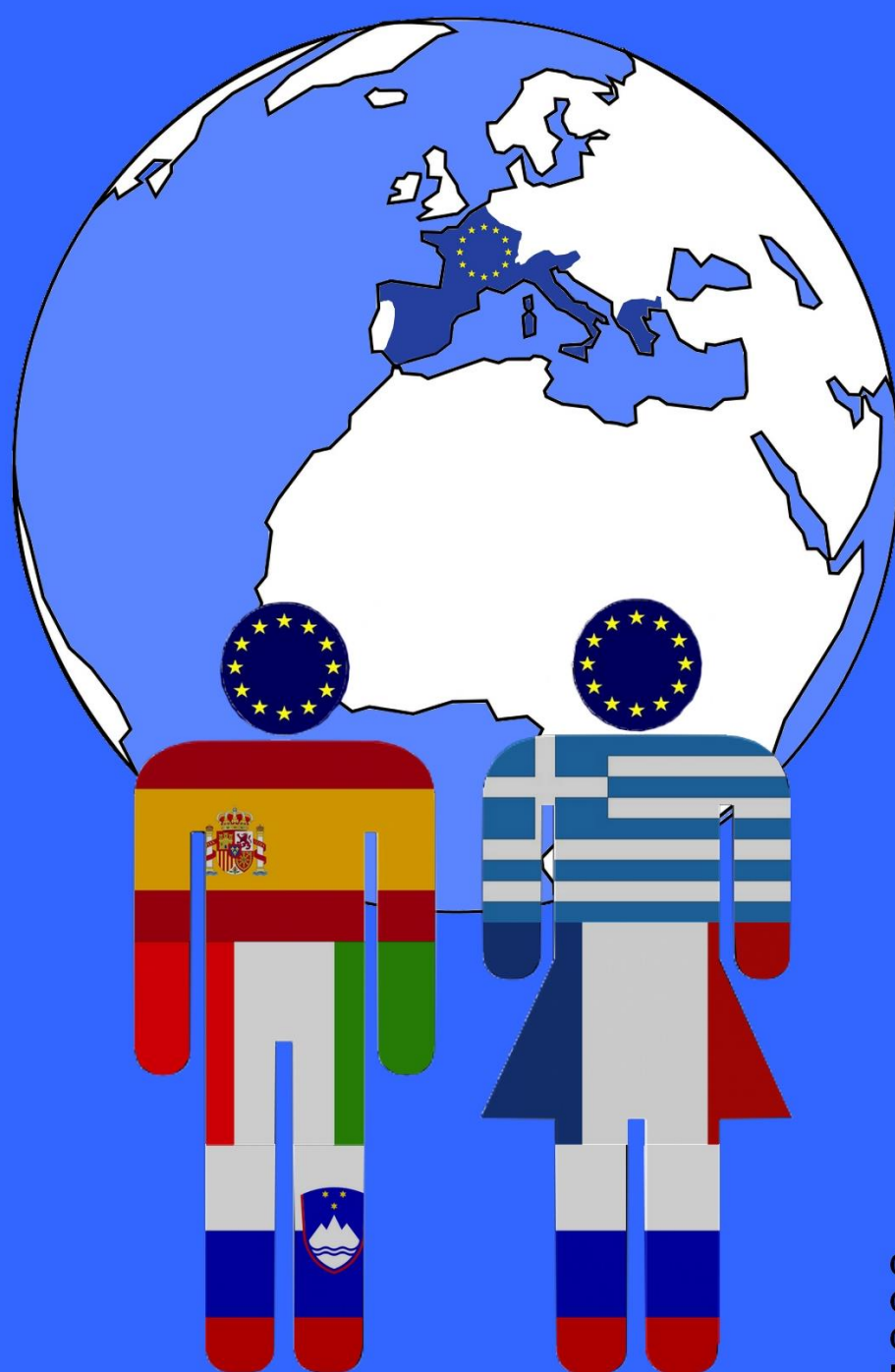


Biskot : Special Issue

Erasmus : Europe, our Future



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SAFARI PHOTOS in GRENOBLE



↑ Monument to the French Revolution ↑ St André Church



Place aux herbes market ↑ ↓ Isère embankment



Helicoidal garage ↑ Ste Claire's market ↓



EDITORIAL

Erasmus+...

