

8. nacionalni Unescov projekt Gimnazije Škofja Loka

GIMNAZIJA  ŠKOFJA LOKA

JEZIK - KULTURA IN TRADICIJA

ob evropskem letu medkulturnega dialoga
in mednarodnem letu zemlje



United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organization

Organizacija Združenih
narodov za izobraževanje,
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Gimnazija Škofja Loka

UVODNIK

Gimnazija Škofja Loka že od vstopa v Unescovo mrežo projektnih šol leta 1997 plete vezi z drugimi slovenskimi šolami v mreži, tako srednjimi kot osnovnimi. Ob dobro zasnovani strategiji dela nam ni bilo težko leta 2000 Unescovim šolam predstaviti eno izmed temeljnih Unescovih idej in jo razviti v nacionalni projekt, ki letos že osmič zapored vabi mlade širom Slovenije, da se nam pridružijo v pesmi, besedi, sliki ali gibu.

Takrat se je rodil nacionalni projekt JEZIK - KULTURA IN TRADICIJA. Na Gimnaziji Škofja Loka ga gojimo v obliki tujejezičnega recitala, s katerim spodbujamo učence in dijake skupaj z njihovimi mentorji, da v svoj redni pouk tujih jezikov in materinščine vtkejo Unescove teme in vrednote.

Ponosni smo, da smo v teh letih lahko gostili na stotine mladih, ki so v jesensko Škofjo Loko prinesli vedrega duha in misli v tujih jezikih: angleščini, nemščini, francoščini, ruščini, španščini, italijanščini, kitajščini, poljščini, danščini, tudi latinščini. V letošnjem letu nam zaradi objektivnih razlogov ni uspelo obnoviti tradicionalnega Unescovega recitala v klasični, že znani, obliki.



Tina Jerič in Sara Klemenčič, 3.e. mentorici : Barbara Osojnik Rajek in Elia Louis, gimnazije Škofja Loka.

Pred vami je zato nekaj novega, drugačnega. Naj vas ob branju misli in prebiranju podob spremlja zanos in vedrina vseh avtorjev, ki so se odločili, da sodelujejo v letošnjem nacionalnem projektu JEZIK- KULTURA IN TRADICIJA.

In nenazadnje: naj vam zavzetost, s katero ste pisali, risali ali fotografirali svoje prispevke, zleze pod kožo in mogoče na novo vzbudi spoštovanje in občudovanje, morda tudi skrb za varovanje naše matere zemlje.

Najlepša hvala mentorjem in vsem sodelujočim. Poleg tega, da ste izkazali zavzetost za ohranjanje okolja, ste izkazali tudi dobro znanja tujih jezikov. To pa je most do drugih ljudi, drugih kultur in drugih svetov.

In zato naj bo tudi ta Unescov izbor vaših prispevkov ob mednarodnem letu Zemlje korak naprej za sožitje vseh ljudi na tem planetu.

*Nika Marenk, prof.
koordinatorka Unescovega nacionalnega projekta na Gimnaziji Škofja Loka*

*Jože Bogataj, prof.
koordinator UNESCO ASP*

Uredniški odbor:

Jože Bogataj, prof.,
Nika Marenk, prof.,
Alenka Kolenc Krajnik, prof.

Oblikovanje in prelom:

Alenka Kolenc Krajnik, prof.

Tisk: Decop, d.o.o.

december 2008

francoščina

QUAND

Quand le soleil mourra
et le vent ne soufflera pas...

Quand tu ne peindras plus les feuilles automnales
et les nuages disparaîtront...

Quand les arbres seront seulement une fable
et devant toi le monde sera seulement une plaque de béton...

Alors tu te rappelleras
que tu seras éternellement mon amour
et que c'est peut-être l'unique chose qui ne disparaîtra pas.

Zala Slapar, 3.d

TU RESTES

Tu m'entoures,
Comme la mer entoure une île.
Mais je suis sous ta surface de l'eau
Et j'absorbe le sel sur mes blessures.

Tu es en moi,
Comme le vent est dans mes cheveux.
J'essaie de me sauver, mais tu restes,
Et je ne sais pas comment j'oublierai.

Zala Slapar, 3.d

SAUVER LA TERRE

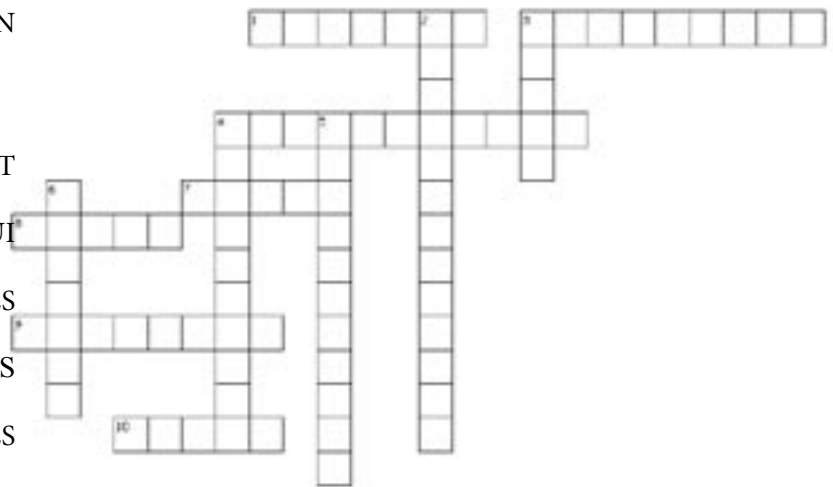


Trouvez les mots

2. NOTRE ... EST POLLUÉ
3. UN GROUPE D'ARBRES
4. L'ORGANISATION QUI PRÉSERVE LA NATURE
5. QUAND LA TERRE TREMBLE ON PARLE D'UN ... DE TERRE
6. CE QU'ON MET DANS LA POUBELLE



1. LE VERBE QUI DÉCRIT CE QUE FONT LES GENS AVEC LES DÉCHETS
3. LES GRANDS BATÎMENTS QUI POLLUENT
4. CE QU'ÉMETTENT LES VOITURES (PLURIEL)
7. SUR QUELLE PLANÈTE NOUS VIVONS?
8. LE SYNONYME POUR LES BICYCLETTES
9. IL FAUT ... LES DÉCHETS
10. IL EST BON POUR LA SANTÉ D'ALLER ...



Notre chère Terre



Gardez-la
comme elle est!

Dijana Čorković in Manca Orešnik, 4.d, Gimnazija Škofja Loka

Mentorici: Elsa Louis, Marjeta Petek Ahačič

Gimnazija Škofja Loka

nemščina

Mentorica: Barbara Gorjanc

Prevod pesmi: die Lorelei
(Jürgen Werner)

Ne vem, kaj naj bi to pomenilo,
da tako žalostno se mi je storilo;
mora iz današnjih dni
ves čas v mojih mislih tiči.

Zrak je soparen in temen
in Ren teče ves blaten,
vrhovi gora ne žarijo,
ker plini soncu sijati ne pustijo.

Na bregu Rena se vzpenja
nemška kemična industrija
tam strupi se varijo,
ki zrak dušijo.

Ne meni se za odpadne snovi,
ki tečejo iz njenih cevi,
prihajajo iz kemičnega svinjaka
in se v Ren zliva ta odplaka.

Mornar na tankerju
s težavami pri dihanju
skalnih grebenov ne gleda
vidi se le blatna beda.

Vem, valovi nekoč
ne bodo pogoltnili le čolnarja in čolna
vse to je naredila industrija, strupov polna.

Ana Triller

Ne vem, kaj naj pomeni to,
da sem žalosten tako.
Nočna mora naših časov
mi je stopila v glavo.

Ozračje je v mraku
in umazan Ren smrdi,
noben gorski vrh se ne blešči,
le kje je sonce v zraku?

Na Renovi obali sedi
nemška kemična industrija,
izdeluje škodljive snovi,
zaradi nje smrdi, da v želodcu zvija.

Ne skrbi za odpadke,
ki prihajajo iz njenih cevi,
prihaja iz kemičnega svinjaka,
ki se v Ren vali.

Ne vem, kaj pomeni to,
saj žalosten sem tako zelo,
ker našega časa nočna mora
iz mojih misli več ne mora.

Zrak soparen in mračen je,
Ren umazan mimo nas teče
vrhovi gora svetijo se ne;
kje sploh je sonce?

Na obrežju Rena ona sedi-
nemška kemijska industrija;
tam neke nevarne strupe izliva
in zadušljiv zrak izpušča.

Za odpadke ne skrbi,
ki na naše odteka se čeri,
in prihaja iz kemijskega svinjaka,
kjer v Ren se izliva.

Kapitan na ladijskemu tanku valovi,
težko mu je dihati-
ne opazi skalnih čeri
saj le umazano brozgo vidi.

Vem, valovi so se prepletli.
nekoč, ne samo čolnar in čoln,
kar je za njo psovati
industrija kriva je.

Katja Košir, 3.d.

Mornar se pelje v čolnu
in diha že težko.
Ne gleda proti čerem,
le v umazano vodo.

Vem, da voda bo zalila
več kot le čoln in mornarje
in to bosta storila
industrija in onesnaževanje.

Kristjan Voje, 2.č

Die Lorelei
(prepesnitev Heinove Lorelei,
avtor: Jürgen Werner)

Ich weiß nicht, was soll es bedeuten,
daß ich so traurig bin;
ein Alptraum aus unseren Zeiten,
der geht mir nicht aus dem Sinn.

Die Luft is schwül und verdunkelt,
und dreckig fließt der Rhein;
kein Gipfel des Berges funkelt,
wo sollt' auch die Sonne sein?

Am Ufer des Rheines sitzt sie,
die deutsche Chemie-Industrie;
dort braut sie gefährliche Gifte,
die Luft macht erstickend sie.

Sie kümmert sich nicht um den Abfall,
der aus ihren Rohren fließt;
er kommt aus dem chemischen Saustall,
wo er in den Rhein sich ergießt.

Dem Schiffer im Tankerschiffe,
ihm macht das Atmen Müh';
er schaut nicht die Felsenriffe,
er schaut nur die dreckige Brüh'.

