



# **E4U BROCHURE**

**Examples of the best practice**

**of**

# **EUROPE FOR YOU**

**ERASMUS+  
MULTILATERAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SCHOOLS**



*E4U students at the conference in Mechelen, Belgium  
March 21, 2017*



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## **PARTNER SCHOOLS**

Belgium, Ursulinen Mechelen  
Czech Republic, Gymnázium Karla Čapka Dobříš  
Germany, Max-Planck Gymnazium Duisburg  
Ireland, Ramsgrange Community School  
Italy, Istituto Magistrale Alessandro Da Imola  
Netherlands, Strabrecht College Geldrop  
Norway, Lena Valle Videragaende Skole  
Turkey, Fatma-Emin Kutvar Anadolu Lisesi Balikesir





## EXAMPLES OF NATIONAL REPORTS



**European Greetings by E4U students**



## National reports of Germany

### Traditions, Celebrations, Festivities

*We have got a lot of special days here in Germany when we celebrate. On most of these days we have one or maybe two days off from school or work.*

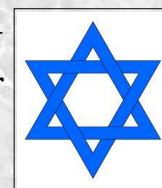
*For example for the day of the arrival of the three holy kings (Heilige drei Könige), the day when Christ went to heaven (Christi Himmelfahrt), the national day of Germany (the day is being celebrated, because that day was the day Germany stopped being separated in east and west by a wall), the reformation day of the Protestants (Reformationstag) and a special day where we honor the dead (Allerheiligen).*



*The first of May is also a holiday in Germany, it's the day of work (labour day) and everyone has got a day off.*

*But there are also holy "festivals" which give a longer time off than just a day or two. Everybody gets two weeks off for Easter and Christmas. Most Germans visit meet their families and friends in these holidays and give presents to each other. The kids get the most presents, of course. It also takes a lot of time to prepare for the celebrations. Most of all for Easter and especially for Christmas. It's also a good time to relax and calm down. People in Germany who are not German and don't celebrate these days still use the time to also relax and calm down from work or school.*

*The Muslims or Jews still meet their families and friends in the holidays, but don't celebrate anything. So usually they don't get presents or don't cook anything special.*



*The big discussion topic in Germany right now is if Muslims shouldn't get their own holidays for their special days for example like Ramadan or Jews their holidays like Passah. So some politicians want to set up free days for their celebrations too since we got many other cultures in Germany.*

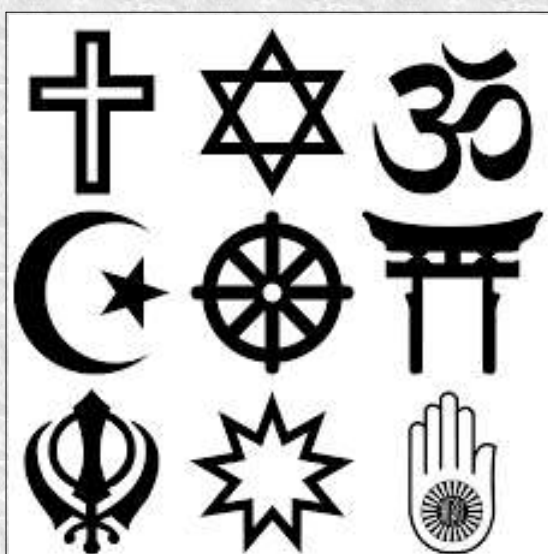


*There are also many religions here in Germany, since we are a people which is known for being multicultural and our different faiths. The religions that have the largest number of members are catholic Christians, protestant Christians and Islam.*

*Besides these religions there are many smaller religious groups. Although there are many people who follow these religions, there is also a large number of people who don't follow any religion at all.*

*But even if there are many religions in Germany, everyone tries to treat each other with respect and love. No one should be judged just because of their religion.*

*Melike A. ; Melis; Mouna; Kathi; Anna; Lena; Sina*



## German Food

### National Report Germany

Today I will present the traditional food in Germany.

Germany is divided in 16 federal states and in every state you can often find another kind of famous or traditional food.

I will show you one of every „Bundesland“(state). Also, I will explain what it is and some facts about it.

I will start my journey in the north of Germany.

As the first dish I will present a typical dish of Schleswig-Holstein.

„Labskaus“. The main ingredients are salted meats or Corned Beef, eggs, potatoes and onions.



The second dish is from Hamburg and is a soup „Hamburger Hummersuppe“.

It is a soup, which is served with a small amount of whipped cream and garnished with dill.

Some people also eat vegetables with this soup. It is like a snack for the people here in Germany.



Mecklenburg-Hither Pomerania famous for its ice-cream „Schwedeneisbecher“.

It is the most popular ice cream there. It is vanilla ice cream with whipped cream and some chocolate sirup.



Fish is one of the most famous ingredients in dishes in Brandenburg. Particularly pike, eel, Zander and carp are very popular and are ingredients in many dishes. A very typical fashion of preparation is the combination with Spreewaldsauce.



The capital of Germany is Berlin, where the „Bretzel“ is very famous. It is also eaten in every part in Germany.

Maybe you also know it. The Bretzel is a knot made of dough with salt.



Sachsen has an a famous dessert, which is called „Christstollen“. It is a kind of a cake and is served with coffee mostly.



Now I will tell you about a famous dish. „Dampfnudeln“ are steamed noodles.



The next dish is from Baden-Württemberg.



It is the famous dish „Maultaschen“. „Maultaschen“ are made out of dough and are filled with various vegetables or meat.



In Rheinland-Pfalz „Fläischknepp“ is a dish made out of meatballs and horse radish sauce. It is a very famous dish.

In Saarland many people are fond of eating grilled meat. The favourites include sausages, marinated neck of pork („Schwenker“), meatballs or „Lyoner“. This photo shows Schwenker.



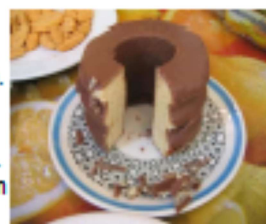
Now it's time for a dish from Nordrhein-Westphalia. That is the place where I live. The dish's name is „Reibekuchen“. It is a potato fritter with black bread, apple syrup, sugar beet syrup or stewed apples

This dish is a dessert from Lower Saxony. It is the „Rode Grütt“, a dessert sauce made of berries, usually served with vanilla sauce.



Bremen has a dish, which is famous mostly everywhere in Germany. It is the „Bratwurst“.

Saxony-Anhalt has a cake typical of Christmas that is very difficult to prepare. It is called „Baumkuchen“ (en. Treecake).



People in Thuringia love to eat sausages. Sausages which are red to grey, stuffed in a natural casing of pig intestine, unlike the white Franconian variety.



The last dish which I want to show you is the „Frankfurt sausage“ which is a smoked sausage made of pure pork, which is eaten hot and usually accompanied by bread and mustard.