Friendship, discoveries, shared moments...
discovering new places, working together,
a lot of work for the receiving team...

All that is part of our building of Europe, of encreasing awareness of the others:
complementarity and difference,
a common past and -we hope- a shared future

the Grenoble Erasmus Team

THE ERASMUS+ PROJECT

During the week from November 17th to 23rd a group of 16 foreign students from all Europe came to France. Italians, Slovenians, Greeks and Spanish lived in pupils' houses and for a week they attended activities with their correspondent organized by the teachers in Pierre Termier.

Thanks to the Erasmus + project this was possible. The European Union gives funds for the activities to the students to allow them to discover new cultures, visit new places and work together.

On Monday we had a breakfast in the Kiosque, groups for the safari photo, which consists of people going around the city and taking pictures most famous places in Grenoble, were made with students from every country. On the afternoon we presented our school / school system and our homeland: we showed videos and prepared presentations.



The subjects of the presentations were social inclusion, citizenship, gender equality, sustainability because these are the main points of our travel: social problems in the EU.

On the second day we spent the whole day visiting Lyons, a French city near where we stayed, Grenoble. We visited a cathedral in "vieux Lyon" then we went in the "Traboules" which are typical elements in the

city and then we had lunch in a "bouchon Lyonnais" which is the name of traditional restaurants in Lyon. After lunch we had free time in Lyon then we came back in Grenoble.



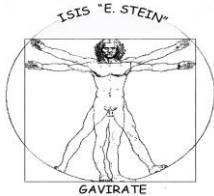
Wednesday morning, we started working on "Biskot", the school's newspaper. We made several groups: the ones who work on the articles, the one who work on the cover and the ones who work on the pictures. After mid-day we had free time which was opportunity to discover the city by organizing activities on our own. The next day we went to the "Musée de la Résistance et de la Déportation de l'Isère", a museum that shows the story of Resistance against the Nazi. We saw different objects and documents such as texts and videos that explained the important events during the second world war. We also talked about the differences in our schools and the characteristic of our dream school. During the afternoon we continued our works for the school's newspaper.



Europe : Our Future

Each group presented his country and his school.
here is what the students noted

Italy



North Italy ; the Varese country has ten lakes, the biggest is Lake Maggiore 212 squares kilometers. It is the second biggest lake of Italy. ; it has 3 islands : Isola Bella - Isola Madre - Isola dei Pescatore. The second biggest in North Italy is Lake Varese, 8,8 kilometers long and 4,5 kilometers wide, it has glacial origins. There are a lot of mountains like Monte San Giorgio. People live in little villages so the life is very different from Grenoble.

Specialities: A lot of cheese like Gorgonzola or Mozzarella.

School Isis Edith Stein was founded in 2000.

Edith Stein was a jewish person who was born in 1891 and died in 1942 in Auschwitz.

the school has 5 floors with 61 classes for 1400 students. Students have a lot of equipement, they play basket-ball, football or tracking on the lake, so it's a little bit different in France.

Slovenia



Slovenia is a country wich is situated in the middle of Europe, it has 2 million people. The capital of Slovenia is Ljubljana. Another big city in Slovenia is Maribor. It has some food specialities for example potica; ham; kremsnita; gibanica... It has a lot of natural sites for example Postojna Cave, Bled, Alps, the tallest mountain is Triglav...

Our school is in Vipava city. It has a school choir, a school newspaper and they travel a lot abroad. Every year students from different years go to a different country to learn about their culture.

First there is a pre school education, then upper secondary education, tertiary education and adult education.

Spain



Spain is situated in the south west of Europe, it has 47 million people. Madrid is the capital of Spain. Seville is the 4th larger city in Spain; Also, it's the capital of Andalusia, one of the biggest region in Spain. Also it had diverse cultures and is ancient.