Ich weiß, die Wellen verschlingen
einst nicht hur Schiffer und Kahn;
und das hat mir ihren Giften
die Industrie getan.

Onesnaževanje
(prevod Wernerjeve die Lorelei
iz leta 1973)

Ne vem kaj naj bi to pomenilo,
me je zelo razžalostilo.
Nočna mora današnjih dni,
mi spati ne pusti.

Soparen je zrak, temačnost nas obdaja,
Ren pa se le od blata napaja.
Vrhovi gora se več ne bleščijo,
sončni žarki počasi bledijo.

Na bregu Rena čepi ta svinjarija,
nemška kemijska industrija.
Tu svoj strup pripravlja,
strup, ki nas v obup spravlja.

Iz kemijskega svinjaka,
po ceveh gre vsa odplaka.
Brez skrbi in brez slabe vesti,
v Ren splavajo vse smeti.

Kapitan mimo pripljuje,
zrak mu dihanje otežuje,
zaradi umazanije, ki ga zaslepuje,
v skalni greben zapluje.

Znano nam je, da so valovi pobesneli,
kapitanovo življenje vzeli.
To pa sploh ni edina tragedija,
ki povzročila jo je industrija.

Emma Dolenc

Н	Х	Б	З	Е	М	І	Я	У	Я	Х	Н	Я	Н	М
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К	М	С	М	Я	М	А	І	С	К	Б	О	М	Р	
У	Б	О	З	Г	У	Х	К	Б	С	М	Р	З	О	А
Ф	З	І	Б	М	Ѓ	Ф	М	Е	З	О	Р	А	К	С
А	Е	Н	Б	І	Б	Я	Б	М	М	З	М	Ў	І	М
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К	А	К	І	У	К	А	О	М	М	Р	К	Р	М	Е
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Р	Х	А	О	Р	М	Ѓ	Б	З	М	Р	А	Б	А	Б
З	Р	Ѓ	М	О	Ў	О	М	С	К	М	Б	М	С	К

POIŠČI BESEDE V 8 SMEREH:

мороз, земля, лес, солнце, воздух, поляна, яма,
гора, бездна, озеро, море, боцотто, цукра, радуга,
животное, уз, трава, растение, берез, цветок

angleščina

Mentor: Jože Bogataj

2. e (European) class of Gimnazija Škofja Loka this autumn discussed the global issues and during one of the lessons the students wrote down their own reports and opinions about the environment.

Basically, there were two possible guidelines to write about. i.e.:

- Environmentally speaking, I think that in our everyday life there are a lot of things we are doing wrong and should be improved.
- Regarding our attitude towards environment, what can an individual do to make a difference?

Here are some students' opinions :

Let me start by saying that every single one of us can do something to help whether it's running a completely ecological household or maybe just walking to work (or school) instead of driving. We can also help by recycling and making sure that we always throw the trash in the bin where it belongs and not on the streets. Another thing is that plastic bags which we all bring from the supermarket are very hard to recycle. In fact more than 500 billion plastic bags are produced each year and less than 3% of those bags are recycled. So next time you go shopping, don't be lazy and bring a basket or something like that to carry your groceries in. And the last of my suggestions is if you must drive to work find someone to go with you. This way you are more ecological as there are less cars on the streets, it's cheaper and you'll enjoy the company. Remember everything we do, makes a difference. I think it's about time we realize that.

Ana Čuk, 2.E

The statement: I think that in our everyday life there are a lot of things we are doing wrong and should be improved, I think, is correct. Not just in my opinion, but also in opinions of people, who know quite a lot about it. And also the nature itself is telling us that. But what can be improved? Cars, airplanes and other oil machines pollute the atmosphere way too much. "Luckily", we're running out of oil, gas and coal... can we, or even better, can the people in charge, people with money and influence make a difference? Only if there's a profit for them. So we won't see it very soon... Scientists have already discovered a way, to run cars with less oil, if not even no oil. Only water. But the very same people I mentioned before would lose a lot of money, so that's a big NO for them. Sooner or later, they will be left with no choice. And nor will we. We have to make something good, before we are made to do it. Because when we'll be made, it will most probably be too late! I could go on and on, but my word limit is already breached, so I'll just stop here]

Primož Simonič, 2. e

In our everyday life there are too many things which we do wrong and we must change. If we take care of nature we must consider our bad habits more seriously. Therefore we should, for example, use degradable substances (instead of plastic bags). And I think we should use renewable energy sources, instead fossil fuels. We should use solar energy or good energy for heating our homes. For generating electricity we should use wind energy or hydroelectric

power. People also pollute environment by using fossil fuels engines in the cars and I think we should use more public transport. And this would release less CO2 into the environment. By overusing fossil fuels we will completely run out of oil and gases in a few years. If we take all these into account we will help improve the environment of our planet. And I hope that we will work together to succeed! Together we are stronger!

Žiga Kalan, 2.e

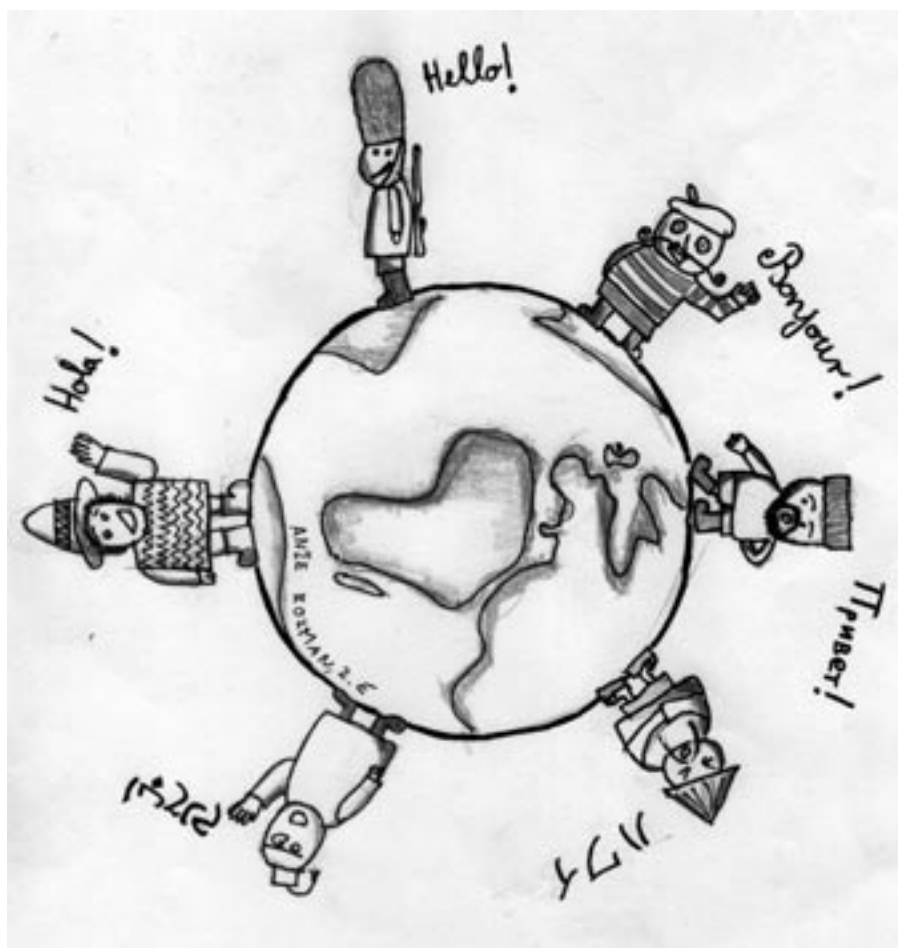
People think too much just on themselves, and they care just for their comfort, beauty, how to earn more money, have the best car... You have a choice, go to the shop by bike or by car, recycle things or no, build environmentally friendly house, do not leave trash in the forest...

Most of people think, that it doesn't matter what they are doing, because when earth is destroyed, they won't be here anymore...

It's important to think of our future generations because they should get the earth in that conditions, as we did. And my opinion is that we can not imagine our world with high degrees, with a higher level of seawater, without drinking water... maybe we are recognizing the changes on our planet quicker, because we are faced with more and more floods, droughts, hurricanes...and less snow.

So we should do what we can to keep our blue planet clean.

Nina Plavc, 2.e



ENO Planting Tree Day 2008

Dijaki in dijakinje Gimnazije Škofja Loka smo se 22. septembra 2008 pridružili svetovnemu projektu ENO (UNESCO), ko na svetovni dan miru v večini držav sveta (v Sloveniji je bilo to 5 šol) mladi posadijo drevo.

Dijaki 3. a z mentorico Mojco Mravljja so se pridružili tej akciji in v okolici šole posadili že drugo drevo. Letos je bil to dvokrpi ginko.

»Drevo je simbol. Spominja nas na naravo in pomembnost naravovarstvene zaščite. Simbolizira tudi sodelovanje med šolami po svetu. Ker gre za dan miru, proglašamo drevesa, ki smo jih posadili, za drevesa miru. Upamo, da bomo rasli skupaj z našimi drevesi v bodočnosti in za bodočnost.« iz okrožnice ob svetovnem dnevu miru.

Več informacij na: www.enotreeday.net

Jože Bogataj, prof.
pomočnik ravnatelja
koordinator ASP net UNESCO



Gimnazija Škofja Loka



Himmelev Gymnasium, Roskilde, Danmark

Our thoughts about the planet

By Eva, Pelle, Lucas and Pernille & other students in 08c, Himmelev Gymnasium, Roskilde. Denmark.

From ice core drillings and other scientific researches we know that today, the volume of CO² and other greenhouse gases far exceeds what has been the natural level over the past 650,000 years. The amount of CO² is 35% higher than before industrialisation, and the amount of methane has more than doubled. This affects the stability of the atmosphere, and the consequences are already visible: In many places on the planet it can already be seen that the weather has altered. In some places there is more precipitation than previously, while other places are affected by high temperatures. If we continue the present emission of greenhouse gases, we can expect a rise in global(!) temperature of 1½ - 6°C.

