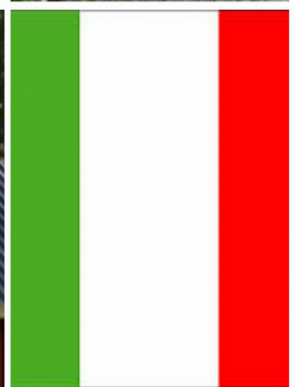



Éducation et culture
Éducation et formation tout au long de la vie
Comenius





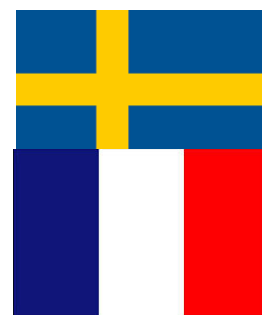
Generations in Europe between the Past and the Future

Comenius-Project 2013-2015



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General idea and summary of the project

In this project, the students deal with the pan-European phenomenon of demographic change, they recognize exemplary its causes and consequences in the European context and at their national level. On this basis, the students thematize and pick out the significant differences between their own young generation and that of their parents and grandparents concerning world views, attitudes, technical experiences and understanding, view of history and their own national identity. Their own definition from the parental generation will be taken as a feature of their existence and be the foundation of their reflection and motivation. A survey and personal interviews with representatives of the older generation will be the base for the results in all countries. In addition, students explore examples of the effects and impacts of lifestyle of this older generation to the present time, they will provide a critical comparison to their own generation and they will be able to formulate their future expectations. The generational differences are illustrated in specific aspects such as the importance of family, art, forms of communication, future expectations, nature experiences, mobility, lifestyle and nutrition. In addition, the students will work out this issue of generation difference in literature and film in their home countries and in this way, they will draw up in their various project documents, a picture of the history of mentalities and social development from the 20th down to 21 century from a national and European perspective. In this way, the results and the project activities will also contribute to a better intergenerational understanding and promote solidarity between the generations.

Objectives, Subjects and Approach

Objectives:

To learn about regional, national and international demographic change through different subtopics.

To learn more about European languages. Improvement of the project's working language English.

To learn more about ICT using different platforms and technology as a means of communication and for presentations.

To learn about responsibility to accomplish a common goal and also about how to plan, document and present the project.

Subjects:

Understanding of demographic change and the gap between generations in Europe (regional, national, international) through various subtopics.

Understanding of the diversity of languages spoken in Europe, also in a sociolinguistic context.

Understanding the importance of one common language / English as a means of communication within Europe.

Chapter 1 : What is "Heimat" ?

Heimat (pronounced ['haɪmat]) is a German word with no English equivalent that denotes the relationship of a human being towards a certain spatial social unit. The term forms a contrast to social alienation and usually carries positive connotations. It is often expressed with terms such as home or homeland. (Definition of Wikipedia)

During this meeting, we have discussed the relationship of "Heimat" between the past, the present age and the future.

Topics:

- The urban and rural development in the students' community Aspects of landscape changing in Bavaria from rural villages to modern suburbs
- An exposition with pictures from Sweden, Italy, France and Germany showing these contrasts has been created.
- The students have showed a multimedia presentation about their own ideas of "being at home"

ITALY

Between the Dolomities and the river Piave, there is Valdobbiadene, a landscape rappresented in Giorgione's rinascimental paintings.

In the past the hills of Valdobbiadene were mainly used for agriculture, today we can find small industries and the monoculture of prosecco.

Moreover, population has changed, in fact our grandparents lived a simple life based on family, while today we are busy with many activities.

These traformations come from economical and social reasons, caused by the desire of modernisation.

Many small changes tranformed our region and our country.

Both old and young people can not recognize the world where they live.



← Landscape of Pederobba



← Landscape of Valdobbiadene





← The San Pietro of Barbozza church



Valdobbiadene square ⇒



← Some friends in a bar





Vineyards in
Valdobbiadene



The human intervention
in nature



Heimat in France, Francia, Frankrike, Frankreich

France

Hello everybody, we are the french delegation and we are going to present the place where we live by the way of pictures in black and white.

We live in a region of France called Poitou-Charentes, more precisely in Poitiers, the capital of this region. There is approximately 91 000 inhabitants in the city.

Poitiers has a big historical heritage. There are old and half-timbering houses, a lot of churches, ... But there are new buildings too.

Poitiers is a dynamic city cause of the fact that there are universities, the Futuroscope.

Enjoy the exposition !





Railway station's bridge



Different houses



Church Saint Porchaire



TAP (theatre auditorium in Poitiers)



Zara's shop



Notre Dame church



**The multimedia library
F. MITTERAND in Poitiers.**

**The Cathedral St Pierre
and the Couronneries.**





Center Mendes France & St Pierre Cathedral



Building BNF



Arennes

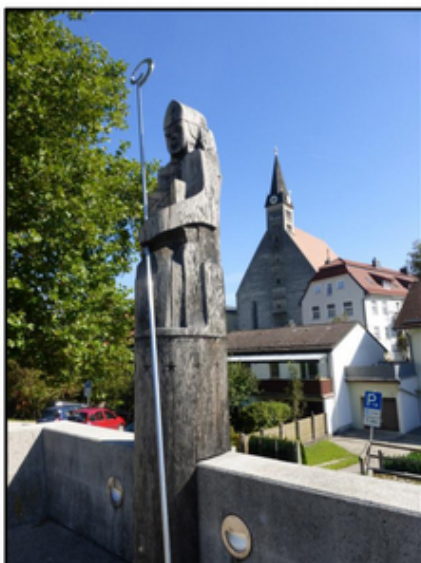
Heimat in France, Francia, Frankrike, Frankreich



LAUFEN – A timeless gem in Bavaria

***748** (first mentioned in an official document)

Laufen appears like a southern, almost Italian city which can look back on a history of over 1250 years of existence. Laufen is located in the picturesque foothills of the Alps in the Rupertigau, right next to the Bavarian-Austrian border river Salzach. Due to a very fast current in the Salzach the salt that was being shipped on the river had to be loaded onto bigger boats and this way in the course of the 14th century Laufen developed from a small peasants' village into a flourishing commercial town. Until 1816 Laufen was part of the bishopric of Salzburg. The last shipping of salt on boats on the Salzach took place in 1866. Despite the many conflicts of the 20th century Laufen has found its identity as a German border town in the borderless Europe.



The feeling of „Heimat“ in Laufen is determined by its rich historical background, the Bavarian-Austrian culture and the beautiful nature surrounding Laufen.









Heimat in Sweden, Suède, Svezia, Sverige, Schweden



SVERIGE

SWEDEN

SCHWEDEN

LA SUÈDE

SVEZIA

Our lovely country Sweden can be described in many ways.

We got elks, mountains, oceans and fields, as you can see our landscape is very varied.

We live in a county, called Halland on the westcoast. Halland is known for its long beautiful beaches and people from all over Sweden come here to visit in the summer.

Falkenberg is a small city in Halland. We go to school in town but some of us live in the countryside. For some of us it takes 10 minutes to go to school and for others it takes more than an hour. In Falkenberg we've got a lot of typical Swedish things, like red houses, delicious meatballs and a beautiful river called Ätran running through the city.





Ästad farm



Wine cellar



An old house





The beach called Skrea





Chapter 2 :Tourism

Province of Treviso



The province of Treviso is located in the North-East of Italy, between the Dolomites and Venice. It is a land known for its important historical background and for its enogastronomical specialities such as Prosecco, the red chicory and Tiramisù; but it offers also some sport and natural experiences which can be done along rivers, hills and mountains. In order to promote the tourism, the province has carried out a study on the tourist offer of the territory and has planned how to use these assets to increase the tourist flow through a Tourist Territorial Plan.

The plan starts from the strategic vision of repositioning and reorganizing the tourist product of the area, starting from reviving a deep awareness of the Population about the hidden potential capacity of the territory. In fact the province created various itineraries for different kind of tourists: whether you are interested in history, architecture, enogastronomy, sport or nature, you can find the perfect itinerary for you. One of the instruments that has been used to improve the promotion of the Treviso Tourist Product is the web: its contents are strictly connected to the analysis of demand and supply. The Province also regulates the granting of loans for tourism businesses to promote the removal of architectural barriers and to increase the accessibility of the area.

It also makes an effort to reduce water consumption, energy, noise and air emissions; to improve the level of environmental protection; to encourage the production of renewable energy and to achieve environmental certifications.

The Travelling Generation Of Our Parents.



Bohuslän camping



Skrea strand beach house



Holiday on the Beach



Vespa Adventure



Skiing in the mountains



An old postcard



Camping Trip



"Who lives sees, but who travels sees more."



The travelling generation of our parents



France

French people camped at the beach in order to be next to the sea at a low cost. Usually they travelled within France.



Germany

Our parents often did bus trips to the Alps so they could go skiing in the winter time. They would do this with friends or with an organized bus tour.



Sweden

This is from a camping trip to öland. It is the biggest island in Sweden and it's very popular.

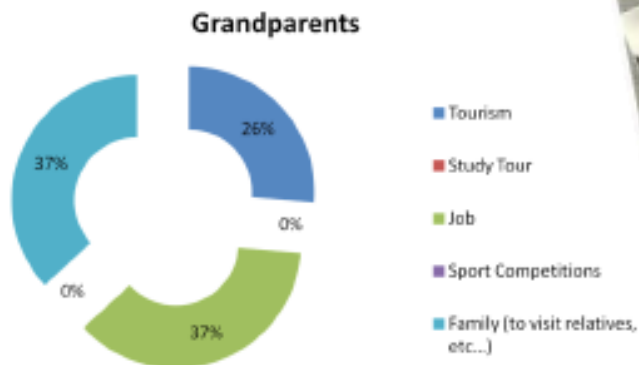


Italy

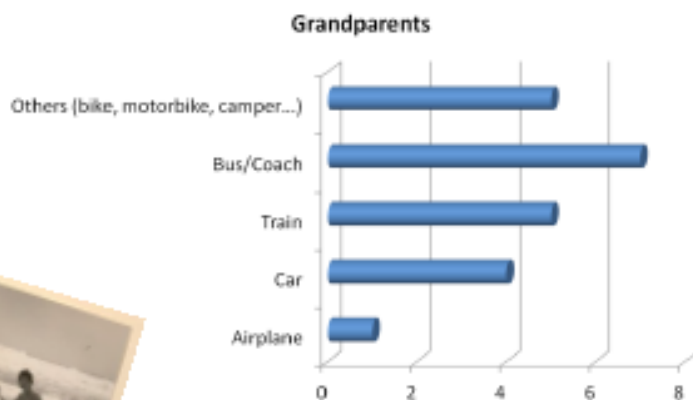
Our parents used to travel with the Vespa around Italy, which was a very common mean of transport back at that time.

HOW & WHY DID OUR GRANDPARENTS TRAVEL?

Why did our grandparents use to travel ?



How did our grandparents use to travel the most?





YOUTH GENERATION'S WAYS OF TRAVELLING



What does travelling mean to us ?