The highschool San Isidoro was founded 1845. It has some laboratories and library. It also has an orchestra who gives concerts for the people.

They have a preschool education ; primary school; secondary school, a-levels, adult education and vocational training.

Greece



ΓΥΜΝΑΣΙΟ ΠΛΩΜΑΡΙΟΥ
GYMNASIO PLOMARIOU

Plomari is on the island of Lesbos, one of the many greek islands.

The Gymnasiou is rather small (less than 150 students) but the environnement is cute!

Education is compulsory till 15, pre-elementary is free. There are 20 universities in Greece

They learn ancient greek as well as modern and play sports.

COMPARISONS

We interviewed some students from the countries that participated to the Erasmus project, which are Spain, Greece, Italy and Slovenia, and we asked them about the differences between France and their own country.

We have noticed that there are a lot of dissimilarities about food, cities, educational system and people.

For example, all the foreign students have found French food weird: Greeks, Spanish and Italians said that they use more olive oil and salt to cook and it's more common to bake food. In France they cook with a lot of cheese.

Everyone observed that Grenoble is older and bigger than the cities where the students come from: in Lesbos, a small town in Greece, it's normal for everybody to know each other and both Greek and Spanish students saw that in Grenoble life is more expensive and there are less tourists.

Regarding the school system we have found lots of differences.

The time tables are different: in Greece school starts at 7:45 and it ends at 13:00, in Spain it starts at 8:15 and it ends at 14:40, in Italy it starts at 8:00 and it ends at 14:00 and in Slovenia it starts at 7:30 and it ends at either 13:00 or 14:00. In Italy and in Spain, unlike the other countries, there isn't a restaurant. Also, both the Italian and Spanish educational systems offer a lot of different options for the choice of the secondary school. Even the breaks differ: In Italy there is a ten minute break after the first 3 hours, in Spain they have 30 minutes of break after 3 hours, Slovenia there is a 5 minutes break after the 45 of period and a 45 minutes break after the first 3 hours and in Greece there is a 5 minutes break after the first hour, a 10 minutes one after the second, a 10 minutes one after the third hour, a 15 minutes after the fourth hour and a 10 minutes one until the end of the school .

Overall all the foreign students find French people friendly and nice, apart from some exceptions. But there is a fact on which every student agreed on: French people don't know English very well. The feeling is that some French can speak very well the language, but on the other side some know almost nothing. Young people try to communicate using English; but almost all the old people expect strangers, for example tourists, to know French.

We think this is because in almost all of the other countries, students start studying English before French students: in these states they start studying at a very young age.

So, there are a lot of differences between the countries: they are not all the same. But we should not discriminate because of these differences.

Yedra, Aurora, Micol, Zogia

On "Pullover Day", heating is lowered and everyone put on another layer of clothes!





SUSTAINABILITY

Some students went and surveyed sustainable practices in schools. they went to Ecole St Joseph, which is a pre-elementary et elementary school, and Institution Bayard, an elementary et secondary school. Both are in center town.

Here are their observations:

Both school have device to limit water waste and change lights for more economical ones. they are also very keen on sorting with bins for waste, paper... and at bayard, you can't take the second dish if you have not finished the starter (it's an optional dish).



Packaging for meals are sent back to the cooking society instead of being thrown out.

In Pierre Termier, we installed boxes to recycle batteries, light bulbs, toothbrushes and empty toothpaste tube (both are recycled by Colgate who then give money to some charities).

