The Comenews

Number 1

February 2011
EDITORIAL

A legend says that three brothers decided to travel around the world and exchange their experiences later, when they returned home.

The eldest one, who was very cautious, always walked looking down to avoid tripping. As soon as he was back from his journey, he could only speak about how dusty were the roads he had traveled, and little else.

The second brother, much more imaginative, walked looking at the sky and at the end of his trip he described beautiful sunsets, stunning sunrises and ... little else.

After those poor experiences, the third brother decided to walk naturally, enjoying everything on his way to France, talking to people in Italy ... After returning home from his trip he had many stories to tell his brothers about such different places as Wales, Spain or Czech Republic. That's how they got to know about wonderful people in Germany and lovely landscapes in Norway and Austria without moving their own town.

Like the youngest brother, we have started a "journey" in which, accompanied by a good dose of curiosity, we will know places, customs, houses and lifestyles very different from those we are used to.

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Thanks to all
Children from the first and the third class have created a decorative Seasonal Wall in our school house. They change the decorations several times a year. There you can see our winter exhibition.


JOKES

Teacher: Be sure, that go straight home!

Pupil: I can’t. I live around the corner!

What does a spider on a computer?

It makes a web –site.

How can you eat an egg without

Breaking its shell?

Ask someone else to break it.

Austrian children like skiing during their winter holidays. We also go skiing with our teachers to a big mountain called Semmering near Vienna.

Differences

Look, here are two houses in winter.

Can you find some differences?

Free ice skating for all Vienna primary schools, kindergartens and day cares! Every year, thousands of children from Vienna's schools and kindergartens take advantage of this opportunity to ice skate between the Vienna City Hall and the theater called Burgtheater!
OUR HOMES 😊

😊 Find these words in the puzzle (across and down) 😊

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OUR TOWN - KAPLICE 💚 😊 ☀️

A lot of children from our school live in Kaplice. It is 20 kilometres from Český Krumlov, our district town. Kaplice is a small town with about 7 thousand people. In our town there is a church, some hotels, shops, restaurants and supermarkets. There is one secondary school, one art school, two elementary schools, one special school and three kindergartens. We don’t have a hospital; there is only a health centre with a lot of doctors and specialists. We have a bus station, an old cinema, a police station and a fire station. There is no theatre but there is one nice park and some forests. In Kaplice there are a lot of family houses and blocks of flats. There is one river, called the River Malše. There are no lakes, no mountains or no airport. There is only one hill where we go skiing or bobsleighing in winter. In our town we can do quite a lot of things. We can go to the park with friends and chat, relax, ride a bike, go roller-skating or go for a walk. We can go swimming in summer or skating in winter – we have an open-air swimming pool. Our town is small but we like it 😊
Research number one = Questionnaire number 1

♥ Number of pupils completing the questionnaire: 60
♥ Age of the pupils: 10 – 12
♥ Questions of the questionnaire:
  1. Write all the members of your family.
  2. Do you live in a town or in a village? Do you live in a flat or in a family house?
  3. What do you like / dislike about your home?
  4. What is the difference between living in a town and living in the country?
  5. Where would you like to live when you are older?
  6. What is the difference between living in a cold country and a warm country?

Results of the questionnaire / Výsledky dotazníku 😊

1. Write all the members of your family. / Napiš všechny členy své rodiny.

   ![Pie chart showing family composition]
   - Parents + 1 child 18%
   - Parents + 2 children 58%
   - Parents + 3 children 10%
   - 1 parent + 1 child 2%
   - 1 parent + 2 children 12%

Grandparents living together in the house / flat - Prarodiče žijící ve stejném domě / bytě

![Pie chart showing grandparents living situation]
- Grandparents living with the family - 27%
- Grandparents not living with the family - 73%

2. Do you live in a town or in a village? Do you live in a flat or in a family house? / Kde bydliš – město x venkov, dům x byt?