For our generation, travelling means enjoying our holidays, discovering new places and new cultures. Most of the time, when we travel, we have the possibility to meet new people.



Where do we go when we travel ?

In our century we have the chance to travel all around the world thanks to the new technologies. Now we can visit countries that our grandparents wouldn't yet have been able to go to.



What do we do during holidays ?

During holidays, we like to do a lot of different activities. First of all we visit the city but other activities depend on where we are. For example at the beach we can swim or play volleyball, at the mountains we hike a lot and discover stunning landscapes. On holidays we have the occasion to make parties, to go out and meet our friends.



How do we travel and how often ?

Most of the time we travel by car, by train or by plane. Usually when we go to another country we wait for the summer holidays, because of the weather and because of the fact that we have more freetime.



What can young people do in these countries?

Sweden



1. Go skiing in the mountains/hiking in the mountains
2. Go to the beach
3. Go through the country by car
4. Visit typical Swedish towns

France



1. Make a boat-tour in the "Marais Poitevin"
2. Having fun in the amusement parc "Futuroscope"
3. Have a great summer in La Rochelle, with the Francofolies Festival, the sea, the old harbor and the aquarium
4. Visit Loire's Castles

Germany



1. All kinds of sports in the mountains and the countryside (summer/winter)
2. Relaxing in a spa
3. Visiting cultural sites
4. Taking part in festivals with traditional and musical background

Italy



1. Go to the seaside (swimming, sunbathing, shopping...)
2. Visit cultural cities (Venice, Verona, Padua)
3. Go to the mountains (walking, skiing, skating...)
4. Gastro-tourism

Chapter 3 : Demography

Results and analysis of the survey

Evaluated on April 1st, 2014 in Swedish Falkenberg

"Swedish teenagers are the fittest in terms of media competence.

"These and more statistics are the result of a multicultural comparison based on surveys. The topics of the survey were generation, history, lifestyle and values. Within the context of the comenius-project, enabled by the EU, students from Sweden, France, Italy and Germany created and evaluated a survey. Groups of all these countries met for evaluating differences and similarities of their home countries in Swedish Falkenberg in the first week of April. Among them twelve students accompanied by their teachers T. Stolz and J. Zöllner of the Rottmayr- Gymnasium in Laufen were busy creating, evaluating and presenting the results. The survey covers four main topics: Health, values, technology and history. In addition the respondents are divided into three groups depending on their age which represent the generations in today's society. Health wise it was found out that fast food is mainly consumed by the younger generation, which ironically think that their nutrition is the healthiest compared to nutrition in the past. This result might be bound on the fact that doing sports is important especially to the youth. Italian results prove that sports is very important to 92% of their youth. The topics "values and attitudes" revealed interesting results as well: The opinion of over 60% of today's youth thinks, that their generation deteriorates more and more. When asked about the acceptance of homosexual marriages is an interesting picture emerges: In every country the 70+ generation is most critical homosexual marriage. The more young the interviewees get, the more liberal they are. In more catholic countries like Italy and the south of Germany homosexual relationships are not as well accepted as in Sweden and France, where about double as much are ok with it. The question wheat her adopting a child should be allowed got answered similarly. In every country people said, that they do not actively care for environment. Another topic was advancing technology. Sweden is the most skilled country when it comes to the use of modern technology. Even the older generation uses that

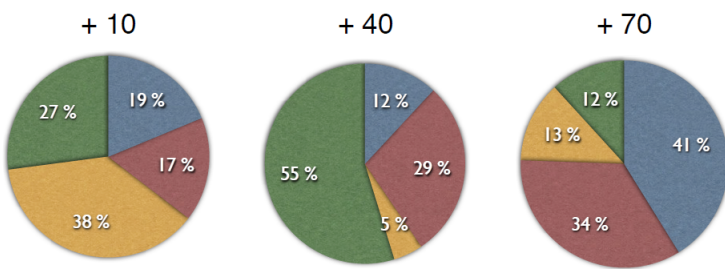
technology daily, which also means that they will get more and more depend on it. 85% of the Swedish youth uses social networks daily, 50% of Germans, 40% in Italy. Of course people being older than 70 do not use any social media platform as young people do. All in all, Sweden is the most modern country. European history influenced the 70+ generation a lot. The younger the asked people are, the less impact the Second World War had on them. The idea of teaching history in school is more important to young people as to the older generation, who also dislike the development Europe has gone through while it became more and more international and multicultural in the last years because they, especially Italians, do not want to lose their national pride.

Healthier food?

Sweden

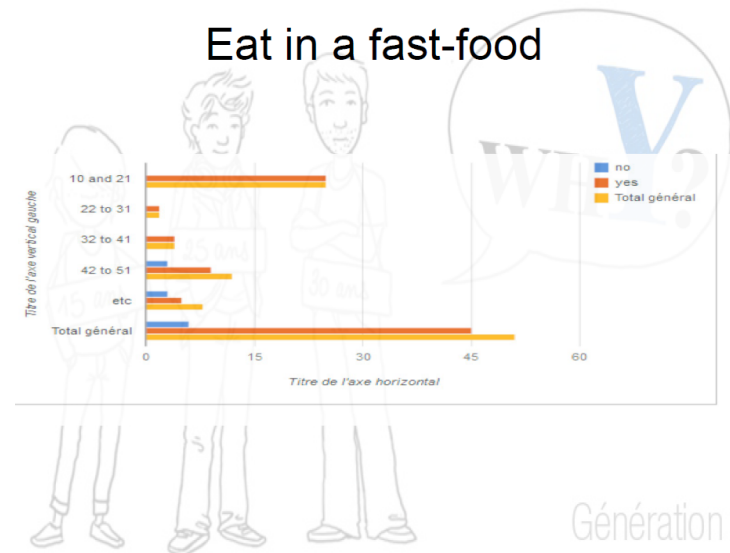
We ate healthier food when we were younger

● I agree ● I mostly agree ● I partly agree
● I disagree



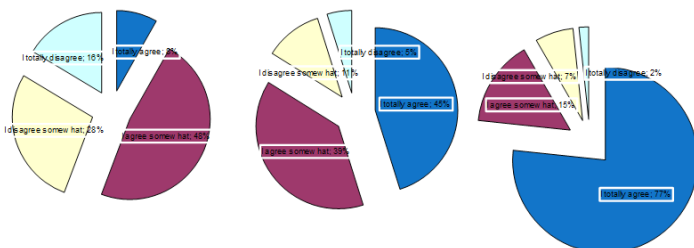
France

Eat in a fast-food



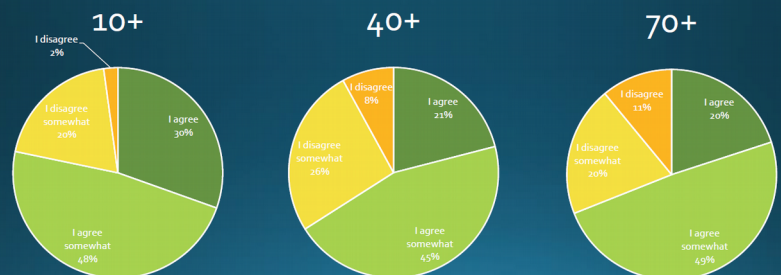
Italy

1. We ate more healthy when we were young.



Germany

1. We ate more healthy when we were young

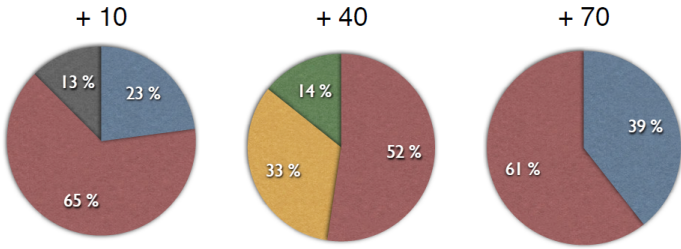


Working?

Sweden

How old were you when you started to work

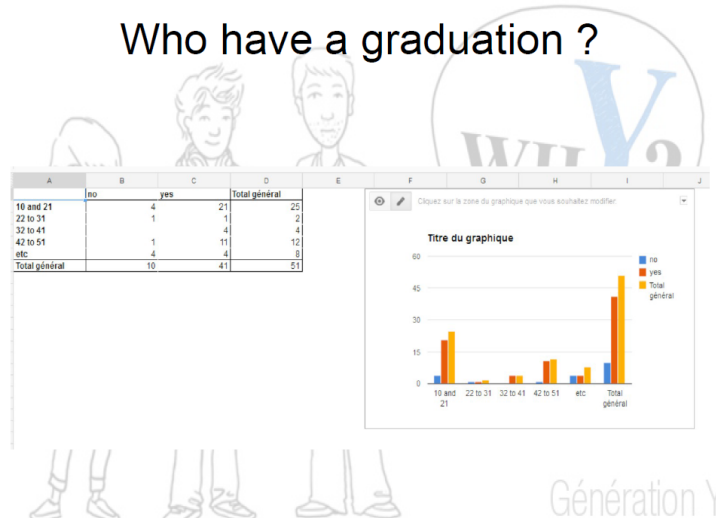
- I agree
- I mostly agree
- I partly agree
- I disagree
- Doesn't work at all



Italy

France

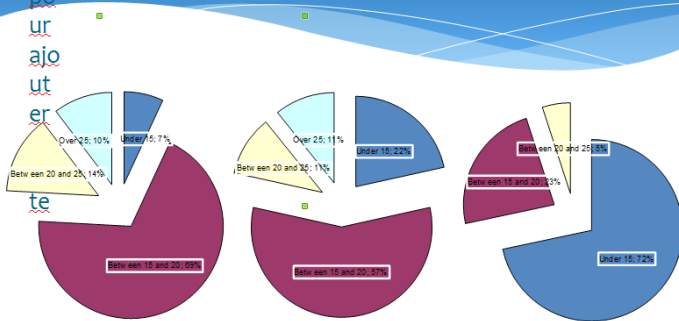
Who have a graduation ?



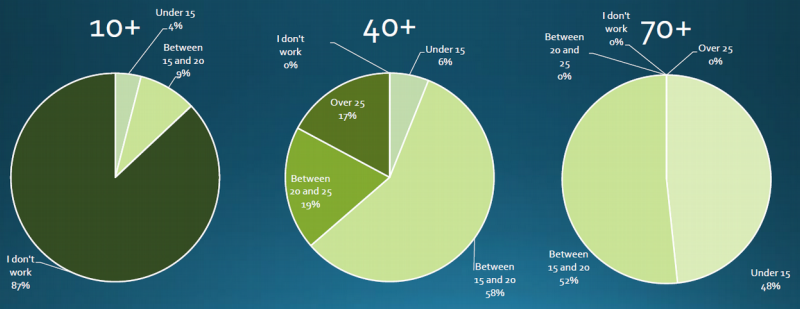
Germany

Génération Y

4. How old were you when you started working?



4. How old were you when you started working?

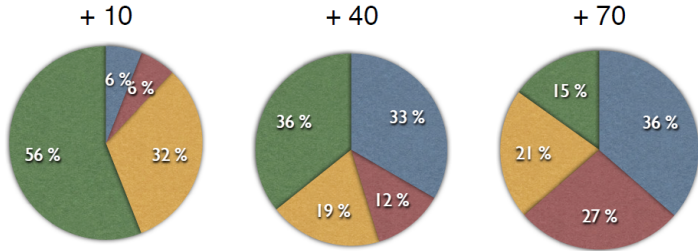


Married?

