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Language in Motion



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Kazalo

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Missing Burja

Some people ingenuously believe that the landmark event of November 2016 was the defeat of Hillary Clinton to her controversial republican opponent. How naïve! This was clearly dwarfed by the rise of a Slovenian woman to the rank of the American First Lady. With her, Slovenia played its best trump card, as it were, which suddenly caused the world to wake up to its existence.

And it was about time it happened, really, for the place is worth the detour. You can take fourteen French students' word for it – and their two teachers' into the bargain. We stayed there for a week or so, and we couldn't help being amazed at all that we saw and did over so short a period of time. The week flew by too fast.

We met the civil rights activist and writer, Mrs Alenka Puhar, attended an outstanding performance of musicians and singers at the High School, were introduced to the president of the country, enjoyed a generous several-day sample of the local rain, visited radio and TV studios, went to a concert by a virtuoso pianist, Mrs Dubravka Tomsic, tried to become acquainted with the local cuisine, discovered the works of Venko Pilon, a Slovenian artist, got an overview of some state-of-the-art technology at a small aircraft company, and what have you,... To crown it all, we even paid a visit to old Charles the tenth, the last Bourbon French king who, owing to accidents of history, rests on Slovenian soil.

There is one thing, however, that kept missing during our stay: the famous cold wind named Burja (pronounce *buria*) which people seem to dread in this area. Or is it just like *L'Arlésienne*, the eponymous woman of the French opera? One hears of her throughout the whole performance but she never shows up on stage. In the end, no one actually knows whether she really exists. Likewise, Burja never deigned to poke its nose, not even the slightest puff of wind came tickling our ears over the week. We'll have to come back sometime to make sure it is not only a legend.

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André Pedron

Language is always Alive ...

Many people might not find the title correct: “How can all languages always be alive, if nobody speaks Latin or ancient Greek anymore?” I have to say I disagree with them. For example: even if Latin isn't spoken by some civilisations as it used to be, the fact that many youngsters study it at school and eventually become professors and teach it, means that it has not been forgotten. Most of all, it shows it does not only belong to the past, but is still a very important part of the present.



Yesterday I visited a friend of mine who has a little brother. When I got there, he jumped and hugged me, and then he excitedly told me that he can say what his name is in English. Another example that shows how languages are an important part of our lives are the little kids. Every time they learn a sentence in a foreign language, they keep saying it over and over again, and are so proud of themselves. **By learning new and new words they are introduced to the world, they are accep-**

ting foreign habits and getting to know about life. Doing so, they keep languages alive. I have been thinking how knowing but a few words of a language can show the natives you care for them and how easier then it is to make friends. Everything is a vicious circle: friends are the magic in your life and languages help make this magic – it's only fair of us to try keep the it alive.

“The more languages you know, the more of a person you are.” That is why I like to participate in exchanges and meet new people. I am aware I won't learn a new language in just two weeks. But I can get to know the language and eventually learn it, especially if I liked how it sounded. I don't think learning new languages makes you forget who you are nor your native language, I simply think it makes you smarter and ready to conquer the world.

My friend told me something I would like to include in this article: »There are only two languages everybody understands and nobody has to learn. These are laughing and crying.« I agree with her because no matter how well-educated a person can be, sympathy is the number one feeling everyone must feel. After all, the best kind of magic is the natural, not-having-to-try-too-hard one. And that kind of magic keeps the language alive.

Tinkara Božič

Pismo Prešernu

(A letter to the greatest Slovenian poet: France Prešeren)

Prešeren!

Kot si sam dejal o Sonetnem vencu: "Ran mojih bo spomin in tvoje hvale, / glasil Slovincam se prihodnje čase," je tudi res. Vedel si, kakšnega pomena je tvoje ustvarjanje, ki ne izzove le globokih čustev vsake duše, ampak je tudi briljantno izpovedano. Pesmi, ki si jih pisal, so bile tvoj način sporazumevanja s svetom, obenem pa nekakšen ščit pred kruto resničnostjo. V svoji poeziji si izpovedoval ljubezen, pisal o nadnaravnih silah, se rogal oblasti in cenzorjem ... Uveljavil si Slovence kot narod, saj si jim podaril največje bogastvo - enkratno ubesedeno misel. Tudi tako, kot je takrat ni še nihče zapisal in tako, kot je danes nihče niti ne poskuša. Ravno zato te ni lahko razumeti - dandanes po svetu ne hodi veliko 'Prešernov', zato si ne znamo predstavljati tvoje predanosti pesniškemu poslanstvu.

Težko razumemo, zakaj si bil na trenutke neodgovoren do sveta okoli sebe in si kljub odraslosti zidal gradove v oblakih, vendar ko te поблиže spoznamo - tvoj položaj, potrebe tvojega uma in zgodovinski okvir - ne moremo brezčutno soditi.

Zatiranje s strani oblasti, izguba najbližjih prijateljev, neuresničena družina in seveda neuresničljiva ljubezen ...; že življenje samo ... je bilo prevelika teža za tvoja ramena.

