

**Why did 8 students and 2 teachers from
ZSU come to school at 3.40 am
on Sunday morning?**

Choose the correct answer.

- a) insomnia**
- b) workaholism**
- c) Erasmus Project**

ERASMUS + - SPAIN -



7.04.19 - 12.04.19

7th April

Yes, we had to catch a morning plane to Frankfurt, where we changed the planes.



Frankfurt Airport is HUGE, just like a city, it serves more than 300 destinations in 5 continents, making it the airport with the most direct routes in the world. Walking from the gate that we arrived from Katowice to the departure gate to Pamplona took us 40 minutes! On the way we saw shops, cafes, restaurants, playgrounds, cinemas, hairdressers, exhibitions (eg BMW car). So we took some photos.

We got on the plane to Pamplona, where our shadow partners were waiting for us.

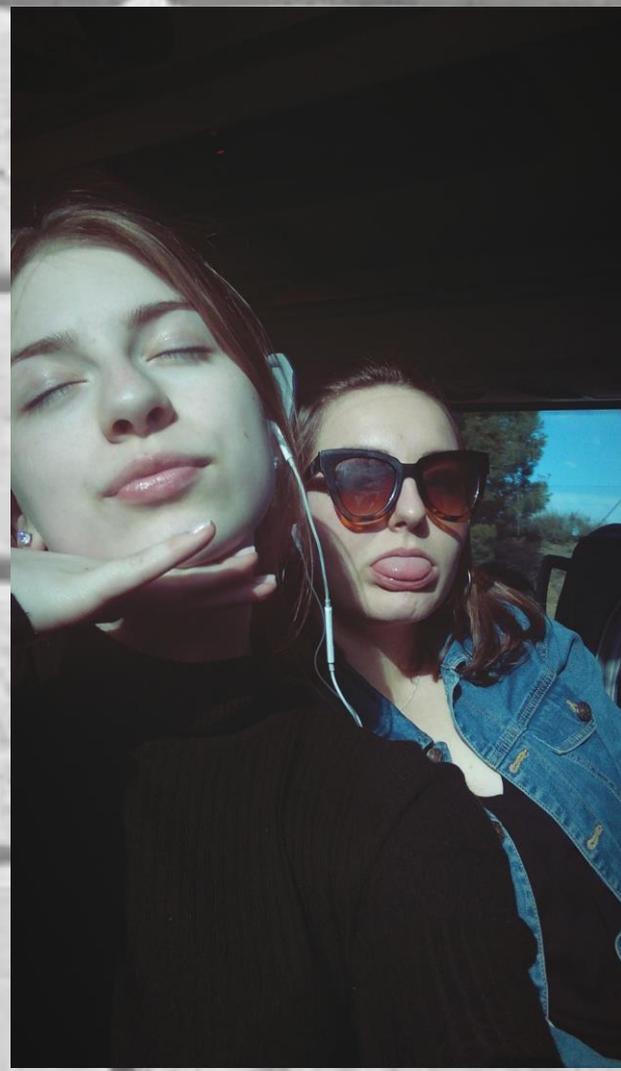
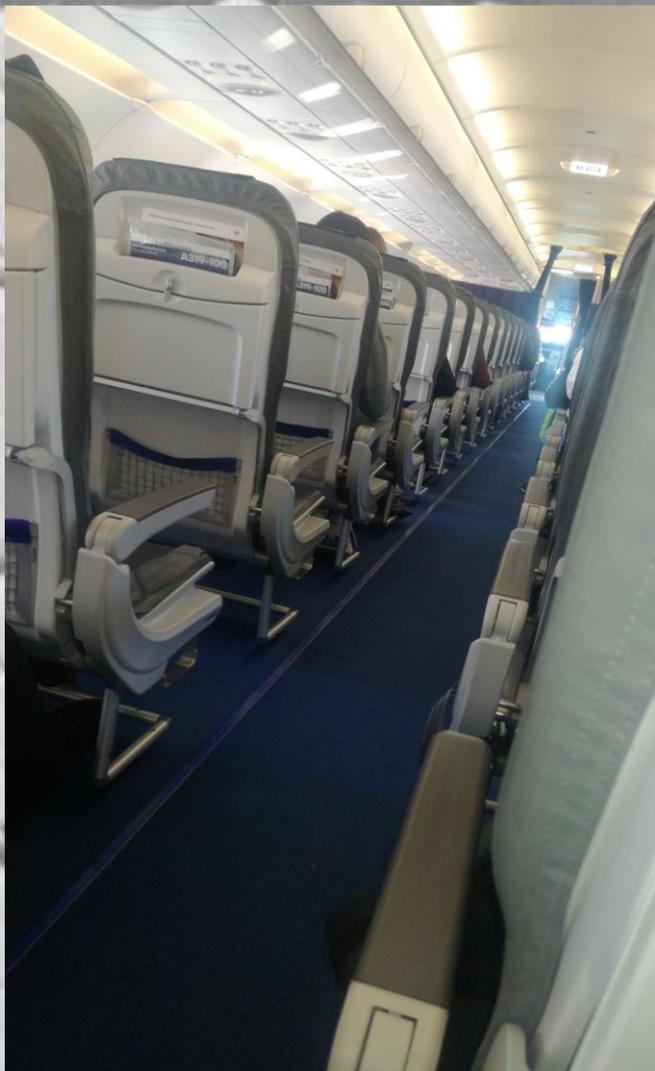
Unfortunately due to some issue in the cockpit (as the captain put it) we ended up in.....Madrid (which is 500 km from our destination!).



