



Što je Europski dan jezika?

Europska godina jezika 2001., koju su zajednički organizirali Vijeće Europe i Europska unija, uspjela je uključiti milijune ljudi diljem 45 zemalja sudionica. Njihove aktivnosti slavile su jezičnu raznolikost Europe i promicale učenje jezika.

Nakon uspjeha te godine, Vijeće Europe proglasilo je Europski dan jezika koji se slavi 26. rujna svake godine. Opći ciljevi Europskog dana jezika su:

- upozoriti javnost na važnost učenja jezika i raznolikost raspona naučenih jezika kako bi se povećala višejezičnost i međukulturalno razumijevanje;
- promicati bogatu jezičnu i kulturnu raznolikost Europe, koje treba njegovati i sačuvati;
- poticati cjeloživotno učenje jezika u školi i izvan nje, bilo u svrhu školovanja, za profesionalne potrebe, za potrebe mobilnosti ili užitka i razmjene.

Zašto Europski dan jezika?

Europa je bogata jezicima - postoji preko 200 europskih jezika i još ih se više govori među građanima čije su obitelji podrijetlom s drugih kontinenata. To je važan resurs koji treba priznati, koristiti i njegovati.

Učenje jezika donosi pogodnosti i starima i mladima - nikada niste prestari za naučiti jezik i uživati u mogućnostima koje to otvara. Čak i ako samo znate nekoliko riječi zemlje koju posjećujete (npr. tijekom odmora), dovoljno vam je za uspostaviti nova prijateljstva i kontakte.

Učenje jezika drugih naroda način je pomaganja da bismo razumjeli jedni druge bolje i prevladali naše kulturološke razlike.



Što je eTwinning?



eTwinning

Portal www.eTwinning.net služi nastavnicima i njihovim učenicima za upoznavanje i suradnju s kolegama iz europskih škola. Putem interneta omogućeno je zajedničko osmišljavanje i provođenje projekata te druženje s kolegama. Uz to, portal je i sigurno okruženje u kojem se ovakvi međunarodni projekti mogu održavati jer nudi niz odličnih alata na Internetu za učenike i nastavnike, ali u zaštićenom sustavu pod kontrolom nastavnika.

Dostupan na 25 jezika, portal danas okuplja gotovo 170 000 članova uključenih u više od 53424 projekata diljem Europe. Portal nastavnicima pruža online alate za pronalaženje projektnih partnera, za otvaranje novih projekata, razmjenu ideja i primjera dobre prakse te započinjanje suradnje, koristeći razne prilagođene alate dostupne na eTwinning platformi.

Pokrenut 2005. godine kao glavna aktivnost eLearning programa Europske Komisije, eTwinning je od 2007. sastavni dio Programa za cjeloživotno učenje. Središnja služba za podršku, kojom upravlja European Schoolnet, odnosno međunarodno partnerstvo 33 europska ministarstva obrazovanja, razvija nastavne programe za škole, učitelje i učenike širom Europe.

eTwinning i Gimnazija Velika Gorica

U školskoj godini 2012./2013. učenici Gimnazije Velika Gorica radili su na projektu National and Religious Festivals of Our Countries u suradnji sa školama iz Poljske i Turske. Tijekom četiri mjeseca, predstavili smo državne i vjerske blagdane naše zemlje, naučili puno o svetkovinama zemalja partnerskih škola, družili se s našim vršnjacima iz Poljske i Turske putem chata, naučili se služiti novim web alatima te objavili e-knjigu o našem projektu. Želja nam je da povodom Europskog dana jezika i vama predstavimo dio našeg projekta.

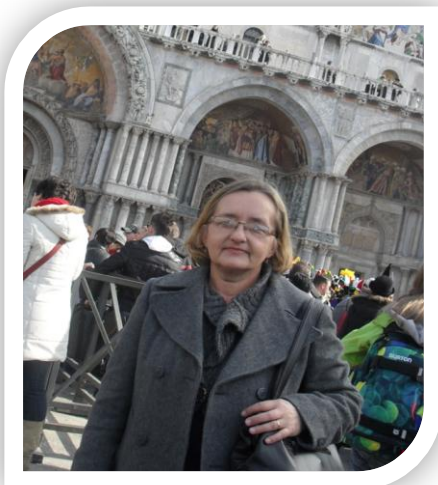


Projekt su inicirale naše profesorice engleskoga jezika:



Deniz Sengul, Turkey

Katarzyna Migdal, Poland

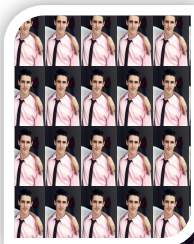


Ljerka Bačurin, Croatia

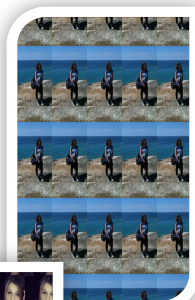
Croatian team



35 učenika
12 učenika naše škole
12.9. do 31.12.2012.