I hope you enjoyed get to know all these dishes from Germany's 16 regions.  
Sandeep Singh





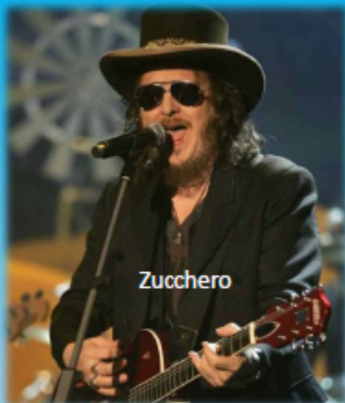
## National reports of Italy



### Italian Famous People



Bud Spencer



Zucchero



Leonardo Da Vinci



## Famous Italian People

Pippo Baudo

## ACTORS

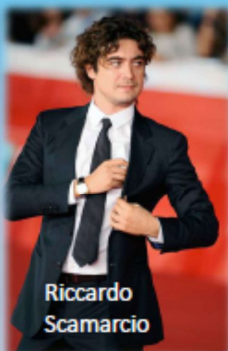
Roberto Benigni is an Italian actor, director and producer. Benigni was born on October 27, 1952, in Arezzo, Tuscany, Italy. His most successful film was 1997's *La Vita e Bella* (Life is Beautiful), which he wrote, directed and played in. Benigni received the Academy Award for Best Actor for the film, and it also won a Best Foreign Language Film award.



Sophia Loren



Terence Hill



Riccardo  
Scamarcio



Stefano Accorsi



Luca Argentero

Carlo Verdone

Source: <http://www.biography.com/people/roberto-benigni-9207145#film-career>

## Scientists

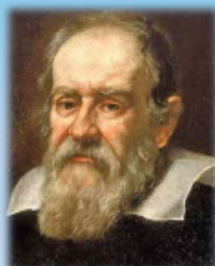
Source: wikipedia



Samantha Cristoforetti is an Italian European Space Agency astronaut, Italian Air Force pilot and engineer. She holds the records for longest single space flight by a woman (199 days 16 hours) and for the longest uninterrupted spaceflight of a European astronaut. She is also the first Italian woman in space. Samantha Cristoforetti is also known as the first person who brewed an espresso coffee in space.



Rita Levi Montalcini



Galileo Galilei



Cristoforo Colombo

## Music

Lucio Dalla was a popular Italian singer-songwriter, musician and actor. He also played clarinet and keyboards. Dalla was the composer of "Caruso" (1986), a song dedicated to Italian tenor Enrico Caruso which has been covered by numerous international artists such as Luciano Pavarotti and Julio Iglesias. The version sung by Pavarotti sold over 9 million copies, and another version was a track on Andrea Bocelli's first international album, Romanza, which sold over 20 million copies worldwide. On the morning of 1 March 2012, three days before his 69th birthday, Dalla died of a heart attack, shortly after having breakfast at the hotel where he was staying in Switzerland, having performed in the city the night before. He was in the company of Marco Alemanno when he died. An estimated 50,000 people attended his funeral in Bologna.



Luciano Pavarotti



Laura Pausini



Tiziano Ferro



Marco Mengoni



Ligabue



Celentano

Source: wikipedia

## Athletes

Alberto Tomba is a former World Cup alpine ski racer from Italy. He was the dominant technical skier (slalom and giant slalom) in the late 1980s and 1990s. Tomba won three Olympic gold medals, two World Championships, and nine World Cup season titles: four in slalom, four in giant slalom, and one overall title. He was popularly called Tomba la Bomba ("Tomba the Bomb"). Alberto Tomba was born in Bologna and raised in Castel de Britti, a village in the municipality of San Lazzaro di Savena – an area without strong alpine traditions, but not far from the appenninic piste of Monte Cimone and Corno alle Scale. As a child, he participated in sports like tennis, soccer, and dirt biking, but he found that his greatest passion was for skiing.



Federica Pellegrini



Juri Chechi



Marco Pantani



Tania Cagnotto

 Giulia Spiga  
 2GL

Source: wikipedia

## Italian social life and habits

### ITALIAN SOCIAL HABITS

#### Greetings

When you are introduced to an Italian in a *formal* background, you have to say "Buongiorno" (good morning) used until 1pm, then you have to say "Buona sera" (good afternoon / good evening), and shake hands. It's also common to say "Molto piacere" (please to meet you) when being introduced. Instead in an *informal* context you aren't supposed to shake hands and you can simply say "Ciao" (hello). This greeting is used only among friends.



#### "Lei" and "Tu"

When talking to an older person or, in a business context, senior person you have to use the formal form of address (lei) unless the latter invites to use the familiar form (tu), used with children, animals, God and friends. "lei" is also used with local authorities (for ex. Policemen, the local mayor or tax officials).



#### Superstitions

Mainly in the south of Italy superstitions are common. Avoiding walking under a ladder, refusing to keep driving because a black cat has just crossed your path or after tripping up, go back on your steps and repeat the action once more, without failing; these are common ways to avoid

"sfortuna" (bad luck).

#### The "scarpetta"

When we have lunch or dinner with our family or with our friends, we sometimes get a piece of bread and clean whatever sauce is left on our plate. However this is considered rude when we are in a formal context



(for ex. When we go out to eat in a restaurant).

#### There's a thermometer in almost every house

Almost every Italian house has a thermometer, the tool used to verify if someone has got "fever". For this reason owning a thermometer is reassuring for us.



### *We use a bidet regularly*

A bidet is a lower sink settled next to the toilet in Italian bathrooms. We usually use it to wash our neither region after using the toilet. While in the other countries it isn't common, in Italy nearly the 97% of the Italian homes has it.



after

### *Coffee*

We usually have coffee after every meal or during a day as a break from work. We use to have coffee with milk, "cappuccino", *only* in the morning as we have breakfast, so no cappuccino after midday. The only acceptable exception is if you've woken up late, are having breakfast and the weather is cold.



Sources: [www.justlanded.com](http://www.justlanded.com)      [www.thelocal.it](http://www.thelocal.it)

### *Exercise:*

*Put the letters in the exact order to form the Italian words in the text.*

- 1) Bonuigroon      =
- 2) fsonaut         =
- 3) eil                =
- 4) facfè            =

by Anna Luisa G. ZEL



### ITALIAN HABITS

#### **Kissing in Italy**

Italian families and friends usually kiss when they meet. If a lady expects you to kiss her, she offers her cheek. The 'kiss' is deposited high up on the cheek, and it isn't usually really a kiss, more a delicate brushing of the cheeks accompanied by kissing noise.

There are usually two kisses – first on the right cheek, then on the left. It's also common in Italy for male relatives and close male friends to embrace each other and not any kiss.

**Don't drink**

In Italy, it's considered bad to drink on an empty stomach. So, when someone offers you a random drink, the polite response is: "No thank you, I haven't eaten yet."

**Talking loudly**

Everyone speaks louder than people in other countries. When someone arrives in Italy can think that Italians are trying to fight him or that they are all angry. But the truth is that they speak loud every day with everybody.

**Italian gestures**

Everybody in Italy use hand gestures: children, teenagers, women and men. There are no differences; it's a way of communication used by everyone. Literally hands and fingers do the talking.

by Matilde F. ZE

### A Short Lexicon of Italian Gestures

For Italians, it comes naturally. But what do they mean when they talk with their hands? Many things. Roll over the images to learn a few classic gestures. [Related Article »](#)



Perfect!