We were served very strange sandwiches that were supposed to cheer us up... before a 5-hour-bus journey to Pamplona.... This way we saw more of Spain than we expected, yet we met our hosts much later than it was planned...

When we finally arrived in Pamplona at 7pm our Spanish families took us from the airport and we were at home 10 minutes later, because the airport is close to the city. After the welcoming supper everyone met in the park in Barañain and we were talking till the night.

It was great to be able to see all the Spanish friends that we met in Rybnik last year and learn some new people as well.



8th April

Our first activity on this exchange was the Kamishibai. This is the Japanese theatre, which shows us stories using paintings. We had a chance to do our own Kamishibai based on the story written by the students from all partner schools. It presented two teenagers from Ancient Greece who visited Poland, Germany and Spain.

First we drew and coloured the pictures



Later on we presented it in a traditional way.
One person read the story, the others changed the pictures.







The next activity was preparation for the debate on the Schengen Agreement. In international groups we discussed all pros and cons of closing the borders for people and goods.



.Then we went to Town Hall in Baranain. We learnt some facts about this city and we got traditional red scarfs.



We met the mayer and the town representatives



- In the evening we had free time, so we decided to go bowling. We had a great time and we got to know each other better.



9th April



Universidad
de Navarra

On the third day of our exchange we went to the private university in Navarra. At first we were informed what we need to apply there, who knows- maybe some of will study there? Later we walked through the big university area to see an exhibition of different visions of world.



We discussed what art means to us



Then we had become artists ourselves!
Everybody could create a piece of art.





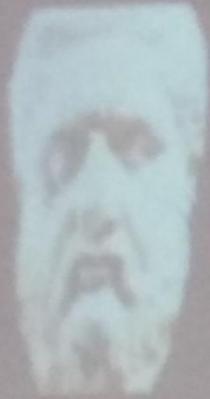
Sometimes it was hard to unnderstand what the artist had in mind- so we explained to the others what we wanted to convey....



