different subjects in the Norwegian schools. In elementary school, we have Norwegian, English, Religion and ethics, Gymnastics, Social studies, Science, Food and Health, Music, Arts and Crafts and Mathematics. In the upper middle school, we also need to learn an extra language as German, French or Spanish. In High school, you can choose between vocational courses and courses that are more theoretical. Our class is a theoretical class, which means that we do not learn a specific profession, but we prepare ourselves to further education. We do not have Arts and Crafts, Music or Food and Health. Instead, we will have Physics, Chemistry, Biology and Geographic (and all the other previous subjects). This is how my Monday looks like. I start with Mathematics (matte) at 08:00. At 09:35, I have Norwegian (norsk). "Kontakttime" is the class where we discuss what we think about our school and what can be better, but the teacher also use it to share news and information. At 12:10 we have English (engelsk), and at the end of the day we have "Studietime" which is highly recommended that we use it for homework.



MANDAG ▾	
08 00	Matte
09 35	Norsk
11 00	Kontakttime
12 10	Engelsk
13 40	Studietime

*In Norway, there is a tendency that girls are best in school. It is also more women than man that chooses a higher education. 75% of all women complete High school, while 62% of all men complete. Another trend is that women choose education within the subjects of health and other subjects we often associate with female workers. Even though the difference between which education men and women choose has decreased, it is still there.*

*The teachers do not only have a responsibility for teaching the pupils subjects, but they also have to*

*look to the pupil's well-being. This means that the teacher-pupil relation has changed. The school buildings are often old buildings, which have been renovated. This means that we have quite modern equipment. It is good place for learning. We have own rooms for chemistry, physics and biology. The school is connected to the local sports hall and football pitch. This gives many different opportunities in Gymnastics but also after school or in recesses. We also have a very good canteen where you can by all sorts of beverage and also baguettes and salad.*

*We think that the biggest change is within the classroom. It seems that boys and girls are much more alike in how they are treated. The teachers have also changed in how they teach. They are now much more responsible for the pupils well-being. This makes our school-day a lot more comfortable. Also everyday thing is modernized such as the buildings and the equipment. We would say that Norwegian schools have changed for the better.*



## National reports of Turkey

My area - Balıkesir

### BALIKESİR SPECIAL CITY



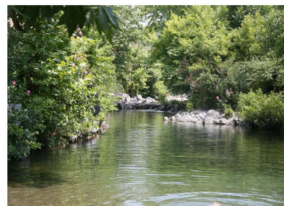
- Balıkesir is in the West of Turkey and it is a nice holiday destination.



- Although Balıkesir isn't a big city. It is a paradise.



- More than ten thousand tourists visit Balıkesir per year.



- There are green parks, historical places, beautiful beaches, hot springs and spas which will make you healthier.



### **MANYAS Kuş Cenneti** (BIRD PARADISE)



- When you come to Balıkesir, you must visit some specific places.



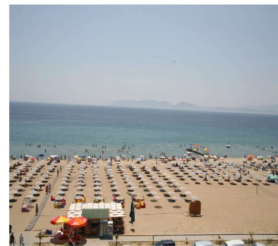
- Such as Degirmen Bogazi which is a beautiful forest for picnic. You have a great time with your family and friends in there.



- Most tourists love this forest and they say it is part of paradise.



- It is our main Street.



- There isn't a sea in the city center but most of districts have sea. They are very close. You can drive for one hour.



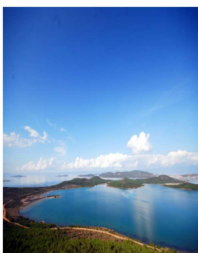
- Food in Balıkesir is very fresh, organic and tasty.

### ZAGNOS PASA MOSQUE

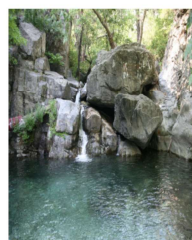
It is Balıkesir's the biggest and architecturally most perfect complex. It was built by Zağnos Mehmet Paşa who was Sultan Mehmet II. Vizier, in 1461.



