

PROGRAM COMENIUS W GIMNAZJUM NR 1 W REDZIE

W roku szkolnym 2000/2001 szkoła weszła do PROGRAMU COMENIUS. Jest to program utworzony przez Parlament Europejski i Radę Europy w 1995r. Celami tego programu są:

- Wspieranie międzynarodowej współpracy oraz wymiany między szkołami.
- Zachęcenie uczestników do opracowywania innowacyjnych metod nauczania i materiałów dydaktycznych.
- Promowanie zastosowań technologii informatyczno - komunikacyjnych w edukacji szkolnej.
- Promowanie nauki języków obcych.
- Promowanie świadomości intrkulturowej w europejskiej edukacji szkolnej oraz wspieranie walki z rasizmem i ksenofobią

Procedura współpracy polega na ustaleniu tematów projektów do realizacji na dany rok. Wszystkie szkoły współpracują na zasadach równoprawnych.

Nasza szkoła współpracowała ze szkołami z: Anglii, Francji, Holandii, Danii, Szwecji, Włoch (dwie szkoły) i Rumunii. W drugim etapie następuje wymiana projektów między szkołami.

Comenius wprowadził nasze gimnazjum do sieci szkół współpracujących w różnych dziedzinach. Stworzył możliwość kontaktów zagranicznych - szkoła nawiązała stałą wymianę uczniów z holenderską szkołą Van der Cappelen.

W ramach PROGRAMU COMENIUS uczniowie przygotowali takie projekty jak:

- „Tradycje i Święta”
- „Moje oczekiwania jako przyszłego obywatela Unii Europejskiej”
- „Sławne kobiety XX wieku”
- „Youth in Europe; we are young people”
- “Tourism in my home region”

Wszystkie prace powstawały w języku angielskim.

Pragnę zaprezentować Państwu wybrane prace uczniów, które powstały w ramach realizacji PROGRAMU COMENIUS.

Prace te powstały pod moją opieką i współpracujących ze mną nauczycieli języka angielskiego: mgr A. Tatory i mgr M. Jasińskiej

mgr A. Kreft

Projekt „Tradycje i Święta”

Temat: CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS IN POLAND

24th December is the day of Christmas Eve, and Christmas mood starts since morning . After breakfast is decorating Christmas tree while Mum is preparing traditional Christmas supper .

In Poland we have got a tradition with says that we can all sit at the table when the first star in the sky rises .

At first we share wafer, and we wish each other Merry Christmas .

On the Christmas table there always are 12 dishes, among other things: different kinds of fish, red borsh with ravioli, pie with mushrooms and cabbage .

After supper everyone opens the presents, which are laying under the Christmas tree.

After that all fami³y go to the church for Christmas midnight mass.

25th and 26th December are the first 26 and the second day of Christmas.

It's a chance to meet our families.

Christmas is a special time for everybody.



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Temat: *MUSIC ADDICTION*

Many teenagers have many characteristics which make everybody different; but there is one thing which join us. That thing is music. To be honest, everyone likes music. Some people like pop music, rock, metal, hip-hop, classic, etc. Music is a very important in our lives.

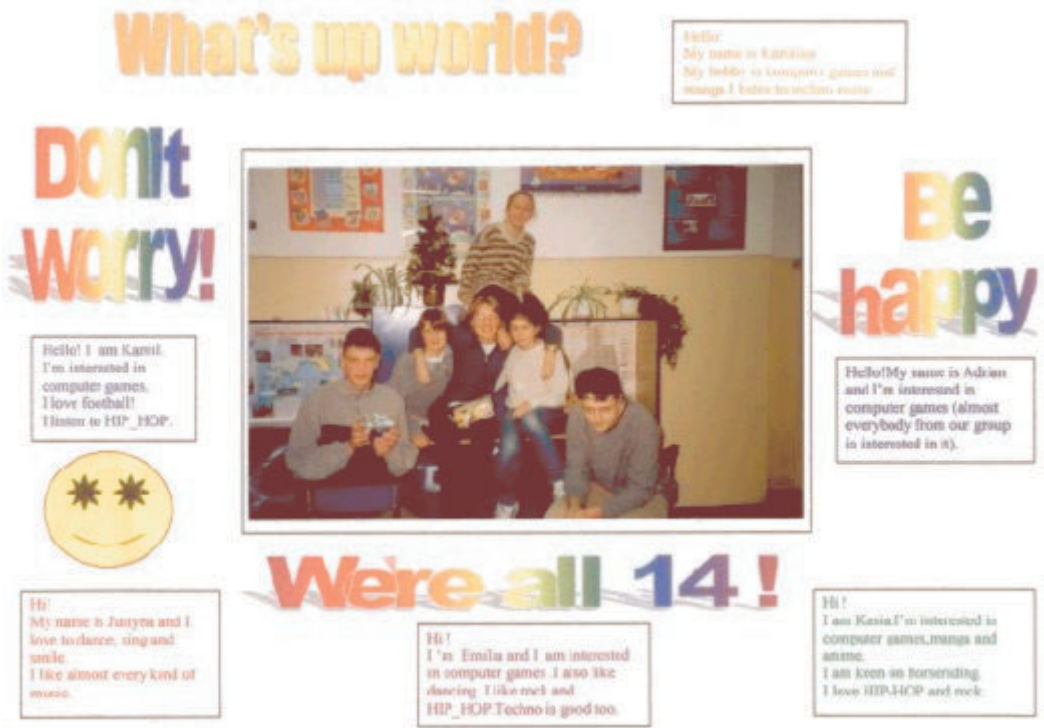
Music can influence people in good way. When we are listening to music our brains are working better. Listening to the music develops our individualities. We can learn a lot of texts and melodies. 'The music softens morals'-we say. It's true. When we meet our friends we like when the music is played. Even in the supermarkets we can hear nice music. At school we like to hear music during the breaks. It's very helpful, because it makes pupils' and teachers' brains get a rest.