Our worries concerning the environment are: That some day the ice of the Arctic Ocean, the ice caps of Greenland and Antarctica will be gone and that the conditions for life in the Arctic and Antarctica will change dramatically. That the sea level will rise, there will be flooding and coastal erosion, and a lot of land will disappear under water. Denmark has no mountains. The highest point is 175 m above sea level, and no place in Denmark is more than 50 km from the sea. Our coast is more than 7300 km long, so we have good reasons to be concerned!!

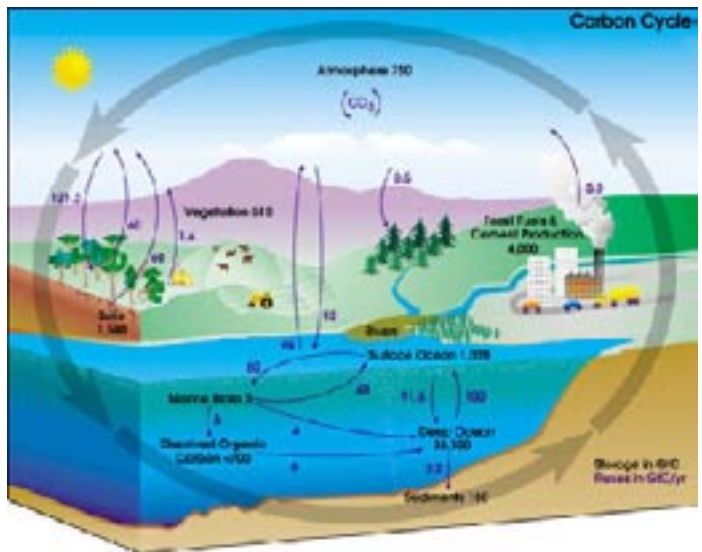
Because global warming is affecting the weather, in both strange and unpredictable ways, the hurricane seasons have been presumably prolonged and the hurricanes are getting stronger and stronger, causing huge destruction and thousands killed each year. Here in Denmark/Scandinavia we can't feel such a great difference concerning the issue of hurricanes and other weather phenomenas, but our autumn storms bringing lots of downpour, flooding and even landslides are often ex-hurricanes giving us a small taste of the dangerous energy of the atmosphere in the tropics.

What can we do to reduce the amount of CO²? There are a lot of things we can do over the next twenty years: We can slightly change our ways of life by using environmentally approved things such as low energy light bulbs, "green" dishwashers, use seed oil instead of diesel or even driving hybrid cars etc.

Or we can completely change our ways of living and focus on building our society on energy without CO² emission, like energy from nature, wind, water, waves, sun etc. No cars. Bicycles. No charter flying. Trains. No tomatoes in December. Local food. How can we measure the real costs of producing certain products? The real costs of doing certain things? Who decide? And who feel the consequences?

¹<http://www.iceandclimate.nbi.ku.dk/>

²If the whole ice cap of Greenland melted, the oceans would rise about 6 m! If all continental ice melted, sea level would rise about 70 m!!



Is she a geek or is she just hurt?

It was lunch time and Cassie was sitting behind the so called 'geek table'. She wasn't really a geek, but nobody in this school knew that, because she was new here and some girl, who seemed nice to her, asked her if she wanted to sit with her during lunch time and she said yes. Since that moment she was known as a geek. That wouldn't really bother her (she didn't care much about anything since her brother had died) if it wasn't for the 'popular ones' who reserved their right to rule the entire school and were getting on everybody's nerve.

It looked like the cheerleaders wouldn't come to her today, but she was mistaken. Like every day Monica was the first who started to annoy her: "Well, well... Look who we got here. Little Cassidy James is studying. What's the matter sweetheart? Didn't study enough to get an A+? What a shame that your notebooks are ruined." Cassie looked a little confused about the last part of what Monica said and therefore objected: "But my notebooks aren't ruined..." And then Sandra, who was Monica's best friend, spilt some of her coke on Cassie's notebooks. "Well now they are," Monica replied and all the cheerleaders laughed at Cass.

Was she really one of them just a few months ago? Not on this school of course, but still. She wasn't that cruel, was she? But then she remembered what totally changed her: her twin brother, her Edward was dead. She survived that accident and he didn't. It was so not fair, because it was her fault. She was driving and she wasn't paying attention to the road. Those memories made her cry again and she ran away from everybody just to hide. Back at the dining room everybody laughed. Well not everybody. There was one person that didn't laugh. But what could one person change if that specific person was totally invisible in the crowd?

Written by: Kaja Jarm, class: 2.a

The meaning of love

When two cultures combine...

I have an opportunity to discover a new world...a world of different cultures and traditions and two people so different but still in love.

The thing that surprised me the most, while reading the book called *The white Masai* was that I never before even thought about the different cultures that are all around us. Somehow I have never been able to imagine what it would be like to live in a world so different from the one I know. And that is what I realised after I have read the book. The world is a vivid mixture of people, languages and traditions. And yet it seems that despite their differences there is one thing that is connecting them all – love. That is also the reason why the main character in the book, Corinne, had decided to follow her »love at the first sight« to Kenia and then later to marry him. But in spite of her devotion and trying to understand the life in Kenia, which was so different from her own, their relationship did not last. And at this point we can ask ourselves if love, our comprehension of the world, people and cultures and our true beliefs can adapt to the new lifestyle? This is probably one question we cannot answer. All I know is that the previously mentioned book made me think about something more than just casual everyday thoughts. It made me realise that there truly is 6 billion people on this planet and that none of them is the same. Our definitions of what is right and what is wrong, our cultures and our habits are all different. And that is all right because every and each one of us is something special. And that is something we should always remember.

*P.S. This essay is based on the book *The white Masai*, written by Corinne Hofmann, published by Založba Učila International*

Written by: Rosana Sluga Štih, class:2.a



Le dialogue interculturel - une exigence pour un futur prospère

L'année 2008 est consacrée au dialogue interculturel par l'Union européenne et à cette fin l'UE a organisé beaucoup de projets qui présentent les cultures différentes qui font partie de notre monde et surtout de l'Union européenne qui a été formée il y a 40 ans et qui maintenant regroupe 27 pays différents.

Alors on voit qu'il y a beaucoup de pays mais chacun a des minorités ou groupes ethniques avec leurs langues, traditions etc. Cela donne l'impression d'une société multiculturelle. Mais si on veut avoir une société qui fonctionne sans tensions sur la base de la diversité comme par exemple les différentes religions, races etc., tout le monde doit mettre à profit toutes les bonnes expériences de vie, acquises dans les situations quotidiennes.

Je pense que le gouvernement doit faire plus d'activités qui forcent ou bien aident les jeunes à combattre les préjugés et toutes les émotions négatives données par la société et surtout à enseigner tous les avantages offerts par les autres cultures.

Je pense qu'il faut investir dans des programmes comme Erasmus et d'autres qui, sans doute, aident à la formation d'une société où tout le monde sans égard de sa nationalité ou de sa religion peut coexister efficacement.

J'espère que tous les projets qui ont été mis en place auront des bons résultats et que la communication sur la multiculturalité n'est pas seulement une activité de passage.

Si nous sommes tolérants, les mots "discrimination" et "rasisme" feront partie du passé.

Vasja Žmavc, 4. c

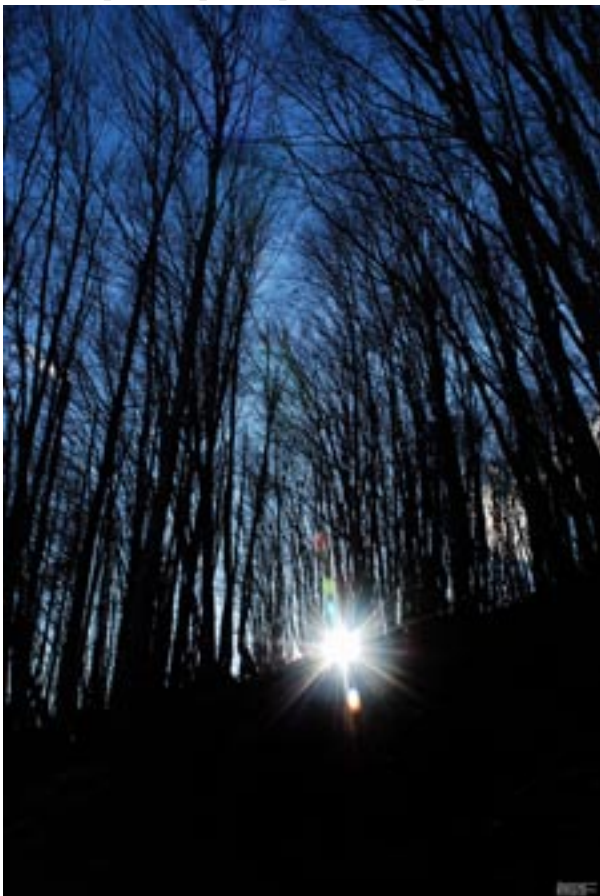
Tout change?

De nouveau, il a passé une belle journée avec ses amis à la campagne. La beauté de la vie simple. Mais tout à coup tout a changé. Qu'est-ce qui s'est passé? Pas de soleil. De hauts bâtiments. Beaucoup de gens et de voitures dans la rue. Nouveaux copains... Qu'est-ce que c'est? Tout ce qu'il sait c'est que son papa a un nouvel emploi dans un pays étranger. Il doit s'habituer à une nouvelle culture, à une nouvelle langue, pour lui étrangère, à une nouvelle manière de vie. Très difficile pour lui.

Entre temps, il s'est passé beaucoup de choses. Maintenant il est adulte avec de beaux souvenirs de son enfance. Il se souvient que les gens autrefois étaient très gentils et sympathiques. Ils lui portaient de l'intérêt ainsi qu'à sa vie dans l'autre pays. Mais dans ce monde d'aujourd'hui il a peu d'amis qui ne lui désirent pas toujours le meilleur. Les autres le respectent parce qu'il est ce qu'il est, avec toutes ses qualités. Aujourd'hui les gens ne sont plus étonnés de voir des étrangers vivre dans leur pays. Beaucoup de jeunes décident de faire des études dans les pays de l'ouest de l'Europe. Ils savent qu'ils ont les mêmes possibilités et qu'ils sont égaux aux habitants de ces pays.