### AYVALIK

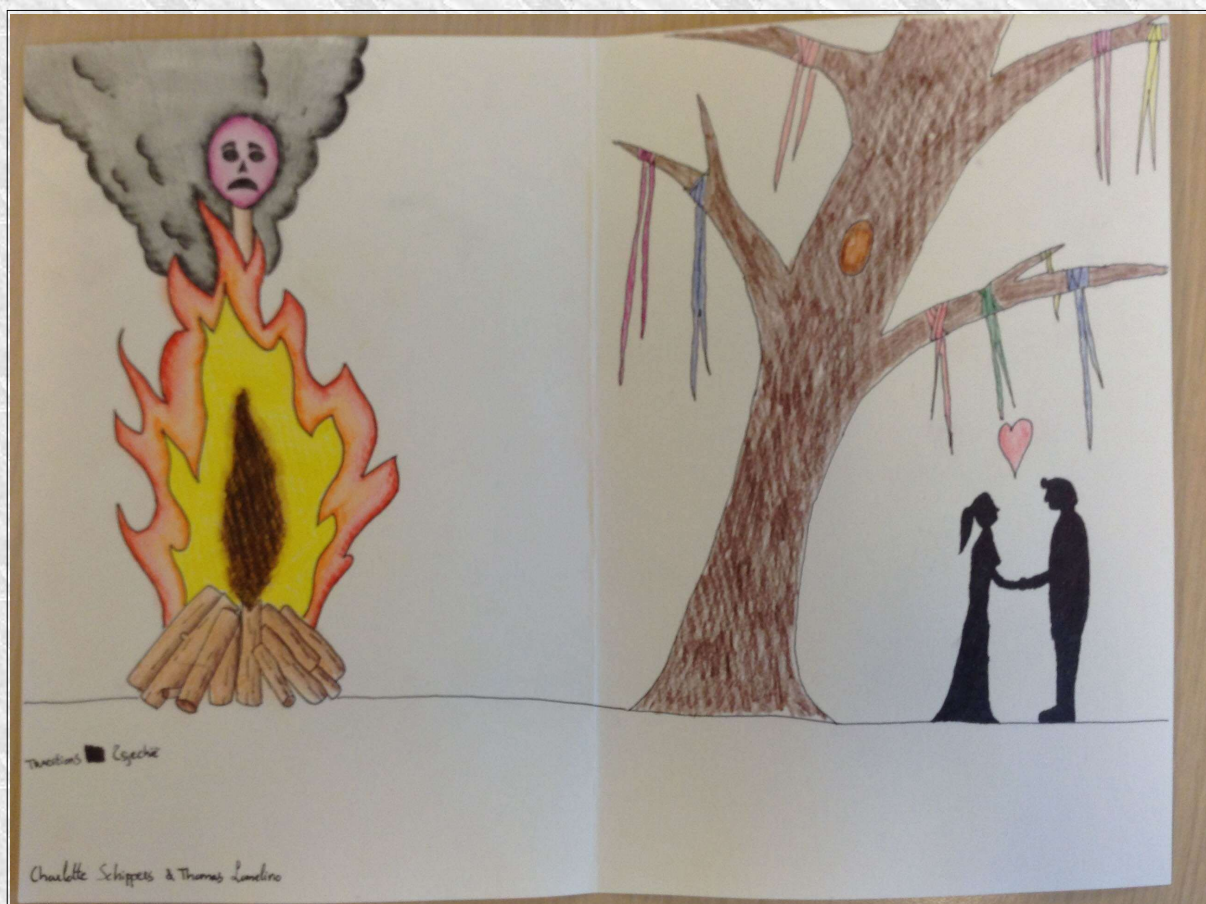


### EDREMIT



## EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS

### Czech traditions by Belgian students



*Burning witches, April 30/May 1, Maypole*

**Family life in Norway, Czech Republic and Italy by Norwegian students**

**European Family Life**



**Family size**

**Norway**

**Italy**

**Czech Republic**



A mother, father and 2 children is most normal. Grandparents usually live by themselves or in an elderly home.