Dependence on music may have also negative consequences. We know that everyone can like that kind of music which he wants to,

but he or she can't be mad about it. When people are hearing only one kind of music after the certain time they can close their "minds". Their ways of music could be a problem in their families, schools or not accepted in their society. Kinds of music are very different, so their affects on human's psychic could be different too. For example: punk music could "make" aggression, but classical music make good feeling. Kinds of music can change traids of characters.

The next dark side of a fanatical music listening is creating culture and subculture groups which fight with each other. For example one guy who likes Hip Hop can hate and fight with someone who doesn't like Hip Hop. Nobody can't take somebody else under pressure about his music.

Why can't we be more tolerant?!?



Temat:
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example: volleyball, running, hockey, basketball, gymnastics, tennis, e.t.c. There are a lot of magazines and web sites about sport for them.

The most popular sport in Poland is football. In every city (even very small) there is a sports field, and often there are the professional sport clubs for young and older people. Polish teenagers (especially boys) watch football matches and listen to the news from the football world all the time. A lot of people are looking forward for World Championship of Football in Korea/Japan, where our Polish group will play



(and we hope that they will win or at least play well).

The most popular sportsman in Poland is the skier - Adam Małysz. He started winning last year, and from this time, he is like a "god" for many Polish people (he has many nick -names, like for example "the eagle"). He is known abroad which is very important for Poland.

We are very proud of him.

But there are a lot of different kinds of sports which are not very known. We play some sports on physical education at school.

There is much more people (especially teenagers) who are more interested to go in sport than earlier. Maybe it is like that because now everybody wants to be healthy and in a good shape... and everybody wants to be famous. Sport is very modem. I

think, this is a good idea to do exercises by teenagers. They don't watch TV from morning till night.

This is better than earlier with our level of sport. The last time we were in World Championship of Football fifteen years ago! Now, we have a lot of successes in the Polish sport.

We hope that the Polish sport will be better and better all the time...

Temat: *"I wasn't like them when I was young"*

"The teenagers of our days are very different from the teenagers of the past: they are all spoilt and arrogant, they do nothing and have everything!" - This is what many old people say and this is almost followed by sentences like: "I wasn't like them when I was young!"