What in God's name  
are you saying?



Nothing.



I don't care.



Those two get along.



It wasn't me or  
I don't know.

<https://www.justlanded.com/english/Italy/Articles/Culture/Social-customs-in-Italy>

<https://www.justlanded.com/english/Italy/Articles/Culture/Social-customs-in-Italy>

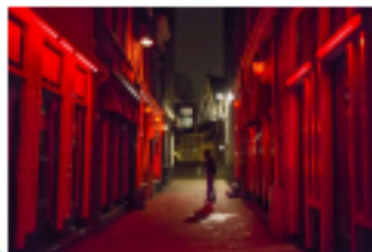
[http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/07/01/world/europe/A-Short-Lexicon-of-Italian-Gestures.html?\\_r=0](http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/07/01/world/europe/A-Short-Lexicon-of-Italian-Gestures.html?_r=0)

## National reports of Netherlands

### Netherlands – Prejudices

#### Preconceptions of the Netherlands

The general view of the Netherlands is that we are often being seen for the overload of tulips in our gardens, windmills everywhere and we smoke weed every day. Well, I can tell you, in the older years the Netherlands had a lot of windmills and tulips and farmers walked around in clomps. But nowadays there are just a few windmills left. In the spring we do have a lot of tulips, but not that much anymore than we used to have. But, why do they say in Holland we smoke so much weed? It started when the weed came over from America to Amsterdam. In (mostly) all other European countries it became illegal but the Dutch government made it legal. So we started our own plantations so we didn't have to buy it in the USA anymore. Now in more states in USA its illegal too. Nowadays a lot of tourists from all around the world come to Amsterdam to have the time of their lives. Because it was such a popular party place, hookers started clubs and privet companies to earn money by sex. That was around the 1920's. also known, we call it the 'waller' (Red-lights district) started to become really popular. So, now its normal in Amsterdam too just walk around, go to hookers and smell weed in every corner of the city. Amsterdam is still very popular and in the weekends there are big events with famous people. Also a lot of famous people all around the world ( like Chris Brown or Rihanna ) are coming to Amsterdam and smoke weed. We hope we will see you in Amsterdam ! ☺



## Netherlands - Traditions

### Traditions and habits

#### Sinterklaas

If there is something truly Dutch then it is Sinterklaas. Sinterklaas is holiday like Christmas. We celebrate Sinterklaas once a year on the 5<sup>th</sup> of December, it involves many traditions. It's especially a day for children. The party actually starts 2 or 3 weeks in advance, a man called Sinterklaas arrives by boat in the Netherlands, with him are his pieten, they are some kind of helps. Sinterklaas rides with his white horse through the streets and gives presents to the children. From the moment that he arrives, we put our shoes in front of a window, a door or a fireplace at night.



In our shoes we put carrots for his horse and a wish list with what we want, and we sing songs when we put them there. The next morning we go to our shoes to look what is in it, sometimes there are presents, pepernoten (some kind of small cookies) or just nothing.

These are some of the songs we sing:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqTIZQqwHGE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TSyvXV6yVJQ>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EkhiOGYSFsU>

#### Eating oliebollen with New Year

Oliebollen is a dish from the Netherlands and Belgium, we eat it at New Years evening. It is fried dough with raisins in it, but if you don't like raisins they can also be made without them. On the oliebollen we put icing sugar on it to make it a little bit more sweet.



#### "Nieuwjaarsduik."

2016 is over and is 2017 yet. We celebrate the new year with family, food and fireworks. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January it's very common to jump into the sea. The westcoast of The Netherlands lays close at the sea and the people who live here jump into the water. On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January it's still very cold to go into the sea, but we just run into the sea with many people at the same time.



### Koningsdag, Kingsday

27 April is the birthday of our king, Willem Alexander. This day the king goes to a city that has been chosen the year before and everyone of the royal family will walk through the city, while there are acts and activities along the way. People dress in orange, because of that is the colour of our country. There are a lot of fairs where we can sell and buy stuff



### Prinsjesdag

On the third Tuesday of September we have Prinsjesdag (little prince's day), this day is one of the most important days for our politics. This is the day that our king gives us the speech of the throne (de Troonrede), it is a speech that tells us what our government policy is going to be next year. This is one of our oldest traditions, so there are a lot of rituals that go with this tradition. One of those rituals is that our king goes to the throne in a golden coach.

### Beschuit met muisjes:

When a baby is born we eat a special kind of 'cookie.' It's called 'beschuit.' We eat this cookie with a kind of anise sprinkels in two colours. When a boy is born we eat beschuit with blue sprinkels and when a girl is born we eat beschuit with pink sprinkels.



### 'Fietsen':/cycling

The Netherlands are known as the country of bikes. Mostly every family has a car but every person has a bike. We go to school with our bikes, we go to work (except if the distance is to big). When it's possible we go with bike. At the side of most roads are special paths for cycling. The paths make sure that you can cycle safely and do not contact with cars.

### 'De bakfiets.'

The Netherlands are known as the country with lots of bikes. You know the normal bike but have you ever heard of a bike for a parent and several children? It's a normal bike with a wooden frame at the front. A parent can bring their all their small children to school at the same time. |



### 'Uit de muur.'

In Holland are many shops where you can buy snacks. You can take a snack from a 'warmed box' in a wall. You put the money in the machine and you can take you're snack.





## National reports of Belgium

*I live in Weerde, it's a small town near Mechelen, the city where my school is located, it's quite young and has a rather small population. Weerde is located inside Zemst, which is a rather big town if you take all the smaller sub-towns into consideration. Zemst has everything you need: a (very good) bakery, sandwich bar, lounge, bank, ATM's, several supermarkets from different price ranges, butcher, pubs, fitness, you name it! However, Zemst is not a place for tourists, at all, there are no monuments, hotels, motels, and jobs are scarce, there's enough for the current population, but if it continues growing we'll eventually run out completely; although, towns like Mechelen are very close to Zemst, easily accessible by public transport, and they've a lot of jobs.*

*Family life in Belgium is rather normal and probably meets your expectations, it's not that different from the rest of the world; every family has an average of about two children. I'm not sure whether or not it's common to have grandparents live in your household, as I personally don't, but people might, I'd find it rather weird and to be honest, probably a bit annoying; I'd rather send them to a foster home.*

*Our school system is probably one of the 'best' in the world in the 'official' documents, however for pupils it's a disaster! On Monday, Thursday, Tuesday and Friday, we have seven classes, each class takes fifty minutes, no breaks in between, and sometimes we even have EIGHT classes! We get a fifteen minute break after the third class, and one hour after the fifth, for lunch. On Wednesday, we only have four classes, thank God!*

*Students are evaluated by tests conducted periodically, most of the time they're announced but if the teacher likes annoying the pupils, they could take tests unannounced, and that's the worst that could happen to a regular pupil! On the end of each trimester, we get exams, which is also a big nightmare, every day for about 7 days straight, we get (big) tests of each class, about everything we've covered in that trimester, it's a hellhole..*