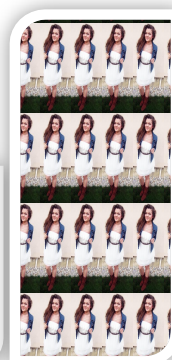
Leon, 2c



Jelena, 2c



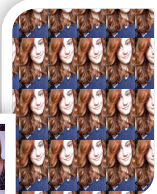
Matea, 2c



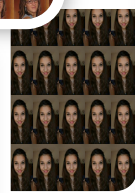
Iva, 2c



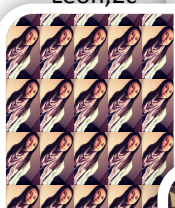
Marija, 2b



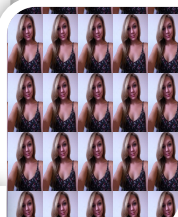
Nikolina, 2b



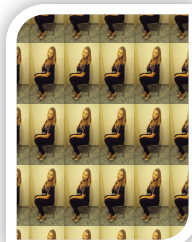
Sara, 2c



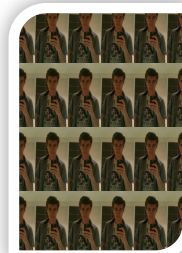
Renata, 2c



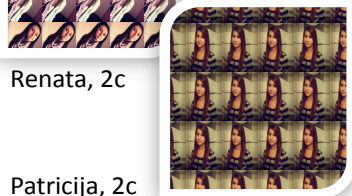
Željka Magdalena, 2c



Ines, 2c



Dominik, 2c



Patricija, 2c

Turkish team



Polish team



3rd May Festival in Poland

On 3rd May they celebrate Constitution Day. After World War II, when Poland was in the zone of Russian influence, for many decades Constitution Day on May 3rd was removed from the calendar. The holiday was officially abolished by the Law of 18 January 1951 on days off from work. Being considered as a bourgeois past, authorities stopped and banned public celebrations on that day.

Today, 3rd of May is celebrated by all our country. Our school is not exception. We celebrate this day in sublime style. Everybody wear festive clothes (usually in black and white colour). It's very important day in Poland. Our lessons are usually reduced because we organise annual ceremonial where some students recite poems, sing songs and chairman of the school reads about Constitution of 3rd May.

During the ceremony the banner of our school is entered. Everybody stands up, and we`re singing Polish national anthem. It's expression of respect. As you see, for Polish people it's important to remember about our history. Next slide presents some photos from our school.



Polish Anthem



*„Jeszcze Polska nie zginęła,
Kiedy my żyjemy.
Co nam obca przemoc wzięła,
Szablą odbierzemy.*

*Marsz, marsz, Dąbrowski,
Z ziemi włoskiej do Polski.
Za twoim przewodem
Złączym się z narodem.”*