Sweden

To get married is important in society today

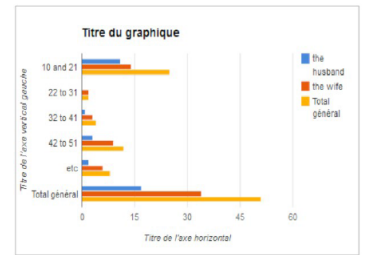
● I agree ● I mostly agree ● I partly agree
● I disagree



France

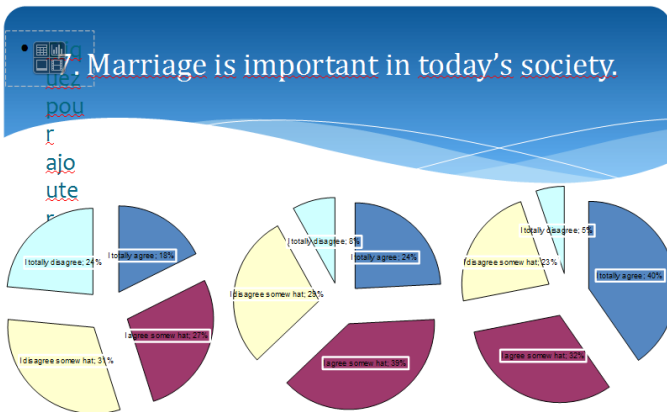
Who cook at home ?

	the husband	the wife	Total général
10 and 21	11	14	25
22 to 31		2	2
32 to 41	1	3	4
42 to 51	3	9	12
etc	2	5	8
Total général	17	34	51

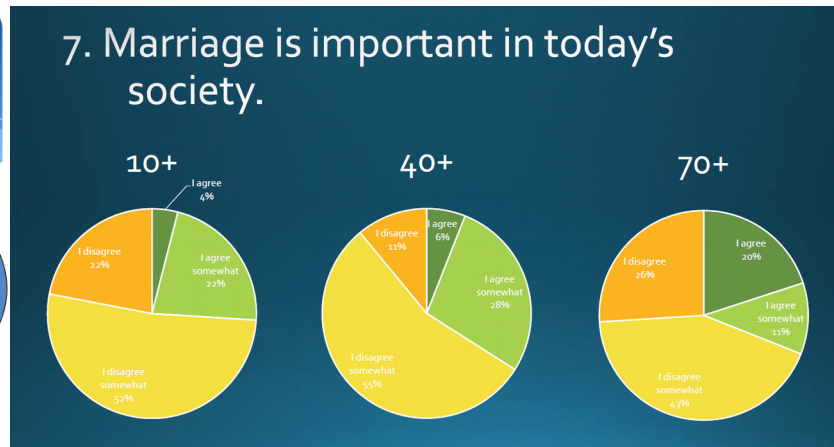


Génération Y

Italy



Germany

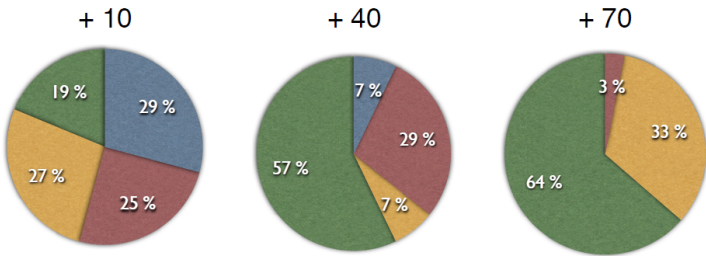


Cellphone?

Sweden

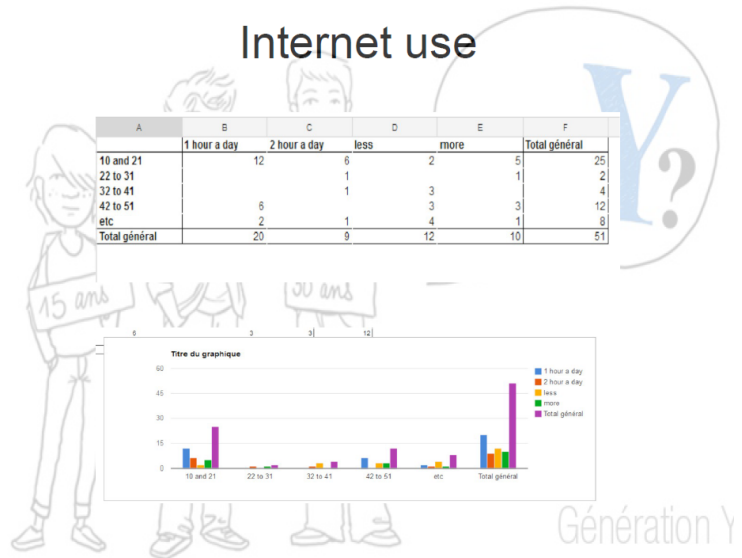
I can not live without my cellphone

● I agree ● I mostly agree ● I partly agree
● I disagree



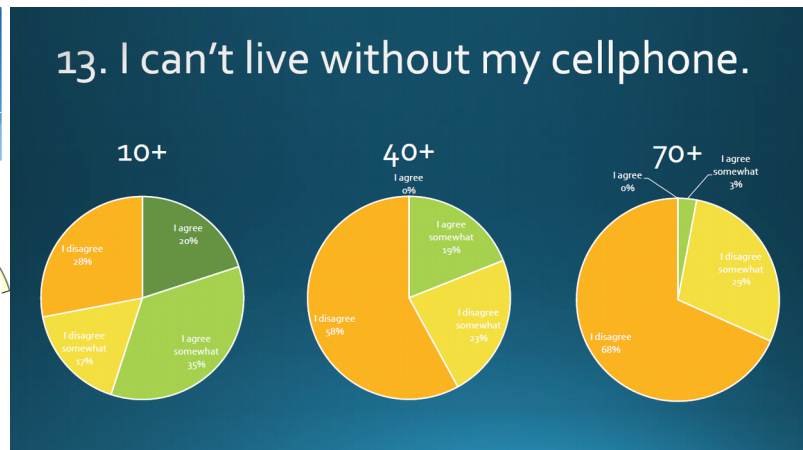
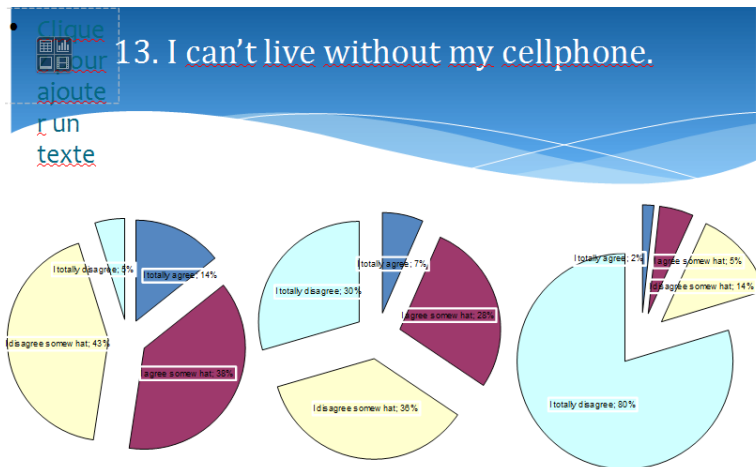
France

Internet use



Italy

Germany



Chapter 4 : Comenius Literature in Falkenberg

Wednesday, 2 April 2014



“She is 15 and doesn’t care beans what ancient people think – that’s anyone over 30.

Could any of them understand her, even if he tried hard? I’m over 30.”

“Fifteen”, Rainer Kunze

”The theme of generations as seen in literature”

The topic of the day was to discuss the theme of generations as it can be seen in literature.

Two or three texts with this theme were chosen in each country and the students read them before coming to Sweden. Each country prepared questions for ”their” texts to discuss in Falkenberg.

The texts were read in English translation and all discussions were in English.

The schedule for the day was the following:

- Introduction to the topic of the day
- Discussion of the texts in mixed groups using the questions prepared
- Writing about the texts in groups
- Presentation and comparison of the discussions

The following texts were read, discussed and analysed :

Sweden :

Michael Engström – an extract from Dogge (2001)

Karin Holmlund - an extract from When Nobody is Looking / När ingen ser (2004)

France :

Anna Gavalda – Junior from Je voudrais que quelqu'un m'attende quelque part (1999)

Guy de Maupassant - Une partie de Campagne (1881)

Germany :

Bertolt Brecht - The Unseemly Old Lady - Die unwürdige Greisin (1949)

Rainer Kunze – Fifteen / Fünfzehnn from Die Wunderbaren Jahren (1976)

Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm - The Old Man and His Grandson / Der Alte Grossvater und der Enkel

Italy :

Silvia Avallone - Marina Bellezza (2013)

Paulo Malaguti - On the Mountain Grappa after the Victory / Sul Grappa dopo la Vittoria (2009)

the questions :

The Swedish texts :

1. For both texts: Describe the relationships between the young and the adults in the two extracts

2. For Dogge

What role does the environment play in the text about Dogge? Are we shaped by our surroundings?

The German texts :

1. About all three texts:

Describe the main problems between the generations in the three texts.

2. About The unseemly old lady

Separate the text into paragraphs according to its meaning and find headings.

The Italian texts :

1. Does the parent-child relationship, although always somewhat difficult, find different ways to manifest itself in the two novels? What similarities and differences can you see in the three protagonists?
2. Do you think the behaviour of the three protagonists reveals more of a desire to stay or to leave?
3. In your opinion, do you think that Andrea's choice, (in the novel *Marina Bellezza*), can be considered a provocation against his father's will? In what way?

The French texts :

1. How is youth depicted in each short stories and can this image be the same nowadays?
2. What are the relationships between the different generations in each short stories? are they the same nowadays?
3. What role plays the social background in each short stories? do you think it's objective?

The work :

French part :

-Une partie de campagne, *Guy de maupassant*

- Junior, *Anna gavalda*

Resumary :

Une partie de campagne :

It was written by Guy de Maupassant, a famous French writer from the 19th known as the period of naturalism, which means that the authors describe the reality, what they can notice from what is surrounding them. Guy de Maupassant in the short story « une partie de campagne » shows the differences between people living in the countryside and people living in cities. This book is about a family who lives in Paris, in the inner city center. They belong to a group of people called new rich.