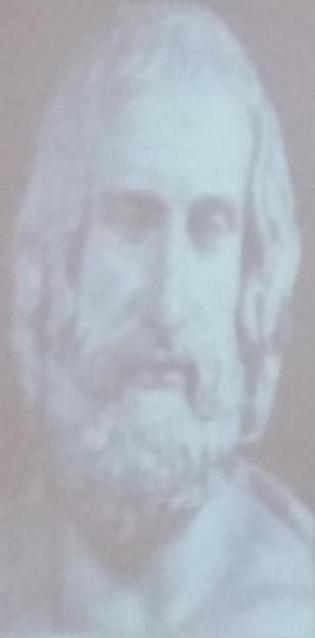
Later, we had a lecture about ancient Greece and its influence on the world. The lecturer was very passionate and knowledgeable so we enjoyed it a lot. We think it was great to see how people from all around the world study in one place and just for a moment feel a part of this university.



Gorgias



Nothing exists; even if something exists, nothing can be known about it; and even if something can be known about it, knowledge about it can't be communicated to others.



"Let us hold our discussion together in our own persons, making trial of the truth and of ourselves."

Protagoras

TO KNOW,
IS TO KNOW THAT YOU KNOW NOTHING.
THAT IS THE MEANING
OF TRUE KNOWLEDGE.



SOCRATES

In the afternoon we went to San Sebastian with our Spanish friends. This is a beautiful town by the seaside (the Atlantic Ocean), near the French border.



We had a fantastic time there, admiring incredible views



10th of April

On the fourth day of our exchange we went to the Parliament of Navarre, which was founded in 1620. There we met the parliamentarians



We had a debate about the Schengen Agreement. We were split into 4 international groups, we had three rounds, the first was to introduce our group, the second to present our program, and the third to conclude.



In the end we all voted- this time the majority agreed that Schengen Agreement should be prolonged and both people and goods can travel freely without borders.





Later we had a guided tour of Pamplona, which is known worldwide for the festival of San Fermin held in July. The most famous part of the celebrations is the running of the bulls and people along the streets of the town. Ernest Hemingway wrote about these events in *The Sun also Rises*, which may be the reason for its popularity. Over a million people come to participate in this festival every year.



11th April

We came to school and were divided into two groups. The first one went to a classroom to exercise for the music performance and the other one went outside to paint a graffiti. In each group, there were also Spanish and German students.

Bella Ciao - Piano

Jon Sans Lalama





When everything was ready all three nations: Poles, Germans and Spaniards performed on stage and sang together. The whole school watched us!



After the performance we went to ancient city of Olite, which used to be the capital of Kingdom of Navarra. We visited the medieval castle.

