

Wine ... not!

Comenius project

2011-2013



This project has been funded with the support from the European Commission.

Geel - Belgium
Joensuu - Finland
Marsala - Italy
Olkusz - Poland
Pamplona – Spain



Inhoud

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INTRODUCTION

Introduction

It has been a great pleasure for me to be the coordinator of 'Wine...not?'. The idea of this partnership had come out during one of our Comenius meetings in a previous project ('Super Supper') and I had the chance to see all the process from the idea to the result.

We had two main aims: 1) to see how wine, spirits, beer are relevant in our economies; 2) to make young people aware of negative effects of drinking.

The first year (2011-2012) was dedicated to : 1) researches on wine (or spirits, beer) production and consumption, employment offered in the field of wine(or spirits, beer) production; 2) creation of a spot publicizing a product taking into account the ones really existing in our TV spots; 3) powerpoint about the processing and fermentation; 4) creation of a logo for the project; 5) exchanges to carry out these activities.

During the second year (2012-2013) the attention has been focused on : 1) relation between teenagers and alcoholic drinks thanks to a questionnaire carried out with 300 students per school; 2) creation of a raising awareness spot or poster to sensitize teenagers about the negative effects of drinking ; 3) lectures to find out more about negative effects of drinking alcoholic drinks and about legislation; 4) exchanges to carry out these activities.

As in the past, we had a really busy project full of original ideas and interesting hints for the future of our students. We have tried to involve as many people as we could among teenagers, families, people involved in wine, beer, spirits processing, people in the field of prevention to give a wide view of the topics faced. Students have showed a great interest in the project, in the research work, in the creation of the products and above all in the exchanges which have given them the opportunity to speak English, to meet cultures new for them, to enlarge their horizons. We hope they know more about this topic and will use their knowledge in their future occupation and experience.

I wish to remember a dear person who gave a great impulse to our project, our Hungarian friend Yuri who is no more with us and I would like to give a thousand thanks to all the people who have worked to make this project feasible and productive (headmasters, students, families, teachers, lecturers, guides,...) and above all to the European Commission which has supported it.

Loredana Adamo



ORGANIZING COUNTRY

Italy- Marsala

Town: Marsala



Marsala is famous for Garibaldi and the Thousand's landing in 11th May 1860. Marsala is located on the ruins of the ancient Punic city Lilybeo, on the west coast of Sicily, in the province of Trapani. In the fourth century BC, the Phoenicians settled on the island of Mozia, and later founded the city of Cape Boeo or Lilybeo. It was ruled by the Romans and then by the Arabs (VIII century) and called Mars Allah (Port of God). In 1773 the British discovered and enhanced the famous wine "Marsala". Since 1987, Marsala has been the Wine City. On the waterfront there are the ruins and mosaics of a Roman patrician house. Marsala is rich of religious buildings such as the Cathedral (XVII century)



dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, the Church of Purgatory, the church and the bell tower of Carmine, the church and monastery of St. Peter. As regards the civil architecture in Marsala there is the "Palazzo VII April" (XVI / XVII century), the Communal Theatre and the Cinema- Theatre Empire. There is also military architecture as Porta Nuova and Porta Garibaldi which are the entrances to the old town and the Military Quarter that today is our Town Hall. In the

Archaeological Museum of "Baglio Anselmi" there is the Punic ship, its remains are the back and one side, and many exhibits about the history of Lilybaeum. In Marsala there is also the Museum of Flemish tapestries, with tapestries of the sixteenth century. In Marsala is located the archipelago of Stagnone, a marine area characterized by the salt pans, by the practice of kite surfing and archeology, thanks to the famous Mozia island. The Stagnone Lagoon is a nature reserve because it is the ideal habitat for many animals and it is visible from the Isola Lunga, which is within walking distance from the promontory of Birgi. From Mozia you can see the Egadi archipelago. For lovers of the sea, Marsala offers 14 km of sandy beaches and crystal clear waters. (by Maria Chiara Cappitelli and Monica Di Girolamo-III F)



School: Liceo Scientifico Statale Pietro Ruggieri

The State Scientific High School "P.Ruggieri" of Marsala was instituted in the school year 1957/58. For this high school in 1985 was built one of the most beautiful and efficient structures in the province. The headmaster is Mrs Francescamaria Accardo and students are about 900. The school has always stood out for its efficiency, order and functionality. Since 1996 the model of school-workshop has been adopted. The school has a physics lab, a computer lab, a science lab, a language lab and a music lab and you can do some lessons with the LIM(interactive whiteboard). In addition, our high school has a 2.0 class (which is a digital class). There are extracurricular projects like Physics and Mathematics Olympics, a course of astronomy, meetings with authors of books, theater courses and musical in English. Last year, the theater group performed a show that was represented at a competition and at Segesta's archaeological site during the Week of Culture. The archaeological site of Segesta was adopted by the school. In the history of the High School there are many trips abroad (Portugal, Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Poland, Austria, Germany, Ireland and England), organized by Comenius and other associations. This year some fifth-year students attended the event "alternation school-work" at Rimini and Noto. The school has an assembly hall, a gym and a drawing classroom. In May there is the two-year painting exhibition, grouping the best works done by the students. Last year we used a school wall to create murales. Each week the classes have newspapers to discuss with the teachers of topical issues. Some students are involved in journalism and there is a school newspaper. As for sport, there are soccer, basketball and football leagues. Students have the opportunity to get the Cambridge PET and FIRST certifications, after attending training courses. Since 2010/2011 with the Gelmini Reform, there are 27 hours a week during the first two years, 30 in the second two years and 30 in the fifth year; there are two breaks to stay more concentrated during classes. Our school is a complete structure, where we have the opportunity to express our qualities and it prepares us in all subjects (Maths, Italian, English, Science, History, Latin, Philosophy, Geography, Art, Physics, RE, PE).



Belgium-Geel

Town: Geel



Geel, the city of charity

Geel is a small city in the Belgian province of Antwerp. It has required the status of a city in the 1980s. Geel consists of 4 old parishes a/o towns: Sint-Amand, Sint-Dimpna, Holven and Elsum. Also other parish-towns surround the city centre (e.g. Ten Aard, Bel, Winkelomheide, Stelen, Oosterlo, Zammel, Punt and Larum). Geel has a total population of about 35 000 inhabitants and it covers a total area of 109.85 km² (42 square miles). Its patron saint is the Irish Saint Dymphna who inspired the town to its unique method of care for the mentally ill. Geel is not only known for its warm hospitality, but also for different big and small events that are organised each year e.g. different festivals, sports activities/competitions, ancient traditions and feasts, colourful markets, cultural expositions, ...

Psychiatric Family Care in Geel

The 7th-century Saint Dymphna could resist her insane father and became the patron saint of the mentally ill. The (nowadays well-known) practice of placing psychiatric patients in host families has a lot of positive effects for mentally ill people, most importantly: access to family life that would otherwise have been denied. It is very likely that family care developed in the late Middle Ages. Some psychiatric patients were put out by their own relatives with citizens who lived near the St Dimpna Church. Later on family care expanded to the whole territory of Geel.



Clergymen were organising these placements until the end of the 18th century. In 1850 family care in Geel was put under the supervision of the State by a national law. The State took family care under its authority as a 'State Colony'. In 1862 the State built an 'infirmary', a central hospital, developed by the architect Pauly, according to the progressive ideas of Professor Guislain of Ghent.

The Geel State Colony soon became renowned throughout the world for its system and it was followed in a lot of places. The number of patients increased rapidly and reached its climax in 1938 with 3,726 patients for a total number of 20,000 inhabitants in Geel. At this moment about a thousand patients still live in Geel. The main reason for this decrease is undoubtedly a financial one (the cost which has to be paid by the patients' relatives or by the State)

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School: Sint-Dimpnacollege

Hello, we are Jan Lambrecht and Sarah Derache and we are pupils of the secondary school Sint-Dimpnacollege in Geel. We are 16 and 17 years old, which means that we are in the fifth year. In this brochure we will be your (paper) guides and we will lead you through our school building and our school system. Of course, we will also explain what a normal school day looks like. Sit back, relax and enjoy our brochure! (Oh yes, one more thing: we will use the short form “SDC” when referring to the name of our school since it is rather long).



The Sint-Dimpnalyceum (original name of the school) was founded on 1st September 1959 by some Catholic sisters. Indeed, our school was actually a nun school (or a convent school) where only girls could enrol and take lessons. So originally, SDC was a Catholic, single-sex school. In 1999 (40 years later) boys were allowed to join in. The Sint-Dimpnalyceum (all-girl’s school) merged with the all-boys’ secondary school of Geel and together they formed the Sint-Dimpnacollege which is now a co-educational, secondary school. Our school has some 650 pupils and 70 teachers. The name of ‘Sint-Dimpna’ refers to the legend of a local saint (Sint or holy Dimpna).

In Belgium you have different levels of education (ASO, BSO, TSO, Art...). Our school is a typical “ASO”-school. ASO stands for “general secondary education”: it means that we take a lot of different subjects (mathematics, science, economics, modern and/or classic languages + a lot of other subjects, e.g. history, religious education, geography, art, physical education, ...). Our pupils are aged between 14 and 18 and we have 4 different “years” (forms or grades). The pupils of the third “year” are the youngest (14-15 years old), the pupils of the sixth “year” are the oldest (17-18 years old). At the age of 17-18 we can get our diploma (certificate) which is necessary to enrol at college or university. Of course we have to pass final exams first (and they are rather difficult). OK, that will do for the informative part. Let’s find out what a normal day looks like for pupils in the 5th year at SDC.