He wants to denounce what is called in french « la petite bourgeoisie », he criticises their way of living and thinking. We've got several different characters in this short story : The grand mother, who is a weight on the family, because she is old and she doesn't communicate with them. The mother is depicted as quite a fat lady, which proves that she is the one taking advantage of her social background. She is always happy, always laughing. She is too loud, she wants to be noticed by everybody. She is n't really happy with her husband as she was unfaithful. There is also a young adult, named Henriette. She is a little bit naive. She has an affair with a man that she loves but her family wants her to get married with her father's employee, who knows how to manage the family business. So the daughter has to undergo her mother's influence. We understand that at that time there was a reproduction of the family model. The children had to obey their parent's will, and they couldn't say a word on that matter. It's what is called a phenomenon of social reproduction. Maupassant really wants to emphasize the difference between life in cities and life in rural areas.

He loved the way people lived in the countryside and he denounces the power of cities on people,

the pollution in cities and the way people were influenced by each other. Finally, we can say that people couldn't control their lives, they couldn't decide who to get married to, in spite of their feelings. They were stuck in their own situation, they couldn't disobey their parents, because they needed money, and they had to respect their social background. For this girl, being married to a fisherman would have implied going down the social ladder. And this was impossible for this family who had struggled so much to belong to this « new rich » or « petite bourgeoisie » category

In our other short stories, entitled *Junior* and written by Anna Gavalda, the story is quite different.

So first, we are going to speak about the author : So what is the story about ? Let's summarize it for you : This short story deals with the life of a young adult, named Alexandre, compared all the way

around the story to a child. Indeed, this young adult acts as if he was still a kid, because of his

parents' influence and his education. This man has been quite spoiled by his mother, and therefore he is now quite naive. He doesn't know anything about life. He is even a little bit stupid. He is what we call in French « un fils à papa », daddy's boy He has no communication with his parents. His father is the CEO of a big enterprise, he has money, and he isn't involved in his family. To prove that he isn't a little boy anymore, he began to act quite differently. One day, he met a young man who had a lot of influence on him. And he was thrilled to be able to test his limits : he started to drive fast cars, to smoke light cigarettes, to be a little bit rude. We understand that he is not at ease with this new situation, as he wasn't raised this way. He just wants to show off, to brag, to prove to his family that he isn't the « little suckling pig », as his mother could nickname him.

In this short story, the youth is depicted quite pejoratively. He only wants to be with people from

his own social background. We can say that the relationship between his parents and himself is quite difficult as they don't seem to understand each other. But still, it can be difficult to withdraw the way people are raised from one's life.

Questions :

1-How is youth depicted in each short stories and can this image be the same nowadays ?

Une partie de campagne : young people's lives is already programmed they are not master of their destiny. They can't make their own choices. They have obligations for a lot of important things like wedding, job,...

Junior :

It has changed a lot because nowadays, young people can make their own choices, it's quite normal to choose who to get married with, we can do any job we want to do.

2- What are the relationships between the different generations in each short stories ? Are they the same nowadays ?

Une partie de campagne : The relationships between the different generations in the family aren't very good because we can see that the old grandmother is like a weight for the rest of the family, she is pushed away by the other members of the family and she doesn't communicate with them. There is a lack of understanding, because the family is shown like a normal family whereas they are not united, there are issues between the couples who are not happy together. Sometimes, in some families there is a silence and we can still see a lack of communication. It depends on each family.

Junior : The relationships between the main character, Alexandre, and his parents and with other persons from a different generation is not described in this novel. It is just explained that he's at loggerheads with his father and that he doesn't want to follow the rules anymore.

3- What role plays the social background in each short stories ? Do you think it's objective ?

Junior : The social background have an important place in this novel because it shows that the characters of this story are choosing their friends or the persons that they see just for their interest and to keep their place in the society. I think that's not objective.

Swedish part :

Mikael Engström – Dogge

Karin Holmlund – When nobody is looking

Resumary :

When nobody is looking:

Far from being obsessed with getting drunk and losing her virginity, Elin has much more important issues to deal with. A committed animal rights activist, she is prepared to take considerable risks in order to stand up for what she believes in. As a result her life is often uncomfortable to say the least; the friends she has had since childhood don't always understand why she needs to behave as she does, and she finds it impossible to confide in her parents. Instead, she expresses her feelings through a series of "letters never to be read". In this extract from the beginning of the novel, we see Elin at her feisty best.

Dogge :

Life isn't easy for Dogge and his friends; living in a Stockholm suburb, every day is fraught with danger and violence as they try to avoid a rival gang. They get beaten up on a regular basis, but somehow manage to maintain a cheerful optimism and a vivid sense of imagination. In this extract, Dogge's best friend Larsa sees an opportunity to make some money when an old lady living nearby puts up a notice offering a reward for her missing cat. Unfortunately, things don't quite go to plan... In the final section of the extract, Dogge recounts the events of the day to his dead mother, with a little philosophising thrown in for good measure!

Questions:

1) Describe the relationship between the young and the adults in the two extracts :

There is a bad relationship with the other generations, they don't get on well. The young people would like to fight the adults because they stole their cat, the adults don't think to the consequences of their acts when they would like to fight the adults and it's the same for the young when they would like to fight the adults.

2) What role does the environment play in the text about Dogge ? Are we shaped (=influencer) by our surroundings (=alentours, environs) ?

They live in a suburb so they are in a low social class, they are poor, they speak bad, they are vulgar, it's like a vicious circle because they haven't got a lot of money so they can't go to school to have an education, their parents don't give them a good education so they don't think before act and they act with violence, they're not polite, respectful.

German part :

Bertolt Brecht - The Unseemly Old Lady - Die unwürdige Greisin (1949)

Rainer Kunze – Fifteen / Fünfzehnn from Die Wunderbaren Jahren (1976)

Jakob and Wilhelm Grimm - The Old Man and His Grandson / Der Alte Grossvater und der Enkel

Questions :

About all three texts:

Describe the main problems between the generations in the three texts :

There are problems of communication. The teenager is 15 and she doesn't care about what old

people think, so in her point of view, anyone over 30 don't understand her even if they tried hard,

she is rebellious because she do the opposite of her parents, she doesn't accept the model imposed by her parents, like A.Rimbaud a poet, she try to find her personality, it's the phenomenon of acceptance who will change during her life, she provokes her parents with the music volume at top for example. She doesn't accord importance to the thinking of the other. The parents try to give the same education they have to their children but it's not obligatory the education who match with our time/period.

The relationship between the father and his daughter is pretty bad. They don't really connect to each

other and doesn't communicate with each other. The father is a bit disappointed with his daughter

and he doesn't know how to connect to her. They seem to have problems with showing their feelings and we think that they love each other as a family but they don't really have

the time to express these feelings to each other. The reason why she acts very anarchistic is because she wants to find a personality of her own and really wants to identify herself and become a person of her own. Even though she has a messy room, low amount of respect for her dad, we still think that she's intelligent and realises what's going on when the father tells her about spider under the bed. When she's told about the spiders, she immediately starts cleaning her room. We think that she understands that her father only told her this story so she would clean up her room. She realises that spider may come if she doesn't clean her room up.

The family think that the grandfather is disgusting and they don't have any respect for him just because he is old. We can see a kind of comprehension from the child. He denounce the problem between the two generations, his parents and his grandfather. The grandfather is treated as an animal, not as a human.

About The unseemly old lady :

Separate the text into paragraphs according to its meaning and find headings.

1. How does the narrator think about the grandmother's behaviour?

At first he's sceptical but then he starts to understand the way of acting of the old lady because he

gets explanations from the letters and from his father.

2. What does the printer think about the behaviour?

He's angry because he's disappointed of the way he's treated by his mother because she doesn't

allow him to live in the house and he would have expected something different.

3. What are the differences between the two parts of life that the lady goes through?

She always lived a life for her family, her husband, her friends and tried to do the best for everyone.

But when her husband died she started to live just for herself and in freedom because she didn't

want to go on like before and she wanted to separate herself from the family.

4. Do you think that an old lady like this is realistic to exist?

Yes, because there are many old women who travel around when their husbands died because that

'family life' is finished then.

5. What would have happened if the husband would have died later?

We think that in the time when the man was alive she didn't need other friends because she had her

family. But the life was always the same for her and she wanted something new. So if he would

have died later she would have acted the same way because she wanted another lifestyle. But if she

was very old when her husband died then she would have continued that old life.

6. Would you act like her when you are old?

Yes, because everyone needs a freedom for himself/herself and if you can't realize that in

a life with

family then you will have to do it after. But we think critical about some of her attitudes: For

example, we would have given the house to the son (the printer) because a lady like her doesn't

need that much space to live.

7. Do you think that this is a happy end?

Yes, because she did the best for herself and she was happy like that because before she just lived

for others and with more freedom she has realized something for herself and we think she deserves

that.

Italian part :

-Marina Bellezza

-“On Mount Grappa after the victory”

Resumary :

Marina Bellezza :

The novel is set in Valle Cervo a borderline area in the province of Biella. This is where the author, Silvia Avallone, grew up and had to face job uncertainty as well as sentimental insecurity in a time of crisis. After being away for a while, Silvia decided to come back home and take back all those lands that previous generations had left. It's not by chance that the first chapter of the novel is titled Far West in order to give the idea of a land that should be taken back and which people should start betting on again, even if only ruins are left.

The novel Marina Bellezza first of all opens a new eye on the territories where the writer was born and lived. After coming back home she has achieved a new perspective as if she could see things partly unknown to the rest. The background events are those of the crisis but they are never referred to openly even if fully perceived between the lines. Marina, the main character whose name is also the title of the novel, has a father who is a gambler, a mother who is a heavy drinker. She is gorgeous, as the title of the novel points out 'Bellezza'. She's stubborn, talented, and her dream is to become famous and successful. She's both an heroine of the nineteenth century and a town girl that you cannot forget. From a narrative point of view she is the starting point of the story. Marina is revenge personified since she wants everything as a compensation for what she thinks she has missed. She wants to run away from the province in order to make her dream come true as soon as possible. She will learn about what she left behind and what to expect ahead. Over time, she will ask herself: “What is more important, where you get or where you come from?” The author, Silvia Avallone, wanted her main character this way because she desired her to be an uncomfortable character, difficult to accept and understand. There is more about the novel. Despite Marina being unreliable and elusive, she has a recurrent point of reference, Andrea. He is 27 and has a seemingly impossible dream: he wants to start a dairy farm in his places of origin in order to rebuild his native place. Andrea understands the real challenge is not escape, but to take your native places

back. The author clearly shows her interest in provincial and local reality, which is not depicted in a negative way but rather being explored and investigated. You can also see the interest in complex family relationships, above all the relationship between parents and children. The protagonists are two young people who have left behind their families to succeed in their own lives. Between loving and hating their parents, they would like to be able to forgive them, but they can't always succeed in that, but sure they would never blame them. "Marina Bellezza is the result of a deep need, the challenge to start again" after all "the true revolution is to stay and not to leave". Marina Bellezza is an attempt to answer the sense of general impossibility surrounding us and the feeling of helplessness due to the crisis. "Obviously, literature doesn't provide with solutions, but it can tell about a possible way to start rebuilding something" and after all love is the payback for man in this society.