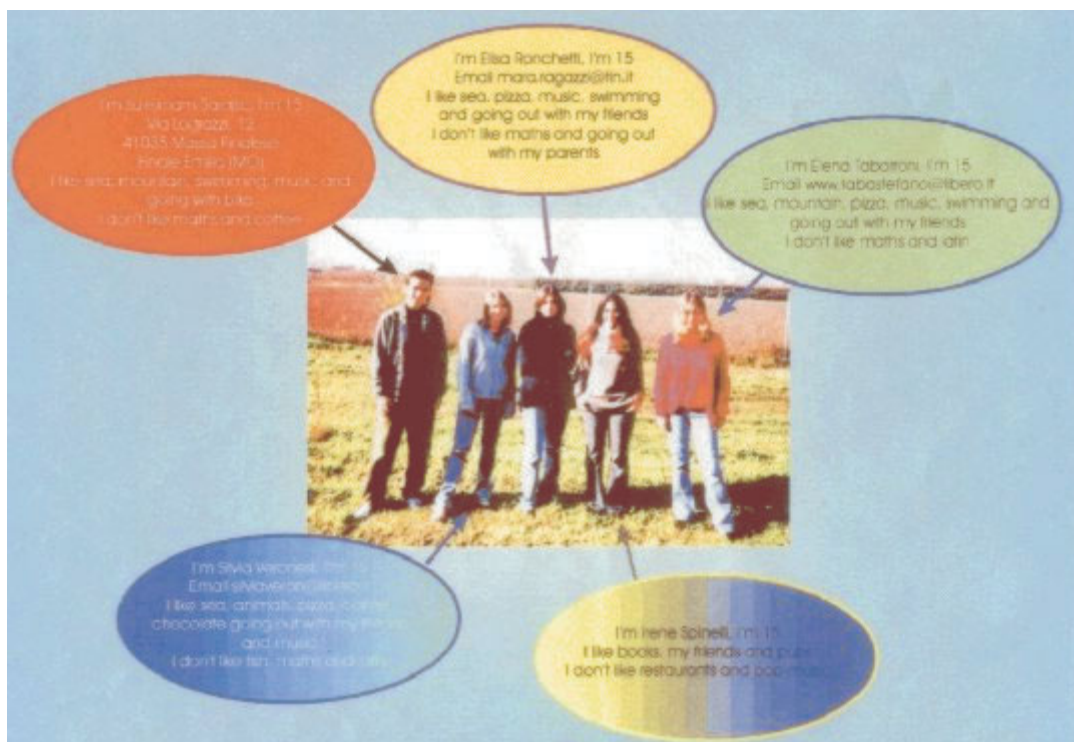
Maybe it's true, but we have to analyse the different periods of the history because it's undeniable that the society influences very much everyone, but more the young people. If there are money and many opportunities to spend that, it's very easy, especially for teenagers, to have the idea that if you want, you can buy everything! Today the situation is this and the parents have to explain that money isn't something that rains from the sky, but it is been earned with hard work, so it has to be used with attention. In the past there weren't the conditions to think about spending money or going shopping, there were young people but the way to think was different from now, in the most part of cases, and everyone was more proud then in our days.

Perhaps the fault is of the parents, they often think to show their love to the children buying them every kind of presents, so the children grow up and became spoilt teenagers who think that they can have every kind of things. they want.

But I am a teenager and I don't think I am spoilt also if when I look around me I can see that consumer society influences us in our manners of speaking, of moving, of taking decisions and also of wearing clothes. Yes, because if you aren't dressed with the right clothes, you risk to feel alone with a lot of people around. It's strange to say but if you are with your friends you can do everything and wear everything you want, they don't judge you. If you are in a new place where you don't, know anybody, you have to be dressed in the right way that the fashion imposes on you; otherwise you

have to do a hard work to know new people and to feel accepted by them. I am the first who says that you can't judge a person from the way she dresses herself, but it's impossible to think that this doesn't give you the first impression of the person that is in front of you; it's inevitable.

Of course we must say that nowadays, there is a lot of choice: you can be sophisticated and wear fashionable and smart clothes, but also a tie-die blouse (or a shirt) and a denim skirt (or a pair of jeans); you can be sportive and wear a T-shirt, a pair of shorts and trainers on feet, but also you can wear a pair of army trousers with a top and a pair of Doc Marten boots...



I can go on forever with the links! So, what I want to say is that if the

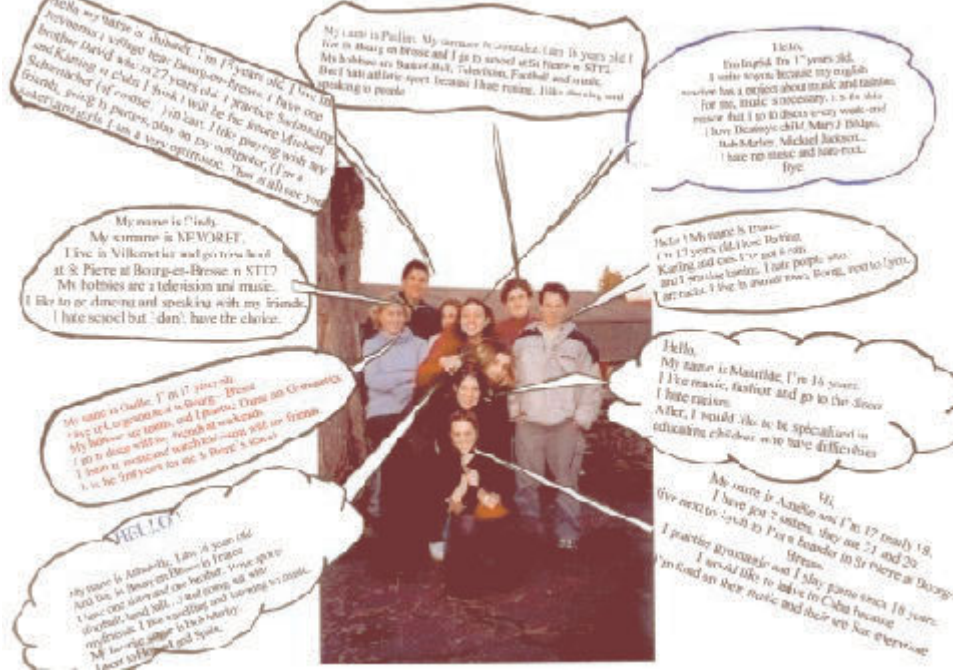
teenagers of our days can look strange or worse than in the past, maybe it's just because they would like to feel Ok in every contest, even if they wear a T-shirt or a shirt, a pair of jeans or a pair of blue trousers. I think that the main problem is this: to feel accepted by other people.