Parents, one or two children and grandparents can live in the same house

Families usually have two children, but they start having less children because of lack of money and weak support. Grandparents can live in the same house.

**Marriage**

**Norway**

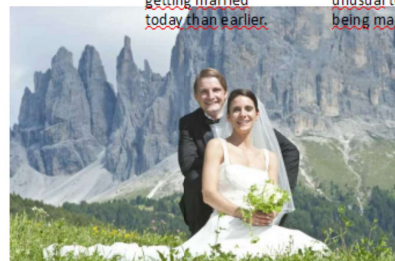
**Italy**

**Czech Republic**

Today it is normal to get married between 25 and 35 years old. People are getting in engagement.

People usually gets married, but less couples are getting married today than earlier.

Some people say marriage has no effect in a relationship. It is not unusual to live without being married.



**Divorce**

**Norway**

**Italy**

**Czech Republic**

It is seen as a normal thing to be divorced in today's Norwegian society. A total of 9 900 couples was divorced in 2012.

There were 500.000 separation and divorce requests in 2014. Most divorce requests come from the 44-to-54 age group.



The number of divorces in recent years has been reduced and established. In 2012 it was about 27 000 of divorces, it is less than in 2011.

**Family Life**

**Norway**

**Italy**

**Czech Republic**

Families are mostly together in the weekends, some can do sports, but a lot stays at home.

Families have a lot to do, the adults work a lot, but in the holidays and weekends, they can have some time together and mostly stays at home. Just like in Norway and Czech Republic they also can go to the cinema or do sports...

When they have free time and that happens mostly during the weekend, it depends on each family how they want to spend it. Some families prefer to stay at home and play board games, some prefer to visit culture such as theatre, cinema and castles or some spend it on doing sports.



## German food and My Area by Irish students



### eTwinning – Germany



Food & Duisburg

- Food such as beef, pork, and poultry are very popular in Germany
- A long tradition of sausage-making exists in Germany, with sausages such as bartwurst a common delicacy
- Popular fish consumed in Germany include trout, tuna, salmon, and mackerel
- Schnitzel is usually made of pork, although turkey and veal are also common. It is usually served with French fries, potato mash, or wedge potatoes. The dish has been extremely popular since the end of World War 2
- Vegetables such as carrots, turnips, cabbage, beans, and asparagus are very common



### Duisburg

- It is a German city in the western part of the Ruhr Area
- It has the world's biggest inland harbour
- It has a population of roughly 486,855
- The name 'Duisburg' could mean "fortified place in the floodplain" or "castle on the hill"
- During World War 2, Duisburg was a primary target for Allied bombers
- The annual 'Duisburger Akzente' festival is about social, political, and cultural topics

## German traditions by Irish students

Germany celebrates many of the traditional Christian holidays, including Christmas and Easter. German Unification Day on October 3 marks the reuniting of East and West Germany and is the only federal holiday.



### **The Easter Bunny & the Tale of the Eggs**

From the name to the bunny, it's all German. The name Easter was first appropriated by the Christian calendar. First it was the pagan festival Ostara, celebrated on the vernal equinox, around March 21 in the Northern hemisphere. Ostara was named for the pagan goddess of spring, Eostre.

According to legend, she once saved a bird whose wings had frozen during the winter by turning it into a rabbit. Because the rabbit had once been a bird, it could lay eggs. And so it became the Easter Bunny.



### **Gingerbread Houses**

Gingerbread makers established their own trade guild in Nuremberg in 1643, and this famous Christmas treat made its first holiday appearance in 1893. Gingerbread houses became part of German Christmas traditions after one was featured in the famous Grimm Brothers' story of Hansel and Gretel. German families create gingerbread houses, complete with frosting and gumdrops, every December.