"On Mount Grappa after the victory" :

It is a historical novel set in St. Eulalia, a small village in the foothills of Mount Grappa, in the years immediately after the end of the First World War. The protagonist, who is also the narrator, is a teenager. The day after the victory he returns back to his village with the other people who had been evacuated. He will shortly start to realise how difficult life is between the material and emotional difficulties caused by the war. In particular the boy (whose name is never mentioned in the novel) finds it difficult to bear the silence of the veteran father, who doesn't say anything to his family about his experience in war. His father, maybe to bridge this communication gap, pushes the protagonist to reach the Grappa to enter the dangerous profession of recovering metals. The official reason of this choice is the economic sustenance of the family, but soon the young boy understands that the mission entrusted to him by his father has the purpose of allowing him to see from close up the horrors of the conflict, and to understand what "surviving" to the disaster means.

With the experience of recovery, the young man grows up, then he begins his studies in Bassano, thus detaching even more from his peasant family between himself and the family. In Bassano, however, the protagonist falls in love with the young Caterina, with which he has the strength to start living, despite everything.

Questions :

1. Does the parent-child relationship, although always somewhat difficult, find different ways to manifest itself in the two novels? What similarities and differences can you see in the three protagonists?
2. Do you think the behaviour of the three protagonists reveals more of a desire to stay or to leave?
3. In your opinion, do you think that Andrea's choice, (in the novel Marina Bellezza), can be considered a provocation against his father's will? In what way?

Chapter 5 : Futur

Compositions futur

Carla M.

Hello sweetheart,

How are you Zorga? I miss you, too! There aren't any special things on Pluto, meteorites are very calm this month. The last one was very small and didn't create any problems. When will you come to Pluto? I want to see you again! And what's happening on Mars? I remember our games on the Moon. Did you return over there with your parents during holidays? You're happy to go on the Earth? How is it? Is it like in the books or not? For summer holidays, I will go to Jupiter with my friends and my big brother, he is 19 this year! Maybe, you should come with us! We want to try the new swimming pool in the space, it will be funny! Oooh, and I have a new pet, called Calipso, he is a new animal with a head of a little cat and the body of a bird! It's so amazing! Your sister found love? It's fabulous! How old is she? I don't remember... I don't know so much the Gnaz, but it's right - they look like to be a little bit special... They may be very nice! I hope you will send me a picture of their wedding. I think your sister will be very pretty as always! How is Scargoto? I hope he will not be sick any more... Your father is still a good doctor, right? I heard so much things on his work, on Pluto. Apparently, he found a medicine against Wifi's allergy! My grandmother is so sick, she is very old now... She is 251. But I trust in her to be better! My grandfather is still a bowling champion, he will be 250 this year! My birthday is soon, I hope you will come to my home to do a big party.

I miss you so much, see you soon.

Cosma

Célia E.

It was during the year 3096. The sun, the earth and all the galaxy exploded. The human race must have found another galaxy to live on. They found it, but for now, they are just in a spaceship floating through space, waiting to see if there is any planet they could live on.

Meanwhile, on a planet, not so far away from the spaceship, were living some creatures.

They were a kind of very special living being, they were just souls taking possessions of whatever they could, from the moment it was alive and “free”. They could also just be around, as their souls-form, in other words, a halo of light's dust. These creatures had seen the spaceship and they were planning on doing an expedition to look if this was a threat for them or not. Furthermore, there was a big black hole that was getting closer of the spaceship. It was now the duty of the creatures to warn and help the human race...

Lisa D.

In my future, I imagine a life with flying houses and flying cars. A life where human beings and animals could have a conversation. A future where you can learn by eating the paper! In my future, I want a politic steering by a bear cub like a bisounours, a life where everybody would be in good health! Without crimes, without unemployment, without problems, without perils. I would like a life where everybody could be happy, where every people can live their dreams. And I think that my future would take place on a lot of planets! Maybe with aliens or with areas who look like imaginary worlds. With a lot of cotons will be perfect for me. And I would like one day of the year where all shops would be free. And I would like to have a power like flying in the sky. That's why, I would like to marry Peter Pan.

This is my future.

Louis A.

In the future, the computers will disappear. Instead of it, the humans will use robots. They will do everything: cooking, driving, working... The humans will have all their time to travel through the space. Indeed, without any work to do, they will discover new planets and new civilizations in their spaceship that go ten times faster than the speed of light. For the ones who stay on Earth, they will also travel the world with a new technology: the time machine! They will pay to visit their ancestors to learn more about the beginning of humanity. For the most sporty of them, they will get new feet to get faster or new arms to be stronger. Choice will be given to the humans to have new super powers. The future will offer a lot of new opportunities for the humans.

Lucie M.

Today, we live in a civilised world and we are seven billion of people. People work, have a family, buy their food and have a house with all the well-being. And one day, a terrible war smashed between all populations and no one will be able to survive. So one population will go in space, in a shuttle who will call The Arch. Life in The Arch will be with a lot of rules and people will be able to breath with oxygen produced in The Arch. If someone desobey, he will be inprisoned or expelled into space.

And so one day one man, the chancelor of the Arch, will decide to send 100 of teenagers who were prisoners on Earth to test if the Earth is liveable. The 100 will go to Earth in a shuttle ant will land on the ground ans will test to survive. The Earth will be liveable but the 100 will have to found food, weapons and build a camp.

On Earth they will find strange animals and discover the danger because the other population will have to survive. But this population will want to destroy the 100 because they invade their area. We will call them the landsman. It will have a lot of fights between them. And a lot of people of the 100 will die. One day, one girl of the 100 will be hurt and one landsman will find her and will treat her. It will be from the moment that this man will be her boyfriend that the two populations will collaborate to fight together against the people of mountain.

Maëlle R.

The future... the future is full of questions. And often, this is so scary for most people, because we don't know where we're going. And in particular for teenagers. I don't know if it's the case for all the teenagers but it's mine. I don't know what I'm going to do after high school. I don't know if I'm going to succeed to be the person I want to be. I don't know if my dreams will become true; and it's scares me.

Among all those questions and this preoccupation that I have, I'm worried about the future of our society. Children start to smoke at ten, women have to hide their face, democracies are attacked by terrorist organisations, unemployment doesn't improve, etc. So in which society are we going to leave our children? And I'm not talking about climate issues, which are, obviously, the biggest problems concerning our planet.

That's why the future scares me, because we don't know how it will be, and even, the most powerful people in this world don't know the answer.

Sarah-Lee B.

The optimism is the art of being happy with an improbable future. What is the future ? The future is the beginning of tomorrow. But what is tomorrow ? Tomorrow is an unknown world. We all fear it, we don't know anything about it. This fear stop us from doing it.

Your life is a map with no compass to guide. Run away with me Wendy. I wanna be your last chance, a better reality. We can get away. I can be your « everything better » plan. We are wishing we could start again somewhere in Neverland.

This fear stopped us, so I painted a picture of the things I wanted the most to color in the dar all my brightest hopes. I will paint you wings and you will be free.

You need to learn to live and let go.

Myliène S.

I am Zorga, director of the PPP, the Planet Protection Programm. Our goal is to protect hte earth and all the different species living on it from the natural disasters and especially from human's damage.

I know it's hard to believe but we are sending our message from 2500. We found a way to send a message through electromagnetics waves and other complicated methods. Anyway, our aim is to warn you about the consequences of our actions, I mean human's actions. The massive population, the chemiacl products like fertilizor, the consumer society, all the trash burried deep in the earth.

Don't you think about your children, your grand children and the life that they will have if you keep using earth as a dustain ? You have to change your habits ! It cannot continue this way !

The technologies have now improved and we only use clean transportation and products wich don't pollute the environment but it isn't enough. It just allows us to slow down the process of pollution but we still have to fix the problems that humans caused. That's why I want you to think about the future as it was close to you, because it is. Your tomorrow is our today, so think about it.

I also wanted to thank all the engaged singers who were well-aware of the situation. *Michael Jackson* with "Heal The Earth" and "The Earth Song", *Les cowboys fringants* with the song "Plus rien", *Scala* with "Respire" and *Yannick Noah* with "Aux arbres citoyens". Their songs are still very famous nowadays.

Thank you for your attention.

Thomas B.

I don't know how my life will be in the future but I have expectations and anxieties:

I would like a good job, a nice house and generally a good situation. I want to be happy, to have an intellectual reflection in my life. Moreover, I really want to have the time to practice sports, and travel in the world in order to discover different cultures and lifestyles.

The most important thing I want is a better planet, without racism or discrimination.

I'm afraid about the choices I will have to make in my professional life and don't have the job I want. A potential nuclear war is really frightening. The destruction of Earth has become a huge problem, so we have to be responsible.

Yasser N.

Man of the future, man of tomorrow. The man of the future is often depicted in a caricature. Science fiction presents a disproportionate future man: bin head, huge eyes bulging and long legs...

The truth is unknown. If no scientist can say how our species will evolve, almost everyone agrees that it will continue to evolve! Certainly the changes are less visible and mostly thwarted by the scientific and medical advances. For example a less sensitive population measles virus no longer a decisive advantage over other people because we vaccinate now in developed countries, all of our children against this virus. The images of "the man of the future" are based on popular ideas like the fact that part of the human body frequently requested would tend to expand, or that our brain would overdeveloped because of superior intelligence expanding...

These ideas derived from Lamarckism have long questioned theory then abandoned for Charles Darwin's theory.

For Lamarck, species were transformed according to their environment (transmutation), and these changes could transmit to their offspring: "the inheritance of acquired characteristics."

Man in 10,000 years, 100 000 years will be the same man today?

Julie A.

VOX-POP→

Question of the day : What is the future ?

▶ **definition** : time that is to be or come hereafter something that will exist or happen in time to come

▶ **“Future** ? Ho, future is the beginning of tomorrow. The future is the beginning of all. Every day, every minute, every second is a beginning over... The future is a chance. You choose what you want to do. You choose all.”

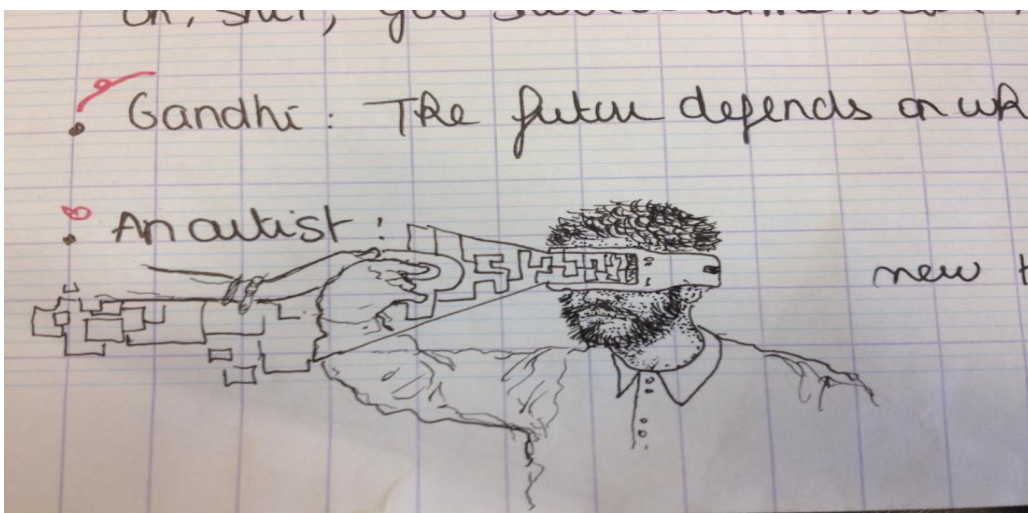
▶ Hm... An idea who has future !