It is because of it that many teenagers want to follow the fashion and to be cool; you can be cool because you like it or because you just want it, but I think that feeling accepted is the first reason of it. And... everything is Ok till you follow the fashion, the

problems come when you start to do something that can change your life deep³y just to feel accepted by the group or with the illusion to feel better after that.

Unfortunately many young try to find better situations for their lives using the wrong ways, like smoking drugs or falling in eating disorders like anorexia or bulimia. The responsibilities of these are often of the media that show superslim fashion models like the symbols of the extreme beauty, but it's also of the society in general that you absolutely beautiful, slim and cool in every moment people are influenced by that, but we have to live our lives with our physical aspects and our way to dress, and we also have to be happy of them because every single particular of our personality make us unique and original.

So in the end I want just to say: "We must be always ourselves!"



**Projekt
„Famous
Women”**

**Temat:
Madonna**

Famous women
essay:

By: Jouke Zult
and Stefan

Arentsen 3TA1 19-4-2001

Madonna was born as Madonna Louise Veronica Ciccone, on the 16 of August 1958, in Rochester Michigan, USA. Madonna was very good in dancing and drama at high school and during some periods at colleges in Michigan and North Carolina. On the age of 19 she went to New York, to study with choreographer Alvin Ailey and to take some modeling jobs. Two years later, Madonna moved to France to join a show featuring disco singer Patrick Hernandez. There she met Dan Gilroy and, back in New York, the pair formed club band the Breakfast Club. Madonna played drums and sang

with the band before setting up Emmy in 1980 with Detroit -born drummer Steve Bray. Together, Madonna and Bray created dance tracks which led to a recording deal with Sire Records. With famous New York disc jockey Mark Kamins producing, she recorded 'Everybody', a club hit in the USA in 1982. Madonna decided to do an other genre: from the dance scene she went back to pop, with her single 'Holiday', written and produced by John 'Jellybean' Benitez. It reached the US Top 20 and was a Top 10 hit across Europe in 1984. She became famous all over the world and then she released the by Tom Kelly and Billy Steinberg's produced 'Like A Virgin' in 1984. It was the first of ten US number 1 hits for Madonna. Among these top 10 hits was 'Material Girl', the video made most people think of Marilyn Monroe's image. By the time of the Live Aid concert, at which she appeared. Madonna had become an internationally recognized superstar, known to millions of people. Among the fans of her work were a growing number of teenage girls 'wannabees'.



From 1985-87, she brought out many hit singles. 'Crazy For You' was co-written by ex-Carpenters writer John Bettis, while she and Steve Bray wrote 'Into The Groove'. These were followed by 'Dress You Up' and 'Papa Don't Preach'. 'True Blue', 'Open