Špela Preradovič Hlede, 4. b

jutro



združeni



TUTTI UNICI

Nel mondo c'è molta gente differente,
gli italiani, gli sloveni, i francesi, gli inglesi.
Alcuni buoni cuochi, poeti,
ma tutti sono equivalenti.

Gli italiani sono veri maestri,
Ramazzoti, Ferro, Paoli e altri,
che scrivono le canzoni d'amore,
con poetica confessione di dolore.

Gli sloveni sono un popolo piccolo,
ma lo stesso patriota è tranquillo.
Nel problema sempre si aiutano,
perché quasi tutti si conoscono.

I francesi favoriscono il cibo,
ma anche beni artistici con senso.
Amano formaggio e vino,
sono un popolo aperto e preciso.

Gli inglesi sono prosperi imprenditori,
laboriosi e veri ricercatori.
La loro storia è diversa e interessante,
Shakespeare, il re e la reale corte.

Avtorica: Nina Prevec, 4.d

španščina

Mentor: Tomaž Šmid

HOY ES EL DÍA

Este año es algo especial.
¿Pero cuántas personas saben qué significa?

¿Es necesario celebrarlo,
tener una fiesta?

¿O sólo pensar sobre su sentido,
parar las máquinas,
apagar las luces,
caminar a pie,
por lo menos un día?

¡Pues sí, es que es el año de nuestra Tierra!

Hay nubes y sol en el cielo,
flores de diferentes colores,
hay naturaleza a cada paso,
pero alguna vez está un poco escondida-
para protegerse.

Las manos del hombre
no la pueden destruir
con fábricas, edificios altos,
en cuyas calles el sol no brilla,
sólo hay sombra.

Allí la gente se da prisa,
trabaja y trabaja
y a veces es difícil encontrar una sonrisa.

smog



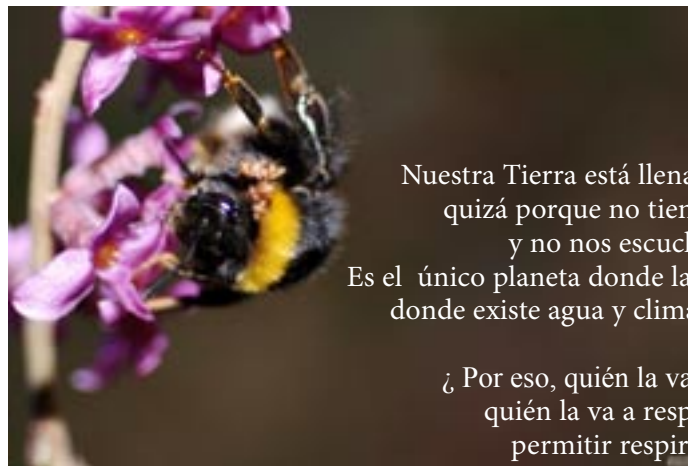
Chi ha un cuore aperto sente naturale la fiducia in se stesso, sa come apprezzarsi, ma allo stesso tempo per lui non c'è motivo di sentire paura verso gli altri. (Dalai Lama)

Vi siete mai chiesti perché una persona disprezza e odia un uomo innocente di un'altra razza o religione? Per un conflitto fra nazioni successo molti anni fa, perché così sempre le hanno detto a casa o semplicemente perché ha paura di qualcosa di nuovo e sconosciuto? Io penso che la paura è quella che ci ostacola. Perché guardare male una religione o una razza essendoci alcune persone cattive? Che significato ci dà adesso, nel 21 secolo, quello che hanno commesso i nostri antenati? Perché occuparsi dei loro errori se ne abbiamo abbastanza dei propri?

Quando dobbiamo fare qualcosa di nuovo e normale che abbiamo paura. Cerchiamo di superare la paura e i dubbi e conoscere questa persona senza pregiudizi. Così dopo un po' di tempo passato non la vedremo più come un negro, un musulmano o un ebreo, ma invece come un amico e semplicemente ... come un uomo.

Viviamo per oggi! Apriamoci alle cose nuove e corriamo verso il mondo sconosciuto!

Avtorica: Urša Perc, 3.b razred



Nuestra Tierra está llena de belleza,
quizá porque no tiene reglas
y no nos escucha.
Es el único planeta donde la vida es posible,
donde existe agua y clima adecuados.

¿ Por eso, quién la va a amar,
quién la va a respetar,
permitir respirar,
dejar de contaminar,
si no lo hacemos nosotros?
¡Por lo menos un día!

Rosana Štrubelj, 4. F

»The person who speaks two languages is worth two« (Spanish quote)

A person who speaks, for instance, both Spanish and English is literally two people combined into one. By speaking only Spanish one could communicate with approximately 400 million people around the world. If one also speaks English, the number increases to 1.8 billion (including people who speak English as a second language). I could compare it to buying at a discount shop – getting two for the price of one, which is always a bargain. I personally believe that being able to communicate not only in one's native language is an enormous advantage for living in today's society.

The 21st century' is unchangeably globalized. Life within the borders of countries and continents has become a thing of the past. Nowadays, there are no boundaries. The number of worldwide (international) collaborations has risen extremely, furthermore, everything is spinning around the word »international«. We are all part of the huge world society, composed of six billion people, where teenagers and students go on »international exchanges«, companies do »international business«, »international law« and making »international policies« which are essential for the stable economic and political situation and peace in the world. There is no doubt that communication plays a very important role in today's world. Therefore, it is simply necessary to speak at least one foreign language.

Speaking a foreign language simplifies everything we do. Not only business but also our personal life becomes easier if we can communicate with people around the world. For example, when studying you can use foreign literature. It also means understanding foreign arts, for instance poetry, popular music, films, which give us an opportunity to be in contact with world art and shows us all the beauties of a specific language.

Using the Internet, which has become indispensable for almost all generations, is also easier with the knowledge of world languages. Besides, when travelling to foreign countries - even to the other side of the world - speaking English, as the most important world language, Spanish or French makes it possible to survive, to establish contacts with other cultures and to become a part of the local society.

However, it would be a great loss if any of the lesser spoken languages "died out" because of the influence of English as the most widely-spoken language, and its significant role in world communication. It is necessary to protect our native languages, to love them and keep them alive, for generations to come.

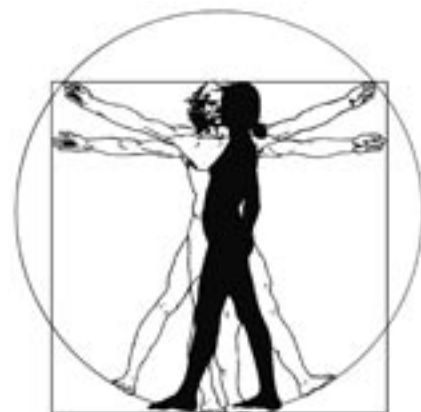
All things considered, I believe that nowadays, when society is developing world-wide, people who are able to speak more than one language are definitely privileged. In the European society, it has become natural over the past decades to speak at least English beside one's native language. I believe that significance of understanding foreign languages is still beyond our knowledge. However, it was as early as the 8th century when Charlemagne (Charles the Great, King of France) stated, "To have another language is to possess a second soul".

Sara Vodopivec, 4. e/G

Barbara Mesarič, 3. e/G



Soča- bistra hči planin-Ariane Vodopivec



Alegorija zemlje-...ali
pohlep, *Iris Vodopivec*



angleščina

Mentorica: Svetlana Kutin

LANGUAGE, CULTURE AND TRADITION

Language, culture and tradition represent the heart of a nation. They make it unique and special and we all know that there is no way a group of people would name itself a nation without having these three things, which connect them in totality.

Nowadays majority of people do not pay a lot of attention to preserving habits and customs. Holidays, for example Christmas, have been year by year becoming just another big opportunity for salesmen to earn big money. The real value of them has lost itself in an endless crowd of various products, from gifts to shiny decorations. Another good example of disappearing habits in a modern world is weddings. To many people they seem a senseless waste of money and completely unnecessary. And this point of view is then carried on by next generations and so on and we can expect that in the end there will be no weddings at all.

Not very different is the situation with language. Computers, telephones and other technical achievements have made our lives easier but on the other hand they have alienated us from each-other. Many people spend all their free time on computer chatting or playing games. Because of quicker typing words have been changing and lack of reading causes lack of knowledge about a plenty of words. And this has catastrophic consequences. Who knows, maybe one day words will go missing and we will replace them with numbers and other mathematical signs.

To sum up, humans can predict what is going to happen and as far as I am concerned, I think we should make the most of this gift and prevent habits from becoming extinct and our colourful languages from changing into grey, boring marks. Because what, if not national identity, will otherwise encourage people and fill them with pride?

Daniela Mozetič, 4.a

S.O.S. PLANET EARTH

Our planet is a wonderful source of richness and natural resources. On every part of Earth you can find natural beauties which will leave you literally breathless after you've seen them. Even though we live in a fast-paced modern technological world, filled with computers and other complex electronic devices, nothing can be compared with the simple enjoyment of breathing fresh air, taking a walk in the woods or having a swim in clean water.

Through the whole human history the man lived in close cohabitation with nature. Some ancient tribes even believed that there exists a form of natural energy, which connects all living beings with the planet. They also believed that if you are

Komu zvoní, *T. Faletič*



sick, you are not in harmony with nature anymore. The only way of recovery would be to channel your energy with the planet's. This method has also been adapted in several oriental disciplines like yoga and meditation. Even in our modern world there is a branch of science which explores that. It is called bionic. This clearly shows that nature contains simple yet ingenious solutions which can be explored and applied to best suit our needs.

Unfortunately, worshipping nature has drastically decreased with years. The whole Earth is becoming like a person infected with cancer. Even when we cut the sick parts out, the infected cells which remain will continue spreading the disease. Kilotons of smog and pollution which come from factories and cars are creating the effect of global warming. With the rising temperatures and melting ice which create devastating waves we are literally committing a calculated suicide. Just 10 years ago this was considered science fiction. Now even the most sceptical scientists can now agree on one point: It's coming and has to be stopped at once. Some even say that we've started a war with nature in which we are designed to lose from beginning.