*Now, on to social life: (Nearly) nobody cares about what other people do in public, but there's certain limits. It's completely fine by 99.9% of the entire population to do things like: smoke in public, chew gum in public, blow your nose in public, kiss in public etc., however things like farting loudly, or burping loudly in public are considered unacceptable by a lot of people, however if you manage to do it silent nobody will notice ☐*



*Greeting people is self-explanatory, really. If males greet each other, informal it'd be simply shaking their hand, nodding at them or saying hello, formally you'd just shake hands.*

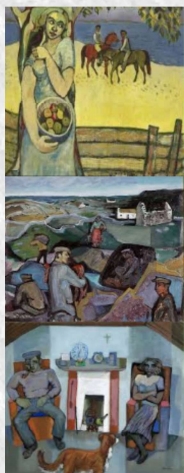
*Going to my favourite part, food! The cuisine here is rather unhealthy, however because it's so good we force ourselves to believe that it's healthy so we can eat it a lot. Belgium's known for things like chocolate and beer, but there are some other mostly unmentioned foods that everybody'll love, and if you don't, you're not a human being. One of those unmentioned foods are French fries (or in Britain, chips), not the ones like in the McDonald's, but actual proper French fries (or chips) with a sauce of your choice, and meat like a 'currywurst' or 'mexicano', things you can't find in other countries; and the best part about it: there's an actual type of business that specializes in making our French fries, and you can find them everywhere around Belgium.*



*Belgian E4U students 2016/2017*

## National reports of Ireland

### Famous Irish People



### Gerard Dillon

Irish artist

- Born in 1916 – 14 June 1971, He was an Irish artist.
- 
- Born in Belfast, he left school at the age of fourteen and for seven years worked as a painter and decorator, mostly in London.

- About 1936 he started out as an artist.
- Over the next five years he developed as a painter in Dublin and Belfast. His works during this period were more than simple depictions of the life and people around him, they were reactions and interactions in paint.

- In 1958 had the double honour of representing Ireland at the Guggenheim International, and Great Britain at the Pittsburg International Exhibition.

- In 1967, Dillon suffered a stroke and spent six weeks in hospital, from this time his work changed direction.

Dillon died of a second stroke on 14 June 1971 at the age of 55; his grave, as requested, is unmarked in Belfast's Milltown Cemetery.





Gerry Adams

▪ Gerard "Gerry" Adams is an Irish republican politician who is the president of the Sinn Féin political party and a Teachta Dála for Louth since the 2011 general election.

Who is he?



▪ Adams was born in Belfast, Northern Ireland. His parents, Gerry Adams Sr. and Anne Hannaway, came from republican backgrounds. His grandfather, also named Gerry Adams, had been a member of the IRB during the Irish War of Independence. Two of Adams's uncles, Dominic and Patrick Adams, had been interned by the governments in Belfast and Dublin.

Early Life

▪ He has been the president of Sinn Féin since 1983. Since that time the party has become the third-largest party in the Republic of Ireland and the second-largest political party in Northern Ireland. In 1984, Adams was wounded in an assassination attempt by several gunmen from the UDA.



▪ Adams has stated he has never been a member of the IRA. However, many authors have said Adams was part of the IRA leadership since the 1970s. Adams has denied claims. At a dinner for his Fine Gael party Taoiseach Enda Kenny accused Adams of having not only been a member of the IRA, but a member of the IRA Army Council.

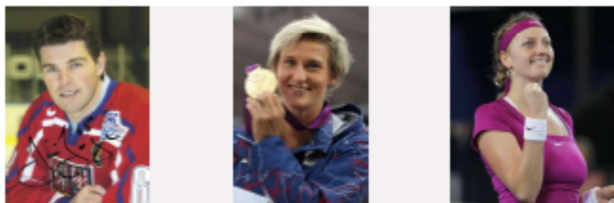
▪ In 2003, Democratic Unionist Party MP Iris Robinson claimed that Adams was involved in the IRA's 1978 La Mon restaurant bombing.  
 ▪ Belfast IRA commander Brendan Hughes has named Adams as ordering the murder and secret burial of Jean McConville in 1972 who was abducted and killed during the Troubles.



## National reports of Czech Republic

### Czech Famous People

In sport it's for example:



Jaromír Jágr    Barbora Špotáková    Petra Kvitová  
hockey                      athletics                      tennis

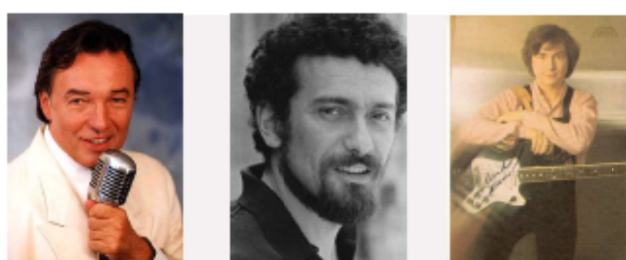


Ondřej Synek    Martina Sáblíková    Petr Čech  
oarsmanship                      speedskating                      football

In music:

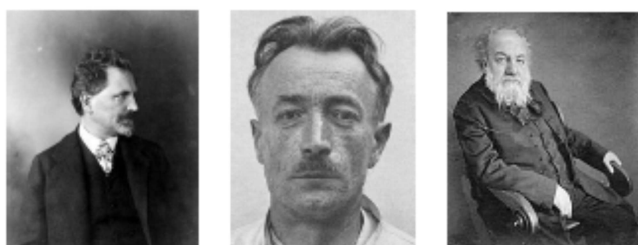


Bedřich Smetana    Antonín Dvořák    Leoš Janáček



Karel Gott    Waldemar Matuška    Michal David

Artist:



Alfons Mucha    František Kupka    Mikoláš Aleš



Stanislav Kolíbal    Jan Saudek    Lukáš Dvořák

Writers:



Karel Čapek    Božena Němcová    Alois Jirásek

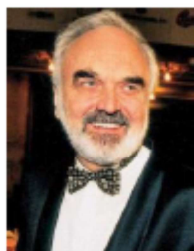


Jaroslav Seifert    Jan Neruda    J. A. Komenský

Actors:



Karel Roden



Zdeněk Svěrák



Vlasta Burian



Jan Werich



Jiří Voskovec



Anna Geislerová

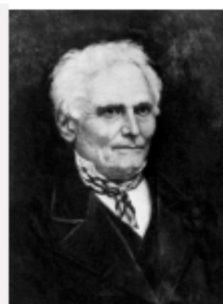
In science:



Antonín Holý



Otto Wichterle



Emil Wolf



Jan Evangelista Purkyně

Famous people in history:



Karel IV.



Svatý Václav



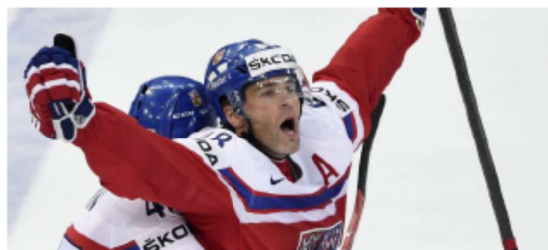
Rudolf II.