Da, tako je, nihče ni popoln in ni človeka na svetu, od katerega imamo pravico zahtevati popolnost. Tudi tebe moramo sprejeti takega, kot si bil, čeprav nam je težko. Imel si otroke, toda svoj čas si posvečal pesništvu; zato so trpeli. Nikoli jih nisi zmožal postaviti na prvo mesto, si se pa zato obračal na Slovenke in Slovence in jim zapustil bogastvo v verzih. Čeravno si se od otroških in mladeniških sanj poslovil zgodaj, si pogosto životaril v svojem svetu, odmaknjenem od realnosti in nedosegljiv sen o srečni ljubezni z Julijo te je spremljal celo življenje. Za objavo Sonetnega venca, gotovo ene najbolj romantičnih in očitnih izpovedi ljubezni, v najbolj branem časniku, si vsekakor potreboval veliko mero poguma in upajočih sanj ... Dandanes je bore malo pogumnejev, ki bi spesnili tako dovršeno ljubezensko pesnitev svoji simpatiji in jo objavili npr. na družbenem omrežju, vsem na očeh.

Bil si pogumen v več kot le enem pogledu. Ustvaril si Zdravljico, navkljub vsem oviram in nasprotovanjem si nam podaril pesem, ki nas je povezala na poti k svobodni državi. Sprave Slovencev nisi dočakal, svobode in samostojnosti nisi videl na lastne oči, vendar, kot si sam rekel, "al' bo kal pognalo seme, kdor ga seje, sam ne ve". Sam deliš usodo večine velikih umetnikov, ki hvale in slave ne doživijo že za časa svojega življenja, toda tvoji verzi so imeli neverjeten vpliv na prihodnost naše dežele, kakršnega si takrat nisi ne smel ne mogel predstavljati. Del tvoje vizije pa ostaja naloga sedanjih in prihodnjih rodov. Zato hvala, Prešeren, za žrtvovanje tvoje sedanjosti za prihodnost malega, a pogumnega naroda.

Bog te obvarji!

Differences and Similarities between Slovene & French

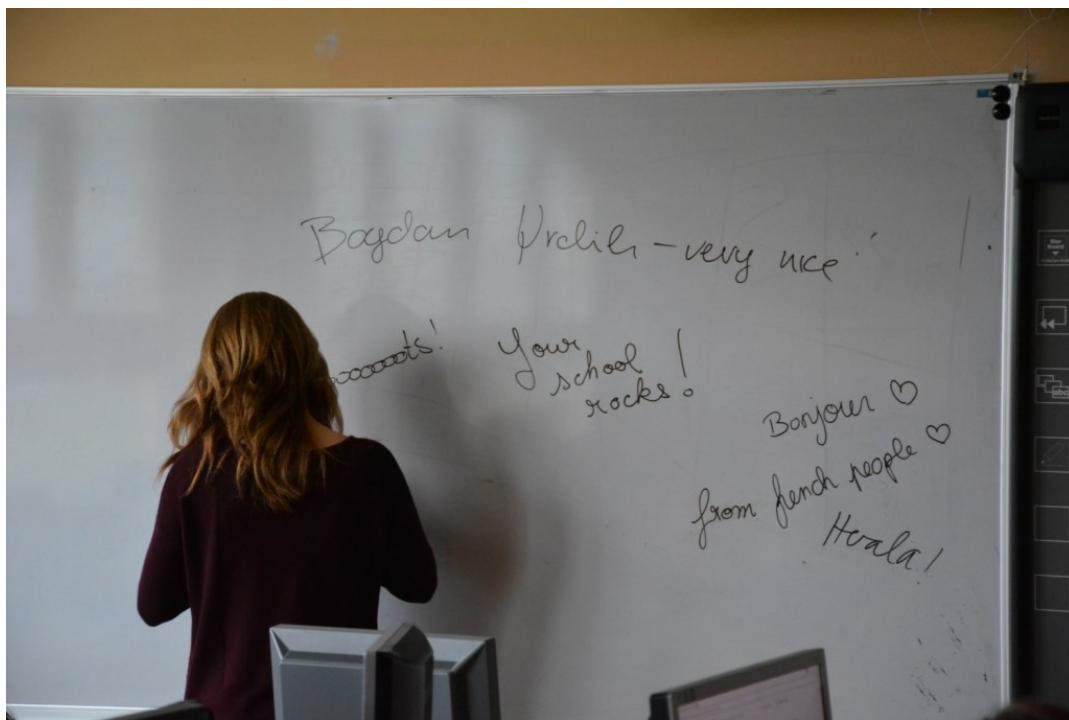
Slovene and French are both Indo-European languages; Slovene is a Slavic language and French a Roman language.

Their alphabets are extensions of the 26-letters Latin alphabet, but each has differences. For example, the letters Q, W, X and Y don't exist in the Slovene alphabet, but it has additional letters: Č (pronounced "ch" in English), Š ("sh") and Ž ("j").