![Pie chart showing living situation]
- I live in a town - 65%
- I live in the country - 35%
3. **What do you like / dislike about your home? / Co se ti na tvém domově líbí a nelíbí?**

![Pie chart showing 100% like]

- What do children like about their homes

  - we have a nice big flat; we have a garden; we have friendly neighbours; we have a nice view from the windows; we have a great sofa; the walls in our flat are red, blue, green; we have modern furniture; we have a swimming pool; I have my own room; I can have a lot of pets; I like my room very much; I like everything; ......

- What do children dislike about their homes

  - I have to share my room with my sister / brother; we don't have a garden; our neighbours are very noisy; our house is damp; our house is very old; we have no computer; our furniture is old; we have no bath – just a shower; we have no lift in the block of flats; we have a small flat; ......

4. **What is the difference between living in a town and living in the country? / Jaký je rozdíl mezi bydlením na venkově a ve městě?**

- **In the town:** more shops, more schools, more culture, too much noise, too many people and too many blocks of flats, too much dust / smog and dirty air, too many cars, ...

- **In the country:** people are friendlier, people have gardens, there is no noise, people know one another, fresh air, not so many cars on the roads, people meet in the pub a lot and have fun, beautiful countryside, a lot of trees, more pets and domestic animals, more fun, more family houses, people have to go to work by bus or car, not so many free-time activities, ...
5. Where would you like to live when you are older? / Jak si představuješ své bydlení, až budeš dospělý/á?

→ The most common answers / nejběžnější odpovědi 😊

- in a family house in the country / v rodinném domku na venkově
- in a family house in a bigger town / v rodinném domku ve větším městě
- in a modern beautiful family house with a garden / v moderním krásném domě se zahradou
- in the country house with animals / na venkově se zvířátky
- in a very big house in the country / ve velmi velkém domě na vesnici
- in a family house in Prague / v rodinném dome v Praze
- in a modern flat in a big town / v moderním bytě ve velkém městě
- in a house with garden, swimming pool and nice neighbours / v domě se zahradou, bazénem a hodnými sousedy
- I don’t want to move / nechci se stěhovat

6. What is the difference between living in a cold country and a warm country? / Jaký je rozdíl mezi domy v chladnějších a teplejších oblastech?

→ The most interesting answers / nejzajímavější odpovědi 😊

♥ "Houses in cold countries are more heat insulated" = "Domy v chladnějších oblastech jsou více zateplený."  
♥ „Houses in warmer countries have air-conditioning and balconies." = "Domy na jihu mají klimatizaci a balkony.“
♥ „Houses at the sea have mosquito nets." = "U moře mají v oknech sítě proti hmyzu."  
♥ "Houses in the south of Europe have wooden window shutters because of the sun." = "Domy na jihu mají kvůli slunci na oknech dřevěné okenice."  
♥ „Houses in the south have more windows and flat roofs." = "Domy na jihu mají více oken a rovné střechy."  
♥ „Houses in the south have more swimming pools, garden terraces or roof gardens.“ = „Domy na jihu mají více bazénů, teras nebo střešních zahrad."  
♥ „In the north the houses have thicker walls." = „Na severu mají domy tlustější zdi."  
♥ „In colder countries more people have fireplaces and a lot of wood in their woodsheds." = "V chladnějších zemích mají lidé více krby a hodně dřeva ve svých dřevnicích."
**Alsatian houses**

Alsatian houses often have sharp roofs and flowers by the windows.

Alsatian houses are colored ones and are made of black or brown half-timbering.

Alsatian houses are loam or stone constructions.

Under the houses, doors are leading to the cellar.
Houses in a city versus houses in small town

A group of pupils at Year 6 have researched on the possible differences that we could find in the houses in a city and the houses in a small town. First, it may be clear that the houses are not built with the same materials. In a city houses are mainly built of bricks and in the country town people use the materials that are found in their area. So in the mountains it is easy to find houses made of stone and roofs made of slate. In other places, where there is lots of wood, you may find houses build with this material.