Our school starts at 8.25 a.m. but of course you need to be there earlier. But today we are a little late so we have to hand in our paper school diary to the lady who is waiting at the gate (she works at the secretarial office). Our diaries will get a stamp (which is a first warning if you’re too late). We now know that we should be on time (after 3 stamps, you can be put on detention). When passing the gate, we enter the playground and we walk in the direction of the agora (this is a big hall which is actually an indoor playground). When it’s raining (quite normal in Belgium) and in wintertime all the pupils stay inside and hang together on or around the radiators. The bell rings at 8.20 a.m. and then we should go to our first lesson or class. Today we start off with physical education (gym) which will take 2 periods. A period or lesson lasts 50 minutes. We have two gym halls: one at school and the other one is about 100 metres outside our school building (which is still very near). After two periods of agonizing pain and sweat – although we are sportsmanlike - it’s time for a little break at 10:05 a.m. We have a break of 15 minutes in the morning (and also in the afternoon) and most pupils eat a little snack or drink something. Unfortunately, we spend our break queuing at the secretarial office to get our diaries back. Lots of pupils go there to hand in all sorts of documents or to buy coupons (small receipts of bills) for drinks. The offices of the headmistress (Ms. Peeters) and the deputy headmaster (Mr. Goris) are in the same corridor. Both of them have separated offices and you normally have to make an appointment if you want to meet them (unless you did something wrong).

Finland-Joensuu

Town: Joensuu

- Formed: 1848
- Total area: 2750 km²
- City area: 120 km²
- Population: 74,000
- Languages: Finnish (97%), Others (3%)
- Location: 62°36'00"N, 29°45'50"E (Very close to Russian border)

History and current affairs

The city of Joensuu was formed in 1848 by Emperor of Russia Nikolai I in place of village of Joensuu. The newly formed town's main trades were trade and craft. In 1860 the town got the rights to practice international trade, which created possibilities for different kind of businesses (mainly for the local sawmills). During the 19th century Joensuu was one of the leading harbor towns due to its location next to good waterways which opened possibilities to practice trade around Europe and in Russia (Main business was wood related stuff).

In 1969 the University of Joensuu was formed and now it's part of Eastern Finland's university which is composed of university of Joensuu and few other universities. Current leaders of the municipal government of Joensuu are Matti Väistö (Chairman of the city government), Pentti Keskisalo (Chairman of city council) and Kari Karjalainen (mayor of Joensuu). Joensuu has many cultural events out of which the most significant one is Ilosaarirock festival that has been held every summer in Joensuu since 1971.

City centre

The central area of Joensuu mainly comprises the marketplace and the surrounding area within the radius of few kilometers. The marketplace is at its most active in summer, but it also serves as a venue for various events and festivals, at times also for popular open-air flea markets where people sell either fall or spring items. Within a span of just one kilometer from the marketplace one can find the majority of shops in Joensuu and also other significant places, such as the train and bus station, two churches, art and cultural museums, university buildings and our school.



School: Joensuun lyseon lukio



Joensuun lyseo lukio is a non-graded upper secondary school located in eastern Finland. Founded in 1865, Lyseon lukio is the second oldest Finnish-speaking upper secondary school in Finland.

Currently the number of students is 495. Approximately 80 students study in the International Baccalaureate Diploma Programme, while the rest follow the Finnish curriculum. The teaching staff comprises 44 teachers.

In 2006, Joensuun lyseo lukio was awarded a prize as the most active upper secondary school in Finland by the Ministry of Education. We always seek new ways for students to participate in decision-making with the help of our students' union, which aims at enhancing cooperation between teachers and students, runs a café during the breaks and organizes numerous annual events. Yet motivating students to take part in recreational and stimulating social events has become an increasingly important objective in our non-graded school system.

The unique atmosphere of our school could be crystallised as *lyseoness*. It is a distinctive culture that has evolved over the years, reaching back to the early years of Lyseo. We take pride in our honourable history and traditions - they provide us with a solid basis, which steers our understanding of both the present and the future. *Lyseoness* is strongly founded on humanity. It is manifested in the famous Lyseo spirit, which consists of responsibility, openness and fair play. The Lyseo spirit prevails among our students, staff members and all those who are somehow connected to our school. This is the firm foundation from which we head towards the future.



Poland-Olkusz

Town: Olkusz

"The Silver City", as Old as the Hills

Olkusz used to be a mining settlement, which existence was closely related with rich silver and lead ores found in shallow deposits. The exact foundation date cannot be determined. This date might be looked for and supposed to have been in the years of the Mongols invasions and of the fire of the 'old Olkusz' in 1241. The opinions of historians differ as far as the date is concerned. Instead, the rapid development of the town, started by the King Casmir the Great, is well - founded. He was the king who had the town rebuilt after the fire and replaced ground fortification by impressive defense walls. Moreover, this sovereign appreciated the significance of Olkusz for the Crown and included it among the so-called Council of the Six Cities, that is a group of the most important cities in Malopolska region. Further development of the town was related to the mining industry. There were born many family fortunes then.



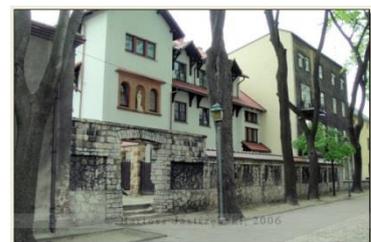
The Golden Age of Olkusz

The 'golden age' of Olkusz started at the beginning of the 15th century. It is worth mentioning that in that period walled houses were built supplied with water from wooden water - pipes, the streets paved and the total number of inhabitants reached 1.500 what was very rare then. Searching for the valuable ores, made the miners of Olkusz came down deeper in the ground. It became necessary to built heading drain adits. The total length of the adits was 32 km with 25 km underground. A very important event was the establishing of the royal mint in 1579 striking coins of native silver for about 20 years. The 17th century started a slow decline and twilight of the town. While looking for new ore deposits, the miners drove headings under the streets, houses or even churches. This activity caused the ruin of the town. The significance of the town was reduced to the role of a small provincial town

Olkusz Now

Nowadays, it is a simple town as many others in Poland but it has kept up its unique character, rich history and secrets worth discovering. While in Olkusz, you should visit the parish church dedicated to St. Andrew. The most precious things there are: the Renaissance organ made by Master Hummel from Nuremberg and the silver cross. The beautiful sound produced by the instrument can be admired each year in October when Olkusz Days of Organ Music are organised. Some museums are also worth visiting. These are the Museum of African Art where you can see some collections of folk art of the Tuareg and Dogon tribes and the Museum of the Fire Brigades. The fire brigade of Olkusz is said to be the oldest in Europe. The oldest fire brigades were created to

protect the miners in the medieval Olkusz.



School: Liceum Ogólnokształcące

im. K. K. Baczyńskiego w Olkuszu



IV Liceum Ogólnokształcące was founded in 1991. In 1994 it got its name after the famous Polish poet Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński who is our patron. Since then the school has been working perfectly and is considered as the best school in the area. Each year more and more young people want to continue their education there.

mgr Piotr Grojec – Director
mgr Renata Marzec - V-ce Director



School Patron

Krzysztof Kamil Baczyński was a famous Polish poet after whom the school got its name. He was very young when he died (1921-1944). He was a soldier killed by the Germans during the Second World War. His poems are very touching even today, many competitions organised in the school are inspired by his poetry. Here is a sample of translation of one of his poem into English:



A otoz i macie wszystko.
Bylem jak lipy szelest,
na imie mi bylo Krzysztof,
i jeszcze ciało - to tak niewiele.

Well, now you've got me whole I was
like a rustling tree, Chris - a poet - was
my role, And only body - that's not
much to be



Spain - Pamplona

Town: PAMPLONA/IRUÑA

Txantrea is a neighbourhood of Pamplona/ Iruña, which is the historical capital city of Navarre (Spanish Estate) and it has got around 300.000 inhabitants. It is not a very big city, but it has been getting bigger and bigger in the last decades.

In the winter of 75-74 BC, the area served as a camp for the Roman general Pompey in the war. He is considered to be the founder of Pompaelo and that is why now one of our city's name is Pamplona. The name Iruña comes from a much older settlement of the Basque people who lived here from older times. Some experts believe that the name Iruña means "good city" taking into account the Basque etymology.

At the beginning it existed only what it is now known as "The old town" and then it was expanded in different neighbourhoods until now. That is why there are so many different places to visit around the city that have great historical value and most of the sites are in this old part of the city. One of the most important ones is the cathedral, near the big wall that surrounds a part of the city. In the photo a part of the citadel can be appreciated. There are also other interesting places such as the Castle Square, the Town Hall, "Taconera" park or Yamaguchi Park.



Two languages are spoken in Navarre: the oldest one is Basque and the other one is Spanish. Everybody speaks Spanish but a part of the population of Navarre speaks Basque, too. Basque is unique, a jewel in the European universe of languages as it is one of the oldest language of the continent, nobody knows where it comes from and it doesn't belong to any known families of languages. It is hard to keep it alive because the competence of Spanish language is very high but its number of speakers is getting bigger.

There is a very traditional, famous and interesting festival in Iruña called San Fermin. It is known all around the world and people from different countries come here between the 6th and the 14th of July. Here, all the people are wearing only white clothes with a red scarf and other red accessories, so all the city becomes white and red. But you cannot put your scarf until the festival starts. At 12pm of the 6th of July the mayor gives a small talk and throws a rocket from the balcony of the town hall. That is when the festival is officially started and all the people put their red scarf around their neck. In the mornings there is a typical tradition here: bull running, a lot of people run in front and behind the bulls from some streets until they enter the bull ring. In the afternoon, there is the bullfighting. During the week, there are many events around the city for everybody. But the real festival starts at night, a magical time for partying.



School: EUNATE



Our school's name is Eunate. It is located in Txantrea, a neighbourhood of Iruña. It is a State school of Secondary Education. The teaching and learning language of the school is Basque, but students also learn Spanish, English and French.

Eunate was built a long time ago but at the beginning it was a boarding school for deaf and mute people and the gym was a church. Eventually, in 1998 it became our school.

This school year in Eunate we have 56 teachers and 530 students, 390 in Compulsory Secondary Education and 140 in post-obligatory. Most of the students are from Txantrea but there are some people that come to school from other villages.

During the year we celebrate a lot of events like carnival, "Olentzero" (the person of the Basque culture who brings us presents at Christmas, similar to Santa Claus) and the end of school party. In carnival we dress up and we dance around "Miel Otxin" (another typical character of our Basque culture) and then we burn it. At Christmas we go to school dressed like Olentzero or like Basque farmers and in the final party we usually play games, volleyball, football matches and so on. In all the parties we also have sports, games and a karaoke.