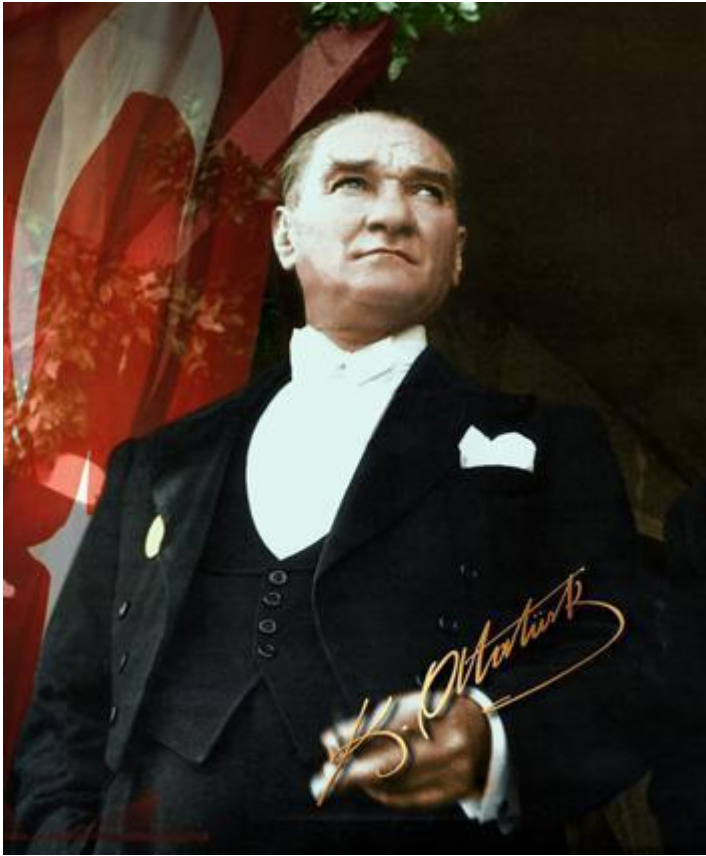


23 April National Sovereignty and Children's Day in Turkey



This national day in Turkey is a unique event. The founder of the Turkish Republic, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, dedicated April 23 to the children of the country to emphasize that they are the future of the new nation. It was on April 23, 1920, during the War of Independence, that the Grand National Assembly met in Ankara and laid down the foundations of a new, independent, secular, and modern republic from the ashes of the Ottoman Empire. The importance of April 23 as a special day of children has been recognized by the international community. UNICEF decided to recognize this important day as the International Children's Day.





"Atatürk addressed the children in Bursa in 1922 as follows:

Little ladies, little sirs...All of you are roses, stars of the future and the light of the fortune. It is you who will overwhelm the country with a noble illumination. You should work knowing how important and valuable you are. We expect a lot from you girls and boys!"

Every year, the children in Turkey celebrate this "Sovereignty and Children's Day" as a national holiday. Schools participate in week-long ceremonies marked by performances in all fields in large stadiums watched by the entire nation. Among the activities on this day, the children send their representatives to replace state officials and high ranking bureaucrats in their offices. The President, the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Ministers, provincial governors all turn over their positions to children's representatives.

Victory and Homeland Thanksgiving Day and the Day of Croatian Defenders

The day is a public holiday in Croatia which is held as a memorial to its War of Independence, celebrated on August 5. On that date in 1995 the Croatian Army took the city of Knin during Operation Storm, which brought an end to the Republic of Serbian Krajina, a self-proclaimed Serb entity in Croatia. The main celebration is centered in Knin where there are festivities commemorating the event, beginning with a Mass and laying of wreaths in honor of those who died in the war, and continuing with parades and concerts. The event is attended by thousands of people and the highest powers in Croatia.



The name Day of Croatian Defenders was subsequently assigned in 2008 by the Parliament in memory of all those who gave their lives for their country.



A monument in Velika Gorica, our town



Easter time in Poland



Good Friday



Holy Saturday

When approaching Easter, in many Polish homes come with colorful Easter eggs. Long and rich is their tradition. A native of Persia custom decorating chicken eggs, goose and duck, Poland adopted as early as the tenth century, because of this period the oldest preserved egg. Colorful Easter eggs traditionally performed melted wax technique. Covered with different patterns egg is put into solutions of various herbs and spices to get the right color. Today the term "colored Easter eggs" also includes other techniques - from scraping with a sharp knife colorful patterns on the surface, the glueing paper or colored yarn, until the hand-painted, small masterpieces. Colored Easter eggs are an integral part of "święconki", which goes on Holy Saturday the Church, the Easter table decoration and beautiful, joyful symbol of new life. In the tradition of folk colored Easter eggs occupied a prominent place, and depending on the region it is made different technique. Kraszanki are boiled in water with oak bark (black), peel onions (brown), mallow flowers (purple), beet juice (pink) or vinca leaves (green). Nalepianki - it rushes or straw-wrapped eggs, eggs - are made of wax technique

mentioned. Colorful Easter Eggs in Christmas brings neighbors, you can buy them from the water in the Great spanking Monday, throwing in some regions of the war on kraszanki. But everywhere, in Poland, artistically done, colorful Easter eggs are a symbol of Easter joy.



decorated with wax



decorated with wool



painted Easter eggs



Święconka-Easter Basket



Easter breakfast



Easter cake – Babka Świąteczna.

Eid al Adha in Turkey

The Sacrifice Feast in Turkey is a four-day religious festival. The Sacrifice Feast traditions in Turkey include sacrificing an animal in a special ritual, visiting relatives and helping the poor. The Sacrifice Feast is one of the oldest Islamic holidays in Turkey. It commemorates the story about Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham) who showed obedience to God by agreeing to sacrifice his son. God then sent him a ram to be sacrificed instead. The Sacrifice Feast comes about 70 days after the Ramadan Feast. According to old belief it is unlucky to get married or start a new business in the period between these two holidays.