The "thing" (diacritic) on top of the letter is called a caron and was originally created for the Czech language.

On the other hand, French has a collection of letters with accents and diaeresis which are not considered as new letters. Hence the Slovene language has 25 letters (4 "missing" + 3 with a caron) and French still 26, compared to Latin.

Slovene has many different dialects: a few kilometers are enough to modify Slovene's pronunciation and sometimes its vocabulary. Depending on how precisely we count them, there are from 7 to 50 dialects in Slovenia. The official language is called standard Slovene and is used for official communications. Slovene is mostly



spoken in Slovenia (2.2 million speakers), as well as in small communities in countries nearby, such as Italy and Hungary.

French also has different dialects, for example Quebec, Belgium and Cambodian French. As French is the official language in many countries, each of them defines its own official French language. Some words may exist in Canada and not in France. French is spoken by 230 million speakers (80 million native) across the world, because of ancient French colonies. It also had an important role in diplomacy in Europe during over centuries, and still remains an important language in diplomacy.

Cyprien Jooris &

Simon Liétar

Alenka Puhar

Nous avons rencontré l'écrivain slovène ALENKA PUHAR, également journaliste traductrice et militante.

Quelques extraits du long entretien que nous avons eu avec elle.

Pourquoi écrivez-vous?

Pour être lue, bien sûr mais j'écris surtout pour apprendre, enseigner, ouvrir l'esprit des gens.

Une partie essentielle de mes recherches se déroule «à pied» : j'interroge les gens, je discute. J'apprends ainsi énormément, je découvre des choses sur des sujets interdits, jamais été publiés. J'ai, par exemple, découvert la vie des femmes en prison. Parler aux gens, l'échange est la clé de ce métier.

Quels sont vos livres préférés?

C'est une question difficile, j'en ai tellement lu.

Quand j'étais enfant, j'adorais le livre Robin des Bois. Je l'ai lu et relu. À la fin, Robin meurt, mais ma grande découverte fut que, chaque fois que je relisais le roman, Robin vivait à nouveau. C'est ce qui est magique dans la littérature : elle permet de redonner inlassablement la vie aux personnages.

Plus tard, bien d'autres ouvrages m'ont marquée, notamment une Histoire de l'Enfance, à tel point que j'ai moi-même écrit une Histoire de l'Enfance en Slovénie.

Egalité femmes – hommes, un sujet qui vous tient à cœur

Cette inégalité est due à de nombreux facteurs. Parmi les premiers, il y a la différence de force physique et le fait que le sommet de la carrière d'une femme est aussi le moment où elle devient mère, deux événements difficiles à combiner.

Le capitalisme a changé beaucoup de choses elle. Par exemple, la voiture s'est avérée un atout essentiel d'autonomie et de liberté. Dans les années 60 ou 70, de nombreuses femmes rêvaient de posséder une voiture et se sont mises à

acheter des Minis. La Slovénie n'a connu ce phénomène qu'après l'indépendance, en 91. Avant, la femme dépendait de la voiture familiale ou de celle de son mari.

Il y a ainsi des choses que nous considérons aujourd'hui comme allant de soi et dont nous ne mesurons plus l'importance. Pourtant, au cours de mes nombreux voyages, j'ai souvent constaté que ces mêmes choses sont loin d'être la norme partout. Il suffit d'aller en Afrique pour comprendre la valeur inestimable de l'eau, certaines contrées en sont amèrement dépourvues tandis que nous la gaspillons sans scrupules. Et que dire des téléphones ou autres appareils ou gadgets dont nous ne pouvons nous passer?



ALENKA PUHAR JOURNALISTE

Pourquoi avez-vous décidé de devenir journaliste?

Je n'ai pas vraiment décidé. Je pensais que ce serait moins ennuyeux que d'être enseignant ou bibliothécaire. Cette profession m'a permis de nombreuses rencontres et j'ai surtout appris à communiquer.

Le journaliste n'a pas la tâche facile, cela n'a rien à voir avec le métier écrivain. Vous avez l'obligation d'écrire, un calendrier à tenir, vous êtes en permanence sous pression. Il vous faut apprendre à rédiger un papier même à propos de sujets que vous ne maîtrisez pas. Quelles que soient les circonstances, vous écrivez.

Comment était-on journaliste sous le régime communiste?

La presse n'était pas autorisée à parler de répression ou d'oppression. Nul ne se hasardait à formuler la moindre critique sur Tito, Tito était, bien entendu, un saint qui ne pouvait que susciter l'admiration.

Le rôle de l'église était strictement contrôlé. Tout ce qui touchait à la religion était interdit dans les médias, aucune photo d'église n'apparaissait

dans la presse. Un jour, une journaliste s'est présentée à la télévision portant une petite croix en pendentif. Elle a immédiatement disparu des écrans et a poursuivi sa carrière dans les studios de radio.

Essuyez-vous parfois des critiques pour avoir débuté votre carrière de journaliste sous contrôle communiste?