▶ **Future** ? Just when you have to use “will”, no ? Oh ! The contrary of the past !

▶ **Future** ? Future ? But I DON'T KNOW ! Ho you should come to ask him !

▶ **Gandhi** : The future depends on what you do today

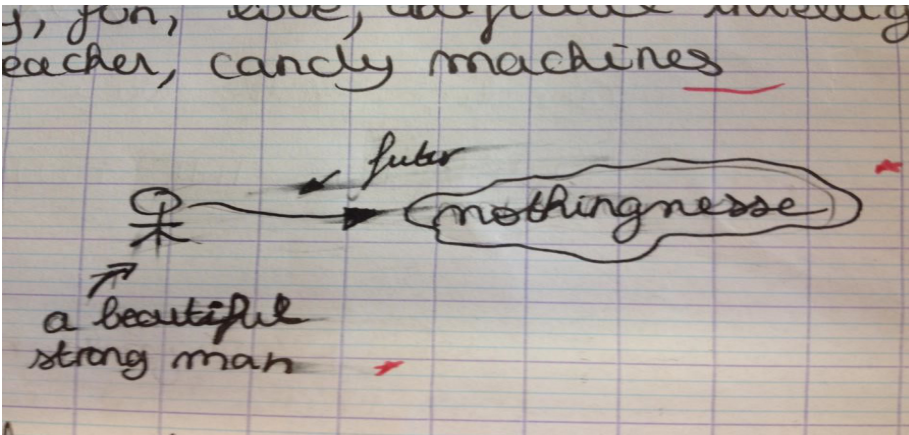
▶ **An artist ; new technology**



▶ “We can't avoid it !”

▶ robots, tecology, fun, love, artificial intelligence, classes without teacher, candy machine, sun, sad, ozone layer, fly away

▶ **a fake artist**



▶ “An abstract feeling. Yeah. yeah. You see. Something you don’t know. Yeah.”

▶ “An unanswered question”

So, maybe that’s not a good idea to ask the question ! Maybe not.

People are frightened. People are abstract. Future is abstract.

Humanity needs concrete. Indeed, maybe that’s easier for them if we asked how $2+2$ is ?

Maybe.

Italians

Nowadays, our world is afflicted and divided by several problems that go from pollution to corruption, from social issues concerning the youngsters such as the alcohol and drugs abuse among the teenagers to the global warming, from the risk for many species to extinguish to the many wars destroying entire countries and killing millions of people.

In fact, the first thing we would like for future Earth is peace. Though many have pointed out that world peace is impossible and that there will always be countries or ethnicities fighting each other , we like to picture the world as a group, where everyone works together to reach the same goal. Peace will be the condition in which this team collaborate

efficiently and even though each person in the team might have their differences and sometimes teammates may fight with each other. they all join together to work towards their goal. So many differences united, sharing the same goal to maintain peace !

Another thing we hope for the future of our planet is that the occidental countries will stop stoking wars and finance them, being wars really expensive for our governments. Our hopes are that everyone will understand the pointlessness in fighting against each other and the great potential that we have, especially in change our society, if we put arms aside and we work hard to obtain a better government, a better healthcare and a better school system instead useless battles that will only cost us many deaths.

In addition, we hope that the future life-style of the next generations will be more eco-friendly and sustainable. Every house will have solar and photovoltaic panels and the main source of energy will be the wind-mills. The production of every product, we hope, will be eco-friendly and therefore our hopes are that the human life in this planet will no more represent a continuous damage for it but a more carefulness of our Earth.

We hope that one day there will be no religious intolerance, xenophobia and homophobia, for we are all citizens of the same world and we must respect everyone and learn to appreciate the differences of every person, culture and religion, that colour our society. The following text is an extract from the Paul McCartney's song "Hopes for the future", which sums our hopes of a better and brighter future up.

Some hope for the future
Some wait for the call
To say that the days ahead
Will be the best of all
We will build bridges
Up to the sky
Heavenly lights surrounding
You and I
From out of the darkness
Our future will come
If we leave the past behind
We'll fly beyond the sun

I wish...

I don't have great expectations for the future. Because of the smog and the pollution, our environment is in danger. I think that the best way to solve this problem is to start using electric cars and public transports: the environment will be saved and we will live much longer and healthier. In addition, wars are causing thousands of deaths every day: because of intolerance, humans are killing each other without any reason. Wars are also very expensive and governments spend a lot of money on arms instead of focus on the population and its necessities. We have to learn from the past and understand that violence creates more violence and hate brings only pain and sorrow. I think that one of the great problems in our society is intolerance: people with a different skin colour, opinions and values are isolated, hated and are often victims of violence. As an Italian saying says "Il mondo è bello perché è vario", we have to understand that differences aren't dangerous, but fascinating; new cultures and traditions, tolerance and love open our minds and make us better people (?).

Personally, I want to go to university and graduate, I wish I'll find a job here in Italy and stay close to my family and friends, but I'm also fascinated by getting a job abroad. I wish I'll travel a lot, because I love discovering new countries and cultures. I wish I'll have a family, with children and a partner who loves me and respects me (and maybe one or two dogs). I wish I'll live a health life doing what I love the most. I wish wars will stop and people will live in peace. I wish that everyone will be loved, and not hated, by its differences. I wish that people will be everything they want to be and express their own opinion, without fear of judgments and prejudices. I wish for a better future than the one I'm imaging of.

Ma vie future - Clément E.

Dés mon enfance, j'ai rêvé a devenir un pasteur et prechais la parole de Dieu.

Mais quand j'ai commencé a apprendre a jouer la guitare à l'âge de 12 ans, tous mes pensés que j'avais, a dû commencé a changer.

L'une de mes rêves que j'ai rêvée,

et que je tiens a rendre réel dés que le jour que j'ai appris a jouer a la guitare,

c'est de devenir un professeur de la guitare a l'université,

et travailler comme artiste ou musicien et que j'esseille a enseigné

ou instruire ceux qui veulent apprendre a jouer a la guitare teoriquement et pratiquement.

Ma future est déjà prévue.

Après avoir terminer mes études et être engager quelque part, je vais me marié et crée une famille avec mon épouse.

Mais la chose la plus importante que j'aurais envis de faire dans ma vie future, c'est d'aidé ma famille, mes amis et amies, créer une ONG pour aider les orphelins et orphelines qui n'ont pas eu l'opportinité de s'instruire durant toute leurs vie.

My thoughts of the future - Lina J.

The future is very uncertain and everything can change in just a few years. Nobody knows how the society will look in 60 years from now, and that's why it's so exciting with the future. What we think is impossible to do now, can be possible in the future.

One thing I think is going to change is the machines part of our lives. They will be important as surpport in our work so we can have more sparetime. The machines will make our daily life simple, fun and developing. They will be very flexible and have the competent

to do whatever we want them to do, like washing the dishes, clean the house, go to work or babysit. Therefore you can do more activities that you actually are interested in and use your time as you wish.

I look at the future in a positive way and hopefully the world will be a happy place to live in. I really hope that we have solve our enviroment problems and that war doesn't excist. That's what I really wish for the future, let's hope it's true.

The future - Åsa B.

I think that there won't be as many jobs as there is now and alot of people will be unemployed. Us young people are quite obsessed with our technology today and I think that that will open a door to new inventions, inventions that can really make our day to day life easier, maybe to easy sometimes.

I think that in the future youtubers and bloggers will be more accepted into society and it will be accepted as a job, I think that more people will try to go for a career in the media and internet.

I believe that in the future we will have found a good cure for a lot of different illnesses like cancer for example, we have already now come along way in the research of a cure and I

think that with the futures technology we will be able to find cures for a lot of different illnesses and deceases.

I believe that the future will be a more acceptable place because today's young people are learning more about the world and maybe in the future we will have learned about whats right and wrong.

The future - Matilda S.

I think that there won't be as many jobs as it is now because I think most of the jobs will be replaced by machinery. The younger generations are quite obsessed with technology and that's good and also bad. It's bad because they won't talk to people as much as they used to. But it's good cause there's so many opportunities on the Internet, like create a blog or be a vlogger, it's like a job cause you can make some money on that. I think that a lot of younger people will have some kind of work on the Internet.

Ideas of the future - Julia B.

First of all, I think that the future won't be much better. A lot of problems will appear with the time. But it won't be very easy to fight these problems because they will be getting more and more serious.

Technical devices will be a big problem in the future because they will be getting more and more. You won't have to think about anything or handle any problem because your smartphone will do this. Your smartphone will know everything about you and your whole life and so it will control your life and will try to help you. But that will be a heavy disadvantage because than nobody will be thinking about what he will be doing his whole life long.

Children won't be able to have a real childhood. They will get their first technical devices when they're in the kindergarten. And that's just the beginning. Children won't be playing with their friends outside because they will be sitting inside the houses and will be writing with each other. When they're somewhere else where they have no internet on their smartphones, they will be looking for WIFI everywhere. The children of the future will only know a life with technic and can't imagine it without these devices.

A lot of people will lose their work. The technic will make more and more progresses and

so at every possible place the people will be exchanged by machines because employers will only have to pay the machines once and that's it. It will be easier and cheaper for them.

The cars will be driving without someone who controls the car. This can be an advantage but also a disadvantage. It will be good because it will be easier and more relaxing for the drivers but if something goes wrong, nobody will be able to handle the problem because the car is programmed to drive without a driver.

The world will get less green than it is now. Deforestations will take place because the area will be needed for the industry and many other houses that will be built.

Problems in the future - Lisa E.

How will our world look like in the future? Better? Worse? Will it ever be possible that no one suffers from hunger? Will the drinking water suffice? How long is living on this earth still possible? Will there ever be human life on another planet? There are more open questions than answered ones. In any case many problems will come up to the whole human race.

Hunger will be a very important aim to fight against. There are enough resources on earth so that no single person actually has to suffer from hunger. But we have to split these resources fairly all over the world. In industrialized countries food is thrown away, because on the one hand the population cannot consume the giant mass and on the other hand food has to look perfectly to get bought, which leads the food industry to sort out edible products.

Also pollution of the environment will be a huge problem. The air for example gets polluted through exhaust gases which are ejected by industries through production, or through the increasing volume of traffic and planes. Those exhaust gases are harmful for the environment and the health, because on the one hand acid rain results which leads to heavy losses at the plants and trees and on the other hand damages at the human organism arise through the polluted air. The grand pollutant emission has also consequences as the decrease of the ozone layer and the global warming. But with those consequences another huge problem is connected: the deforestation of the rain forest. Within cutting down all the trees there millions of plants and animal species die out, humans lose their living space and their culture gets lost, the worldwide water cycle gets

disturbed and the worldwide climate threatens to tip.