In Txantrea, apart from Eunate, there is a Basque primary school (Bernart Etxepare) and two nursery schools (Izartegi and Egunsenti), so people can study in Basque in public education until being 18 years old in our town. This neighbourhood was created by the workers in the 1950th decade, when a lot of farmers came to Iruña to work in the factories. They made the first houses between all and then they raffled them.

Txantrea is quite near the city centre, so you can be there in 5 minutes by bus and in 15 minutes walking. But, although we are near the centre, there are a lot of different places and different things to do here. For example there is a private sport centre where there is a swimming pool, a football pitch, a gym... Also there is a public library, bars, parks, supermarkets and a lot of cultural associations. These associations organise many events for people from Txantrea like concerts, meals, festivals, conferences, etc.

One of those festivals is in the first weekend of May and it lasts 4 or 5 days. In those days we have got different events and people of different ages enjoy them. There are some typical figures in our festivals which are the giants (who dance with the music) and the "kilikis" (these are some people who have got a big head and hit people with the "verga").

In Txantrea there are many famous musical groups. The most famous one is Barricada, but nowadays the singer called "El Drogas" sings in Txarrena. Another group is Banda Batxoki but this one is not as famous as Barricada.



EXCHANGES

Italy to ...

Italy to Spain



From the 11th to the 18th March of 2012, 10 students from 3B and 3C and two teachers Loredana Adamo and Maria Rosaria Buccellato took part in the cultural exchange with the Eunate school in Pamplona (Spain). During the Exchange the students participated in Basque language, dance and sport lessons. Eunate school is a school which has all the subjects in Basque language. Only Spanish is taught in



Spanish. The Basque culture is remarkably enhanced in this part of Spain. At the Regional Parliament of Navarre students received information about the Basque modus operandi. The visit was really interesting for them. Students also visited San Sebastian on the ocean. They also saw how cider is prepared in a traditional way and visited the firm where spirits are produced.

Basque Spanish is enhanced of Navarre modus

ocean. traditional



During the Exchange, coordinators coming from Joensuu, Marsala, Pamplona, Olkusz, Geel coordinated by Loredana Adamo met to discuss about the work carried out during the year: a video about a product created by



students, powerpoint and report about the production of beer, wine, cider, sprits, logo of the project. Our students were hosted in the families of the partners they had hosted in December in Marsala. We are proud to say that their behaviour was appreciated by the hosting families. The experience was rich in cultural stimuli and provided a lot of food for thought. As usual our purpose is create real European citizens and these experiences show how it is possible.

Italy to Poland

Italian report about the exchange in Olkusz (Poland)

1. In our journey back from Poland...what do we think about it?

We think that this experience has helped us grow up, has helped us understand that in our life we must not have prejudices about places and people we do not know anything about yet.

Spending a week in a Polish family from the 22nd to the 29th of September 2012, day and night, without knowing anything about their culture, has made us know a new lifestyle. We believe more people should do experiences like this because they help to grow up from a mental and cultural point of view. We can say that with our hosting friends we have created a fantastic relationship, so that we have decided to come back to Poland to spend more time together. We advise everybody to take part, at least once in this project because you need to take advantage of these little opportunities our school can offer us even



Italy to Belgium

Now that we have arrived in Marsala, we can say that our week in Belgium was very good! It was a fantastic experience because we met guys from four different countries: Belgium, Greece, Finland and Slovenia.

Sunday

We arrived on Sunday afternoon, after 12 hours of travelling! We met our host families and then we went to school for the official opening of the week. After that, the Belgian teachers gave us the “Bible” (the guide for the week) and other important things, like the map of Geel. The weather was pretty hot and we liked it!

Monday

On Monday morning we did some games to know each other; then we had some language lessons and we also learned to sing a Dutch song! After lunch we visited Geel and played the city game! In the evening we had the “Intercultural evening” where each country danced a folkloristic dance and also made a stand with typical food or other products of the country.

Tuesday

On Tuesday we visited Antwerp, the city tour was really good and we saw some important buildings like the Castle or the fountain in the central square. There we took some pictures of the city and we also went shopping. In the evening we had some free time with our host families.

Wednesday

On Wednesday morning, we had a really interesting conference about “ Alcohol versus traffic”, a policeman showed us most of the dangers that you can run when you drive drunk. In the afternoon we had some free time and then in the evening we had another intercultural evening, with the theme ‘ black and white’. We really had fun in this evening and we danced a lot!

Thursday

On Thursday morning we had another interesting conference about the alcohol dangers with two experts. After we walked to another school to have lunch, we returned to the Sint-Dimpna College where we had a Dutch lesson and the sport activities. Some of us played a football match and others danced. In the evening each country made his final show; ours was about the evolution of music and we danced songs from 50s to modern music. We were really excited and anxious, but at the end the show was good!

Friday

On Friday we visited the capital of Belgium: Brussels! In the morning Belgian teachers showed us the European parliament, a really interesting place. After lunch we had some free time for shopping and then we had the city game with the other guys. We saw some important places like the Royal Palace or the Museum of Music and also a big park with lots of plants and flowers! After the city game we returned home and had some free time with the family.

Saturday

On Saturday morning we left from Geel. We were really sad because these were the last moments with our Belgian family, but we really hope to meet them again! (Giulio Zerilli, Guido Napoli, Gianluca Laudicina, Giuseppe Arini Il B)

The experience in Belgium was fantastic for me. I spent one of the most beautiful moments in my life.

Every day with the other guys we had great fun, visiting Geel and the other cities as Antwerp and Brussels where the chocolate was very good together with the clothes shops.

Kato, my partner, was a fantastic person. Thanks to her, I improved my English and I could talk with her about a lot of topics.

On the first day, when I arrived in Geel I was excited and happy and I noticed that the town was smaller than Marsala but more organized. So when I met the people of the town, all nice people, and when above all I tasted the beer of the place, I fell in love with it! During the week I ate a few typical Belgium meals; in fact Kato's mum could cook Italian meals very well and for me she cooked lasagne and spaghetti... She was very kind as her husband!!! 😊 I learned a lot of words in Dutch and a song 'Ik hou van u' thanks to the Belgians guys.

The last day was horrible... I cried and I didn't want to leave Geel and Kato, that for me now is a new sister.

I must say 'thanks' to my school, 'thanks' to my teachers and Belgian teachers that were fantastic with us. (Simona Ingrassia II F)

The Belgian school St. Dimpna College Geel, as usual, organized the European week from the 14th to the 20th of April 2013 . This experience involved our school together with a Finnish, a Greek and a Slovenian school. It involved fifteen students of our third classes and three teachers of our school .



The colours of the flags of the participating countries marked our arrival at Geel school and our stay there. It was an intense week, rich in interesting activities, cultural visits, moments together, which showed how the Belgian school and the host families opened their doors and hearts in order to offer a wonderful opportunity of a cultural exchange.

Both students and teachers were involved in several activities. During the European week in Geel, interesting meetings and lectures, held by qualified people pointed out the role of alcohol among teenagers (social function, symbolic use, legal aspect), the analysis of positive and negative aspects, the consequences on health.

Students participated actively with interesting remarks and through the production of final documents.

Several activities involved the students: amusing language lessons, creative activities, thrilling city games,... Intercultural evenings involved students and teachers in the arrangement of stands with typical products of different nationalities and the performances of dances typical of different countries (for us a very successful Tarantella).

During the eight days ' stay, our students, hosts of the Belgian partners' families, shared interesting experiences and unforgettable days rich in excursions and activities. The exchange offered a complete vision of Belgium, its cultural traditions and a clear view of the efficient organization of its school system.

The visit to Antwerp, the most important city in the Flanders, was very interesting. The Grote Markt is the heart of its historical centre; the Cathedral of Notre Dame is a masterpiece of Gothic Art and the biggest church in Belgium. The visit to Brussels allowed us to know the most representative seats of the European integration apart from the Grote Markt, one of the most beautiful squares in the world with its daily flower market.

Participating at the European week in Geel allowed us to understand how to build the bases of a real cultural integration and above all to feel the fullness of the European dimension of our citizenship made possible thanks to the continuous use of the English language. (Mrs Rosita Gandolfo, teacher of Art)

Belgium to ...

Belgium to Finland

6/10/12: Saturday

With a bus full of enthusiastic teenagers we left at quarter to 8 direction Düsseldorf. After a 2 hour bus ride, a flight of three hours and finally a flight of one hour we arrived in Joensuu. In the small but charming town we met the nice families and we explored our new homes.

07/10/12: Sunday

After a long morning sleep because we were so tired from a full day of traveling, we prepared ourselves for an exciting evening with all the Belgians and Finnish people. As expected it was a wonderful evening, a private cottage, great food and drinks, music and of course great people. What more could we ask for? And because it was her birthday Lien, the party was twice as nice!

8/10/12: Monday

With tired legs of the party but also super excited we left at 8:30 to the national park in Koli. Where we could enjoy a beautiful view on the rocks. In the afternoon we visited Tulikivi, where they make the most beautiful and best stoves. In the evening we all went bowling together, a nice ending to a nice day

9/10/12: Tuesday

We started the day with a visit to a Finnish monastery in Valamo. We got a very interesting tour of the various buildings and were completely inducted into the Finnish Orthodox Church. In the afternoon we could admire how Finnish wine is made and have a taste of this specialty. In the evening it was time to relax in the sauna. The BBQ with sausages and marshmallows ended the day perfectly.

10/10/12: Wednesday

Now it was time for the Finnish people to learn a little bit of our language. For a moment we were their teachers. Also we got to know how the Finnish school system works. In the afternoon we learned how to bake the typical Finnish 'Karelian pasties'. Luckily we all succeeded, with a well-earned diploma as result. In the evening we enjoyed an exciting hockey match, which Mr. Douw and Mr. Van den Broeck fully enjoyed.

11/10/12: Thursday

Thursday we attended a tour of the Cultural Center, where we learned a lot about the city we were situated in. In the afternoon we played a game in the city with a GPS. In the evening we all enjoyed a delicious hot chocolate in our usual pub: the 'Coffee House'.