Oui, bien sûr. Il est vrai que j'ai dû écrire des articles à la gloire Tito, nous n'avions pas le choix, mais j'ai aussi écrit d'autres choses. Je n'étais jamais

lus, voire passé au crible par les autorités avant leur publication, mais aussi et surtout ils seraient lus par des lecteurs fidèles, toujours à l'affût de l'implicite.

Aujourd'hui, dans ce monde bruyant et surpeuplé, rien n'est aussi sûr. Cet univers de 'blabla' rend la tâche dure au journaliste. N'importe qui peut écrire n'importe quoi. Quand je lis un article sur Internet, pour peu qu'il soit suivi de dix commentaires, je finis par ne plus savoir qui a écrit quoi ni quel était l'avis de l'auteur.



aussi fière que lorsque je réussissais à tromper la censure en plaçant quelques mots subversifs dans un article.

Ce dont j'avais l'absolue certitude à l'époque, pourtant, était que mes articles seraient lus. Ils seraient

1st Day in Vipava and Meeting Alenka Puhar

Yesterday, I saw Slovenia by night. But today is another day. First of all, I woke up at 5:30 am, I was so excited.

On my way to school, I sat in the bus behind the driver, gazing around, discovering Slovenia in broad daylight. Even though I was tired I could see that the scenery was beautiful. Finally I arrived in Vipava high-school where I joined my schoolmates. We went to the auditorium to meet our Slovene partners. To our surprise, instead of the small group we expected to find there, the place was packed with students. As we were to make a presentation of our school and Grenoble's area, the prospect talking before 200 people or so didn't sound really reassuring. We somehow managed to get to go through it, however. We felt so tense and unprepared, though, that it simply proved impossible to hide it and it's safe to say that our performance was a far cry from perfection. The attendance didn't seem to resent it that much and kindly cheered us at the end. Then it was our Slovenian friends' turn to tell us about their school.

After those presentations, we heard for the first time the name: Alenka Puhar, journalist, interpreter, writer and human



rights activist. On her portrait that was displayed on a screen, I could see a woman aged between 50 and 70 years. She had brown hair and blue eyes. During the presentation, I understood that she translated the book 1984, written by George Orwell. She was a dissident at the time of communism, she liked heroines and women characters like mothers, she sort of fought against the communist party, she campaigned for Human Rights and Democracy, she negotiated with a general and she published Angela Vode's (one of the first communist women) biography.



Mrs. Puhar was there to give a lecture about *Words and what remains unspoken*, unfortunately it was in Slovenian. So, instead of attending it, we went for a visit around Vipava, a beautiful town. Later, we gathered in groups of 4 (2 Slovenes and 2 French). We prepared a few questions to ask Alenka Puhar.

Then Alenka Puhar she came and we sat in a circle. I sat next to Mrs. Puhar so I was the first to ask her a question: "Where did you find the book 1984?" She translated at a time when the country was under communist regime. She answered that her editor gave this book to her.

Someone asked her about her favorite books. She said Robin Hood was one of them because, when she was young, she read Robin Hood and she was sad when Robin Hood died. That's why she read it again the next day in order to make Robin Hood revive. Mrs Puhar explained that this discovery was very important to her: she realised that each time you read or re-read a novel you could make the hero live again.

Mrs Puhar wants people to open their minds, to change their outlooks. She likes libraries and papers. When she has research to do, she starts with books and asking people around, she of course also uses the internet, but not so often.

Mrs. Puhar thinks sexual abuses are the things that people hide most and she says that it is essential that we talk about such things.

She chose to work as a journalist because she thought that journalism isn't boring. It taught her to be rigorous and to do her best. She ended the debate with stating that her goal has always been to remain independent.

To conclude, during this day I learnt a lot of interesting things and I thank all the people who made them so worthwhile.

Hvala,

Noé Vinial

About Words and What Remains Unspoken

When I first heard that Alenka Puhar was going to be a guest at our school I was a bit indifferent about it. Oh, just another dull hour I can sleep through: But the more Alenka Puhar spoke about her life, the more interested I became. This woman was clearly a very interesting and important figure in our slovenian history and society.

Alenka Puhar was born on 4th of February in 1945 in the middle of World War 2 to, at that time, partisans parents. Her mother Helena Puhar was a pedagouge and her father France Mihelič a slovenian modernist painter. She studied English language and comparative literature at University of Ljubljana. After her finished studies she began working as a journalist for a well-known slovenian newspaper Delo. At that time, her stepmother Mira Mihelič, also a very famous female author and translator, suggested Alenka Puhar read a dystopian novel, 1984, and then translate it. George Orwell's controversial book which portrayed the totalitarian communist world regime in the future, was prohibited in any eastern European communist countries. So Alenka Puhar's translation was one of the first official translations of Orwell's novel in eastern European communist countries. Alenka Puhar left Slovenia to study psychohistory at City University of New York and the result of her studies was one of her most famous books "The Primary Text of Life" (Prvotno besedilo življenja). The book is an analysis and research of the life of children on Slovenian territory in 19th century.