### **Wedding Trees**

When baby girls are born in Germany, several trees are planted. When the girl grows up and gets engaged, they sell the trees and use the money for her dowry.



## Norwegian Christmas by Czech students



**Christmas** were and still are very joyful time of the year.

The house is filled with the smell of gingerbread, fir branches and incense.

The children patiently wait for this big day of December.

Mother cleans the house and she prepares it for Christmas.

Children can count down the remaining days to the Christmas Eve with homemade calendars or they could cut carnations of oranges each day.

When the Christmas Eve is coming they start to bake sweets like gingerbread, donuts and cookies.

Donuts are usually made a short time before Christmas so they could be as fresh as possible.


**Ingredients for Christmas donuts**

- 5 cups of All Purpose Flour, plus a bit more if the dough is sticky
- 2 (7gr) Envelopes of Yeast
- 1/3 cup of Granulated Sugar
- 1 1/2 cups of Whole Milk, warmed to about 115 degrees
- 1/4 cup of Unsalted Butter, melted
- 1/4 cup of Shortening, melted
- 2 Eggs
- Pinch of Salt

For the Glaze:

- 3 1/2 cups of Confectioner Sugar
- 1 tsp of Vanilla Extract
- Water, as needed

In 50's there weren't so much expensive gifts and it was easier to prepare Christmas.



People didn't give to each other many gifts, but when they did, the gifts were usually homemade.

Although many things changed over the years, Christmas is still about family and love.





**International lunch by Dutch students****International interpretations**

March 29, 2016

Dutch delegation

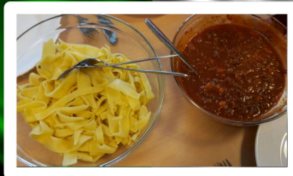


On the 29th of March the E4u-team of this year had an international lunch. This lunch was part of the international interpretations. Three students made dishes from the countries: Italy, Turkey and Czech Republic.

On the 5th of April we will have another lunch with dishes from Germany, Ireland, Belgium and Norway.



**Lotte's dish:**  
**Tagliatelle** with bolognese  
('ragu')



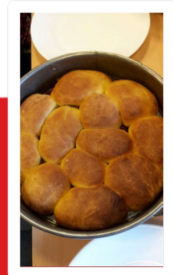
**Julia's dish:**  
**Turkish zucchini pancakes**



Kabak Mücveri

**Bregje's dish:**  
**'Buchty'**

Buns with jam



See you!

## Italian food by Turkish students

*Italy's location and climate influences that Italian peoples have a rich food culture. Normally, everyone thinks that Italians always eat pasta and drink wine. But in the Pontine, locals eat omelet making with thousands eggs before Easter.*

*Turkish people eat pasta as main dish but Italians eat pasta as entree. Besides, Italians eat soups or different rice meals entree. The most important thing about Italian soup is toasted bread pieces.*

*Soups always service with toasted bread pieces. But in Turkey soups serve without bread. In Italian culture, dinners are precious. All family should be together and generally dinners last for a long time. This habit is almost same with Turkish people's dinner habits.*



### **Slow Food**

*It started as a organisation, with leadership of Arcigola, against to MC Donald's which opened in Rome in 1986. So, food and diet of the past, present and especially the future are at the heart of the international event, embracing all related aspects such as technology, innovation, culture, traditions and creativity. It's objective is to illustrate how feeding the planet is only possible by starting from biodiversity, and preserving it for future generations.*

### **Slow Food & Slow Wine Tastings**

*One of the effective and joyful ways we can understand Slow Food area is dedicated to the discovery of the diversity of wine and raw-milk cheeses.*

*Next to the Slow Cheese area the Slow Wine Enoteca will be telling another fascinating story, that of Italy's wines and grapes. Like cheese making, viticulture also boasts rich biodiversity. In Italy, over 600 grape varieties are still using for making wines. The selection of wines will offer drinkable proof of this wide diversity, with about 200 different wines available on rotation.*