There is enough water on this world, but drinking water is rare, and the quantity decreases as a result of our own waste and pollution. The effluents of cities and the rubbish of the industry are directly channelled into the rivers which entails dangerous water pollution because of all the chemicals in there. We waste and pollute our drinking water, whereas people in many other countries do not even have enough. The oceans are used as huge rubbish tips: radioactive barrels are buried and extreme toxic rubbish gets destroyed on the high seas. Oil agglutinates the gills of fishes and the coat of birds, so they die crucifyingly.

The difference of wealth between the countries all over the world is immense. Many products such as clothing or toys are produced abroad, simply because the manufacturing costs are much less. Workers in poor countries are exploited, they work hard for little money with bad working conditions. That is why those products, for instance at Primark, are that cheap. In this regard everybody who buys something produced abroad is jointly responsible for the uncomfortable situation of the workers, who are often young children by the way.

The problems in the future apply the whole human race. We all breathe air, we all need drinking water, and with regard to humanity we have to look after each other.

Changes in society - Sabine B.

Who doesn't know the feeling when you're about to spend some money but want to spend as little as possible. But the thing is that most of us don't think about the consequences our actions might have on others. Nobody wants to think about the conditions children in India have to work in. Still we are living in a consumer society and it is really hard to find a way out of this "the cheaper the better" thinking. But one has to keep in mind that not everybody has a chance to act against this behavior. Just take a look at teenagers. Most of them are still in school and don't have the time to earn their own money and logically speaking they don't have the possibility to act better in this consumer society. We're kept in school for some long afternoons – and if you have the chance of being at home a little sooner, then you still have to get a lot of things for school done. A presentation here, an important test there, 4 possible surprise tests the next day and then of course you could also be questioned. And every teacher expects you to give 100% because students have nothing else to worry about. This all is leading to stressed out pupils – or pupils who just

simply don't care anymore and don't even want to make an effort anymore. And then there are politicians that decide over things concerning school without actually being affected. But what's the point in getting something done when the ones who are affected the most aren't enfranchised and can't help change what should be changed. And in addition even teenagers who aren't that interested in politics have a little knowledge about what's going on right now. Because of the progressing digital modernization especially young people are up-to-date.

You know that politicians have to decide over a topic again, that Greece is still in debt and Germany wants its money back. Violence is still prevailing, people are being oppressed and families are being separated. How the situation will be in 30 years, can nobody say for sure. But there is the possibility that our children won't be growing up with the big green lawns everyone of us knows since mankind has built houses and factories everywhere so more and more profit can be made. Plus I think that technology will be having a very role in our lives positively or negatively. Machines are probably going to take over a lot of work humans are actually supposed to do. In addition it would be nice to see that we are distancing ourselves from this consumer society and do something different. Might be hard but not impossible. School probably isn't going to change much student will most likely still be stressed out all the time except that more technology will be used. And as already said, machines are going to replace humans more and more, but I'm not quite sure whether this is a good thing. If there were peace and justice everywhere, the world would be perfect. But this is very utopian. However, there is the possibility that with new politicians and decisive changes of power the world might be a better place.

Problems in the future - Stephanie M.

First of all, it is a big problem that people in other countries are exploited by most of the big companies. This starts at the thoughts of the consumers. Everybody only wants to buy the cheapest things. Nearly nobody thinks that it already changes something when only he buys things which are traded fair. Because of that, lots of big companies have to exploit others to be able to sell their articles as cheap as possible, as nobody would buy it otherwise. In my opinion, it will not help if you only say to the costumers: "Hey! Think of all the poor people in Africa!" No, I think that there should be strict rules. People of other countries should have the same rights as we have. Good working conditions, they should be paid like Germans would be and lots of other things. Every company should grant those

rights for all their low paid workers. Of course, if that happens the costumers will complain about higher prices. But this should not be reason for the companies to exploit the others. There is another problem with all the big companies. As they can sell most of their things very cheap, lots of consumers go shopping there. One example is Primark. Although the quality is not that good, especially the young people buy their clothes there. It does not cost a lot and so you can buy more things. For the purchaser, this is a big advantage, but lots of little shops do not have the chance to earn enough. In the end, lots of others have to close their shops.

This is the same when you look at the big farms. Of course, there are many people who benefit from that. But this means the death for all the little farmers, who do not have that much cows or who do not have such a big area. For those farmers, it is really difficult to survive and for lots of them it is sad, too, if they have to give up a farm which has belonged to their family for ages.

A big problem in the future will be, that everybody will be addicted to the electronic things. Nowadays, the children already learn how to deal with a mobile phone when they are very young. And later you see that they for example do not know how to read a map. If there would be a power breakdown, lots of things cannot be done any more. There are already lots of people who cannot stop their computer games. They do not have a social life and this is really necessary. I think you cannot do anything against it. Of course, technical things are really useful and sometimes you need them. I would never be able to give my mobile phone and my laptop away for some weeks, too. But this problem will get worse bit by bit.

One last problem I want to mention is the high pollution of the environment. This is a problem which exists all over the world. You can often see plastic in waters, lots of smoke resign from big industries, the cars extrude exhausts and many other things cause that pollution. This will be a problem for everybody, as the air will not be that clean any more and as there is already a global warming.

These are only some problems I mentioned, but there are many more. I hope that everybody conserves them. You cannot prohibit all of them, but a careful life is already a beginning.

Lina Q.

Future. When I think about it there's always something with modernization on my mind. Every enterprise tries to develop and improve as much as possible. But the question is if it's so much better to replace everything 'old' by something more modern. A good example for the negative thing about it is the clearing of forest land. Trees are so useful and important for the environment. But everyone removes them because they either need the raw material or they need the land to put up/construct some new futuristic buildings. But is that the sense of the modernization? To have everything as mechanic as possible and to erase all the beautiful nature? I don't really think so.

But besides these negatives aspects you can also take a look at the positive ones. So imagine you go to the doctor because you don't feel very well and he tells you that you have cancer. Imagine that you're not shocked because the medical research has progressed so far that cancer isn't more than a normal cold. Wouldn't that be great to find something to heal all the illness that exists on earth?

What the future will bring isn't only able to make everything worse. It could be that the future brings many positive things. But we don't know yet. So we just have to wait and give everything we have to be a better human being. For you and for all the others.

Poems

The Future - Elin G. Be.

What the future holds can nobody know,
Bright as a blue sky, not a worry to grow.
Dark as a cold winter night, not a single star in your sight,
Thinking that nothing will ever be all right.
People to see, places to go,
One day this day will be ages ago.
Promises to make, hearts to take,
We're going to smile and we're going to ache.
What the future holds can nobody know,
Bright as a blue sky, not a worry to grow.
Dark as a cold winter night, not a single star in your sight,
Though I believe everything will be all right.

The future - Moa G.

Future is a fear of mine,
it makes me break my silence.
But in my heart I know it will be fine,
'cause only we can stop the violence.
I dream of a future bright,
where people live in harmony.
And the world is full of new insights.
We walk toward a common destiny.

Lisa D./Maëlle R.

Meanless road signs	abandoned street determined confusion	lifeless city
dead tree	ugly flowers prosaic space	fake mountains
difficult choices	contradicted direction	blocked destination
	powerful words Between deviation and police	
	Two opposites direction Temporary overloaded of doubts	
colored house	mixed profusion simple hope	one solution

Grey journey- Louis A. and Julie A.

Grey journey	Strangeness dream	Lost road
	Strangeness dream	
One way	One direction	One destiny
	Leave away	
Missing plane	Missing train	Missing boat
	Unique carriage	
	One carriage	
	On the recent road	
	Little dream	
	In the reality	
	Freedom of the past	
	In the sadness world	
	Modern opposition	
Blue violets	Red world	Yellow sun
	Lost dream	

Myliène S. et Sarah-Lee B.

Huge building	rectilinear forms	antenna hanging
	Invasive cement	
Wild nature	little stream	dark forest
	Overflowing imagination	
Optical illusion	real background	big painting
	Modern Suburbs	
	A family	
	In a building	
	Of uniformity	
	In a city	
	Full of cement	
	Birth of childhood	
Street art	big trees	organized formq
	Escaping painting	

Sofia A.

old carriage

Modern horses

roads loneliness

grey strangeness

grey sensation
contrast

grey opposition

grey

grey strangeness

opposite shooting

opposite freedom

opposite direction

grey strangeness

Passing by the valley

in the mountain's roads
on a long and full of sadness journey
Freedom is the direction
The stubborn horses
went from the opposite
to the dreamt direction

Lonely boy

Lonely road

Lonely world

Happy road

Sad boy

Sad road

Sad world.

Photos

We have taken photos of places or things that we don't like. Then we have changed them to show how we would like them to look in the future.

















I WISH FOR ... A BETTER FUTURE

- No racism towards religious minorities
- No homophobia
- ... for wars to stop
- more open-mindedness



- Preservation, maintenance and exploitation of pieces of art
- Freedom to be ourselves
- Freedom to love
- Freedom to express your thoughts and opinions

TOLERANCE
mean WE AGREE,
IT MEANS: We make SPACE
for OTHER PEOPLES
DIFFERENT INTERESTS
WRONG
ODD OPINIONS

- ... FOR DEFORESTATION TO STOP
- SUSTAINABLE ENERGY WILL BE MORE EXPLOITED
- ... FOR EXTINCTION OF SPECIES TO STOP

Future.jpg



Poitiers 2015



Chapter 8 - Countries and schools

FRANCE

France ! So, how is France ? Well, France is a country with 65 millions of inhabitants, where life is good. We have all : mountains, forests, seas, beaches, nice people and most of all, cows ! We have some amazing food : bread, potatoes, cheese, wine and of course, snails ! French are nice people ! There is a lot of festivals and we have a lot of museums to discover the french culture ! Indeed, we have a historical heritage very important.

Our French seduction speciality ? The french kiss !

Our capital is so famous, as you know because it's the city of love. You can also visit the Eiffel tower, the "sacr -coeur", ... Where we live, it's quite far away of Paris, but Poitiers is cool too ! We have some funny things to do like to visit church Notre-Dame-la-Grande, walk along the Vienne or just doing some shopping.

The specialities of our region ? In food, the " Tourteau fromager", amazing cheese cake and macarons.

Then, if you want to visit the Poitou-Charentes, you can go to the Marais Poitevin ! It's soooooooooooooooooo nice ! You can use small boat to do a walk.

If you want to have some fun and discover future, you would enjoy the Futuroscope ! It's a funny attraction park near our school.