12/10/12: Friday

After a morning of shopping and a delicious lunch in the school it was time to say goodbye. After a whole week living with this amazing group that was the least fun. In the afternoon, there was a super fun quiz provided with two talented quizmasters Bart and Jens. After a fun day among the Belgians we all stayed in a youth hostel and enjoyed our last evening in Finland.

13/10/12: Saturday

After a short night sleep, we had a delicious breakfast in the hostel. Around 7:15 we left with small buses to the airport of Joensuu. After a short flight of an hour we arrived in Helsinki where we had to wait 6 hours for our next flight to Dusseldorf. After a 3 hour flight we arrived in Dusseldorf, where we took the bus to Geel. Around 21.30 we arrived at the parking lot of the Delhaize, where our parents were impatiently waiting. This was the end of an unforgettable week!

A crazy group photo made the experience complete!



Belgium to Poland

Visiting places, meeting people, speaking with people that is a never-ending process of getting to know. We find out more about the world, about people's way of life, their habits. To make it possible, IV LO in Olkusz, in the school year 2011/2012 took part in the project of international youth exchange.

In September 2011 there was the first phase of the project. The visit of students from Belgium at students of IV LO. Friends from Sint-Dimpnacollege in Geel on 18 September came to Poland to get to know our country and its culture. The group of 13 young people for 1 week stayed at Polish homes and participated in their life thanks to which they could get to know better our culture and customs and also find out how we differ and what joins us.

During the stay the Belgian students took part in school classes and they spent time in a very active way. On the first day they visited our school and they liked it very much. They also visited the city of Olkusz. The next day we went to Zakopane. Unfortunately, because of bad weather we didn't have the opportunity to sightsee the resort, so we went to Wadowice to see the home of the Pope John Paul II and the church. On the third day we were in Pieskowa Skała they were delighted by the beautiful views of Ojcowski National Park .

We could spend time on fresh air and have fun. Having visited Pieskowa Skała the Belgians went to Oświęcim. They were really impressed by the Holocaust and this visit will stay in their mind. The next two days were devoted to visiting Kraków and Wieliczka. They had an opportunity to see the sights of the city, to do the shopping and to visit the Salt Mine. The Mine impressed them a lot and they also loved Kraków very much. On Friday evening there was an official farewell party with a barbecue at the beautiful ruins of Rabsztyn castle.

On 25 September the Belgians came back to their country. Tears while farewell confirmed the new friendships best. The exchange provided the participants with unforgettable impressions. It did help to break the language barrier. It allowed to get to know the fellows from Belgium who, despite the distances dividing us, will stay our friends. In April the Polish youth will go to Belgium, and all of them are looking forward to seeing their friends again.



Belgium to Italy

Sunday 03/03/13

On Sunday the 3rd of March we arrived safely – although the touchdown was not so smooth because of the short runway - at Trapani airport in the early afternoon. The sun was shining, the weather was favourable and we were really excited to meet our correspondents. All the host families were present at the airport to give us a hearty welcome. After the first acquaintance we immediately drove home where we could relax, freshen up and continue getting to know each other a little better. In the evening the entire group gathered to go and eat out. We enjoyed our first (delicious!) pizza in a real Italian pizzeria.

Monday 04/03/13

On Monday morning we had to be at school at 8.15 am, which meant we had to get up early (this was clearly not possible for all of us ;-). There was an official opening in a huge auditorium. The headmistress of the school came in to greet us (in Italian!). Then the Sicilian pupils introduced their school and also the town of Marsala. We even got our first Italian language lesson (we learnt to sing an Italian song). After a guided tour through the school building, we started working on some posters for our project “Whine-Why not?”. The last period of the day we also watched the film “A walk in the clouds”. The school timetable is completely different than ours. A school day ends at 2.15 pm and then the pupils can go home (and we too ;-). We had lunch at our host families’ homes and in the late afternoon the entire group met at the train station of Marsala to bring a visit to the town of Trapani. There, we walked through the cosy streets of the town centre, we took some pictures of the coastline and we also went shopping.

Tuesday 05/03/13

On Tuesday we went by bus to the archaeological park of Selinunte. There we visited some impressive ruins of old roman temples. This archaeological site was definitely worth a visit, the park also has an idyllic setting (near the sea) and this place was perfect for some pictures (in attachment you find a photo of the entire group). Because of the terrible (stormy!) weather we couldn’t walk along the beach, therefore we went eating at McDonalds (we thought this was a perfect idea ;-). And because of the very strong wind, we could go shopping in a small shopping centre in the afternoon. We actually had a great time. In the evening we had some free time in our host families.

Wednesday 06/03/13

When we had thought about our week in Sicily, we were dreaming about lots of sunshine and nice, warm temperatures. But this morning the weather was really bad (rain, wind, cold temperatures) so we could definitely use an extra sweater and raincoat. Luckily, we could warm up (and dry) at the local winery called “Peligrino”. A guide gave us some information on the production and storage of the Marsala wine (mmm!). And of course we bought our own stock of Marsala wine for our parents. After the visit to the winery, we went for a walk through the beautiful town of Marsala. We visited different museums, the town gates, the church and the market square. After the city tour, we were free and we gathered with the entire group in the late afternoon.

Thursday 07/03/13

On Thursday we visited the capital of Sicily: Palermo! The Italian teachers and pupils took us all round the city. We visited a beautiful garden (with different flowers and even fruit plants) and we saw different buildings (e.g. the former royal palace, the opera building, ...). Especially the chapel of the royal palace, richly decorated with golden mosaics, greatly impressed us. In the afternoon we were free to spend some time in the (shopping!) streets of Palermo.

Friday 08/03/13

On Friday we made a boat trip to the island of "Mozia". On the island we went for a walk and we also visited a museum (where we could admire a lot of remains from ancient times). The highlight of this excursion was definitely our visit to the old port (harbour). That place had now become a marsh (morass) because of all the rain. The mud and sludge kept sticking on our shoes (hilarious!!). In the afternoon all the clouds suddenly disappeared and the sun broke through. It was finally really sunny. After our visit to Mozia, the boys decided to play a game of football (soccer) on the sport fields. The girls came cheering and encouraging. In the evening, we were all invited at Giada's birthday party.

Saturday 09/03/13

Yes indeed, the Sicilians are very good at throwing parties ;-) It was still very early when we had to leave for the airport on Saturday morning. After an emotional farewell (saying goodbye is always difficult, especially because we had so much fun this week), we were all very quiet on the airplane. We had a lovely week in which we got to know a lot more people, some history, lots of culture and nature (and even some very strong wind). Thank you so much for your hospitality, the lovely food, your friendship and care! We look forward to seeing you here in Belgium. Take care!



Poland to ...

Poland to Belgium

On the 22 April a group of young students from IV LO came to our friends from Sint-Dimpnacollege in Geel. We were living for one week with our exchange partners and their families.

During the stay in Belgium we learnt a lot about this country. On the first day we visited the school and ate a typical Belgian lunch. We were getting to know each other at lessons, sport and other activities. We visited Bruges and its monuments. On Wednesday we were in Palm Breweries. Thursday was a very important day. We were in Brussel and we visited the European Parliament. Friday was a time to final show- presentations. We spent a lot of time with Belgian families.

Saturday 29th April was a time to say "goodbye". It was a sad moment for everyone, but we had to leave Belgium and go back to Poland. The exchange helped us to get know how people in Belgium live. We hope we will stay friends for ever and will see again in the future.

Poland to Italy

Exchange Poland to Marsala (Italy)

Here are the comments of Polish students on their wonderful visit in Marsala, together with some photos



*From 3rd to 9th March, 11 students and 2 teachers from 4th Secondary School in Olkusz stayed in Marsala, Sicily.

That was another step of students exchange concerning Comenius project entitled Wine ...Not? At the same time, the Italians hosted a group from Belgium.

The trip to Sicily was long and exotic. The students had a chance to see the west part of that beautiful Island, get to

know its inhabitants, customs and amazing nature. The schedule of the visit was very rich in different events.

The students got to know the school, they took part in lessons and created the posters concerning negative aspects of drinking alcohol.

Next, they saw the city of Marsala and its the most popular and exciting places. They visited Trapani, archeological park in Selinunte, an Island Mozia and finally Palermo, the capital city of Sicily.

The students from Poland could see the fantastic places but first of all meet wonderful people. They could feel the real atmosphere of Sicily and try its cuisine. That was a fascinating week which will stay on our minds forever.



*From 3rd to 9th of March, we were living in Marsala, in our Italian friends' homes. We spent there 6 amazing days. We visited Palermo, Selinunte, Mozia, Trapani and others places in Marsala. We also had a few parties. All of us met a lot of new people. We started new friendships, and we hope, that we will never end them. After that exchange, we can say, that Italian people will be always in our hearts. They are so kind, nice and friendly. They have got so beautiful smiles on faces all the time! We aren't able to forget them!

Finland to ...

Finland to Spain

Monday, 12th November

Once we arrived in sunny Bilbao, the excitement in the Finnish group was tangible! Our dearest hosts, Marta, Mikel and 16 students were waiting for us at the airport, and the luxury of both their bus and company was warmly welcomed by everyone after travelling for 14 hours.

Marta's brother kindly acted as our tour guide, and we learned a lot about Basque culture and Bilbao, its culture, history and current life. At around five we left for Pamplona, where we were collected by our host families.



Tuesday, 13th November

In the morning we went to Eunete with our partners, and started our day by watching a unique dance performance by Jone, accompanied by Endika playing txistu. After meeting the headmistress Mrs Ana Botello, we watched presentations about Eunete, Basque culture and the city of Pamplona.

We walked to the city centre and enjoyed the magnificent scenery along the zaldainak on our way. Downtown we followed the route of *encierro*, the running of the bulls, with our guide Fran and learned about local history in a most entertaining way.

Wednesday, 14th November

Today we walked to the museum of Otaiza. We walked a relatively long stretch, more than ten kilometres. Our feet were killing us, but once we arrived at the museum, the view was awesome! So many mountains and hills, lushy greenness surrounded us. Pamplona is such a beautiful city!

The museum building was very big and modern, and the art was impressive. The weather was hot and the teachers sporty and full of happiness. At the moment, at 6.30 pm, we are eating churros, yummy!:-) Evening feels nicely chilly after a hot day.