Unfortunately that is the part where interests of the capitalistic global conglomerates kick in. Some of them act like a parasite which sucks the life out of his host and weakens it. But even the most primitive insect has the full knowledge that their lives are linked. If the host dies the parasite does so as well, because he cannot survive on his own.

In the end we have to ask ourselves: Is this the world I want to live in? Do I want my children to struggle with this? Like Al Gore said: "We know the science. We see the threat. Now it's time for action."

Klemen Terčič, 3.a

Language, tradition, culture

angleščina

Mentorica: Svetlana Kutin

Earth is a mixture of all kinds of people. I, myself, like to compare people with puzzles. Each part represents a different piece of the whole picture and not one is the same.

It is estimated that there are around 6900 languages spoken on Earth, and new ones are constantly being discovered. A language is an important part of a nation's culture. In general it is a tool, which we humans use to communicate with each other, but it is also strongly connected with tradition.

The definition of the word tradition: "Beliefs or customs taught by one generation to the next, often orally." – "Wikipedia". So from what I understand, tradition enables us to carry on (among other things) also our languages, and therefore enriches/keeps our culture "alive". We are basically living history and I think that no matter what nationality one is, he should be proud of it.

And finally we face the question: "Why do we, humans, even need tradition, culture?" The answer already lies in the question. It is because we are humans. Tradition reminds us that there was someone before us who lived, just like we do.

We just like the thought of being a piece of a puzzle that keeps the picture together.

Klemen Petrovčič, 4.a



Alegorija zemlje-ljubezen..., Iris Vodopivec

European year of intercultural dialogue

The European Year of Intercultural Dialogue 2008 (EYID 2008) aims at reaching out to all Europeans. And because I am one of Europeans, I went this summer in one of the CISV summer camps. CISV is a charitable, independent, non-political, volunteer organization promoting peace education and cross-cultural friendship.

Our summer camp happened in a small town in Norway called Alta. There were children from whole world. They were from the United States of America, Canada, Jordan, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Faroe Islands, Greek and of course Slovenia. The theme of our camp was Major Minorities, so most of our activities were connected with this theme. When I was there I found out that the problem with discrimination minorities is present all over the world. Through different social games we tried to understand the people who are the part of minority. I know that most countries have problems with them, but nobody never asks himself how they feel. Now I know that their lives are the same or even more difficult than ours.

The most interesting and funny thing was when we got to know each other, our cultures, traditions and traditional food. Our delegation taught all participants how to dance polka, we also cooked polenta with special ham called »pršut« and we drank home made juice. They loved it!!!

There were young people from different countries, we grew up in different families, we have dissimilar culture, we have different traditions, religions, language... but we have still so much in common.

Our opinions about life aims are mostly different, but nevertheless we became friends. With most of them we are still in touch (thanks to computers and face book)).

And now I am thinking, why am I with some of them still in touch, but the others are just faces on photos and my memories? Is it just like in our village, with some of them I am a really good friend and with others just a neighbour? Is the world like one village?

So no matter which language you speak, which religion you are, what colour your skin is, you can still be a friend of mine. It is only your personality that matters !

Nuša Hvalica, 1.b



Nina Vuga, 3. e/G

UMWELTVERSCHMUTZUNG

Beinahe scheint es, als würde es zum Wesen des Menschen gehören, seine Umwelt zu verschmutzen. Doch längst geht es nicht mehr nur um die Siedlungs- und Zivilisationsreste, die am Wegesrand liegen bleiben. Im Laufe der vergangenen Jahrhunderte hat der Mensch Teile der Natur unwiederbringlich zerstört. Inzwischen sind nicht nur viele Tier- und Pflanzenarten vom Aussterben bedroht. Das ganze Ökosystem Erde ist gefährdet. Und obwohl die erste internationale Konferenz für Naturschutz schon 1913 in Bern stattfand, hat sich der Zustand der Umwelt global weiter verschlechtert.



nedolžnost in krhkost jutranje narave, T. Faletič
Gimnazija Nova Gorica

Sauberes Trinkwasser - blaues Gold

Der ehemalige deutsche Umweltminister Klaus Töpfer sprang einst im Taucheranzug in den Rhein. Er wollte beweisen, dass der Fluss wieder sauber genug ist, um darin zu baden. Auch wenn diese Aktion vielen Zeitgenossen Ende der 80er Jahre noch einen Schauer über den Rücken jagte: Viele europäische Flüsse, darunter der Rhein und sogar die früher stark verseuchte Elbe, sind heute wieder sauberer. Jahrzehntelange Mahnungen von Umweltschützern und Wasserexperten haben dazu beigetragen, dass so manches Gewässer mit modernen Kläranlagen und zukunftsweisender Gesetzgebung gerettet werden konnte.

Für andere Flüsse, Seen und Meere sieht es dagegen bei weitem nicht so gut aus. Vor allem in den ärmeren Ländern dieser Welt ist Wasser oft so stark verschmutzt, dass sein Genuss lebensbedrohlich ist. Mangelndes Umweltbewusstsein, Korruption, aber auch die

Notwendigkeit, so billig wie möglich zu produzieren, um auf dem Weltmarkt mithalten zu können, sind buchstäblich Gift für die Flüsse.

Dabei ist Wasser die Existenzgrundlage für alles Leben auf diesem Planeten. Mehr als zwei Drittel seiner Oberfläche sind mit Wasser bedeckt, doch nur einen verschwindend geringen Teil davon kann der Mensch verwerten. Brauchbares, sauberes Wasser wird immer knapper. Laut Weltgesundheitsorganisation (WHO) hatten im Jahr 2002 rund 1,1 Milliarden Menschen nicht ausreichend Zugang zu sauberem Trinkwasser.

Nachhaltig kann der Umgang mit Wasser jedenfalls nicht genannt werden. Die Begradigung von Flüssen schadet dem Ökosystem enorm. Auch die Möglichkeit, Wasser durch künstliche Leitungssysteme zu pumpen und dadurch trockene Böden als Ackerland zu nutzen, hat der Natur ausgiebig geschadet. Sowohl der Aralsee als auch das Tote Meer, aus deren Zuflüssen Wasser abgeleitet wird, trocknen nach und nach aus.

Verkehr verpestet die Luft

Die Atemluft im Ruhrgebiet ist schon lange nicht mehr kohlschwarz und auch in der unmittelbaren Nähe großer Industrieanlagen kann man inzwischen durchatmen. Doch von sauberer Luft kann keine Rede sein, denn sowohl die alltägliche Verbrennung des Hausmülls als auch Industrie und Verkehr verpesten nach wie vor die Umwelt.

Dünger und Müll - Gift für den Boden

Überdüngung und das Ablagern giftiger Altlasten und Schwermetalle belasten die Böden der Welt erheblich und verseuchen zudem das Grundwasser. Ein Problem, das lange unterschätzt wurde, ist die zunehmende Versiegelung des Bodens. Immer mehr Straßen werden gebaut, immer mehr Landschaft wird in Bauland umgewandelt. Der Boden wird abgedichtet, was bedeutet, dass Niederschläge nicht mehr versickern können. Die Folge: Der Grundwasserspiegel sinkt. Mit sinkendem Grundwasserspiegel aber trocknen nicht nur Brunnen und Gewässer aus. Auch der Vegetation schadet die Versiegelung, denn Baum- und Pflanzenwurzeln erreichen die Wasservorräte nicht mehr. Die Landschaft verödet.

Die Weltgemeinschaft hat das Problem

Umweltverschmutzung schon lange erkannt. Doch trotz vieler Konferenzen und Beschlüsse ist es bisher nicht gelungen, die globale Umweltsituation ausreichend zu verbessern. Der Erhalt der Umwelt und der Kampf gegen die Verschmutzung bleiben somit weiterhin auf der Agenda der Staatengemeinschaft.

OŠ Cvetko Golar, Škofja Loka

THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE EARTH AND INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

angleščina

Mentorica: Mirjana Jaklič

Every year on the 22nd April we feature the international day of the Earth. On that day we try to lower the usage of the energy. We ride bikes or go to work on foot. We also lower the usage of the energy in our housekeeping. At least on that day we should be aware how important the clean environment is for all human beings.

At our school we also take care of clean environment. Twice a year we accumulate the waste paper (newspapers, magazines... in order that as less of trees might be cut down. All the accumulated paper (that is about 70 tons) is sent to be recycled. So, we have made something to contribute for better living.

In these days it is important to take care of a cultural dialogue very important and very intensively. Without that dialogue some cultures might be forgotten or even could have died out. It is of our great importance to pay a great respect to other countries, other languages, other customs/habits, traditions, food etc. There are children at our school and we have to accept their customs and traditions.

Written by: Tadej Urh & Rok Jamnik

ruščina

Mentor: Tatjana Rožej

Gimnazija Ravne na Koroškem

Мы живём в очень своеобразном мире. Наша планета Земля очень красива и наполнена жизнью. Мы должны её содержать в чистоте, чтобы могли жить в мире с природой. Земля содержит важнейшие слагаемые жизни - воду и воздух.

Мы должны знать, насколько это важно для нас. В конце концов наша

планета Земля

является чудом - это единственная планета во вселенной, на которой обитает

жизнь!

Mojca Šipek

Srednja gradbena, geodetska in ekonomska šola Ljubljana

angleščina

Mentorica: Renata Ribnikar Oblak

2008 - THE YEAR OF EARTH

We have all kind of celebrations. We celebrate someone's birthday, we celebrate when someone achieves something important, we celebrate every moment even if there is nothing special to celebrate. But this year we celebrate something bigger than just a birthday, bigger than any achievement, we celebrate the existence of our planet Earth.

This year is devoted to our planet to start thinking about how we can give the Earth back everything that it has given us. But we do not, instead of doing that we are destroying it piece by piece as if we do not care about our own future existence. So what should be the main topic of this year...WHAT CAN WE DO TO SAVE THIS PLANET?