On the first day of the Sacrifice Feast in Turkey, men of each family go to a mosque for a special morning prayer.



The Sacrifice Feast is an official four-day holiday in Turkey. Administration buildings, schools, banks and post offices are usually closed during this period. Supermarkets remain open, but may work on a special holiday schedule.

Some Turkish recipes of Eid al Adha



Sekerpare

250	ml	unsalted	butter,	room	temperature
1	glass	egg yolks,	at	powdered	sugar
2	egg	at	room	room	temperature
1/3		glass(cup)			semolina
2	glasses		baking	flour,	sifted
1	tsp				powder
20		blanched			almond

Syrup:

2		glasses	sugar
2		glasses	water
2	tbsp	lemon juice	

Tas Kebab



250	gr	lamb,	in	cubes
1		tbsp		butter
1	medium	onion,		sliced
3	tbsp	crushed	in	can
1		tomato,		flour
1	large	tomato,		diced
1	small	carrot,		grated
1		Bay		leaf
1	cup	beef	warm;	pepper
		broth,	salt	and

Saint George's Day in Croatia

According to the Christian legend about St. George, he is portrayed as a knight who with his spear, stabs a dragon that wants to swallow a young girl.



Saint George killing a dragon, a statue in Zagreb

In the past, people used to walk from house to house singing songs. One of them, "green George", or Zeleni Juraj in Croatian, walks around with a basket on his head woven for that particular occasion out of fresh green willow or beech twigs. They leave a twig from the baskets at every house and the members of the household stick the twig under the eaves of their house or in the field.

At the end of the day, after the mass in St. George's honor, bonfires are made. Every village has its own bonfire, and people dance around it, drink wine and sing traditional songs. The bravest engage in jumping over the fire. The central event takes place in front of the old castle in Old Town Lukavec where many visitors gather around a big bonfire, sing, and dance and keep this old tradition going.



Green George – traditions and customs are nowadays preserved and cherished mainly by folk groups.



FA Šiljakovina, a local folklore ensemble

Interesting festivals round the world

La Tomatina – Spain

Spain takes “food fights” to a whole new level. The town of Buñol, in the autonomous community of Valencia in central and south-eastern Spain, hosts La Tomatina every year. Like many festivals around the world, La Tomatina involves food.

Trucks spill tomatoes into the square. Celebrants rush to the tomatoes and throw them into the crowd. People crush the tomatoes in their hands before throwing, since no one wants to be hit with a rock-hard tomato. Goggles are also recommended to avoid injury. The tomato fight lasts for exactly one hour. Afterwards, fire trucks hose down the square that had been completely covered in tomato juice. But the food is being thrown, not eaten.



Día de Muertos, Mexico



1 & 2 November. Mexico’s ‘Day of the Dead’ is a two-day festival celebrating the reunion of relatives with their dear departed. Expect colourful costumes, loads of food and drink, skeletons on stilts, parties in cemeteries, skull-shaped lollies and mariachi bands performing next to graves. This beautiful, moving spectacle will demystify your fear of crossing over, because – unlike Halloween’s witches and all-round terror – the Day of the Dead smashes the taboos surrounding death, celebrating the continuation of life beyond and the value of interdimensional communion.

The Songkran Festival, Thailand

The Songkran Festival is the celebration of the New Year in Thailand. Rather than a single day, Thailand celebrates the New Year from April 13th to April 15th. Songkran is an important part of Thai identity, and one of the many reasons why foreigners travel to the beautiful land. During this festival many Thai people visit Buddhist monasteries to pray and give thanks. Traditionally, respect and thanks are also given to elders during this time of the year.



Holi – India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka



Holi is a festival with religious origins, important to Hindu worshippers. The festival likely originated in the Bengal region of the Indian Subcontinent. It is celebrated throughout the world, where there are large populations of Hindus. The main day of the festival takes place on the day of the last full moon in winter—falling on a day either in February or March.

Holi is a day that is awash in color. Participants gather and throw colored powders and water at each other. The colored powders have traditional significance in Ayurvedic medicine and were historically derived from medicinal plants. Different parts of the subcontinent celebrate Holi in unique ways—with certain songs and dances—but the main theme is the same. Lots of fanfare and a multitude of colors.