Thursday, 15th November

First in the morning we had a Basque sport lesson. We played volleyball and some Basque games.

Then we had a Basque language lesson where we learnt some easy Basque words. We also sang one song in Basque. It was very difficult to pronounce all the words but we managed well. When the lesson was over, we had a snack break. After having the snack we took part in an English class. It was very nice because the students asked a lot of questions about Finland and our school system. They were very active because almost everybody had some kind of question to ask. Also their teacher was very friendly.

Then it was time to participate in a dance lesson where we learnt many traditional Basque dances. We had a lot of fun! The last lesson at school we spent in some class and we talked about the project and watched the videos of this Wine...not - project. In the evening we went hang out in Pamplona city. First we took part in a ginkana, walking around the city, trying to find the places and then we went shopping.



Friday, 16th November

In the morning we visited a cider house in Arizkun. It had been founded in the 16th century, though it had expanded quite a bit since then. The history was interesting and the cider making process was explained to us in detail. After the cider house we went to the village of Zugarramurdi to visit a museum of witchcraft and the cave where the so-called witches had been hiding in the Middle Ages. The mountain scenery was breathtaking and the weather was fair. The small museum had a lot of information about the witches and the Inquisition. Our guide told us about local folklore and the history of the area in general.

Next we went on a walk around the caves and we could see French villages just a few kilometres away since the border was right next to us. Later that day and night we spent some quality time with our Basque pairs and had a marvellous dinner prepared for us by their parents.

Early next morning it was time for us to leave our new friends. Thank you so much!

Finland to Belgium

Sunday 14/4

We left Joensuu at midnight and headed to Belgium. Our bus trip took more or less six hours and all the passengers fell asleep almost immediately. We arrived at Helsinki-Vantaa early in the morning and did our checks and baggage drops. After that we got free-time to go around the airport and had time to buy the last souvenirs.

Now we are on our way to Belgium in the plane (exciteeed!!! ;)) and I suppose we'll have a great time tonight! Can't wait to meet our host families and get to know each other. The next week's programme looks fun and I have a big urge to see what kind of country Belgium is like, especially all the sights, for example The European Parliament.

Monday 15/4

The European Week started at 8:25 in a school auditorium. International students and teachers from 4 different countries, Italy, Finland, Slovenia, and Greece were warmly welcomed to Belgium. The students began to introduce their countries and schools and after some technical difficulties everyone was eventually able to introduce their own country.

Students were divided into 5 small groups, and the groups took off to play get-to-know-each-other -games. After that we gathered up in a hall for a 15min break during which we were allowed to eat some snacks and then the group pictures were taken.

After finding the right classes we learned some Greek and Italian, and also taught the others Finnish which they found quite amusing. After eating our packed lunches - bread and soft drinks - we attended the city game with GPS and although not being able to complete the task we got the "treasure" (a waffle) at the end of the school day. :-). In between we also rehearsed our final show performance - us singing 'Pohjois-Karjalaan' and doing some awkward dance moves. After school we went to a local Irish pub - to drink Ice Tea :-).

Tuesday 16/4

Today we visited Antwerp, a city nearby Geel. Groups 1, 2 and 3 left by train at 7:45 in the morning and groups 4, 5 and 6 an hour later. Someone had said Antwerp is about as big as Joensuu, but... Actually the Antwerp railway station was about as big as Joensuu's central.

First we had either a guided tour or city game, which everybody absolutely loved (note the sarcasm). Then it was time for FREE TIME! French fries in Belgium are so much more delicious than in Finland (and cheaper (like everything else)). Shopping was exhausting but fun. Now everyone has a Forever 21 bags. After that we crawled back to the railway station, ignoring the fact that our feet were pretty much falling off at this point.

Now we are on our way back to Geel. Later some of us are going paintballing and others are doing something. It's the third day and we still haven't done anything that would have anything to do with our actual project Wine/Not, but maybe tomorrow.

Wednesday 17/4

Today we had school 8.25-12.00. First a policeman told us about road safety and driving under the influence, how serious and dangerous thing it is. He also told us about the consequences when you drive under the influence. There were also some short videos of accidents.



After a little break we took part in research which was about alcohol, drugs and problems of misuse. We had to answer some questions, what we thought about it and then we were able to show our own points of view. There were some differences between Finnish, Belgian and Italian laws of alcohol etc. After school the cloudy day turned to be sunny and warm (just like they promised!) :-)

After school we had about eight hours free time and after that we had another intercultural evening with the theme "black and white". We danced and had a good time.

Thursday 18/4

Our day started with a touching story about addiction to alcohol. The social worker told us how she began to drink and what made her realize that she has to quit it. She also showed a few videos and kept saying that alcohol is a drug among the others.

After that we went to eat in canteen Sint-Jozef. There were french fries, stewed meat and salad. Then we had a lesson in our "home school", where they taught us some Dutch. The next lesson was sport activities. The hosts had chosen the sport activity where they wanted to be and we had to be on the same lesson as them. There were four activities: capoeira, salsa dance, hip hop dance and outdoor activities.

At 19.30 the final show started. Every country had prepared a performance (singing or dancing). They were amazing and we created great show for the hosts parents and friend. In the end of the show we gathered up and sang a song which we had learned in the lessons. The final evening was a great way to end up our project.

Friday 19/4

Today we are going to Brussels. Some of us visit the European parliament and some go walking to the European district. Slovenians are leaving today back to Ljubjana and that's why they are taking a separate bus. The trip to Brussels is slow because there's so much traffic.

Saturday 20/4

Time to leave home and say goodbye to our Belgian friends and host families.

Thank you!



Spain to ...

Spain to Italy

Our trip to Marsala: An unforgettable experience

Our trip to Marsala started the on 11th December 2011, when we arrived to the airport in Italy. We were very nervous, but when the door of the airport opened we met our new friends. For a week, we did different activities and we enjoyed ourselves with our new mates and their friends.

On the first day, we went to Liceo Scientifico Statale Pietro Ruggieri and the head teacher welcomed us. We did a lot of activities there with the Italian teachers and students: we received an Italian lesson, we did an experiment in the Science laboratory, we designed some logos for the project in the Art room...

Apart from that, we really enjoyed the visits to Palermo, Trapani and the Archaeological Park of Selinunte, where we had the opportunity to see some roman ruins and the beautiful Parliament of Sicily. Besides, the island of Mozia was a good place to learn more about the Phoenician civilization, walk a little around the island and to admire the landscape.



In addition, we had dinner in a pizzeria altogether: Italian and Spanish students, teachers and some new friends. We had a great time, and we liked the pizzas a lot.

On the last day morning, all the families met in the airport to say ``Good bye`` to the first part of the Comenius Project, and after taking some photos and crying a little, we returned to our country.



Spain to Finland

Last March 16 students from Eunate went to Finland. We did an exchange with our partner school from Joensuu, a city in Finland. The Finnish came to Eunate in November and now we went there from the 10th to the 16th of March. We had a really nice time!!!

The journey was very long and tiring. We left from the bus station in Iruña on the 10th at 9 a.m. We went to Madrid by bus and we arrived at 2 p.m. Then we waited in the airport until 5 p.m., when we took the plane to Amsterdam. It was the first time that some of us travelled by plane. Then we took another plane to Helsinki. We arrived at 12 a.m. and we went to a hostel to sleep.

The next morning we visited Helsinki. It was beautiful. That day we felt very cold, because it was the first day and we weren't used to it, but then we got used to the cold and we felt well. After visiting the capital we took our suitcases and we went by train to Joensuu.

We arrived in Joensuu at 7 p.m. and we met our host families. We met our partners and their parent, who were very nice with us.



On Tuesday we had a presentation at school and then we went to Koli. This is like a Natural Park and it's one of the most beautiful places in Finland. We had a presentation and then we walked up to a little mountain. There we could see a very beautiful landscape. After that we had lunch in a restaurant and we went to Taittokorteli, a place where they make and sell Finnish traditional products. When our partners finished school we went to a shopping centre and had dinner in a pizzeria all together. Then we went home.

Koli

Wednesday was a good day. Firstly, we stayed at school and we saw how their school and education is. It's very different from ours, because people have some lessons and other free hours, they don't have a fixed timetable. Moreover, they have some subjects for 2 months and then they can change them.

After seeing the school we went skiing. In the afternoon we had dinner and later we went bowling and to play some games, and then we went home.

On Thursday we visited a monastery. There we saw an orthodox church. Then we had lunch and we visited a winery in the monastery. We tasted some wine. It was good. Then we went back to Joensuu and there we did ice swimming. It's a beautiful activity. We had to go to a sauna and after some minutes go into a lake surrounded by ice and go out immediately. Some of us did it once and again. Then we made a barbecue and we ate some delicious sausages.



Ice swimming

Friday was our last day in Finland, so we had a party. But in the morning we went to a bakery to do some pulla and Carelian pastries. These are some typical Finnish buns. Then we had lunch and we had some free time to go shopping. In this free time we also did a small Korrika, because we couldn't be in Iruña when it came to our hometown. At 4 p.m. we went to an apartment all together with our partners and we had the party. We ate and drank something, we went to the sauna and we danced with music. At 11 p.m. we went home.



Cooking

On the next morning, we went to the train station at 9 a.m., we said goodbye to our families and we started our journey to Iruña. We arrived on Sunday at 6 a.m.

That week was a very special experience for us, because it was the first time that most of us travelled so far and because it was a very good way to know the Finnish culture and lifestyle. We'll never forget it!! We enjoyed it a lot and hope to keep in touch with our Finnish friends. We hope we'll be able to meet them again some time in the future, maybe in Sanfermines, the famous festivals in our city or somewhere in Finland eating nice sausages or ice swimming in one of those beautiful lakes.



PROJECT MEETINGS

Meeting 1: Marsala - Italy



25.10.2011-29.10.2011

Coordinators' meeting

On the 27st of October 2011, teachers from Spain (Pamplona), Italy (Marsala), Finland (Joensuu), Poland (Olkusz) and Belgium (Geel) met in Marsala for the Comenius "Wine...not?" coordinators' meeting . There were Loredana Adamo and Maria Rosaria Buccellato (IT), Miren Oiteza and Marta Diez (SP), Innias Hufkens and Fabienne Schoofs (BE), Sari Manninen (FI), Wojciech Sowinski and Iwona Starzycka(PL).