First, we must think about pollution. Every person should devote one minute of his day to think about how he could start preventing this problem. The first and the easiest step for any person is recycling. Nowadays this is a problem no more, because just around every corner there are special containers waiting for us to use them. All we have to do is just sort the rubbish and take it to a container, where it belongs. In the last years there is more and more rubbish lying everywhere, in the street, on the grass, on all possible places where it does not belong. But what is most confusing about that fact is that from all those lying rubbish there are several rubbish tips, so instead of using our energy for throwing rubbish behind the tree, we should use it to take it ten steps further and put it in rubbish bins.

Most human beings enjoy taking showers too often but this only happens because there is still water available. What we are not aware of is that every thrown rubbish reduces the amount of clean water on Earth. There are several countries that already can not supply their people with drinking water and there is no guarantee that what has happened to them could not happen to us. These days there are more and more organisations trying to encourage people to be more connected with their planet. There are several channels that are trying to open our eyes so that we would start being aware of the fact that our planet is in big danger. Are we aware of the threat of global warming to us? Can any of us only imagine what will happen if any of scientific predictions comes true. This means that half of the planet will be under water and we are not talking about just any half. The predictions include some of the biggest cities and countries in the world, like Florida for example. Just imagine how many people live there. That would be a complete disaster. We have changed this planet more than we could. And there are not just human beings whose life is in danger, there are also animals who are losing their

natural habitat because we are destroying it. They are also an important part of our system. Several species of animals do not exist any more because we want to have more than it belongs to us.

It is our duty to correct one of the biggest selfdestroying mistakes. If we do not, than why not just stop breathing right now? The scientists like saying: »We are helpless against the power of our mother nature.«

Sebastjan Skrbinšek, G4T

OŠ Črna na Koroškem

angleščina

Mentorica: Aleksandra Grabner Jonke

The year of our planet

The year 2008 is the year of our planet Earth. It has been turning around the Sun for millions of years. Many living creatures have lived, they have arisen and died out. But about 5 million years ago something changed a lot. The first humans appeared on the planet. Quick development has started and now we are here in the year 2008. This year should be a big turning-point.

A human race has made a lot of mistakes, some of their consequences are yet invisible, others we can already feel. It is important that we learn something from that. We shouldn't do any mistakes anymore. It seems that countries and their governments don't want to take the responsibility to change things in a better, green and Earth friendly way. The glaciers are melting, the hole in the ozone layer is getting bigger and bigger. And all we care about is what a queen eats, who the new president is, how good our neighbour's car is. If we don't take steps and change things, it will be too late. Maybe it already is. We need to do something about it. As individuals and as a community.

When you brush your teeth and the water flows, you should think about an eight-year African boy, who is dying slowly and in pain because of dehydration and malaria. The Third World is much closer than we think. If we continue like that the Third World will come to us. There won't be wars for gas and oil, but for water and medicines. There are a lot of things we do wrong. We must not pollute the Earth any more. We can recycle, use public transport and energy-saving light bulbs, walk or cycle, take showers instead of baths ... We just have to make an effort. If I live green and you and your friends live green, we can change a lot. The world is standing on the young generation, and we are responsible for our planet.

The first thing we must do is to inform the children.

Then we can take care of the planet. The consequences of wrong actions in the past result in natural catastrophes. Because of wrong acts too many people have already died. We must stop this massacre. We turn away when we see trash in the street and when we cut down rain forests. Another big threat for us are diseases. We can quickly lose control. Aids, malaria ... Why does money go into wrong hands, to wrong people and not for a better tomorrow? The economy cares only about money, just money. We must fight against that economy. There are some organisations which fight against wrong acts and they want to protect important things: Unesco, Natura 2000 ... But it isn't enough.

An old Indian proverb says: We didn't get our planet from our forefathers, we borrowed it from our grandchildren. I think it is true and it's good to follow. I am for green future. What about you?

*Karmen Obretan, 9. razred
Podružnična osnovna šola Javorje*

OŠ Črna na Koroškem

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE EARTH

The Earth. One small planet. One Blue planet. The earth is just one and the only. Remember that. It's our mother, father, sister, friend ...

The Earth is not special just because of us. No! It's hundred times more than that.

People are just small things. Very small! But we can do a lot of damage. It's true that we are only a little part of the planet Earth, but what about our action? On the Earth there are seven milliard people. And believe or not: we are all merge in the same action. We are the biggest enemy for the Blue planet. And we are stupid. Trust me! Yes, it's true, we destroy the Earth, but weaker the Earth is, weaker we are. So we destroy ourselves.

Our planet is a thing that has to be more respected, of course from us. We are so naïve!

I'm sure that millions of people never think about the Earth and never ask themselves: Does the Earth "feel"? Do I damage our planet? Am I a killer of the Earth? All answers are: Yes!

Despite of the damage that we cause the Earth, we can destroy its beautiful nature. The Earth has (for now) beautiful woods, full of rare wild animals. And we have to mention the rainy woods. These are special woods with tigers, parrots, pumas, snakes and rare plants. Cold places are important too ... like Antarctic, where silly penguins live and lovely seals and of course fuzzy white bears. And there is also the deep, blue, cold Ocean, which covers almost all the Earth.

These are some things that make the Earth so special. Let's start realizing, that our planet won't be the same anymore. If we continue with wrong actions, we'll destroy the Earth.

Our bad work is coming back to us, like earthquakes, tsunamis or volcanoes. I hope that we all know - this is our guilt, too.

Earth, water, fire and air are four of the most important things to live. In future we will have to be more careful. Because the Earth is not the same as it was.

Inhabitants of the Earth have one more trouble. Because of cars, smoke, industry and lots of chemicals, the water is less drinkable. And you know what? The same is happening with the air. We are in serious troubles! Because of too large use, the fuel is running short. So if that damage continues, we won't be able to make a fire.

People, believe me! That's the high time we can do something good for our sweet Earth - so reduce pollution and protect our only Earth with our hearts!

When will we be aware of the damage that we cause - if not now, in the international year of the Earth!

Nika Žagar, 9.a

Das Leben in einem fremden Land

Ich wurde in der Schweiz geboren. Dort lebte ich acht Jahre. In dieser Zeit erfuhr ich sehr viel über Slowenien und die Schweiz. Wir lebten im deutschsprachigen Teil der Schweiz, so lernte ich schon schnell die deutsche Sprache.

In den deutschen Schulen in der Schweiz muss man auch nachmittags in die Schule. Um acht beginnt der Unterricht und dauert bis zwölf Uhr, dann geht man nach Hause, isst etwas und dann wieder zurück in die Schule. Um halb zwei beginnt der Unterricht und dauert bis drei Uhr (bis zur dritten Klasse, höhere Klassen bleiben auch bis nach fünf Uhr in der Schule). Mir gefiel der Unterricht am Nachmittag überhaupt nicht, denn ich musste jeden Tag zwischendurch nach Hause und für ein kleines Kind ist das sehr anstrengend, besonders wenn man weit weg wohnt.

Eigentlich gibt es in der Schweiz sehr viele Ausländer wie zum Beispiel Albaner und Italiener. Aber das ist nicht sehr schlimm, so lernt man viel über andere Kulturen und ihre Gewohnheiten kennen. Alls Kind freut man sich sehr auf Fasching, da kriegt man nämlich leckere Lutscher in Muscheln oder Fastnachtskuchen (er ist fast so wie ein großer Keks).

In Slowenien dagegen kann man mehr Spaß haben. Die Leute sind auch sehr nett, jedenfalls bei uns in Koprivna, und sie haben viel Zeit. Es fällt einem auch leichter die Natur zu bewundern. Es gibt mehr Natürliches zu sehen und die Schule dauert auch nicht zu lange. In Slowenien kan man das Essen in der Schule bestellen; das Pausenbrot und das Mittagessen, wogegen man in der Schweiz immer sein eigenes Essen mitbringen muss.

Und wenn man mich fragt, mir gefällt Slowenien jedenfalls besser.

Florian Kunc, 9.b



Tomaž Purger



ENVIRONMENT

Our environment is a very special thing. And if we destroy it, there will be no way back. But unfortunately many people just don't realize it. They keep on killing our nature. And I just don't think this is right. Once, they should all just stop, and somebody should ask them. What is their bed made of? What are all their clothes made of? Yes it's true, they are all from artificial materials. But in the end, we have to get this artificial materials from something. And this something certainly is natural materials. So if we keep destroying our environment, in the end, we will have no place to live, no clothes to wear, no food to eat and what is the most important: no water to drink. But even though everybody knows it, nobody seems to stop doing it. We destroy forests and we change river courses just to get one shopping centre more. Like we wouldn't already have hundreds of them. Yes, I don't deny, it is cool to have

everything close, to go shopping anytime, or to have big roads to get to someplace really quick. With building all those buildings we are making our lives easier, but we are also killing them. It's like a circle, you build one thing (you make your life look better and nicer) and you destroy another thing (you make your life shorter by cutting the trees which produce oxygen).

So I hope we will stop killing ourselves before we destroy our environment, because then – IT WILL BE TOO LATE!!!

Tjaša Petrič, 9. c

Our nature is the greatest treasure we have, and our job is to preserve it clean. Nowadays we think only about the money we are going to earn, and we are often not aware of the damage, we are causing to the nature. We are prepared to destroy huge areas of forest, just to build completely unnecessary things. By doing that, we take the natural habitat from all the animals that are living there, so they have to go elsewhere, or in some cases, they even become extinct. Our second biggest problem about the environment is pollution. Because of it, our atmosphere is becoming thinner and thinner, so the dangerous sun rays are leaking through it. We are already experiencing the consequences, because our climate is getting hotter. We should travel more by buses, trains or even better – bikes, and less by our own cars. It's good to recycle things that we have already used. We can all do something for our nature if we want to.

Katja Žlebir, 9. a

THE EARTH

Our planet is very old. Through all those years people have found many qualities that our planet offers to us. But we need to learn and know how to use all the qualities. Because many people in the past and many people now don't know how to use qualities that the Earth offers. In some years from now there will be many disasters. Water for example is one of our best qualities. We use water for washing, cooking, cleaning or just to have a refreshing glass of cold water in hot days. So we shouldn't pollute water with throwing trash in it or poisoning it with oils. We also shouldn't waste water if we don't need it (if we have a shower, we shouldn't just let the water run). People here in Slovenia can be lucky, because we still have enough clean water not like in many other countries. We also shouldn't leave our trash everywhere we want to, but put it in a bin or take it home to recycle. If we can we should cycle or walk to school or to work and so not make any air pollution. This is becoming a bigger problem every day. Many factories pollute air too. There are also many other problems like cutting down trees or killing same animal species because of their skin or meat. We should work on it more and stop polluting and save the Earth.