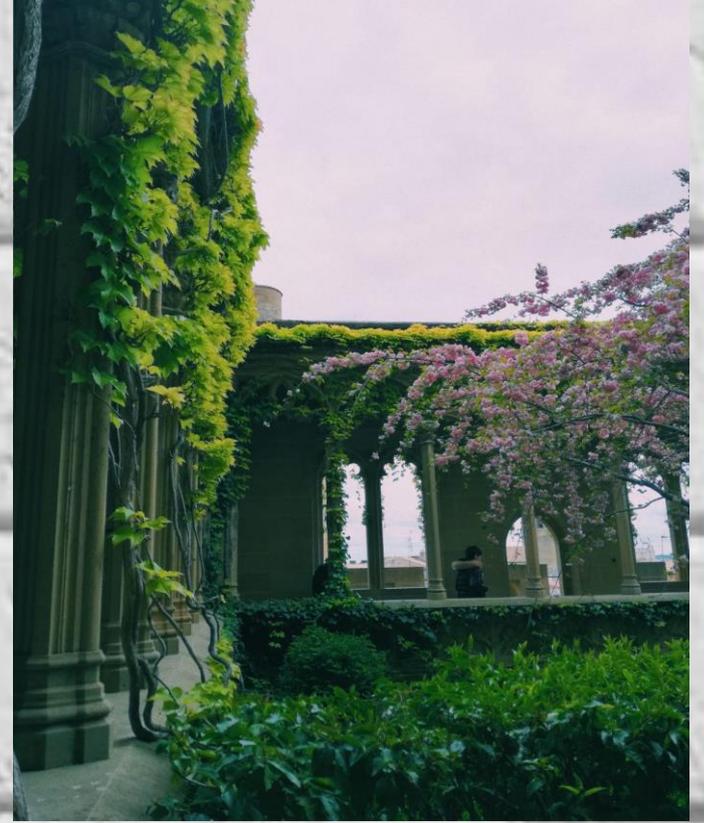






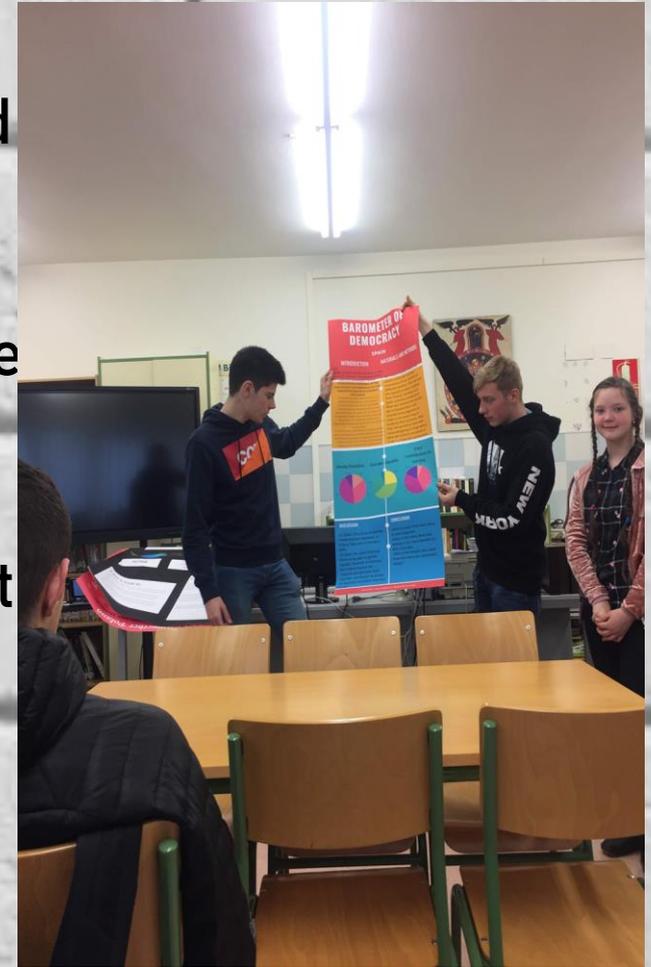
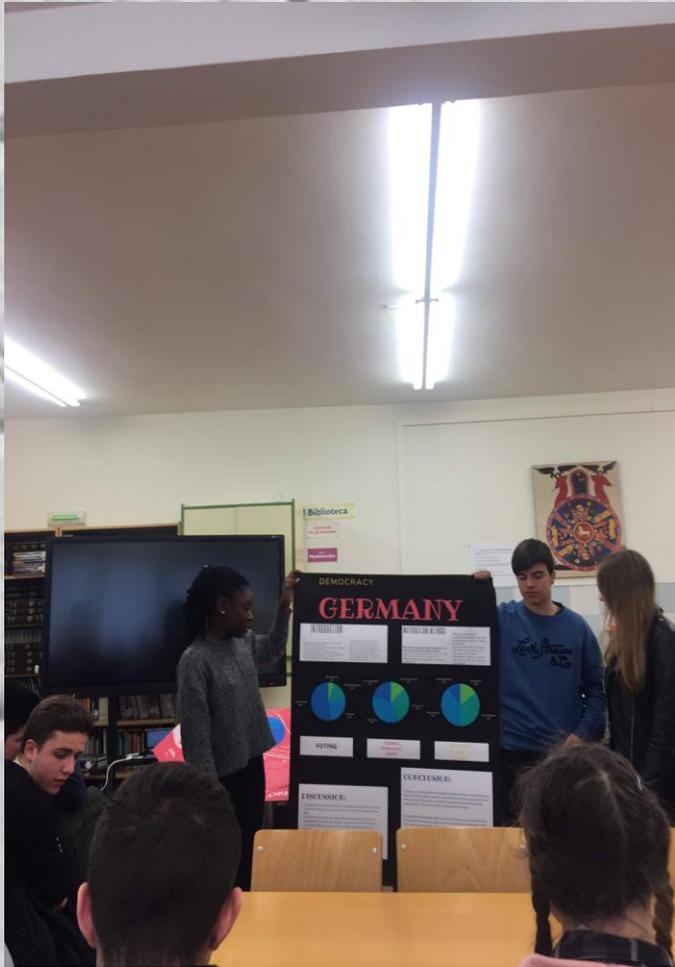