1.Tour de table. Loredana Adamo , representative of the Project coordinator school, asked every partner school about the expectations on the project and the support from headmasters, teachers, students and families in the single schools. Everybody agreed in saying that all the people involved are enthusiastic about the new project and positively support it. Spain and Finland's representatives said to be coordinators for the first time in their schools with past experience in projects. Belgium confirmed the same effort they had showed in the past.

2. Redistribution of tasks. As ,unfortunately, the Portuguese and Hungarian schools have not received their Agencies' approval yet, it was necessary to redistribute some tasks. First of all, the website might be entrusted to Spain or Finland who would check, when at their schools with their colleagues. All the teachers believed that it needed be decided how to produce the products for the first year.

3. Products.

A. **Power point.** It will be a presentation about local products, how they are processed, where they are produced,... There will be 20 slides per school including the report results on economy. The font will be Lucida SANS, 12.

B. **Report on economy.** It will be about percentage of employed people in the oenological or beer market, amount of bottles produced per year or quantity of wine/beer produced per year, percentage of consumption per year. It will contain about 5 pages.

C. **Booklet of results.** It will be created in the second year to contain everything produced, reports of coordinators' meetings and exchanges.

Belgium will collect at the end of the first year all the documents: analyses(word doc.), PPT's, reports of the meetings(Loredana). Every partner will send these documents in Lucinda SANS, 12pt to Belgium

D.**Video** . It will be about advertisements and alcohol, how products containing alcohol are presented to the audience. It might be about a product invented by students and it will last 5 minutes. Spain will collect the video's

E. **Logo** .There will be a logo for the project. It will come from a contest among schools. Each school will present two logos. They will be collected and chosen during the coordinators' meeting in Spain. Facebook might be used to vote the logo.

Pupils will select the logo. Belgium will search something to vote (facebook, Gmail, google). In the meeting in March we will discuss this.

F. **Website**

Finland will create the website with information about the meetings, the project and projectactivities.

4. **Deadlines.** As for the deadlines, we agreed that each country has a different situation referring to the grapes harvest or the production of beer ,so each country will decide when it is better to plan their visits to vineyards, cellars, breweries...

5. Mobilities. Mobilities for the first and second year will be:

1st year

- BE to PL 18-25 September 2011(already done)
- SP to IT 12-18 December 2011
- IT to SP 12-18 March 2012
- PL to BE 22-28 April 2012
- Coordinators' meetings:
- BE,SP,PL,FI to Italy 25-29 October 2011
- BE,IT,PL,FI to Spain 14-17 March 2012

2nd year

- IT to PL 24-29 September 2012
- BE to FI 7-12 October 2012
- FI to SP November 2012
- BE to IT 3-9 March 2013
- PL to IT 3-9 March 2013
- Sp to FI 10-17 March 2013
- FI to BE 21-27 April 2013
- IT to BE 21-27 April 2013

Coordinators' meetings:

BE,IT,SP,FI to PL 26-29 September 2012

BE,IT,PL,SP to FI to be fixed

All the exchanges and the mobilities will be recorded in the reports to be put in the website.

During the meeting we shared info about our school systems, the curricula, the way we dealt with the financial part in the past. It was a good occasion to share experiences, better know each other, learn from one another.

Meeting 2: Pamplona – Spain



Wine...not?

Pamplona

14.03.2012-17.03.2012

Coordinators' meeting

On the 16th of March 2012, teachers from Spain (Pamplona), Italy (Marsala), Finland (Joensuu), Poland (Olkusz) and Belgium (Geel) met in Pamplona for the Comenius "Wine...not?" coordinators' meeting. There were Loredana Adamo (IT), Miren Oteiza and Marta Diez (SP), Liesbeth Jacobs and Fabienne Schoofs (BE), Sari Manninen and Mari Kuusimaki (FI), Wojciech Sowinski and Iwona Starzycka (PL).

1. Tour de table. Loredana Adamo, representative of the Project coordinator school, asked every partner school about the activities carried out (visits to cellars, experiment on fermentation, films, powerpoint, website,...).

Belgium: they had an exchange with Poland. As for the logos, two groups have worked on them. The powerpoint has been done. The report has to be finished. The video is finished.

Finland: there are two groups of first graders (16-17) working on the project. The powerpoint is about beer and wines made of juice and alcohol. In the report something is still missing. There are two logos ready. As for the website, it is very flexible. You can enter with a code. It is an open platform. It is very handy and we can keep it for 5 years. It is Moodle, a safer way to keep documents without advertising. The video will be about TV advertisements on alcohol. It will be a short propaganda film against alcohol. In the platform is missing a report about the exchange Spain -Italy.

Poland: in September there was an exchange with Belgium and in April there will be the exchange in Belgium. Fermentation was filmed at school with a Chemistry teacher. Statistic data have to be translated. They did a visit to a brewery. They have prepared 2 logos. The commercial advertisement is about a party and needs to be cut and corrected. The powerpoint will be ready at the end of the school year after the exchange in Belgium.

Spain: The report on economy has to be translated. The powerpoint is almost finished. They have the logos and they think to show all of them in the school. They had two groups of students and the younger ones worked very well. They will prepare a video about advertising in Spain. They had an exchange with Marsala in December and March. During this exchange, students visited a cider house and a firm producing different kinds of spirits taken from different wild fruits.

Italy: The powerpoint is ready and contains the report on the visit to a wine factory, wine processing, experiment on fermentation, statistic data on wine production and it is finished. We have a video about the visit to a regional wine institute. The video about the advertisement has been finished . Apart from this, there is a powerpoint to prepare students to analyze the advertising spots. We had a lecture on statistics for students of the fifth years. Students of the second and third years worked on the logo. The report on economy has to be finished.

2. Powerpoint. All the finished powerpoints were showed to the partner schools.

3. Videos. All the finished videos were showed.

4. Logo. Logos were displayed so that the teachers could choose the most suitable. They were all really interesting, but the Spanish one was the best for the purpose. The girl who created this logo was met by the partners and received our compliments for the work done.

5. Mobilities. Mobilities for the first and second year :

1st year

BE to PL 18-25 September 2011(already done)

SP to IT 12-18 December 2011(already done)

IT to SP 12-18 March 2012(already done)

PL to BE 22-28 April 2012

Coordinators' meetings:

BE,SP,PL,FI to Italy 25-29 October 2011(already done)

BE,IT,PL,FI to Spain 14-17 March 2012(already done)

2nd year

IT to PL 24-29 September 2012

BE to FI 7-12 October 2012

FI to SP November 2012

BE to IT 3-9 March 2013

PL to IT 3-9 March 2013

Sp to FI 10-17 March 2013

FI to BE 21-27 April 2013

IT to BE 27April -4 May2013

Coordinators' meetings:

BE,IT,SP,FI to PL 26-29 September 2012

BE,IT,PL,SP to FI 26-30 May 2013

All the exchanges and the mobilities have to be recorded in the reports to be put in the website.

6.How to enter Moodle. Instructions.

11. In Google look for joemoodle or write joemoodle.jns.fi

2. Once on the page click on Humanitis p. 10 Lyseon lukio

3. Click on Wine...not Comenius project

4. Login as a guest

Meeting 3: Olkusz – Poland



27.09.2012

Olkusz

Coordinators' meeting report

On the 27th of September 2012 coordinators from Spain, Italy, Belgium, Poland and Finland met in Olkusz(Poland):Marta Diez and Miren Oiteza (SP), Loredana Adamo and Sebastiana Chirco(IT), Fabienne Schoofs and Innias Hufkens(BE), Wojciech Sowinski and Iwona Starzycka(PL) and Sari Manninen(FI).

After the greetings from the Polish Headmaster,Mr each partner showed the general situation in one's own school. All the participants said that the activities which were planned for the first year, have been carried out.In Finland there are four teachers and two groups of students working on the project and a lot of meetings were carried out at school. Spain asserted all the activities were finished and they had a visit in situ from a supervisor of the National Agency who had made some observations which will be followed by the partners. They were about the logos, **the evaluation of the project, its diffusion** and the administration of money. In Belgium all the activities were done. Fifteen students have been selected for the exchange in Italy and fifteen for Finland. During the European week with Poland many activities were carried out, reported and sent to Sari Manninen to put into the website. Poland as well has finished all the activities. Last year they had an exchange with Belgium. During the coordinators' meeting week, they hosted eleven Italian students and they have already worked on a rough copy of the future questionnaire on alcohol.Italy stated all activities were performed and they were having an exchange with Poland. Everything was going as it had been planned. There was a problem in uploading the video on Moodle and Spain suggested to upload it on Youtube.They offered to do it.The proposal was highly appreciated. **Sp collected all the videos and edited them in a DVD that was distributed to the partners in the coordinators' meeting.**

Assigned tasks-is there anything missing in the activities of the last year?-Every coordinator checked what was missing from the website and it came out that these items need to be inserted:

- 1.Powerpoint-Poland
 - 2.Reports on economy-Poland and Italy
 - 3.Videos-Italy, Poland and Belgium
 - 4.Report on mobilities-SP to IT,IT to SP, IT to PL, **BE to PL?**, PL to BE
 5. The Comenius logo
- New objectives, tasks , products and timeline for the second year

This year our main *objectives* will be:

- 1.Analyse the role of alcohol among teenagers(social function, symbolic function, laws)
- 2.Examine the positive and negative aspects of alcohol use
3. Make young people aware of the consequences of alcohol use

To achieve these objectives our *tasks* will be:

1a. create and give out **questionnaires** (300 students per school)to find out where, when, how, with whom, why young people drink alcohol, the influence of ads on their behavior-

Poland showed a questionnaire and Belgium showed a questionnaire they are already using at their school. They gave suggestions to create our own questionnaire **and the coordinators worked out some new questions and adapted some others to finally agree on the one that is going to be used in our project.** Italy will work out the final questionnaire and send it to all the partners.