Petra Remic, 9. a

WHY MUST WE SAVE THE ENVIRONMENT?

Life on Earth is in danger. Are you someone who cares? Then you should think carefully about everything you do. Before you throw something away, you should think about recycling it. People say "There is nothing I can do". But that's not true. Everyone can do something. And we must start now. Nothing is more important than saving our planet. Everyone must help. We should be careful with the Earth's resources. We shouldn't pollute the environment and we should use less energy. At the moment we throw away a lot of things. It's better to save them and recycle them. We can save newspapers and put bottles in bottle banks. And there are lots of ways to save energy. We can walk and not drive. We can share cars with other people. We can turn off lights and turn down the heating. We mustn't use up all our energy. And we must save the animals too. They are a part of our planet. In the next three seconds we will cut down 799 trees. In the next three minutes people will eat the weight of 100 blue whales and a poacher will kill a wild elephant in central Africa. In the next three hours 17 species will disappear from the tropical rainforest. Maybe it isn't too late. But we have to do something now. Tomorrow it will be too late. Let's stick together and save our beautiful planet. Let's be greener. We'll make it.

RUBBISH FACT:

In a year the average family will throw away one and a half tones of rubbish. That's like throwing away half an elephant!

Let's save the world!

Alja Ambrož, 9. c

OUR ENVIRONMENT

What is environment? What's our environment? Is it polluted? Environment is nature that surrounds us. Our environment is not just our backyard, hometown or our country. It's a planet called the Earth. Is it polluted? That's a good question. That is the question every man should be asking himself right now. Our planet is polluted by our garbage, traffic and mostly by carbon dioxide from oil. We have started the global warming, which is melting the polar ice, killing animals, raising oceans and raising and lowering our temperatures. Winters are colder, summers are hotter, and there are weather changes. But the most important question is how to stop it. Maybe by using a bicycle on a lovely sunny day instead of a car? It's a start. Using different kinds of transportation, recycling, turning machines off when you don't need them, using more renewable sources instead of oil and not throwing garbage on the ground are some of the most important. Now if we all do this, we will save our planet and our children will live on a clean planet.

Uroš Založnik, 9. a

Ana Sluga

BEAT THE HEAT!

Global warming is already affecting the world we know, endangering polar bears, shortening ski seasons and creating more intense storms. We know how to fix this problem and prevent a global environmental disaster.

We have to work hard to repair the damage that makes our world to fall apart. We have to stop the air pollution and we have to stop producing all the carbon dioxide. CO₂ is not a bad gas but if there is too much carbon dioxide it can pollute the air. It can make the so called greenhouse effect. Without this effect the average temperatures would be - 18° Celsius but we have too much greenhouse effect dangers because of too much CO₂. We should prevent this by using more renewable power sources (wood, electricity, water) and less fossil fuels (gasoline, coal, oil) we should also use nuclear power, solar power and wind power.

Lots of animals will die and everything living will be destroyed if we won't help the planet NOW!

Act locally think globally!

Jonatan Zajc Sobočan, 9. c



OŠ Davorin Jenko Cerklje

OŠ Toneta Čufarja Jesenice

angleščina

Mentorica: Mateja Cuznar

Our blue planet is the most wonderful possible physical environment. Its life is our life, its future is our future.

When a plastic bag is thrown into a garbage, we know, that it is different from banana peel. It will need a lot of time to become a flower. »When I throw a plastic bag away, I know, that this is a plastic bag that is being throw into a garbage.« This awareness helps to protect the Earth, to establish peace and to take care to life in the present moment and in the future.

We must respect human life and at the same time also the life of animals, plants and minerals. The stone can be alive. The stone can be destroyed. Earth as well. Destruction of our health with polluted air and water is connected with destruction of minerals. The way of the agriculture, the way how we treat the waste, all these things are connected to each other.

Human doesn't own the Earth. Human belongs to the Earth. We know that well. All is linked together, just as a family is joined by its blood. The man is not the creator of life, but only a fiber in it. What he does with it, he does to himself, as well.

Earth is a great teacher to those, who know how to listen to it. Life will not end here, no matter what humankind does. Earth will survive. Only humankind will return to nothing from where it came unless we all change our habits.

Let we finish with a thought from Vincent van Gogh:

If a person really loves a nature, he can find beauty everywhere.

David Bertalanič, 8.b Tom Cvetkovič, 8.b

OŠ Marije Vere, Kamnik

THE LEGEND OF VERONICA

angleščina

Mentorica: Vesna Maligoj

We are students at Marija Vera Primary School in Kamnik. We decided to send you our popular Kamnik legend about the countess Veronica.

Kamnik is an old Medieval town at the foot of the Kamnik Alps.

A long time ago there lived a countess called Veronica. The countess was young and beautiful, but she was extremely mean. When she was in bad mood she was also very strong.

Her castle stood on a small hill above a nice little town called Kamnik.

In Kamnik there lived three brothers who wanted to become priests. The people of Kamnik liked them very much, so they got together and decided to build a church with three altars, one for each of them. They started building it, but very soon they ran out of money. They decided to ask the rich countess Veronica to help them with the money. She became very angry when she heard them. She said she would rather change into a snake than give them a single coin for the church. In that moment she turned into half girl and half snake. She was so furious that she struck on the stone wall with her feast and crawled screaming into her castle. Suddenly the earth opened and swallowed her and her castle. It is said that she is still guarding her treasure for the one who would rescue her.



Even nowadays you can still see the hole where Veronica struck the stone wall with her feast.

Aljaž Štefančič, Janez Konjar, Nina Zakrajšek, Špela Petročnik

Kostja Gatnik, Veronika z Malega gradu: ljudsko pripovedno izročilo s Kamniškega; Kamnik, 1999

OŠ Poljane

MY SUMMER HOLIDAYS!

My summer holidays were very nice and good. Me and my parents were in Trbiž and we went shopping there. It was really exciting.

On the seventeenth of July me, my sister Ema and my parents were in Izola for one day. It was a really nice day and the sea was warm.

On the second of August my sister Mihela got married. It was so good. At seven o'clock at morning we had breakfast with the bride and the bridegroom and at eleven o'clock we attended the civil ceremony. At six o'clock we attended the church wedding. At nine o'clock we had a party till five o'clock in the morning. It was very exciting.

On eighteenth of August me, my sister Ema and my parents went to Čatež. It was a hot sunny day, and the cool water was brilliant, very refreshing. It was great, but it was a really short day.

On Thursday, twenty-first of August me and my friends Neža and Nina went to Gardaland. There we had such a good time and I wished to stay there all week. We arrived to Poljane at six o'clock, and I was so tired. When I arrived home, I had a shower and I went to bed.

Those were my summer holidays.

Barbara Alič, 9.a

I will describe one day in my summer holidays. And there is the beginning.

In the morning I got up and went to the kitchen in our apartment. Then my brothers and parents came too. After a while we had breakfast. Soon me and my brothers went to the beach. It was very hot. We dove and swam in the sea. I found many mussels and I saw many sea urchins too. Then we went to lunch in our summer house. We had fish with potatoes. Then we watched TV. After one hour we went back to the beach. We met two girls from Croatia, and we talked about the Lošinj island. In the evening we went to the town. We watched different stuff. We bought a few souvenirs. Then we went to our apartment, had a shower and went to bed. That was a day in my summer holidays.

Gašper Stanonik, 8.a

THE ALIEN SCHOOL

I don't know why but today I got up early, so I decided to go to school early and do my homework.

When I got there, I had a problem with Maths, so I went to the teacher's room to find Mr. Barnaby. I opened the door and was surprised to see that my teachers were all aliens. I was scared and closed the door. Then I sat down on the floor and thought about what I saw. I didn't know what to do, so I ran to my friend and told him what I saw. He didn't believe me and he thought that I was crazy, but I was sure that the teacher was an alien. I took his hand and together we went to the door where I saw an alien, then we opened the door and saw a normal teacher. He started laughing and then he told this to all my friends. They thought I was crazy, but I believe that I saw an alien.

Pija Fojkar in Katja Stržinar 9.b & 9.a

Last weekend

Last weekend I went to my friends' house. I gave him a present, because he had a birthday. He was 14. I was so happy, because we ate chips, drank cola and we had so much fun. It was nice, but my sister had an accident, she ran and she fell, she cried. I was still happy, because we played with the computer. My cousin was there too. We were invited for lunch. We had pizza. I played with his cat Friderik. When it was 9:15, we went home. It was a nice birthday. Next day I was so tired. I woke up at 9:00. I was happy because it was Sunday.

Petra Jesenko

Mateja, UNESCO tabor



I.E.S. Antonio Machado, Alcala de Henares, Španija



Invasive species can outcompete native species and Reduce biodiversity. Invasive plants can contribute debris and biomolecules (allelopathy) that can alter soil and chemical compositions of an environment, often reducing native species competitiveness.



Ocean acidification, the ongoing decrease in the Ph of the Earth's oceans.

OŠ Franja Goloba Prevalje

nemščina

Mentorica: Betina Jamšek

SCHAMLOS

Die Mutternatur gab uns ein Heim,
was hat das gebracht?
Wir waren gemein –
die Natur hat den Abfall
der Mensch hat die Macht.

Als ob uns die Weiten der Wälder gehörten,
und als ob wir noch immer nicht genug zerstörten.
Die Gewässer, »die Lüfte« sind schon verschmutzt,
wir haben die Erde schamlos benutzt.

Ich wünschte die Macht mir
der Erde zu nütze,
dass ich sie einsetze,
die Welt so beschütze,
so blieben uns unglaublich wertvolle Schätze.

WEIL DU NUR EIN MENSCH BIST

Du hattest das Essen, die Wärme der Sonne,
genoßt das Wasser, die Schönheit der Erde.
Und dennoch zu schnell du stilltest die Gierde,
und schöpfstest das Erz, jetzt sind wir fast ohne.