Alenka Puhar was also very active in fighting for human rights and for democratization. She opposed the communist regime of Tito, fought against death penalty sentence in Yugoslavia and during the JBTZ trial (when 4 slovenian journalists and activists were arrested by the Yugoslovan army) she organized a first mass demonstration since long with many other

women.

Her other most famous work that is worth mentioning is the editing and publishing of the memories of Angela Vode. Angela Vode was one of the first pre-war female communists, one of the first feminists and activists, who was later held on Nagode show trial for anticommunism and sentenced to 20 years in prison.

During her presentation she spoke very passionately about her work and curiosity for unspoken, deliberately forgotten late history of Slovenian nation.

Later, after her presentation, she joined us, the Slovenian and French exchange students to answer our questions about herself, her life and her work during the communist regime. She told us many interesting things about the process of her translation of Orwell's 1984, her all time favourite books, some of the still unspoken topics in Slovenian history, women's rights...

I think that her visit was very interesting, to hear about her life, her fight and struggles.

Nowadays we, young people, aren't really aware of our history and what struggles and hardships so many people had to go through so that we now can live comfortably in our independent and democratic country and have a right of freedom of speech. Today, young people take all these things for granted and we can't really fathom or imagine what life was like 30, 50 or 70 years ago. So it was very important that Alenka Puhar visited us and shared some of her wisdom.

Lucija Pišot

The Only King Buried in Slovenia

Grobna na Kostanjevici hrani posmrtno ostanke zadnjih članov francoske kraljeve rodbine Burbonov. Ti so v Gorico prispeli preko Edinburga in kasneje Prage ter se leta 1836 naselili prav v Gorici, in sicer zato, ker v tistem času tu kolera ni razsajala. Po sedemnajstih dnevih bivanja v Gorici je Karel X. umrl ravno za kolero. Zaradi izražene želje, da bi bil pokopan v samostanu na Kostanjevi-

The vault on Kostanjevica has a human remains of the last generation of Bourbons. They came to Gorica through Edinburgh and Prague and in 1836 they settled in Gorica, because there was not plague as in other countries in Europe. Yet after seventeen days in Gorica the French king Charles X died because he illness of plague. Because of his wish he was buried in monastery in Kostanjevica. He is considered as the only king who is buried in



ci, zdaj leži tam in je tako edini kralj, ki je pokopan v Sloveniji. Tako željo so imeli tudi zadnji potomci Burbonov; Ludvik XIX., Marija Terezija Šarlota, Henrik X., Marija Terezija Beatrika Kajetana, Luiza Marija Terezija in Pierre Louis Jean Casimir.

Slovenia. Consequently the others members of Bourbons had the same wish, to be buried beside him. There are laying also Ludvik XIX, Marija Terezia Sharlot, Henrik X, Maria Terezia Beatrice Kae-tan, Luiza Maria Terezia and Pierre Louis Jean Ca-simir.

Slovenski licej v Gorici in petek nasploh ...

V petek, 18. novembra, smo šli v Gorico na ogled slovenske šole v Italiji, ki se uradno imenuje Slovenski licejski pol. Prej, že na šoli, in tudi kasneje na avtobusu, nam je naša dijakinja Lucija Pišot na kratko predstavila slovensko manjšino. V Gorici nas je v njihovem avditoriju pozdravila ravnateljica Elisabetta Kovic in nam na kratko predstavila šolo, dijaki pa so nas v skupinah popeljali po šoli in odgovarjali na vprašanja. Naša skupina (Flora, Emma, Antonie in moja malenkost) je spoznala dva dijaka iz Klasičnega liceja, ki sta nas vodila po šoli in s kančkom humorja razkazala prostore. In to ne le enkrat, saj naš vodič ni imel domače naloge za prihajajočo šolsko uro grščine in je bil zato bolj zgovoren ... Nekateri smo razmišljali, da če bi izbirali zopet srednjo šolo, bi se morda celo drugače odločili. Ogled smo zaključili s kratkim filmom o šoli.

Nato smo se odpravili naprej na Kostanjevico, kjer smo si ogledali kapelo in grobove zadnjih Burbonov, dinastije francoskih kraljev, in se poučili o njihovi zgodovini, in smo šli še v Novo Gorico v čajnico.

Po vrnitvi v Vipavo smo »domci« šli na avtobus in domov. S Samanto, Antoniem, Leo, Lukasom in Cyprienom smo si ogledali moj domači Koper. V kavarni Kapitanija so prvič poskusili našo »kremšnito«. Načrtovali smo obisk Hiše eksperimentov na Kidričevi ulici, vendar pa smo že na vhodu ugotovili, da je namenjena le otrokom, in smo se tako raje odpravili do stolnice. A tam so nas zaradi treh ženic, ki so uro pred mašo glasno molile, poslali ven. Kljub temu sem jim pokazala eno izmed štirih umetnin, ki jih je pred 500 leti naslikal najslavnejši beneški slikar svojega časa Vittore Carpaccio. Videli smo najlepšo, Marijo z otrokom na prestolu.