Your Heart' and 'La Isla Bonita' were later successes. Like an increasing number of her songs, 'Who's That Girl' (1987) was tied-in to a film - in this instance, comedy which was poorly visited, with Sir John Mills. Madonna's film career had begun in 1980 with a minor role in "A Certain Sacrifice" and later on in "Desperately Seeking Susan" (1985). In "Shanghai Surprise" (1986), Madonna appeared with Penn, from whom she separated in 1988. In that year, she also appeared on Broadway in the play "Speed The Plow" by David Mamet. Madonna continued to attract the public when, in 1989, the video for 'Like A Prayer', with its links between religion and eroticism, wasn't accepted by the Vatican and caused Pepsi-Cola to cancel a sponsorship deal with the star. The resulting publicity helped the album of the same title - co-produced with new collaborator Patrick Leonard - to become a number 1 album all over the world. In 1990, her career reached a new peak of publicity and commercial success. She starred with Warren Beatty in the film "Dick Tracy", while the costumes and choreography of the Blond Ambition world tour were typically Madonna's mix of sexuality, song, dance and religiosity. This tour was "powered" by a documentary film, Truth Or Dare On The Band Behind The Scenes, And In Bed With Madonna, released in 1991. Among the hits of the early 90s were 'Vogue', 'Justify My Love' (co-written with Lenny Kravitz) and 'Rescue Me', produced by Madonna and Shep Pettibone. Madonna's reputation as a strong businesswoman, in control of each aspect of her career, was confirmed in 1992 when she signed a multi-million dollar deal with the Time-Warner company. This guaranteed the release of albums, films and books created by her own Maverick production company. The publication of her graphic and erotic book Sex put her back on top of the charts, though this time it was in the book lists. The book was an unexpected success, selling out within hours and needing an immediate reprint. On Bedtime Stories she teamed up with Soul II Soul producer Nellee Hooper, who wrote the title track in cooperation with Björk. In 1996 her need to shock had mellowed considerably with a credible movie portrayal of Eva Peron in Evita. Later that year she became 'with child' on 14 October with the birth of Lourdes Maria Ciccone Leon. She returned to music with 1998's Ray of Light, one of her finest recordings to date. Collaborating with dance producer William Orbit, Madonna

positively revelled in a new-found musical freedom. Her voice had also matured into a rich and expressive instrument.

Temat: *Wisława Szymborska*

My name is Paweł (Paul) and my name is Kasia (Kate). We are a pupils of school in Reda. the class I/f of the secondary school in Reda. We were made to write about Wisława Szymborska.

Wisława Szymborska, a poet and essayist, was born in Bnin near Poznań. All her life she has been connected with Cracow, where she studied Polish philology and sociology at Jagiellonski University (university in Cracow), and where she still lives and works. Since 1953 she has been a member of editorial staff in *życie literackie*, where she was in charge of the poetry section and a regular column *Lektury Nadobowiązkowe* (Optional lectures).

Biography:

1923

Wisława Szymborska was born on the 2nd July in Bnin (near Poznan). She lives in Kornik (by Bnin). Her parents are: Anna Rottermund and Wincenty Szymborski. She has one sister Maria Nowojka (born in 1917).

1936

Szymborska's father dies.

1939-1945

The second world war. She makes normal matriculation in a secret study group. She writes novels (not published) and songs.

The 60's

Szymborska receives *Minister's of Culture and Art Prize* and the prize of city of Cracow.

1964

Szymborska receives the *Jurczykowski's Foundation Prize* (in USA).

1990

Kallenbach's Foundation Prize (Switzerland).

1992

Goethe's Prize (Frankfurt, Germany).

1995

Szyborska receives the title of doctor honoris causa of the Mickiewicz's University in Poznan.

Herder's prize (Austria).

1996

Polish *Pen Club's* prize.

19 March 1996

Nobel Prize winner.

But this biography- this is nothing important. Szyborska thinks, that it is not necessary to know the writer's biography to understand a poem. You should analyse poems concerning the philosophy and the language. She doesn't like to write autobiographies she also doesn't like to be interviewed and she doesn't like talking about her private life. Therefore many facts about her are unknown.

Wislawe Szyborska is both a phenomenon and mystery- she is modest, secretive, discrete and calm, which fascinates her readers. The simplicity of her poems resists various explanations of the people who study them, but it perfectly applies to contemporary readers. The poet gets in touch with them without mass media and somehow beyond critics. Her poems are published in numbers that equal those of popular novels. What is the reason for Szyborska's fame and success? It must be her peculiar style and some kind of isolation regarded as the condition of creative and existential independence. Szyborska has never identified herself with any poetic trends; she created her own writing technique and language, which have always been full of distance towards great historical events, human existence, the social role of a poet, philosophical systems, ideologies, the truth accepted by means of faith and beliefs, habits, stereotypes, inhibitions. Her language is full of sympathy for the hurt; full of delight of life, which touches us with its beauty, lack of logic and its tragic

nature. It is a language of cool judgment and cool emotions; language of lyric poetry controlled by fair mind; language subject to intellectual rules which don't exclude the sensitivity for ordinary attractions in life; language that is loyal as far as everyday speech is concerned, but which is extended in terms of lexical background; language of paradox, apparently simple, but in fact exquisite. Szymborska writes rather little. It's estimated that she has written and published not more than 250 poems. Maybe that's why almost all of them are masterpieces.

Since 1950's she has been at the spearhead of Polish and European poets. In 1996 she was awarded a *Nobel Prize*.