Das Wasser unschuldig, so lieblich und klar,
verlor für immer das, was es dir gab.
Du nahmst es denen, die gerne es hätten,
anstatt der durstigen Leben zu retten.

Das Wasser, das jetzt fließt, ist nicht mehr klar,
die schützende Schicht von der Sonne ist auch in Gefahr.
Ich kann immer noch schändlich viel Müll liegen sehen,
obwohl viele Mülleimer überall stehen.

Siehst du denn nicht, dass du Schreckliches duldest,
weißt du denn nicht, dass du Vieles ihr schuldest?
Wenn du die Erde zerstörst, bist du bald arm,
weil du nur ein Mensch bist, der anders nicht kann.

Ajda Pogorelčnik 9. a



Monika, UNESCO tabor

ASHLEY'S TALE

Once upon a time there was a girl. Her name was Ashley. She was an average 13 years old girl. She lived in Canada, in Montreal. She had everything what young girls want to have - good parents, lots of friends, she was smart and beautiful. Her life was a fairy tale. She was a spoiled only child.

The end of school was coming closer and closer. "Where shall we go for summer holidays," asked her mum. Ashley loved holidays, because they usually went somewhere far away from home. She went into her room and started to think. This year I want to go ... to Europe! She thought it was a great idea. She was never there before and all her classmates are going to be jealous. She went down and told it to her parents. They thought it was a great idea too. They just needed to choose the country where they would like to go. Dad suggested England. Ashley and mum agreed. One week after last day of school Ashley packed her things and went out to say goodbye to her friends. "We're going to miss you" said Shelby. "I'm going to miss you to, guys. But don't worry. I'll be back soon," said Ashley, hugged all of them and went back home. She was so excited, that she couldn't sleep. She was just waiting and staring at the ceiling over her bed. It was finally midnight. Dad packed the bags in the car and the left. At 3 a.m. they came to the airport. Their flight was at 3.30. Ashley couldn't believe this is really happening. She found a seat right next to the window. The plane finally took off. Ashley fell asleep. When she woke up they were already at the airport in England. Ashley's dad called taxi, who took them to their hotel. They went to their rooms. Ashley got her own room with beautiful view. All the family were tired, so they went to sleep. Next day they went to inspect the London tower. Ashley thought it was beautiful, but the sight seeing was boring. She told it to her parents and they allowed her to go back into the hotel.

She was walking down the small street, when someone bumped into her. She quickly said: "Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't watch..." Her eyes stopped on a beautiful face of some boy. He had blue eyes and a dark-brown short haircut. They were staring at each other for another five seconds, when the boy said: "Oh, no, it's my fault. Sorry. Um... By the way, my name is Jay." "Ashley," she said and smiled. "Are you new here," asked Jay. "Oh, no, I'm spending holidays here. What about you, do you live here?" "Yes, my dad is the owner of that hotel." Ashley couldn't believe her eyes, when she saw, that Jay's hand was pointing at the hotel, where Ashley lived. "No way!" "What?" "I've been living in this hotel since yesterday and we are going to stay for a week." "Really? That's great!" Then they went inside. Ashley said that they can go into her room. She told him that her parents are not coming back till evening. In Ashley's room they

talked about everything. School, music, movies, friends, Montreal, ... They had a great time. It was time for Jay to go, because Ashley's parents were coming back. "See you tomorrow." "Okay, bye." Ashley couldn't believe this was really happening. She really liked that guy. She was in love. When her parents came back, they saw that she is a bit strange. "Oh, it's nothing..." said Ashley when they asked her about it.

Jay and Ashley were dating for almost a week. It was obvious that they liked each other. On Saturday night Ashley's parents went out. "Are you sure you're OK with that?" "Yes, I'll be fine." "OK, be good, my dear," said mum and they left. Ashley went down to find Jay. He was talking with one of his dad's guests. Then he quickly finished with chatting and they went into Ashley's room. "Oh, this room is so boring and we're always here. Let's go out," said Jay. "OK. But where can we go? I don't want my parents to see us." "Don't worry about it. I know a perfect place, where nobody can see us." Jay took Ashley's hand and they ran to the corridor, upstairs, upstairs, upstairs and upstairs again. They stopped when they came to the roof. "Oh my god, Jay, this place is amazing. What a beautiful view! I can't believe it." "Yes, I know. And that's why I brought you here. This is my place. No one ever goes up here. I'm always alone here. It's just so... magical." Jay stepped closer to Ashley. He took her cold hand. They were standing there and looking at each other. Face to face. "You know ... I really like you, Ash." "I like you to. A lot." And then he kissed her. Ashley felt butterflies in her tummy. The kiss was sweet and tender. She felt really happy. Then he hugged her. "I'm leaving tomorrow." She looked at him and he seemed sad. "I know," he said. The tear was sliding down her cheek. Then they sat down and stared in front of themselves. They didn't say a word. They were just sitting there. Jay's hand found Ashley's. "I think I should go now." "Okay. Just promise me something." "Anything." "Promise me that you'll never forget me." "I won't, I promise." Last hug. Last kiss. "Goodbye forever." "Goodbye." Then Ashley ran into her room and cried. She knew that she'll never see this boy again. But she was happy too. Tomorrow she's going to see all her friends again. She fell asleep.

When she woke up her bags were already packed. She dressed up. Her mum came there. "You have 10 minutes. Hurry up." 30 minutes later Ashley was sitting in the plane. She had nothing what would remember her of that beautiful days. Just a memory

italijanščina

Mentorica: Ingrid Medoš

IL PIANETA TERRA NEL 4513

Il pianeta Terra sarà contagiato dai mostri marini e di saiborg. Ma per fortuna ci sarà un guerriero di nome Goku, che combatterà per il mondo. Le strade non ci saranno più, esisterà il treno marino e le barche potranno volare. Ci saranno molti robot con la antenna sopra la testa e gli uomini con un occhio solo, che quando vorranno andare in acqua, diventeranno sirene. I maschi, quando sarà la luna piena, diventeranno lupi mannari. Ci saranno anche le fogne con i mostri che avranno tre teste, tre gambe, tre nasi, tre occhi ecc. Ci saranno cani e gatti un' po' difettosi con la coda di coniglio e le zampe di papera.

Davvero vogliamo la Terra così?
No, di certo!

Robin Sau, 13 let

GUARDA, COSA ABBIAMO FATTO!

Il fumo che esce dalla terra,
e come la pipì di un cane,
che puzza...

La puzza non svanisce,
finche non la puliamo...
Lo stesso e con la terra...
che ancora puzza.

LE PICCOLE NAZIONI

Noi chi siamo?
Siamo solo noi...
La terra è grande,
ce ne sono milioni di nazioni...
Pero gli unici che ci possono
capire,
sono quelli che ci vogliono
conoscere...

Tea Zonta, 13 let



VALERIJA LYUBCHYK, 3. razred
Mentorica: Roberta Jug

hrvaščina

Mentorica: Ingrid Medoš

ZEMLJA JE LIJEPA

Zemlja je lijepa
Ej, jeste li znali to?
Meni se čini, da ne.
Ljubav prema Zemlji treba da je
velika,
Ali naša nije,

Jer i dalje uništavamo je.
Ej ljudi, znate li vi to?

Ljepotu tu vi svaki dan vidite,
I ništa ne pomaže,
Jer još toga nismo svjesni.
Ej, znate li kad ćemo biti?
Pa pitam se,
Ali imamo još vremena pitati se
to?

Elma Šakonjič, 13 let

PLANET ZEMLJA

Pošto se planet Zemlja globalno sagreva, velika je mogućnost, da će oko dvijehiljade tridesete godine mjesec pasti na Zemlju.

U budućnosti vidim Zemlju i bez Antartike i sjevernog pola. Zbog toga, voda će se očito dignuti i to će biti razlog za mnoge katastrofe, koje će se dogoditi u budućnosti. Krivac za sve katastrofe i za globalno sagrijavanje je čovjek. On uništava prirodu i čini ju drugačijom potpuno podsvijestno. Priroda nam je pružila nešto preljepo ali čovjek je to uništio.

Zato pozivam sve ljude, da se zamisle i da smanje uništavanje prirode.

Ljubo Trivunović, 13 let



MR TREE AND ITS FRIENDS DREVO IN PRIJATELJI DER BAUM UND SEINE FREUNDE

A SRA. ÁRVORE E OS SEUS AMIGOS DRVO I PRIJATELJI

There are many animals and flowers in the garden and they all like singing.

(Good morning, good morning, good morning to you. Good morning dear friends, how do you do?)

Na vrtu je tudi veliko živali ter rož in prav vsi radi pojejo.

Im Garten sind viele Tiere und Blumen. Alle singen gern.

No jardim há também muitos animais e flores e todos gostam de cantar.

U vrtu je također puno životinja te ruža i svi rado pjevaju.

Vrtec Pedenjped



Blaubeuren Gymnasium, Nemčija

Don't waste too much energy on electric light, candles can also be romantic.



Sodelujoče šole v nacionalnem projektu JEZIK, KULTURA IN TRADICIJA:

1. Gimnazija Škofja Loka, Škofja Loka
2. Gimnazija Jožeta Plečnika, Ljubljana
3. Gimnazija Jesenice
4. Srednja šola BC Naklo
5. OŠ Marije Vere, Kamnik
6. OŠ Franja Goloba Prevalje
7. Srednja gradbena, geodetska in ekonomska šola Ljubljana
8. OŠ Sečovelje
9. OŠ Črna na Koroškem
10. OŠ Davorin Jenko, Cerklje
11. OŠ Cvetko Golar, Škofja Loka
12. Gimnazija Ravne na Koroškem
13. Gimnazija Nova Gorica
14. Vrtec Pedenjped, Ljubljana
15. OŠ Toneta Čufarja Jesenica
16. Gimnazija Ledina, Ljubljana
17. I.E.S. Antonio Machado, Alcalá de Henares, Španija
18. Himmelev Gymnasium, Roskilde, Danska
19. Blaubeuren Gymnasium, Nemčija



vse, kar potrebuje naš planet je ljubezen

T. Faletič, Gimnazija Nova Gorica