Druge tri slike so trenutno v restavriranju.

Tako smo šli potem v kino in si ogledali film Magične živali. Za tem so naši gostje končno postali lačni. Namreč, mi zanje jemo prepogosto in bistveno preveč ... Pa smo šli v gostilno Oljka, kjer sta jih navdušili dve istrski jedi: bobiči in ombolo v testu. Pozno smo navsezadnje le prišli domov, kjer so spoznali naše družine in tako zaključili ta lep dan.

Rebeka Mamić

Pierre Termier (PT) and Škofijska gimnazija Vipava (ŠGV)

When you look at both schools, you see many differences. The most noticeable and the first one you see is the entrance. In the Slovenian school, there is fence surrounding it with a little gate so that students can come in. But in Grenoble, the school being in the town centre, you could think that you are walking around an old block of flats, but that is because the building was not originally meant to be a school. The entrance is a door on one side of that building.

And I'm only talking about one part of the school, because it is divided into four sections, each located in a different part of the city, unlike in Vipava where everything is in the same building.

When you enter the school in Vipava, you are near the dining room and a set of lockers, in Grenoble, you find yourself outside where there are a few picnic tables and chairs. In Vipava, you eat at ten in the morning, and you eat what the school has on the menu of the day, or at least that is what I understood. In Grenoble, you can eat at the school refectory or at the cafeteria that sells sandwiches and all sorts of sweets and cakes. You can even eat outside the school if you like or bring your own food. You are really free to do whatever you want.

Regarding the syllabus, students in Slovenia all study the same subjects, barring a few optional classes. In France, once you get to high school, you have to choose between different sections such as Science, Economics, Literature, Technology and so on. And the biggest differen-

ce is of course the length of a school day : in Slovenia you start at 7.30 and finish at 2pm, in France you start at 8 and finish at 5 or 6pm.

Still, there are some similarities. Both schools are catholic schools. The same Options and languages are taught in both schools, i.e. German, Italian and Latin, in Grenoble you can also learn Spanish or Chinese because there are more students.

And then unfortunately, we all have some sort of final exams before going to university which shows that in the end, everyone does the same. Both schools publish a magazine *Iskre* for Vipava, *Biskot* for Grenoble and they offer a lot of



projects and exchanges like this one.

We can see that there are quite a few differences and not so many similarities, but if the two schools were too similar, exchanges would prove pointless. Cultural differences are what makes the world.

Emma Skudder

Slovenia in Rainy Days

It seems that slovenian weather didn't make the best impression on french students. It has been raining ever since they got here. Well, but they know they are warmly welcomed by slovenian people, also on rainy days.

On rainy days, most people stay indoors. But there is still much to do if you visit Slovenia in a rainy season. You can visit Postojna Cave for example. True, that in the cave you can also get wet, but still, not as much as outside.

There are also many castles with a great history that you can visit. Some of them even date back more than 1000 years.



When there is a lot of rain, the water springs just burst out of the mountains. A visit to the source of the River Hubelj is certainly a memorable experience, especially after a few days of rain. In fact, in such circumstances the water, that cascades from the steep slope in such a violent way, never fails to fascinate the spectator.

Sometimes due to heavy rain over the whole territory of Slovenia and especially in the north-west, north-east and south-east, most of the rivers reach alarming thresholds and flood several villages and cities.

Water in Slovenia

Slovenia is one of the most water-rich countries in Europe. It has 27,000 km of rivers, streams and other waterways. It also has numerous thermal springs and mineral springs, and a large number of aquifers. Many people are used to drinking tap water in Slovenia, as it is clean and uncontaminated.

The quality of the drinking water varies from region to region, as there are over a thousand water systems.

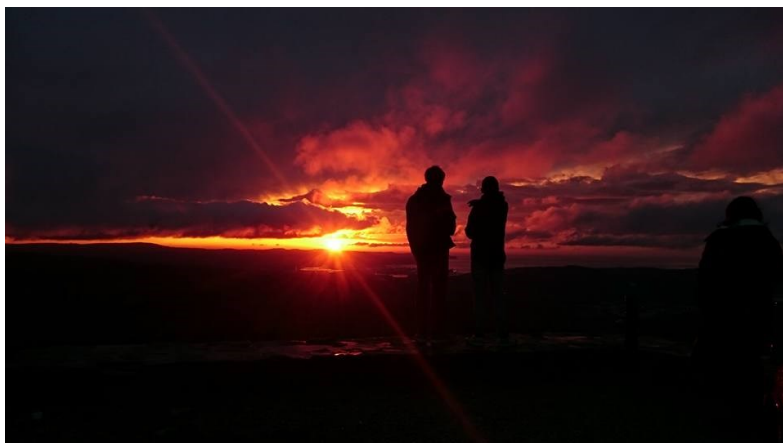
So, if you like drinking bottled water, the choice in Slovenian shops, bars and restaurants is wide. Two Slovenian sparkling mineral waters that enjoy an international reputation are Radenska Three Hearts and Donat Mg.