### **Italian Marriage Ceremony by Turkish students**

*In Italy's traditional wedding, who wants to be marriage or sometimes he's brother talking with girl's father. If girl's father approves, The two sides give gifts each other. Before engagement, groom has to get a ring and bride must buy the furnitures.*

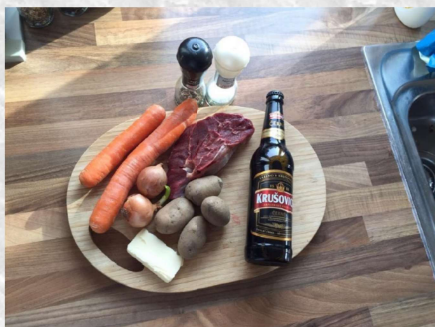
*In the war years , Italian girls were hiding their dowry because they were scared of getting stolen . Traditional weddings usually do in the church . Before easter and Christmas, they don't do weddings and They also don't do weddings on may and august neither. The reason of that is they belive that the month of august brings bad luck and illness .They do their weddings usually in Sunday .They hang ribbon the door at Traditional Catholics Wedding Day . Itaian brides belive that green color gives plentifulness so they wear green wedding instead of white. But Turkish brides wear white dress because They see white as a symbol of cleanliness and clarity so Turkish brides prefer to wear white in their ceremony.*



**Irish Food by Czech students**

**Ireland**

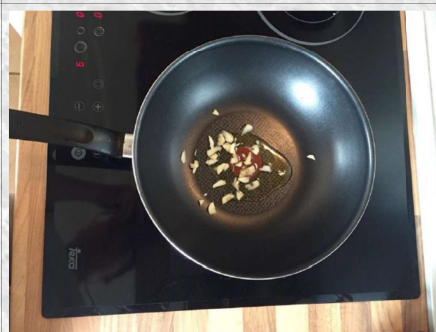
**How to cook Irish stew**



For this meal you will need black beer, potatoes, salt&pepper, lamb / beef, carrots, onions, butter and garlic.



In a first step you have to cut carrots to small pieces, cut onions on rings, cut garlic to small pieces, cut a meat to small cubes and peel potatoes.



After this add olive oil and garlic cutted to small slices and roast garlic.



While it roasts you have to boil potatoes.



When is garlic roasted add meat and roast it.



When is it roasted pour in black beer.



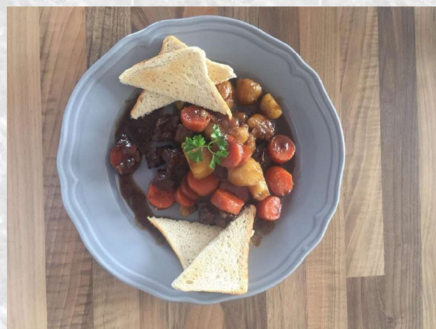
When are potatoes boiled, in the other pan you have to add butter, onions, carrots and potatoes. Mix it together and roust it.



When is this roasted add it to the pan with meat and mix it.

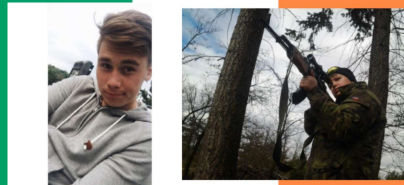


Now is time for stew. Stew it about 2 hours and then is this meal ready to serve.



This is the final form of this meal, you can serve it with toasted bred.