Václav Havel

## Jaromír Jágr

Jaromír Jágr (born February 15, 1972) is a Czech professional ice hockey right . Jágr is the leading all-time point scorer among active NHL players. He is the most productive European player who has ever played in the NHL and is considered one of the greatest professional hockey players of all time. In 1990, at age 18, he was the youngest player in the NHL. Currently, at age 44, he is the oldest player in the NHL, and is the oldest player to record a hat-trick.



## Czech Traditions and Holidays

### Christmas

Christmas is important Christian holiday and it celebrate born of Jesus Christ.

We celebrate Christmas Day on 24th December. Whole day nothing happens. Important is evening. In the evening we have Christmas dinner. For the dinner we have fried carp with potato salad. After dinner we go to the Christmas tree, Christmas tree is often in living room. Under tree there are presents and we start giving each other presents, somewhere presents giving is on 25th December in the morning.



Before or after presents giving there are some traditions. For example lead pouring, apple slicing, Christmas tree decorating, carol singing, shoe throwing, golden pig, kissing under mistletoe and more.

Golden pig. It is tradition with fasting. If you don't eat whole Christmas day, you will see golden pig in the evening.

Apple slicing in half. When you slice it and core is in shape of star, next year will be happy. But if it is rotten or in shape of cross, in next year will be dead or something bad happen.

Shoe throwing is tradition for girls. Girl takes shoe, stands with her back to the door and throws shoe. If shoe fall toward door, girl will have wedding next year.



After dinner, presents giving and some traditions you can go sleep or you can go to the church at midnight.



For Christmas is typical decorating house/flat. In Czech Republic people decorate their homes with lights and Christmas decorates. Doors are often decorated with wreaths or mistletoes. Some houses with their decorates are very crazy.



Boys wear shirt with trousers and girls wear white dress.

There are some differences at the present time, in contrast with the past. In the past carp wasn't so often on tables of normal people. Carp was expensive and people ate less expensive fish (catfish or other freshwater fish). Also they made fish with sweet sauce and instead potato salad there were dumplings. In the past Christmas tree wasn't so often, too. Present form of Christmas day started in 19th century.



## Easter

Easter is another important Christian holiday and it celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

We celebrate Easter on Sunday after the first spring full moon. If the full moon is on Sunday, we will celebrate Easter next Sunday. Before this Sunday is Zelený čtvrtek (Green Thursday), Velký pátek (Big Friday) and Bílá sobota (White Saturday). On Green Thursday, Big Friday and White Saturday we go whinny, because bells from churches fly on Thursday to the Rome until Saturday, when they come back. On Saturday at 10 am we go carolling. On Sunday (Boží hod velikonoční) we bake Easter meals (Mazanec – Easter cake, Beránci – Lambs). On Easter Monday (Velikonoční pondělí) boys whip with „Pomlázka“ girls



or women (Pomlázka is made of twisted osier). It makes girls or women fresh and healthy. Boys get for whipping from girls/women eggs.

Typical Easter meals are Easter stuffing with potato salad, lamb made of sweet dough, mazanec, spring soups and some legumes meals.



We don't wear anything special for Easter, but in some regions of the Czech Republic people still wear costumes (Moravia and Silesia).

We don't decorate our homes as much as in Christmas. We use a lot of green colour, spring flowers, eggs, wicker with cats.



## Other traditions and holidays

### April 1st

On this day we make jokes on our friends and family members. It is quite a popular tradition in the Czech Republic, but it isn't a Czech tradition.

### May Day – Time of Love

On May Day girls must get a kiss under a blossoming cherry tree in order to stay beautiful. We celebrate May Day as International Labour Day, too.

### Dušičky – 1st to 2nd November

It is similar to Halloween, but we don't wear masks and don't carol. On this day we remind the memory of the deceased. We put flowers, wreaths and lighted candles on graves.

### Saint Martin – 11th November

„Sv. Martin přijíždí na bílém koni.“ (Saint Martin is coming on a white horse.) This saying is about the holiday of Saint Martin as the day when the first snow falls.



### Tři králové (Three Kings) – 6th January

We put on the costumes of the three kings – Kašpar, Melichar and Baltazar. Three kings go from door to door and write on doors with chalk K+M+B. It is short for „Christus mansionem benedicat“ - that means: Christ bless this house.



## National holidays

### **Den obnovy samostatného českého státu – 1st January**

- Restoration Day of the Independent Czech State

It happens on 1st January in 1993. This is day of separation Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

### **Svátek práce – 1st May**

- Labor Day

### **Den vítězství – 8th May**

- Day of Victory

This is important day for whole Europe. It is day, when WW2 ends in Europe.

### **Den slovanských věrozvěstů Cyrila a Metoděje – 5th July**

- Day of St. Cyril and St. Methodius

Day, when Cyril and Methodius come on Czech territory.

### **Den upálení mistra Jana Husa – 6th July**

- Day of Jan Hus

On this day was burned preacher Jan Hus. He was a reformer of Catholic church and was one of the predecessors of Protestant church.

### **Den české státnosti – 28th September**

- Czech Statehood Day

### **Den vzniku samostatného československého státu – 28th October**

- Day of the independent Czechoslovak state

On 28th October in 1918 we form Czechoslovak state and finally separate from Austria-Hungary. Our first president was Thomas Garrigue Masaryk.

### **Den boje za svobodu a demokracii – 17th November**

- Day of Struggle for Freedom and Democracy

This date is for two things. In 1939 our universities were closed by Nazis. Second in 1989 for Velvet revolution.



## National reports of Norway

### Food in the 1960s

#### FOOD IN THE 1960s

Testimony by Tore Lauvdal and Ole Aass



#### Meals with family

- Four different meals
  - Breakfast, lunch, dinner and snacks
- The family ate together



#### Lunch and dinner

- They brought their own lunch and milk to school
- A typical dinner between 3.00/4.00 pm
  - Fish, potatoes, meatballs, cabbage and carrots
- Special dinner
  - OLE: pasta and pizza
  - TORE: food made of blood



#### Healthy or unhealthy food

- Ate a lot of vegetables and meat
- OLE: lived on a farm
- TORE: bought food from the neighboring farm
- TORE: thought he ate healthy
- OLE: thought he ate unhealthy



#### Special days

- Christmas, the family ate together
  - steak, lam
- Sunday
  - Beef, steak and berries from the forest
- Birthday
  - OLE: could decide his own dinner
  - TORE: ate chocolate and cream cake



#### Their opinions about food

- TORE
  - Likes steak, lam, fish, meat balls and cabbage
  - Pork at Christmas
  - He doesn't like blood food and porridge
- OLE
  - He likes pasta, beef, steak, mushrooms
  - Doesn't like salt fish



## Norwegian Famous People

### One of the most famous people

**Thor Heyerdal**

- Lived from 1914-2002
- Was an explorer and adventurer
- Well known from the journey with the fleet Kon-Tiki



### Famous kinds of sports

- Cross country skiing**
- Is a typical Norwegian sport
  - Harald Grønningen



**Ski jumping**

- Toralf Engan

**Speed skating**

- Knut «Kuppern» Johansen
- Fred Anton Maier



### Most popular musicians

**The Beatles**

- Members: John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Ringo Starr
- One of the biggest hits: Let It Be

**Elvis**

- Lived from 1935-77
- Popular genres: rock and roll, pop and blues



### The most famous authors

**Alf Prøysen**

- Lived from 1914-1970
- Local author and musician
- Wrote books for children, fairytales etc.