Pyren es



Pretty cow



Hachis parmentier



Tourteau fromager



Notre Dame la Grande

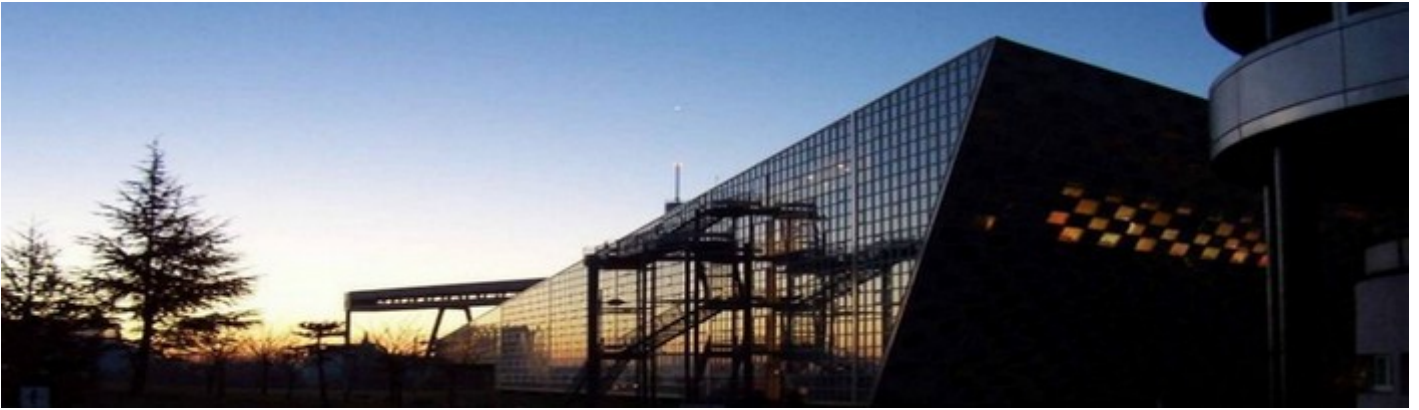


Festivals - Les Vieilles Charrues



Macarons

LP2I



Beautiful sunset - Lycée Pilote Innovant International

The grammar school Lycée International is attended by pupils from the region and other nationalities. It's situated near Poitiers, next to the Futuroscope, an amazing park. It has got a boarding school being home to more than 100 pupils. Pupils at the high school are chosen according to their motivation and their willingness to participate in innovative project work like Comenius Projects. Since its foundation in 1987 13% of the time of teaching have been provided for interdisciplinary projects and cross subject lessons, like doing a project you want and decide in one year with 15 students of every levels. The high school plans a meeting of the Comenius partners in the context of an international week. There are opportunities to offer the school's broadcasting station for public relations within the project.



Tablets in school



View of the school

ITALY

Popularly known as the world's "living art gallery", Italy is a place of both art and architectural masterpieces created throughout history, attracting hundreds of thousands of travelers each year. No visit to Italy is complete without a trip to see the most remarkable tourist attractions like the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Colosseum, Venice or Florence.

Italy is popularly known to be one of Europe's most sophisticated destinations. It is a mountainous peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea. To the north is a mountainous area known as the Alps, that separates Italy from France, Switzerland, Austria, and Slovenia. At the south of Italy is the Po Valley, a fertile farm land and the basin of the Po River, and extending well into the Mediterranean Sea sit Sicily and Sardinia, two of Italy's largest islands. Sicily is located across the narrow strait of Messina where volcanoes can be found. Sardinia has a mountainous landscape and rocky offshore islands.

As one of the world's best-loved destinations, Italy is also the land of la dolce vita meaning "the sweet life". After an adventure tourists can unwind, relax, and be pampered by staying at one of Italy's high end spas or simply enjoy Italy's sophisticated dining pleasures, such as family-owned places where you can experience real Italian cooking.



The Colosseum



Venice



The Leaning Tower of Pisa



Pasta



Tiramisu



Pizza

In the North-East of Italy, Valdobbiadene is especially known for its wines Prosecco and Cartizze but it also offers some historical, natural, artistic and archeological itineraries. It had been an important site of the First World War because it is located near the river Piave, Sacred River of the Homeland.

The most significant activity in Valdobbiadene is the farm holiday. Now there are 19 agritourisms in the area, which host tourists not only from Italy, but also from Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland and Russia.

To increase the number of visitors, the municipality promotes two projects: Vignarte and Park of the Settolo Basso's Piave, which both are itineraries through the vineyards and the area of the river Piave.



Vineyards



*Red wine,
Polenta and
Sopressa*



Settolo Basso



Valdobbiadene

ISSS GIUSEPPE VERDI

The secondary school "ISSS Giuseppe Verdi" of Valdobbiadene

Our school is a comparably small secondary school offering four different kinds of trainings. It comprehends different courses of study such as a grammar school for sciences, a grammar school for modern languages, a technical school for tourism and a technical school for mechanics.

The school is located in the little town of Valdobbiadene with its 10.000 inhabitants, situated at the pre-Alpine foothills.

It hosts about 740 students, from 14 to 19 years old, and it ends with a state certification exam.

Even if this school is quite small, the extra-curricular school projects are very numerous, such as the european project Comenius, cultural exchanges, music lessons, sport and soccer, basket, volleyball tourneys.



The school



The gym



The linguistic lab



The scientific lab

SWEDEN

Our lovely country Sweden can be described in many ways.

We got elks, mountains, oceans and fields, as you can see our landscape is very varied.

We live in a county, on the west-coast called Halland. Halland is known for its long beautiful beaches, for example Skrea Strand and people from all over Sweden come here to visit our town during the summer.

Falkenberg is a small city in Halland. We go to school in town but some of us live in the countryside. For some of us it takes 10 minutes to go to school and for others it takes more than an hour. In Falkenberg we've got a lot of typical Swedish things, like red houses, delicious meatballs and a beautiful river called Ätran running through the city.



This is Tullbron in Falkenberg.



This is our beach called Skrea Strand.



This is Skrea Strand during the Volleyball SM (Swedish Championship).



This is the old part of the city.



This is a picture from a swedish comedian play.

Falkenberg's Upper Secondary School

Falkenberg's Upper Secondary School is a council-run school offering 14 national upper secondary programmes, programmes with apprenticeships, nationally approved and local sports programmes, introductory programmes and upper secondary education for individuals with learning disabilities. The school is also offering dance, music, theatre and media programmes. The school has approximately 1500 students and 250 teachers and other staff and is located in the centre of Falkenberg, easily accessible by bicycle, bus, train or car. Special resource centres in Swedish, English and Mathematics give students extra support and teaching in order to help them succeed, and the school has its own well-stocked library and librarian, as well as on-site access to the main district library. An important aspect of the school is its collaboration with local business. This takes many forms, including workplace-based learning (APL), apprenticeships, youth business initiatives (UF) and branch liaison groups.



This is our school, Falkenbergs Gymnasieskola.



This is Gekås, a huge low-price shopping market.

GERMANY

Laufen appears like a southern, almost Italian city which can look back on a history of over 1250 years of existence. Laufen is located in the picturesque foothills of the Alps in the Rupertigau, right next to the Bavarian-Austrian border river Salzach. Due to a very fast current in the Salzach the salt that was being shipped on the river had to be loaded onto bigger boats and this way in the course of the 14th century Laufen developed from a small peasants' village into a flourishing commercial town. Until 1816 Laufen was part of the bishopric of Salzburg. The last shipping of salt on boats on the Salzach took place in 1866. Despite the many conflicts of the 20th century Laufen has found its identity as a German border town in the borderless Europe.



This is the parish and monastery church Laufen.



Rottmayr Street in the old town



The Bridge on the river Salzach



Rupertusplace with the Rupertus Statue

Rottmayr Gymnasium (Laufen)

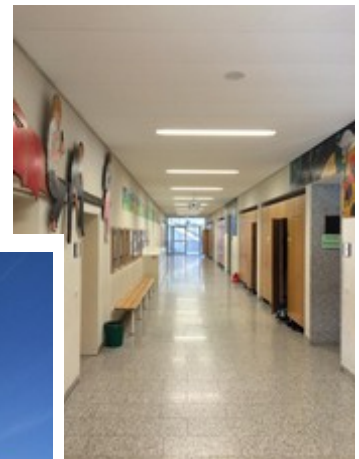
The Rottmayr-Gymnasium Laufen is a grammar school with approximately 650 students and 60 teachers. You have the opportunity to learn English, French, Latin and Spanish, but there are also some extracurricular lessons, like Chinese, Italian, Russian etc. Furthermore, physics, biology and chemistry are taught. There is a close partnership with a local external partner, the ANL, a state run academy for environmental protection and landscape development. Within the framework of the subject matter Generations substantial topics are to be elaborated in cooperation with the ANL. Additionally, since 10th October 2014 the school has an official seal as a Fairtrade-School and since 7th November 2013 it's titled as a school without racism. Moreover, it participates in the PAD-program, where people from all over the world come to Germany because of their high-qualified German and get admitted by families for two weeks. There were already two times a school partnership with an Italian, Swedish and French school because of the Comenius – Projekt.



Cafeteria



Inner yard with a pond



Hallway



Participants in the Comenius project 2013 – 2015



Thank you everybody for your participation, it was a very good project for everyone.

Teachers

Per Håkansson, Falkenbergs gymnasieskola, Falkenberg, Sweden
Jenny Norlén, Falkenbergs gymnasieskola, Falkenberg, Sweden
Elisabet Jensnäs, Falkenbergs gymnasieskola, Falkenberg, Sweden
Thomas Stolz, Rottmayr-Gymnasium, Laufen, Germany
Julia Zoellner, Rottmayr-Gymnasium, Laufen, Germany
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Mario Pernechele, ISISS "G. Verdi", Valdobbiadene, Italy
Lucia Picello, ISISS "G. Verdi", Valdobbiadene, Italy

From the ANL in Laufen:

Evenlyn Köstler
Hermann Netz

Students from Falkenbergs gymnasieskola, Falkenberg, Sweden

Caroline T.J.	Moa G.
Lovisa S.	
Julia B.	Emma J.
Gustav M.	Erik R.A.
Märta B.	Amanda E.
Dandan L.	Åsa B.
Saga E.	Malin H.
Teodor B.	Lina J.
Otto F.E.	Annie C.
Matilda S.	Matilda S.
Alicia W.	Philip B.
	Elin G.B.

Students from Rottmayr-Gymnasium, Laufen, Germany

Gregor M.	
Benedict L.	Sofie R.
Cornelius K.	Lisa E.
Lisa-Marie E.	Stephanie M.
Darlene H.	Lina Q.
Beatrice M.	Julia B.
Ina R.	Sabine B.
Anna G.	Teresa G.
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Nicole P.	Katja G.
Magdalena R.	Eugenie K.
Afra W.	Antonia W.
Lena S.	
Pascal R.	

Students from Lycée Pilote, Poitiers, France

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Sarah-Lee B.
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Zoé C.
Lucie D.
Agathe D.
Lisa D.
Célia E.
Céline F.
Alexis G.
Alexandre G.
Baptiste G.
Heïdy H.
James L.
Lucie M.
Carla M.
Tom M.
Yasser N.
Maëlle R.
Loup S.
Oregon S.
Myliène S.

Students from ISS "G. Verdi", Valdobbiadene, Italy

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Giulia S.
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Beatrice M.
Beatrice M.
Rania L.
Vanessa V.
Veronica C.
Anna C.
Greta G.
Greta P.
Martina P.
Silvia P.
Axel Z.
Oscar A.
Manuel C.
Andrea D.F.
Omar G.
Giosuè M.

Andrea S.
Giacomo V.
Michele G.
Daniele Z.
Pierre B.
Gioele T.