It does not rain too much in the place where we live, but we have found that the towns in the mountain, where it rains more, the roofs’ eaves are more inclined so that water and snow may descend more easily.

The walls, in a country town are normally thicker in order to protect ourselves from the outside temperatures.

In our homes we have an average of four rooms and the houses we know in a country town have five or even more rooms. We think that the reason is that families were more numerous in the past.

Not only the houses in a city but also the houses in a country town have approximately two bathrooms, but some classmates have discovered that there was no bathroom in some small towns in the past and people had to pee outside in the farmyard.

The gas heating is used in the city in order to warm houses and in the small towns they use fireplaces and stoves.

The size of the windows may differ depending on the climate of the area where we live. If it is very cold the windows will be smaller and it is usual to have shutters.

Many traditional houses at a small town have got a farmyard where people raise animals for familiar consumption. People are used to growing a vegetable garden as well. Some girls in our class have got a vegetable garden in their houses in the city.

In our cities we are used to recycling all kind of rubbish like carton, plastic, glass, batteries and organic waste. But in the majority of houses in the small towns that we know, people don’t recycle. The reason is because there are not different containers in order to make the selective rubbish collection.
DIFFERENT SPANISH HOUSES DEPENDING ON THE GEOGRAPHY

Children at Year 1 have compared several houses in Spain and they have found out that they have got similarities but many differences as well.

This house is located in the town of Pedraza, Segovia, in the centre of Spain. Houses are made of stone and the wood is used for windows and balconies. They have got two floors and they also have got a dormer window.

White houses are typically from the South of Spain where you may find narrow streets due to the hot weather in the summer.

Window and balcony bars are also very common. This town is Priego in Andalucía. In the spring time balconies are full of beautiful flowers.

This is a typical house from the Basque Country and it is called “Caserío Chillida-Leki”. It is located in the North of Spain. The walls are made of stone and concrete. Wood is also used for the columns of the house and for the windows as well. It’s got a huge roof because it rains a lot in this region.

"Masía in Macanet de Cabrenys", Catalonia. This is a house in the East of our country. Its walls are made of stone and windows and doors are made of wood. The roof is made of tiles. It has got a climbing vine with grapes and a cypress.

These are houses in the Northwest of Spain, Sanxenxo, Galicia. They are made of stone and balconies are made of wood. They’ve got a typically construction called “hórreo” which is a small house with columns. People will keep potatoes and corn inside in order to avoid humidity.

These houses are placed in the centre of Spain. This town is Almagro in the region of Castilla la Mancha. Houses have got big windows made of wood. There is an arcade with columns under the houses. People can walk under it. Streets are made of paving stones.

These high narrow houses can be found in the North of Spain. This town is Hondarribia in Guipúzcoa. They’ve got wooden balconies. Windows are on the narrow part of the house. They are made of bricks and concrete. Balconies have got plants and flowers.
News in January / February

- There are conferences of marks in all classes.
- We will get our reports in the end of January.
- The day of the reports is the day of cinema, too. The whole school will see the film “Rapunzel” in the cinema.

Than we will have a week off – winter holidays – Hurray!!!

Eliza’s House

classroom 1 class

Dining room
classroom 3 class  

room for leisure
Norway Team, Rovar school

Autumn 2010 the pupils in grade 7 and 5 wrote about the houses they live in. This is what they have written. The description gives good examples on how many people in Norway live. We also spent a whole day on houses in age-blended groups. The pupils learned about different building materials, they learned more about an old house on Rovar, and they built a model of a house.

My House

I live on Rovar, Rovar is located in Haugesund municipality. I and my family live on Floyhaugen. Floyhaugen is north-west on Rovar. The neighbours are Soltun and Knutshaugen. Our house is big, it actually has 23 rooms. We have a home-made cottage, my father has built it. We have a big barn that has 2 huge rooms and a couple of small rooms. Left are only 2 sheep and 4 bulls. We have 2 cats and 1 kitten. The garden is big too. There is lawn all around the house except for 1 side, because there is a road. My mother, father, my sisters Oda and Sofie, my brother Sverre Martin and I live in the house.