**Tarjei Vesaas**

- Lived from 1897-1970
- Wrote novels, poems and plays

**Jens Bjørneboe**

- Lived from 1920-76
- Wrote novels, plays and articles



### The most famous actors/actresses

**Leif Juster**

- Lived 1910-95
- Comedian

**Wenche Foss**

- Lived 1917-2011
- Actress

**Arne Opsahl**

- Lived 1921-2007
- Singer and actor
- Known from Olsenbanden serier og musikk



### Still famous from the 60's

**Liv Ullmann**

- World wide known actress
- Movies: The Emigrants, Faithless, etc.
- Still famous today



## National reports of Turkey

### Turkish etiquette

#### TURKISH ETIQUETTE

Hi! I'm Sude. I'm from Balıkesir, Turkey. I'm a Turkish girl who is 15 years old.

##### GUEST:

Turkish people are perfectionists when it comes to hospitality. They like to think about all the details in advance and make sure you are going to feel like a sultan during the dinner. I'm sure there will be great dishes made for you.



People here usually choose to bring sweet stuff with them, when they are invited to a dinner. We even have a saying "Tatlı yiyelim, tatlı konuşalım." which literally translates to "Let's eat sweet, talk sweet". You could bring chocolate, dessert, ice cream (we don't eat ice-cream in winter), however it could be a bottle of wine depending on your relationship with the family.

If this is your first time with the family, then I would definitely dress nicely. It is OK to be a little conservative on the first dinner. Don't bring alcohol unless your friend mentioned such a thing. People here may have thick boundaries about drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes in front of elderly people. But again, I'm talking about the average people in our culture.

I think you should make sure to have a nice hair cut, and showered before you go. Dress nicely, and don't expect everything offered. They will be persisting on offering everything on the table. You should not say "yes" to everything. They will probably keep offering you stuff till you give up. Take exactly how much you will be eating, and finish up your food on your plate.

##### HABITS AND CULTURES:

- Always remove your shoes when entering a Turkish person's home; refusing to do so is extremely rude.
- Don't blow your nose or pick your teeth while sitting in a restaurant, cafe, or bar.



Turkish people find this just as impolite as burping openly. Go to the bathroom if you have to blow your nose or if something is stuck between your teeth.



Chewing gum while having a conversation or at public gatherings is rude.

You can hold your girlfriend/ boyfriend hand in everywhere in Turkey. You can kiss her face/ hand anywhere in Turkey. You can kiss her/his lips if there is not so crowded, or let's say if there are old people or more than a few people, better not kiss her/his lips. According to Turkish laws, nobody can say "Kissing is not allowed in Turkey in public."

We don't speak the topics with our friends and teachers which special ones I speak with my family.

##### MEETING AND GREETING:

- Shake hands with everyone present: men, women and children at a business or social meeting. Shake hands with elders first. Shake hands again when leaving.
- It is common for Turkish men and women to cheek kiss one another when meeting and parting.



- My favorite event is Ramadan Feast. It's a good idea to dress more conservatively than you would normally, too.
- Hi/ Hello = Merhaba  
While "selamun aleyküm" is usually by observant Muslim Turks, its shorthand version "selam" is used widely as a greeting.

Sude Çiftçi  
 10-C 943

## Turkish Holidays

- The founder of the Turkish Republic, Atatürk, made this day a present to all children all over the world to emphasize that children are the future.
- It was on the 23rd April, 1920 during the War of Independence when the Grand National Assembly of Turkey was founded.
- At this day children from all over the world meet in Turkey and socialize with other children.
- Elementary- and Middle-School kids play games visit museums and do various performances at shows on this day.

### National Sovereignty and Childrens' Day

23rd April  
National



- It is an important holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide that marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting.
- In Turkey, nationwide celebrated holidays are referred to as *bayram*, and Eid al-Fitr is referred to as *Şeker Bayramı* ("Bayram of Sweets")
- It is a time for people to attend prayer services, put on their best clothes, visit all their loved ones and pay their respects to the deceased with organised visits to cemeteries.
- Again on this day, in Turkey children get many presents which are mostly money or sweets, from relatives.

### Eid al-Fitr (Ramadan Fest)

1st Shawwal (according to the Islamic calendar)  
Religious



- This is an annual Turkish holiday celebrated on the 19th May to commemorate Atatürk's arrival at Samsun in 1919.
- This is the official start for the War of Independence.
- To symbolize the importance of the day, Atatürk said 19th May is not just the start of our War it is also my birthday.
- He gave this day to the Turkish youth to demonstrate again the importance of young minds.
- At this day young people do parades and participate in shows.

### Commemoration of Atatürk, Youth and Sports Day

19th May  
National



- Victory Day commemorates the victory in the Battle of Dumlupınar which was the decisive battle in the Turkish War of Independence in 1922.
- Victory Day is celebrated across Turkey and is a celebration of the Turkish military and the Turkish republic. The main celebration is held at Atatürk's Mausoleum in Ankara.
- At this day all people from 9 to 99 are outside with their flags at public places to memorize the victory and never let anyone forget about it.

### Victory Day

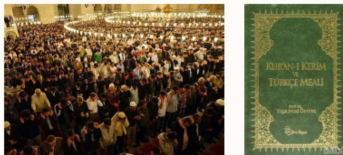
30th August  
National



- At this day the majority muslim population honors the willingness of Abraham to sacrifice his son, as an act of submission to God's command.
- Wealthy muslims have to sacrifice cattle at this day and give a part of its meat to relatives and people who cannot afford it.
- In the Turkish culture this Holiday is very different from that in the Arabic Countries, because at this day we visit elder relatives and children get gifts from adults.

### Eid al-Adha (Sacrifice Feast)

10th Dhu al-Hijjah (according to the Islamic calendar)  
Religious



- This day marks the anniversary of the declaration of the independence of Turkey.
- Turkey celebrates Republic day in Turkey annually and in schools children celebrate this day with presentations, singing song and reading poems.
- There are also official celebrations in the capital city of Ankara including a ceremony at the Anıtkabir, Atatürk's Mausoleum. You will also see the Turkish flag everywhere and flags and banners depicting Atatürk.

### Republic Day

29th October  
National





## EXAMPLES OF INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETATIONS

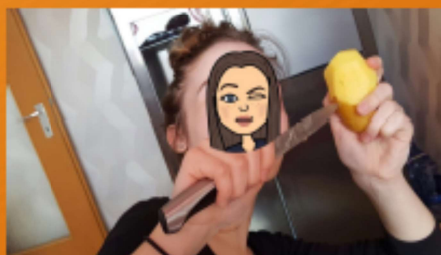
### Czech food by German students

# Our Bramboráky

We decided to do Czech potato pancakes for our international reports and in the following paragraphs you can see all the steps to our result. We used the 8 main ingredients which are four potatoes, two eggs, one tablespoon of milk, three tablespoons of all-purpose flour, three cloves of garlic, salt, pepper and of course oil for frying the pancakes.