It was awesome and definitely worth visiting,
and the story behind it was extremely interesting.



12th April

.The last day of our exchange made us sad, because we realised that our adventure is over. We all met at school at 8:15 to summarise our work. At first three groups showed us the results of questionnaires which were made in each country. It showed us what people in Spain, German and Poland think about democracy.



DEMOCRACY

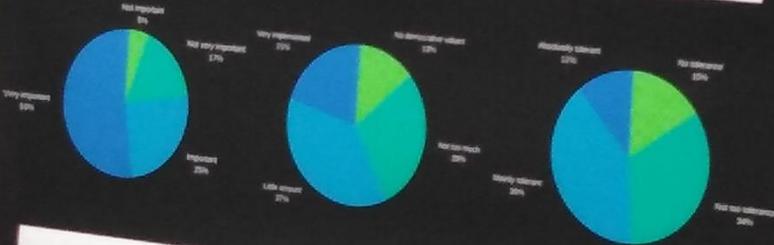
GERMANY

INTRODUCTION:

Germany is a democratic country with a long history of freedom and justice. It is a country where the people have the right to elect their representatives and to participate in the decision-making process. This poster aims to explore the importance of democracy in Germany and how it is taught in schools.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

We made a poster about the politics in Europe and the importance of our rights as citizens. We used different materials like paper, markers and glue. We also used online resources to find information about democracy and its importance in Germany.



VOTING

TEACHING DEMOCRATIC VALUES

TOLERANCE OF ISLAMIC SCHOOLS

DISCUSSION:

When we asked about the importance of democracy, we found that 60% of the respondents in Germany considered it very important or important. This shows that the German people value their democratic rights highly. In the second chart, we see that 50% of the respondents believe that democratic values should be taught in schools, which is a positive sign for the future of democracy in Germany.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, we can see that the German people value their democratic rights and believe that democratic values should be taught in schools. This shows that democracy is an important part of German culture and society. We hope that this poster will help to raise awareness about the importance of democracy and its role in Germany.



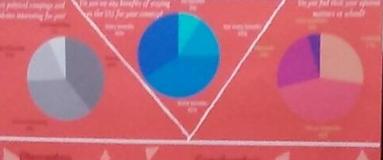
Democracy barometer Poland

Introduction

The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government. The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government.

Materials and Methods

The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government. The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government.



It is important to see the picture as a whole. The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government.

It is important to see the picture as a whole. The Democracy Barometer is a tool for measuring the level of democracy in a country. It is based on the perception of the population and the actions of the government.

At 11 we had to say good bye to our mates. It was really hard for us as we got on well and we had a good time with them





After a short travel by bus and security checking we took a plane to Frankfurt and then from Frankfurt to Katowice. We really enjoyed being in Spain but we were also happy to come back to Poland. You know what they say "There is no place like home".

To sum up

It was very interesting time for us. We've learned a lot about Spanish culture, and visited old, historical places. We will never forget the beauty of Olite and San Sebastian.



We've made new friends with both Spanish and German people and practised our English, German and Spanish. We are very happy that we had a chance to participate in an exchange like that!





Olivia Spandel, Katarzyna Błatoń, Dominika Ulam, Karolina Kwiecień, Olivia Maruszczyk, Joanna Martynus, Tomasz Nosal, Krzysztof Michalski