I like my house because it is huge, big garden, many rooms (all of us have our own room.) My room has a balcony. We have a cottage and a beautiful scenery around the house.

The house is built in ca. 1830. Brynjel Halvorsen has built our house He is my great great great great grandfather. And great grandfather, grandfather and my father has extended on the house. My father has extended the kitchen.

Marie Brynjelsen died in the Rovar tragedy, she is aunt to my grandfather.

I like my room because I chose the color on the wall, and I was with mom and dad to a shop and chose the floor. I also chose were the furniture should be. It has a balcony. I can see the sunset when I go out to the balcony. My room is beside the bathroom.

Gerd Johanne Brynjelsen, 7. grade.

Building a model of a house
My house

My house was moved from Bergen to Nordstrand on Rovar in 1899. It was my great grandfather’s uncles who built the house. But they died in the Rovar disaster, therefore they did not finish the house. My house is more than 150 years old. My house is made of wood. My house is very close the sea. And my house has 30 rooms, 24 windows, 25 doors. The house colours is white and green. I have a cat, her name Is Sildalid. My hole family lives there. (Earlier on there were two ghosts there.)

Torbjorn Rasmussen, 5. grade.

My house

My house is white. I live on Rovar. It has 16 rooms. It was built approximately 1880. Thea, Jone, Carina, Amalie and Anne live in this house now. It’s near the school. Yes it was the same size. We have rabbits and fowl. And we live close to the school. I live in a big house.

Amalie Gautesen Knutsen, 5. grade

My house

I live on Rovar. Rovar is located in Haugesund. I live on Urd on Torehaugen. My house is white and red. My house has 18 rooms. My room is yellow and has a sloping roof. It was built in 1996. We were the first who lived in it. My mother, father, Vegard and Silje lived in the house when it was new. My family moved from Ilsvåg to Rovar. “Sandnes hus” built my house. We have one cat. My house has a beautiful view. My room has one window and mirror and bed. My house is made of wood. My house is new.

Elida Mathilde Nedrebo, 5. grade

Traditional Houses In Norway

The traditional houses in Norway are made of wood. Usually the roof is made of tile. The colour is often red, orange and black. It is built like this because

it’s very changing weather here, then it’s important to have something that does not leak. The most normal roofs on houses in Norway are steep, so that the snow can fall down off the roof. The windows in Norway are very different, the most used windows are square with lattice. The houses are warm in the winter, because we have insulation in the walls. Many families have wood stoves, heat pumps and electric oven. In earlier times people used candle light to get it lighter in the houses.
INDAGINE FRA GLI ALUNNI DELLA SCUOLA “SANTE TANI”
SURVEY AMONG THE PUPILS OF THE SCHOOL “SANTE TANI”

1. IN QUALE TIPO DI CASA ABITI? WHAT TYPE IS YOUR HOUSE?
   - APPARTAMENTO FLAT
   - VILLA SINGOLA SINGLE HOUSE
   - VILLETTA A SCHIERA TERRACED HOUSE
   - CASA SINGOLA SINGLE HOUSE

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DOV’E’ SITUATA LA TUA CASA? WHERE IS IT?
   - IN CENTRO CITTA’ CITY CENTER
   - IN PERIFERIA SUBURBAN
   - IN CAMPAGNA COUNTRY
   - ALTRO OTHER PLACE

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The Comenews

Italy Team
RISULTATI
LA MAGGIOR PARTE DEGLI ALUNNI ABITA IN UN APPARTAMENTO NELLA PERIFERIA DELLA CITTA', IN CASE DI RECENTE COSTRUZIONE
MOST OF THE STUDENTS LIVES IN A FLAT IN THE SUBURBS OF THE CITY, IN NEWLY BUILT HOUSE

LA MAGGIOR PARTE DELLE ABITAZIONI HA UN GIARDINO E UN GARAGE O UN POSTO AUTO
MOST OF THE HOUSES HAS A GARDEN AND A GARAGE OR A PRIVATE PARKING
Rovar School

Rovar School is a small multigraded school situated on the tiny island Rovar 10 km northwest of the town Haugesund on the southwestern coast of Norway. The island belongs to the municipality of Haugesund.