The first step was to peel and rub the potatoes which was kind of fun to us as you can tell in the picture below.





After we rubbed all the potatoes, we just squeezed the liquid out and putted the potatoes in the bowl again. Finally it was time to add all the other products to the shredded potatoes but the garlic was not ready and so we had to crush it.



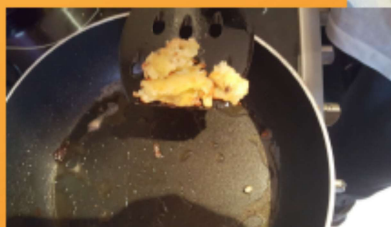
We mixed everything together to a thick but still flowing batter.



**The moment has come: we fried our FIRST Czech potato pancake aka Bramboráky**



Our first ones were not that good because they were burned but we learned from it:) One pancake was even a complete mess...



The good thing is that we got a (kind of) heart shaped Bamborák and they were really delicious!







## **Video International Interpretations**

### **German Vanilla Rolls by Italian students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EIpIsbMKbrg>

### **Dutch food by Italian students**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=1&v=QpP\\_U4k580M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=1&v=QpP_U4k580M)

### **Turkish food by Italian students**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_BpWomOjFRY&feature=youtu.be](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_BpWomOjFRY&feature=youtu.be)

### **Norwegian food by Italian students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6BTDOkz-N7c>

### **Dutch and Italian stereotypes by Italian students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aWUBMS38Yo8&feature=youtu.be>

### **Czech Christmas Cookies by Turkish students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YE3etmX4enE&feature=youtu.be>

### **Italian famous people by German students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QGVMYC2AMIA>

### **Italian pizza by German students**

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?time\\_continue=7&v=du2oXUHI7hM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=7&v=du2oXUHI7hM)

### **Norwegian Food by Czech students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RQDIGvAOAVA&feature=youtu.be>

**Belgian waffle by Czech students**

<http://https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OPf6VimYMRRM&feature=youtu.be>

**Dutch food by Czech students**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/OB8Iim6br2lDGS014c3NmcU1aUFU/view?usp=sharing&ts=58ae0ffd>

**Italian Spaghetti and Tiramisu by Czech students**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rhNETSwB7AI&feature>

**Italian Food by Czech students**

<https://youtu.be/ca2BLU8K3NQ>

**Turkey by Czech students**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pyuxEKz9CeE>



## Examples of Language study

### German proverbs in Italian

There are many German proverbs here in Germany; a few of them are:

„Was sich liebt das neckt sich“ that means “Cos'è l'amore che prende in giro” in Italian, which roughly means that if someone loves someone, they tease the person they love. It's mostly said to people who tease other people who they don't love just to embarrass them.

Another proverb is e.g. “Wer nicht hören möchte, muss fühlen”, translated it is “chi vuole sentire deve sentirsi”, it means that if a person doesn't take the advice another person has given, he or she needs to accept the consequences no matter how bad they are.

“Wer anderen eine Grube fällt, fällt selbst hinein” is also a much used German proverb.  
Translated it is “Chi scava una fossa altre cascate in sestesso”. The proverb means that if a person tries to mess someone's life up, they will probably only mess up their own.

“Lügen haben kurze Beinen” is a proverb used when people tell lies, translated it is “le bugie hanno le gambe corte.” Its meaning is that if people tell lies, it won't take too long before other people find out.

From: Anna, Melis, Melike and Sina





## German sayings



There are countless sayings in the German language. Too many, so that we can't show you all of them. But in the following we will present you a small part of the typical German sayings in Turkish. We hope you'll enjoy it :)

1. Abwarten und Tee trinken : *sabirli olmak, sakin olmak*

2. An Ort und Stelle : *hemen*

3. Angst und Bange sein : *cok korkmak*

4. Auf den Arm nehmen : *alay etmek*

5. Auf den letzten Drücker : *kisa sürede*

6. Auf der Hut sein : *dikkatli olmak*

7. Auf die Beine helfen : *yardim etmek*

8. Auf die Nerven gehen : *sinirlendirmek*

9. Auf ein Haar : *neredeyse*

10. Aus heiterem Himmel : *aniden*

11. Eine weiße Weste haben : *günahsız olmak*

12. Etwas satt haben : *bikmak*

13. Hand in Hand : *el ele*

14. In Hülle und Fülle : *bol bol*

15. Ins Auge fallen : *göze batmak*

That's it. We hope you enjoyed it. ;)

Selin , Sandeep , Eslem



German: Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm.  
English: The apple does not fall far from the tree.  
Czech: jablko nepadá daleko od kmene.

German: Hallo, wie gehts?  
English: Hello, how are you?  
Czech: Dobrý den, jak se máte?

German: Was machst du gerade?  
English: what are you doing?  
Czech: Co zo děláš?

German: Wie alt bist du?  
English: How old are you?  
Czech: Kolik je Vám let?

German: Ohne Fleiß kein Preis.  
English: No pain no gain.  
Czech: Žádný zisk bez bolesti.

German: Übung macht den Meister.  
English: Practice creates masters.  
Czech: Ovicení dělá mistra.

German: Lügen haben kurze Beine  
English: Lies have short legs.  
Czech: Lži mají krátké nohy.

German: Was sich neckt, das liebt sich.  
English: Teasing is a sign of affection.  
Czech: co má rád legraci sama.

German: Wie der Vater so der Sohn.  
English: Like father, like son.  
Czech: as tak otec, syn.

German: Was du heute kannst besorgen, das verschiebe nicht auf morgen.  
English: Procrastination is the thief of time.  
Czech: Co muzes udelat dnes, neodkládej na zítrek.

German: Schön dich zu sehen!  
English: Nice to meet you! / Good to see you!  
Czech: Rád te vidí

Valeria, Doreen

## GENERATION AND YOUTH DAYS

### Generation Day Czech Republic June 28, 2017

*Students prepared a half-day full of different activities. They introduced the project, spoke about conferences and showed photos, danced Norwegian dances, played musical instruments and sang songs together with the grandpas and grandmas. This was followed by lively discussion. Seniors could try samples of Belgian and Norwegian sweets and enjoyed watching the presentation. The activities included interviews with the residents of Domov Senioru Dobris.*







### Youth Day

*The partner schools from Belgium, Italy, Germany and Ireland informed the pupils of the primary schools about the project. It was done on open-class days throughout the year. They showed the final products, explained the goals and the methodology of the project.*



Youth Day Germany







*Youth Day Italy*





## MEMORIES

### *E4U Conference in Norway*

*Lena-Valle Videregaende Skole*

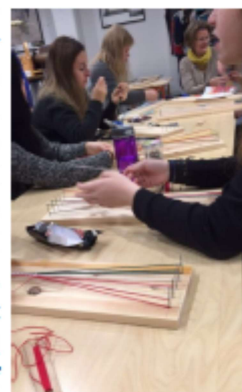
*November 7-13, 2016*

#### The Conference in Norway

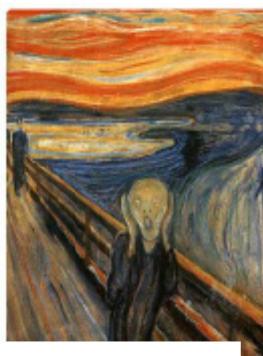


The E4U meeting that took place in Norway last November was really enjoyable. I have to admit that I was nervous at first because I had never been away from my family for a week. Luckily, I stopped worrying as soon as I was

surrounded by the nice people who during that week became my friends. I was surprised to see all the differences between my school and Lena's school; we had the chance to explore it during our workshops. I learnt how to make Christmas decorations Norwegian style, but I