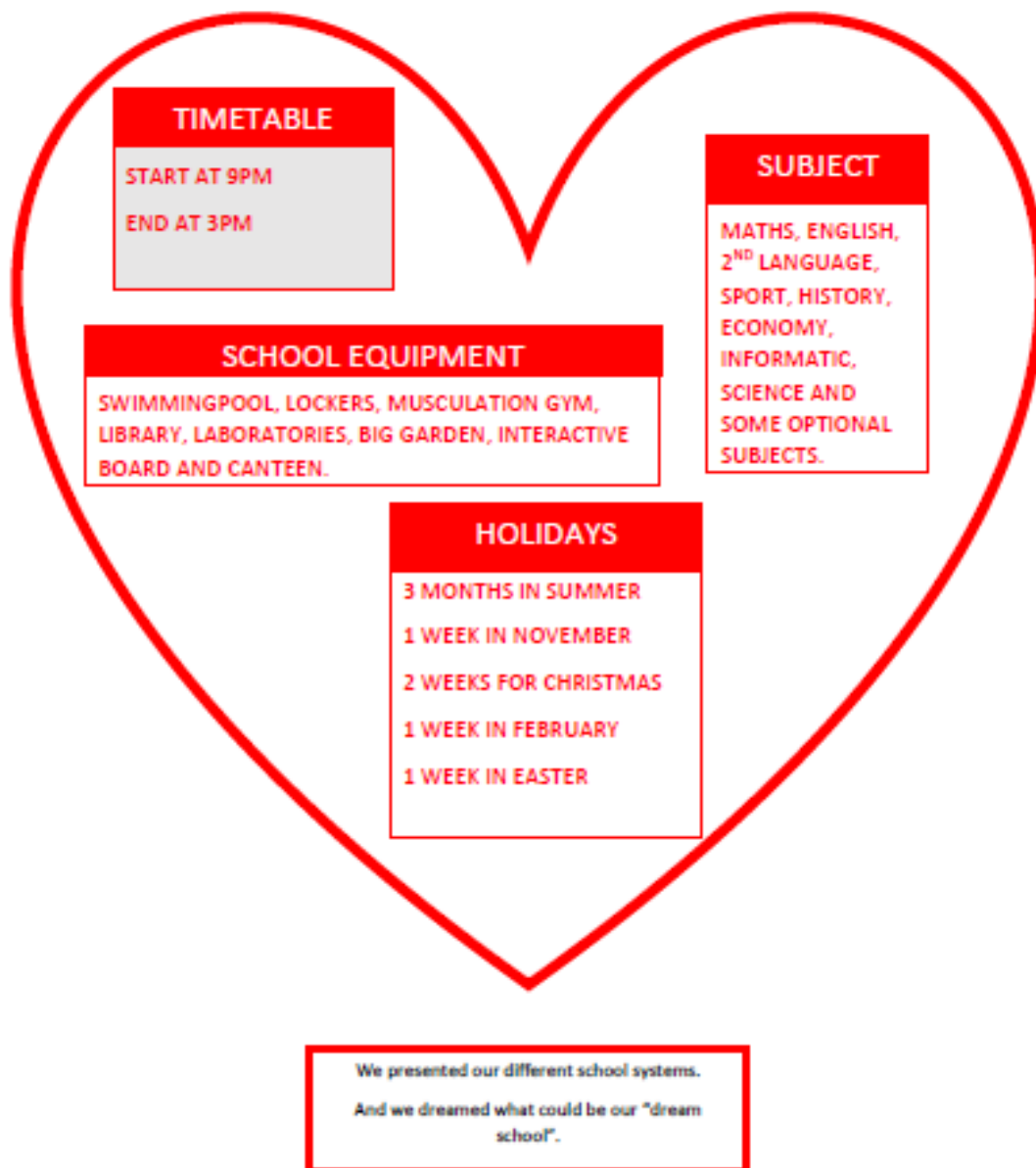
So, they, and specially Bayard are well invested in sustainable development but with still some space for progress, just like our own high school Pierre Termier. Indeed, the latter has put many things in place for sustainable development such as the ecological representative but has still a long way to go...

But nobody knew what is "pullover day"! Do you?
answer somewhere in this issue.

Inès, Manon, Marie, Margaux,
Oskar, Thomas P, Kostas, Padelis



DREAM SCHOOL



This is our dream school.... everyone is allowed a dream.... some become true....

Louis-Flavy, Adrien