Having Fun can be Exhausting

I'm exhausted. I sleep too little and eat too much, but I'm also having a lot of fun. This exchange is very interesting, fun and everybody is really friendly but it's also exhausting. Walking, talking, writing, doing sports and, as French students said, eating all day can be tiring. Beside everything we put our powers together and make each day nice.



On Thursday, the group that didn't even know each other very well, went on hot chocolate. Of course, first we added us all on social medias. We talked and it didn't take us long to become friends. Then we went to lunch. After that, some of us went to the Old castle (Stari grad). And we had a beautiful view. Of course we made lots of pictures, some of them are already posted on social medias. After that we played basketball and I must say we were very good. Maybe there were around 100 faults. Next, we deserved some waffles (yes, eating again). We had a lot of fun at Marjanca (bar) and some of us cried from laughter. Our day ended nicely- with food and laughter.



On Saturday we went to Postojna cave, we had great fun and learned some interesting facts. When we came out of the cave, it was raining and we got drenched. Later, some went sightseeing, others just hung out and played jungle speed (we took the game very seriously so some girls broke their nails). Others went hiking on Socerb and had an amazing view.

On Friday evening, each group did something different. Some of us went bowling and we were pretty good at it. We also danced and looked pretty good. Afterwards we had dinner. The other group went to the cinema and around Koper, others had waffles again.

Urša Likar

Food and Eating Habits in Slovenia and France

We both (Slovenian and French students) eat breakfast, lunch and dinner, but in Slovenia we also eat a meal that could be described as 'brunch', a combination of breakfast and lunch.

We both learned about some of the most famous food from both countries.

Niels:

In France we can eat *croissant* or *pain au chocolat* (it's croissant with chocolate in the middle) in the morning. For lunch we eat *raviole* or *gratin dauphinois* (potatoes with cream and cheese cooked in the oven). For dinner you have a choice to eat either a small meal or a big meal. A small meal is usually a salad with a dessert, and a big meal is a salad with a principal plate and a dessert. We don't eat soup the whole year but only in the winter. A French typical dessert is *macaron* (like oreo but better and fatter) or something more "grenoblois": tart with many nuts.

Neža Kristan:

In Slovenia a typical breakfast is bread with butter and honey, an apple and a glass of milk. For lunch we usually eat first soup, then a principal plate, after that a salad and a dessert at the end. A typical slovenian dish eaten at lunch is sauté potatoes with kranjska sausage, jota or ajdovi žganci (english translation: buckweath spoonbread). We usually eat a smaller meal for dinner like for example jabolčna čežana

(sweetened mashed apples with spices with whipped cream and biscuits on top). Some of the typical slovenian desserts are Blejska kremšnita or Bled cream cake, potica (with nuts, fruit or something else), Prekmurska gibanica (a sort of layered pastry with poppy seeds, walnuts, apples, raisins and cottage cheese filling) and many others.

The first thing that the French students warned us when we were talking about food is that in France they eat less than we do in Slovenia. It was so we won't be disappointed when we go there.

Both Slovenia and France are known for many different kinds of wines, one of the most famous French wine is *Bordeaux* and one of the Slovenian ones is *Teran*.



Blejska kremšnita (Bled cream cake)

Vir slike: <http://www.conditus.si/kremsnite/8/blejska-kremsnita>

Neža Kristan

& Niels Ganivet

The Key Moment of our Friendship



First, we met the Slovenian students on messenger when we introduced ourselves to reassure ourselves about the exchange. So, we learned about each other and we began to appreciate them.

Secondly, it was excitement because we would see them a few days later and we couldn't wait for it.

When we arrived, it was a game to recognize our exchange students, but for some of us, French students, it was difficult because of our shyness.

During a basketball game (without rules), on Thursday, **the two groups became one.** We laughed a lot, we joked, we helped the Slovene team although we were competing against each other.

On Friday, when we went to Italy by bus, we enjoyed together listening to music and when we all did a choreography. It was an amazing moment!

We have now created something like an unexplainable bond between us.

We have now created something like an unexplainable bond between us.

Pauline Vendrely

Things I Learned

We can learn many things in a week, a day or just in an hour. We keep learning throughout our entire lives, every second of the day. **Our whole lives, from the moment we are born till the moment we die, are a**

process of learning. We can learn from our mistakes and the different situations we find ourselves in.

I signed up for this exchange because I wanted to improve my English, learn some new words and more about French culture.

And with the exchange coming to its end, I was not in any way disappointed. Over those 7 days, I learned many things which I would never have learnt at school.

I'm really happy that I am a part of this exchange because I've met many great people, learned a lot about French culture and lifestyle, I've gained new skills which I'll be able to use in the future, learned a few French words and with this experience I have grown a little.

Facts about French people:

French people kiss on the cheeks to say hello.