At the moment Rovar school has 16 students aged 6 to 16 years old. We have three classes: Grade 1-4, grad 5-7 and grade 8-10. Our school was built in 1972. The architect is David Sandved from Haugesund. The building is made of wood, as are most buildings in Norway.

There is also a kindergarten on the island. Up till now, the basement of the chapel has been housing the children. However, in 2012, we will get a new building for the children to stay. This building will be built behind the schoolbuilding.

Comprehensive School "IV Novembre" Arezzo - School Sante Tani

Primary school "Sante Tani"(the school is named in memory of the partisan, Sante Tani, who died during World War II) is the Comprehensive Institute. The school building was built in the sixties, is surrounded by a large garden where students can spend the intervals and organize games. The school consists of two floors on the first floor there are 7 classrooms, a gym, a pottery workshop and the offices of School Director and Administrative. On the second floor there are 9 classrooms, library and science lab. In this school employed 35 teachers, there are 354 pupils divided into 17 classes. On the ground floor is the dining hall with kitchen.

C.E.I.P. José Saramago. Rivas Vaciamadrid

It is located in a suburb of Madrid with a population of about 80,000 inhabitants. We are honored to be named after a writer, Nobel laureate, who fought for justice throughout his life. It was built in 2002, studying in it 502 pupils aged between 3 and 11. The faculty is composed of 33 teachers. The Center opens its doors at 7 am with a reception for families that need it, but teaching activities begin at 9:30 'extending until 16:30. "Subsequently carried out educational activities for those students who request it. The Centre has two playgrounds, gym, computer room, kitchen and cantine, library. If you want more detailed directions visit http://www.educa.madrid.org/web/cp.josesaramago.rivas/comenius/2010-2012/numero1spain.pdf

Grundschule Stassfurter Hôe Aschersleben

Our school is 115 years old this year. Our building is old but all rooms have been redesigned. We have got a large playground around our school.

Each class has its own classroom. Our fountain is very popular with all children.
Hans Christian Andersen Volksschule

Our school is named by Hans Christian Andersen (Andersen was a Danish writer of fairy-tales). It is in Vienna, the capital of Austria. Our school is 100 years old. One headmistress, 24 teachers and 240 pupils are working here together. In the schoolhouse there are 11 classrooms and one library one three floors. On the ground floor pupils can eat lunch and stay in the afternoon in three beautiful hoard-groups.

Základní Škola Kaplice

Our school is almost 50 years old and it's quite big and very nice inside. It has two buildings. Smaller children (Year 1 – 5) learn in one building and older pupils (Year 6 – 9) have their classrooms in the other building. Our school has two floors, a lot of windows and there are 21 classrooms. There are about 30 teachers and 500 pupils. We have some new special classrooms – for example English and German classrooms, Biology and Chemistry classrooms, Geography and History classrooms and Art classroom. We have two gyms, a playground and a school canteen. Our lessons start at 8 o'clock and finish at about 2 pm. Small children finish earlier. A lot of children eat lunch in the school canteen. We all like our school.

School Jean Jacques Rousseau COLMAR – Alsace

Here, at the school Jean Jacques Rousseau, created in 1860, there are 7 classes among which 2 « Maîtrise » classes (a class of boys only, working at school in the morning, and singing in the afternoon.)

We have 13 teachers among whom the Director (Mr Kozlik) and 2 professors of the RASED, helping the children having school difficulties.

Our classes range from of the CP to the 5th year of junior school; there are 155 pupils. They are from 6 to 12 years old.

At first, our school was a girl-school.

Jean Jacques Rousseau was a writer and a philosopher in the Age of the Enlightenment.

The site of the school is: www.ecolerousseau.blogspot.com