1b.**report** on the results got from questionnaires. Results will be sent to Poland by the end of November.

2a. let students attend **lectures**(on negative and positive consequences of alcohol, laws on alcohol-where you can buy it, limits, age; also involving organizations involved in the treatment of alcoholics-BE) which each school will organize.

3.**final fair**-It was suggested to do it in Belgium in the presence of students, as in Finland there would only be the coordinators. As for the Polish and Spanish students who will not be present, it was suggested to record a video with all their products shown at their school and if possible to have a web connection.

 4. **Booklet of results.** It will be created to contain everything produced, reports of coordinators' meetings and exchanges.)- for the booklet of results it was agreed to

have an introduction of two pages per country about each school and its city with photos. It will be printed in Lucida sans 11 with a distance between the lines of 0.5. There will be questionnaires, coordinators' meetings reports, coordinator's introduction, written reports from the exchanges and activities, students' comments and teachers' comments. It was agreed that visitors would write the report. There will also be five lines per country about the video, what is in the powerpoint, reports about consumption and production. Belgium will take care of the collection of the material.

5. **Posters** on the negative consequences of alcohol assumption to be taken to the final fair

6. Raising-awareness **spots** of 30 seconds or ads to be shown at the final fair in Belgium.

Distribution of tasks remains as fixed. Who collects what. Finland: website; Spain: collection of videos, powerpoints; Poland: collection of questionnaires and report; Belgium: booklet of results and final fair; Italy: coordination. We agreed to finish all the activities by the 30th of April to be ready for the final coordinators' meeting on the 29th of May with digital copies, printed copies and questionnaires.

Mobilities. Some changes are done to the dates of the exchanges.

1st year

- BE to PL 18-25 September 2011 (done)
- SP to IT 12-18 December 2011 (done)
- IT to SP 12-18 March 2012 (done)
- PL to BE 22-28 April 2012 (done)

Coordinators' meetings:

- BE, SP, PL, FI to Italy 25-29 October 2011 (done)
- BE, IT, PL, FI to Spain 14-17 March 2012 (done)

2nd year

- IT to PL 22-29 September 2012 (done)
- BE to FI 6-13 October 2012
- FI to SP 12-17 November 2012
- BE to IT 3-9 March 2013
- PL to IT 3-9 March 2013
- SP to FI **9-16** March 2013
- FI to BE 14-20 April 2013
- IT to BE 14-20 April 2013

Coordinators' meetings:

- BE, IT, SP, FI to PL 26-29 September 2012 (done)
- BE, IT, PL, SP to FI 26-30 May 2013

Proposal for a new Comenius Project-BE, PL, IT, **SP** and FI are interested in a new Project on Art or any other subject. Finland suggested should they prepare a project with their French teachers, they would let us know as soon as possible.

Meeting 4: Joensuu – Finland



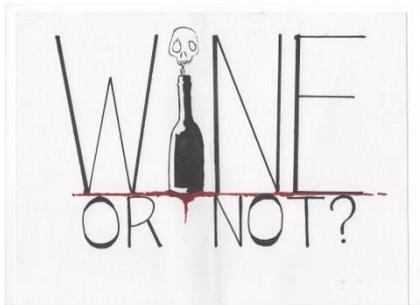
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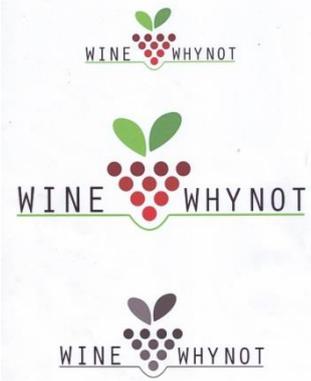
Joensuu

Coordinators' meeting report

PROJECTWORK

Logo contest





Official logo →



Spot

Spot Italy

It is a spot showing a boring black and white English lesson. When the bell rings, the students start to dance and drink 'Wine...not?', a product made with grape juice, with no alcohol. Everything becomes colourful and everybody feels happy. This is the result of some lessons about analyzing the main elements in TV ads, publicizing spirits and beer (music, people, age, language used, slogans).

Spot Poland

The students created a funny and entertaining piece of advertisement concerning drinking alcohol. The advertisement made use of a play on words. The word "spirit" might be understood in two ways: firstly as a strong alcoholic drink and secondly it may concern the atmosphere of a party. The aim was to make students aware of the threats connected with drinking alcohol.

Spot Belgium

Spot Spain

It is a video about alcohol advertising on TV and magazines. The first ads shown on Spanish TV were about alcohol being "things of men", then alcohol was also for women. Later there were adverbs like "Kina San Clemente", an alcoholic drink that was supposed to be "good" for kids. So, for some time alcohol was advertised as some thing positive, good and even healthy, but later the ads warned about the negative effects of alcohol.

Spot Finland

Advertisement

Spot Italy

It is a Harlem Shake, actually! There are some students reading in armchairs; one of them enters the room with a long wig and starts dancing not noticed by the others. At a certain point, the scene changes and everybody is dancing in weird clothes: one with a horse head holding a piece of a motorbike, for example. This spot was made out of fun and it is not a consequence of drinking alcohol. You may have fun with friends without alcohol!

Spot Poland

Our students have produced a very short and simple spot on raising awareness on the side effects of alcohol abuse. The main aim of the spot was to make it have a clear, striking and easy understandable message for all age groups in our school societies. The spot was produced on April 2013.

Spot Belgium

In the second year the pupils made two spots in which they wanted to warn of excessive use of alcohol. This is a spot in which excessive use of alcohol led to being transported by an ambulance and resulted in a fatal end

Spot Spain

Our spot is to raise awareness on the side consequences of excessive consumption of alcohol. San Fermin, the international festival of our city Pamplona/Iruña, means a week of partying and a lot of drinking. We decided to adopt Fitzgerald's quote: *First you take a drink, then the drinks takes a drink and then the drink takes you.* This quotation summarizes very well what goes on during this festival.

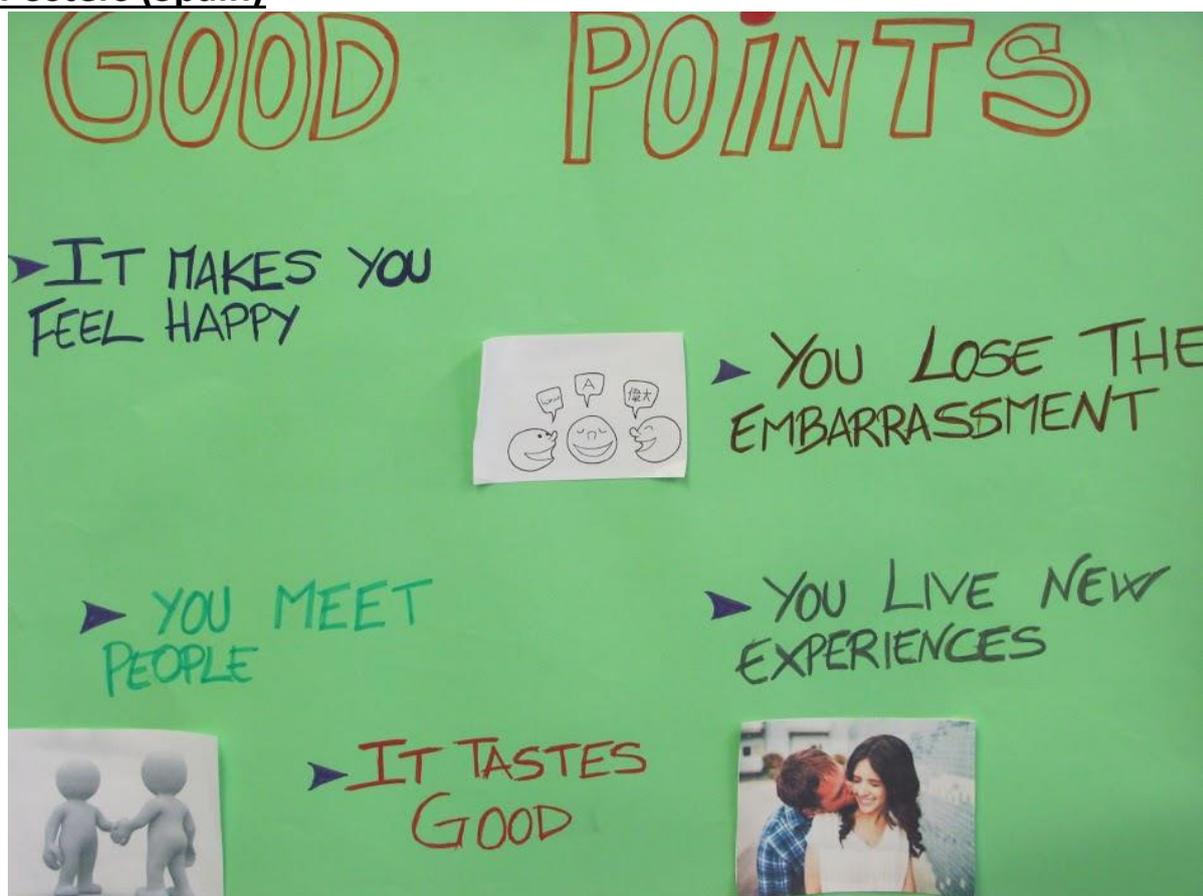
Spot Finland

Other projectwork

Chemistry lessons (Poland)

Under the supervision of our Chemistry teacher the students prepared and carried out a chemical experiment showing alcohol fermentation. The experiment was done during a chemistry lesson and it was filmed. Later on this video is going to be used as a teaching aid and it has become part of a school curriculum during chemistry classes.

Posters (Spain)



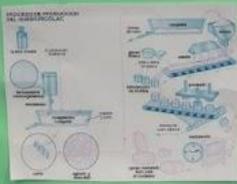
RONCAL CHEESE



A hard, creamy, sheep's milk cheese, Roncal or "Bano" in Basque, is made in one of seven villages in the U.S. of Spain. Roncal enjoys "Protected Designation of Origin".