Tom&John



**Video International Interpretations****BELGIAN FOOD**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dySL4yapBco>

**ITALIAN STEREOTYPES**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zlxroIs-cMw&feature=>

**ITALIAN COOKING**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B9TwCgYtqnWNZG5WaWUyRmNUS3M/view?gt;>

**DUTCH FOOD**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hT1oF3rCucM&feature=youtu.be>

**TURKISH TRADITIONS**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y3qsZij-VnE&feature=youtu.be>

**FAMOUS CZECH PEOPLE**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VWU9X2gYh5Q>

**ITALY vs. IRELAND**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=opaEPiNOGZA>

**Examples of minidictionaries****Italian Dictionary**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QDljqCvPteA>

**English-Norwegian**

- *I love you – Jeg elsker deg*
- *Nice to meet you – Hyggelig å møte deg*
- *Enjoy your meal – Håper det smaker*
- *Have a good night - God natt*
- *How are you – Hvordan går det?*
- *I am hungry – Jeg er sulten*
- *Can I help you? – Kan jeg hjelpe deg?*
- *How can I get to ...? – Hvordan kan jeg komme meg til ...?*
- *What's the time? – Hva er klokka?*
- *Excuse me – Unnskyld meg*
- *I'm sorry – Unnskyld*
- *How much is it? – Hvor mye koster det?*
- *I don't understand – Jeg skjønner ikke*
- *Can you repeat it? – Kan du gjenta det?*
- *Goodbye – hade*
- *Thank you – Tusen takk*
- *Welcome – velkommen*
- *Help! – Hjelp!*
- *Have a nice evening – ha en fin ettermiddag*
- *Come in – Kom inn*
- *Do you speak Norwegian? – Snakker du norsk?*
- *Have a nice weekend! – Ha en fin helg!*
- *What are you doing? – Hva gjør du?*
- *I am thirsty – Jeg er tørst*
- *What do you do during your spare time? – Hva gjør du på fritiden din?*
- *It is funny – det er morsomt*
- *I like it – jeg liker det*
- *What is your favorite subject in school? – Hva er favorittfaget ditt?*
- *How old are you? – Hvor gammel er du?*
- *Do you like chocolate? – Liker du sjokolade?*

**Examples of minidictionaries****English-Turkish**

- *Nice to meet you* : *Tanıştığıma memnun oldum*
- *I love you* : *Seni Seviyorum*
- *Enjoy your meal* : *Afiyet olsun*
- *Have a good night* : *İyi geceler*
- *How are you?* : *Nasılsın?*
- *I am hungry* : *Ben açım*
- *Can I help you?* : *Yardım edebilir miyim?*
- *How can I get to...?* : *Nasıl gidebilirim?*
- *What's the time?* : *Saat kaç?*
- *Excuse me* : *Afedersiniz*
- *I'm sorry* : *Üzgünüm*
- *How much is it?* : *Fiyatı ne kadar?*
- *I don't understand* : *Anlamadım*
- *Can you repeat it?* : *Tekrar edebilir misin?*
- *Goodbye* : *Görüşürüz*
- *One ice cream, please* : *Bir tane dondurma, lütfen*
- *I'll have a beer* : *Bir bira alabilir miyim?*
- *I'm thirsty* : *Susadım*
- *I'm lost* : *Kayboldum*
- *Thank you* : *Teşekkür ederim*
- *Welcome* : *Hoş geldin*
- *Come in* : *İçeri gel*
- *Do you speak Turkish?* : *Türkçe konuşabiliyor musun?*
- *Where is the post office?* : *Postahane nerede?*
- *Help!* : *Yardım edin!*
- *Open/Closed* : *Açık/Kapalı*
- *I like...* : *... hoşlanırım*
- *Next stop...* : *Sonraki durak...*
- *Have a nice evening!* : *İyi akşamlar!*



## GENERATION AND YOUTH DAYS

### Generation Day Czech Republic 2016

*Students prepared a half-day full of different activities. They introduced the project, spoke about conferences and showed photos, danced Italian dances, played musical instruments and sang songs together with the grandpas and grandmas. This was followed by lively discussion. Seniors could try samples of Italian and German sweets and enjoyed being with students. The activities included interviews with the residents of Domov Senioru Dobris.*



### Youth Day

*The partner schools from Belgium, Italy, Germany and Ireland informed the pupils of the primary schools about the project. It was done on open-class days throughout the year. They showed the final products, explained the goals and the methodology of the project.*





*E4U teachers at the conference in Italy*

*April 15, 2016*