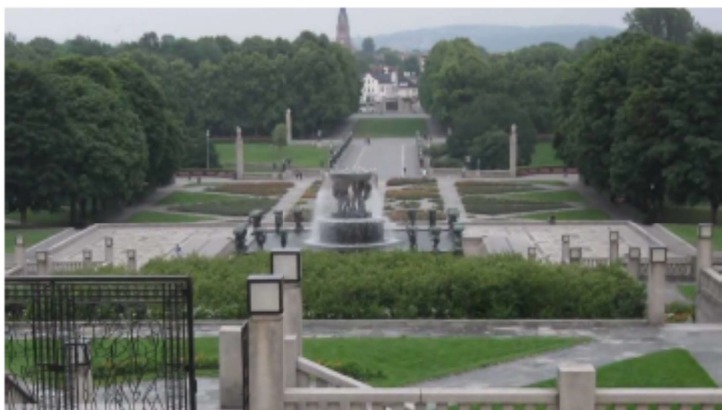


also cooked a bit. I got along well with all of the guys and



girls I met, starting from the girl who was hosting me. She and her family made me feel like I was home. I enjoyed everyday of my staying there but my favorite was the day we spent in Oslo. It was great fun! We went to museums,

the National Gallery and managed a bit of shopping. I was sad when I had to leave, most of us were crying because we had had such a great time! I hope I will have the chance to see again all the new friends that I made over there. I feel thankful towards them and everyone who made this experience wonderful.



by Alexandra



## Report - our trip to Belgium

### Monday: The arrival day

On the day of our trip to Mechelen, we met our teacher Mrs. Haupt at the train station in Duisburg. First we took a train to Cologne. It took about 45 minutes to get there. Afterwards we met our other teacher Mrs. Pönsgen. Then we took the train to Brussels and after that a train to Mechelen.

As we arrived there we were picked up and brought to the teachers' hotel where we should wait for our hosts. Because we were early we explored the surroundings. Afterwards we went back and were picked up.

### Tuesday: Meeting the other exchange students

At 9 am everyone met in a classroom at the school in Mechelen. Everyone presented their countries, hometowns and schools. Later we went to the Town Hall nearby. After that we played a city game, we couldn't find every place, but it was good fun.

### Wednesday: Workshops (part1)

We all met at 9 am at the youth-center H30. We were divided into groups and went to different workshops. There were a total of 4 workshops to choose from.

In the first workshop, we made chocolate. The second was the theatre class, where the participants practiced a little sketch. In the third workshop - video mapping -, we learned what video mapping is and how to do it. And in the fourth workshop we wrote our own songs and later recorded them in a studio.

The workshops ended at 4 pm, after that we went back to our host families and had some time for ourselves.

### Thursday: Our trip to Brussels

On Thursday we met around 8.45am at Mechelen central station. We went to Brussels by train where we were divided into groups for sightseeing. The students from Belgium that participated in the E4U project last year, showed us the sights. Brussels is a large, modern and beautiful city.

Then we went to the Atomium - a great monument. We also went upstairs to have a proper look around.

Then we drove back to Mechelen and went back to our hosts.

### Friday: Workshop (part2)

On Friday we did the second part of the workshops. It were the workshops chocolate, theatre, video mapping and music again. In the lunch break we ate croque monsieurs, which is a toast made in a sandwich maker. We could choose from vegetarian and pork, but both are made with cheese.

After the workshops we had time to spend in the town till 6pm. In the afternoon, we went to the European table where we presented our workshops and had a meal with desserts from every country. The German group made pudding.)

### Saturday: The Nekker

On Saturday we had free time till 14.30pm, then we met at the Nekker. Nekker is a big local recreational area. We were divided into three groups to do various activities. We did rafting, climbing and archery. It was fun, but the water was too cold for rafting. By doing rafting we learned to work together in teams, because we could only do this activity if paddling at the same time. Otherwise we would have fallen into the cold water.

Through climbing we learned how to overcome our fear of heights. Through archery we learned how to aim properly. It was really cool. Later we went ice skating. It was so much fun, because some people fell down.

After this fantastic day it was goodbye. This was the saddest moment of this week.

Sunday: Goodbye Mechelen

On Sunday morning we had to say goodbye to our host families. It was so sad, because we had lived there for one week and they had become close to our hearts.

After that, we met our teachers at the train station at 9am and finally went home. On the train we talked about Mechelen and our hosts families. We all came to the conclusion that it was a very good experience in our lives.

At 3pm we arrived at Duisburg central station and our families were waiting for us. Really tired, we told our families about our experience.

At the end, we want to say thank you to our host families that you were sooo kind and warm-hearted. We are glad and grateful that we had the opportunity to be a part of this exchange project and that we could meet new people from other countries.

Text made by Mouna, Valeria, Sandeep and Daryl :)

## FEKAL Erasmus+ projelerinde yine öncü

Balkesir'in ilk kez 2005 yılında Comenius Proje Ortaklıkları kapsamında gerçekleştirilen "Together Environment for Europe" adlı ilk proje toplantısından sonra yine Balkesir'de ikinci Comenius Proje Yürütücülüğünü elde eden Fatma Emin Kutvar Anadolu Lisesi, FOCUS adlı ikinci projeyi Norveç, Almanya, Belçika, Hollanda, İrlanda, Çek Cumhuriyeti ve İtalya ile yürütüp, Türkiye'nin bayrağını Avrupa'da gururla dalgalandırdı.



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dalgalandırdı.

Bu iki projenin yarattığı olumlu etkiler, özellikle öğrencilerin sosyal, kültürel ve akademik kariyerlerinde yeni ufuklar açmasını sağlarken, yine bu kapsamda yeni projelerin yapılması hedeflenip ikinci kez Balkesir'de Proje Yürütücülüğünü önce olarak sürdürüyor.

Fatma Emin Kutvar Anadolu Lisesi en son yürüttüğü 3. Erasmus+ Okul Eğitimi Stratejik

Ortaklıklar kapsamında projenin gereği, okulun dört öğretmeni ve altı öğrencisi birlikte 7-13 Kasım 2016 tarihleri arasında Norveç'in Oppland bölgesinde Lena şehrinde Lena Valtelisesinde Almanya, Belçika, Hollanda, İrlanda, Çek Cumhuriyeti ve İtalya'dan katılan proje ortaklarıyla proje programı doğrultusunda çeşitli sosyal, kültürel ve sportif faaliyetlerde bulunup ülkemizi en iyi şekilde temsil ettiler. MEBER MERKEZİ

*Norwegian conference in Turkish newspaper*