Recipe with 1000g milk

- Salt to between 0.6 and 0.8%
- Calcium chloride if needed and stir well
- Culture and mix well and leave for 45 minutes
- The lipase powder in 1/4 cup water and let stand for 20 minutes
- If lipase mixture to the milk and stir gently for 1 minute
- Heat per manufacturer's instruction in 1/4 cup of pure water and add to the milk and mix completely
- Agitation should be completed not less than 20 minutes not more than 60 minutes
- If a dash brine is preferred cut acids slowly to the size of 1/2 cup and not 1/3 moles
- Run the curds into the strainer press the curds are sized evenly and left to rest
- At the curds to wait at a rate of 3/4 cup every 15 minutes this will take about 3 minutes stir occasionally to keep acids from separating together
- If curds for 5 minutes
- If 6/7 curds when
- All curds to drain with the colander
- Use curds for a mold and press with 15 pounds pressure for 15 minutes
- If the curds and press again with 15 pounds pressure for 15 minutes
- If the curds and press again with 20 pounds pressure for 15 minutes
- Aging cheese and drain medium brine not to exceed 48 hours at 50-55%
- Remove cheese from mold and air dry at 60-65% with a relative humidity of 80-85%
- If cheese every day for about a week
- These should age for 4 months or longer



BAD POINTS

HANGOVER



▶ YOU MAY NOT REMEMBER WHAT YOU DID



▶ YOU CANNOT CONTROL YOURSELF

▶ SOCIAL INFLUENCE CAN MAKE YOU DRINK

▶ DRINKING TOO MUCH MAKES YOU FEEL DIZZY & VOMIT

▶ CAUSES ILLNESSES:
 > STOMACH ULCER



> CIRRHOSIS

> DEHYDRATION

* Local Products of Navarre *

PIQUILLO PEPPER



The Piquillo pepper is a variety of chili traditionally grown in Navarra and also in La Rioja. Its name is derived from the Spanish for "little heat". Typically, the peppers are found fresh during the months of June, September and December. They are roasted over coals, which gives them a distinct smoky, spicy flavor (some varieties, but peppers like chili peppers despite their name, are not they are then peeled and de-seeded by hand, before being packed into jars for sale. Piquillo peppers are often stuffed with meat, served as a snack, or served as tapas.

100g Price 2,50€

ASPARAGUS



They are easily recognizable by their white color, soft texture, with little or no woodiness and explosive flavor. They grow underground so they don't receive sunlight, as a result colorless! doesn't develop the pigment responsible for the green color of plants. The ground is prepared in autumn and planting between February and March, preparing the collection in late March or early April.

100g Price 1,50€



ARTICHOKE



This artichoke is a very famous vegetable of Navarra. This vegetable is medium size and it has rounded form. The artichoke is crunchy, slightly bitter and so juicy. It can be prepared in different forms: boiled with other vegetables, in a salad, roasted. Artichoke is planted in early August and harvested in stages and the harvesting is done by hand.

100g Price 2,50€

CIDER PATXARAN



Cider or Cyder is a fermented alcoholic beverage made from fruit juice, most commonly and traditionally apple juice. Cider varies in alcohol content from 2% to 18%.

Cider has been popular in the Basque Country for centuries. From the 1980s government and gastronomic associations have worked to revive this culture in all Basque region.



Patxaran is a rose-flavored liqueur commonly drunk in Navarra. It is usually served either chilled or on ice. Patxaran varies in alcohol content from 25% to 30%.

Patxaran is made by soaking rose berries, collected from the blackthorn shrubs, along with a few coffee beans and a vanilla pod in orrisette.

Known as supardoa it is drunk either bottled or in a cider house (called a supardotegi) where it is prepared from berries. Kind of "supardotegi" can be found in the north-west of Navarra.

See below - special events to accompany this drink which is famous in cider, matches, cheese and honey and ends with oak.



Known to have existed in Basque as early as the Middle Ages, the Patxaran was initially a home-made liqueur of rural Navarra and became popular during the 19th century. It became popular outside Navarra after the 1850.

Seven million litres a year are commercially produced.



Lectures

Poland

We organized two lectures on alcohol problems. One was held in February and it dealt with the problem of alcohol addiction with an emphasis on medical and social problems. Another lecture was held in April and it touched legal aspects of selling and distributing alcohol. Also the problems of drink driving in the context of the Highway Code were discussed. Both lectures were conducted by specialists and addressed to students aged 16 - 19.

Spain

All the students of First Year of Post-Secondary Education of Eunate took part in the two lectures Alcoholics Anonymous gave in our school. They took place in February and were really successful since the students aged 16 and 17 showed a lot of interest and concern about the consequences of alcohol consumption. Students made lots of questions and it was worth attending them, they assured.

Belgium

During the first year of the project the Belgian pupils visited the 'Palm' brewery where they got a conducted tour. They analysed the advertising campagne for beer and made a parody for the advertsing spot 'men know why' of Jupiler which they changed into 'women know why'.

During the second year they were given a lecture about the dangers of alcohol in traffic by a representative of the Belgian federal police.

The pupils also participated in a study of the University of Leuven concerning the course of action for alcohol and drug(ab)use.

A third lecture was also very impressive for them: a testimony of Polish youngsters to make them aware of the consequences of alcohol use in the family, specifically for the children.

Belgium: Research project



ADAPTE-youth project activity KU Leuven

ADAPTE-youth: to develop Belgian guidelines on the prevention, assessment and treatment of adolescents who misuse alcohol or other drugs

Wednesday morning after the police workshop we were asked to participate in a research project from the KU Leuven about alcohol and other drugs. The project was presented to us by Karin Hannes and Trudy Bekkering of the KU Leuven faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences Research Group in cooperation with the Antwerp University and VAD. The aim of this project is to develop Belgian guidelines that describe what is the best way to deal with young people who abuse alcohol and drugs. The guidelines are based on scientific studies and on the opinion of doctors and care givers experienced in working with people that abuse alcohol. With this project the researchers want to know how we feel about the guidelines and what changes could be made. They asked us about our opinion with the help of a little voting machine. We could vote if we agreed with the statement or not. When we didn't agree they asked us why and suggested other conditions that would make us comply. Our results were shown immediately in a survey. The voting was anonymous, after the project the researchers could only tell if the answer came from a boy or a girl and the nationality of the person. This entire project was recorded and videotaped for further research. In the auditorium a lot of discussions were going on about the different answers and why someone would agree or disagree. A lot of people liked the voting system which stimulated our cooperation. We had a lot of fun and it was the perfect way of asking our opinion about these guidelines.

Visit brewery

Visit brewery (Poland)

A group of students went on a school trip to a local brewery where they could see how beer has been produced in a traditional and unchangeable way for a very long time. Students could see not only the production of beer but they became aware how important it is for our country's tradition and how it contributes to our country's economy.

Visit brewery (Belgium)

On the 25th of April, we went on a visit to the Palm brewery in Brabant.

The first thing we did when we arrived was watch a movie about the origin of Palm. After the movie, we went on a tour through the brewery with a guide who explained how the proces of making Palm works. She told us that beer exists out hop, water, spices and alcohol. The brewery produces 60 000 bottles of beer in 1 hour! We also learned that beer has a long makings process which takes about 4 weeks. They also bottle drinks and other beers that they don't make themselves. We saw how the filling process works. That was amazing to see. After our visit in the brewery itself, we had the chance to taste a glass of Palm ourselves.

It was really interesting and great to see how our favorite drink is produced. We didn't know brewing beer was that difficult.



Questionnaire

The questionnaire

We decided to question groups of about 300 students in each partner school. The questions concerned the problem of drinking alcohol. Altogether 1589 students were questioned. The overwhelming majority of students have tasted alcohol and we concluded that drinking alcohol is rather an easy way to relax for most of the students and unfortunately it is not difficult for them to get alcohol.

Questionnaire on alcohol drinking among teenagers in different European countries

1. What country are you from?

.....

2. What is your age?

3. Are you

- a Male
- b Female ?

4. Have you ever drunk alcohol?

- a Yes
- b No

5. If yes what kind of alcohol

- a Beer
- b Spirits
- c Wine
- d Cider
- e Soft alcoholic drinks/mixtures

6. If you drink alcohol, how often is it?

- a Occasionally
- b Once a week
- c Regularly
- d Hardly ever
- e Never

7. Have you ever got drunk?

- a Yes
- b No

8. If you have drunk alcohol where was it?

- a At school
- b At home
- c At a party
- d In a pub/restaurant
- e Any other place

9. If you drink how do you get alcohol?

- a I buy myself
- b My peer friends buy it for me
- c A grown up person buys it for me
- d I take it from home
- e I am served alcohol by others
- f Other ways

10. What , in your opinion, are the reasons for drinking alcohol?

- a Curiosity, experimenting
- b Bad relations with your parents
- c Family problems
- d School problems
- e Other people's influence
- f Showing off
- g Improving one's moods
- h Following the others
- i Being socially rejected
- j Other reasons (.....)

11. How do you feel the day after drinking, each of these effects can you observe in your body?

- a Headache
- b Dizziness
- c Depression
- d Vomiting
- e Fainting
- f Loss of memory
- g Others

12. Do you think easy access to alcoholic drinks should be limited?

- a Yes
- b No

Conclusions of the questionnaire

Conclusions on the questionnaire on alcohol drinking:

1589 students were questioned. They were students from Belgium, Italy, Spain, Finland and Poland. The overwhelming majority of students have tasted alcohol; the most frequently chosen alcoholic drinks are beers and soft alcoholic drinks.

The good news is that the vast majority of students drink only occasionally, usually at parties.

The bad news is most teenagers have got drunk at least once in their lives.

The most common way of getting alcohol is buying it in shops.

Most young people start drinking alcohol out of curiosity and they just want to experiment.

The most frequent side effect of drinking are headaches.

Teenagers enjoy drinking with friends because it makes them happy and talkative.

Only a slight majority of students opt for limiting easy access to alcoholic drinks.

Unfortunately drinking alcohol is rather an easy way to relax for most of the students.

PAMPLONA

SPAIN

COMENIUSPROJECT

POLAND

FINLAND

WINE

OKRUSZ

JOENSUU

ALCOHOL

GEEL

GEEI

BELGIUM

TR

MARSALA