French people don't have as many meals as we have in Slovenia.

The French like Slovenian hot chocolate and waffles.

French people like to dance and listen to popular music.

French teenagers like to take a lot of selfies.

French students really like to dab!

The French are very sweet, funny and polite people.

"What one learns in a classroom is just a very small part of learning process. The real learning starts when one crosses borders and travels miles for the real knowledge."

Vivek Sahni

A little dictionary:

a seagull: mouette

a cat: chat

a sheep: mouton

an unicorn: licorne

a raspberry: framboise

a strawberry: fraise

an apple: pomme

a seashell: coquillage

a mandarin: mandarine

a kiss: bisous

Hello! : Bonjour!

Have a good meal.: Bon appétit.

You are my star. : Tu est mon étoile.

I love you. : Je t'aime.

I like you : Je t'adore.

Thank you. : Merci.

Good night, cat! : Bonsoir, chat!



Maja Kobal

The People we Met



During this one-week exchange we met so many new people: our correspondent's family, the students of the high school, the journalist/writer/interpreter Alenka Puhar, the students of the Slovene high school in Gorica (Gorizia in Italian) and the guides from the many places we visited. We discovered and learned so many things about a culture and a country we know so little about thanks to those people.

The stay in the family enabled us to be in total immersion and so, to know more about the country and the culture. The mee-

ting with Alenka Puhar allowed us to get informed about what life was like under the communist regime and the way it has evolved; it was the same when we met the students of Gorica. And the guides made it possible for us possible to know another little piece of this beautiful country.

When coming here I didn't know what to expect, but I'm very glad to say I met many kind and friendly people that made me discover this land and culture I didn't know.

This is always a very enriching experience from any point of

view, we have nothing to lose but our ignorance about this nation.

Gwendolina Van Der Linden

Interviewing a Teacher – Veronique

Hi Mrs Giuliani, can I ask you just a few questions about exchanges please?

Yeas of course. Go on.

Do you think it's important to take part in an exchange?

Oh, yes! With this echange, we can discover new people and new cultures. For us, teachers, it is a way to see our students in a different environment and, in a way, to rediscover them. School is not real life, you know, so this is a bit of a change, for the better, I think.

Did you ever take part in an exchange when you were at school or university?

No, when I was young, there were not so many exchanges around... But I think it's really good to

have this type of travels because we can meet other people and make friends with them. It really is a great opportunity both for student and us, and it is essential to make the most of it.

What do you think you'll remember of this exchange ?

We have discovered others customs. Religious traditions, a different kind of cuisine, school practices, in a word another way of life! But we have also learnt that we are basically very similar, too!

Thank you very much!



Alice Bonardi

Intervju 1

Kako da sta se odločili sodelovati v tem projektu?

Že od osnovne šole sva si želeli prisostvovati v kakšnem takšnem projektu. In ko sva prišli na Škofijsko gimnazijo, se nama je zelo hitro ponudila odlična priložnost! Prijavili sva se takoj, ko je bilo to možno, saj sva obe mnenja, da **skozi takšne izkušnje spoznaš novo kulturo, s tem pa njene dobre in slabe plati**. Ustvarijo se seveda tudi prijateljske vezi, privajaš se drugačnim navadam in lahko se naučiš vsaj malo tujega jezika.

Kakšno je vajino mnenje o Francozih?

(smeh) Najbolj so zanimivi vaši načini pozdravljanja in poslavljanja. Veliko se poljubljate in objemate, medtem ko si tukaj z neznancem le stisnemo roko, z domačimi pa si ob navadni priliki dovolimo največ objem. In še to včasih zgleda čudno in ne navadno.

Zanimive in tuje pa so nam tudi vaše prehranjevalne navade. Pojeste veliko manj kot mi in večinoma jeste dokaj nezdravo hrana, saj vam naše domače »mineštre« niso prav nič dišale. Edina specialiteta, ki jo Slovenci z radovednostjo pričakujemo v preizkus, ko pridemo v Francijo, so vaši »slavni« polži.

Skratka: ste drugačni, hkrati pa tudi podobni.

Kakšne značaje ljudi ste pričakovali, ko so vam povedali, da pridemo Francozi?

Nekateri smo pričakoval glasno in zgovorno sku-

pino dijakov, kot so npr. Italijani, drugi pa so si v glavah ustvari predstavo o tihih, zaprtih, modernih in težko dostopnih Francozih. Na koncu smo bili presenečeni nad tako »običajnimi« vrstniki, z razliko, da ste si vi vseeno včasih upali malenkost več kot mi in da ste znali povzdigniti glas tudi, ko to ne bi bilo ravno potrebno.

Kaj si boste zapomnili od tega projekta?

Vsekakor nove prijatelje, navade ter nekaj besed in fraz v vašem jeziku. **Ste ljudje, s katerimi smo preživeli nepozaben teden.** Tudi vsi skupni izleti so bili izjemo zanimivi, zato nam bodo tudi ti ostali v spominu, skupaj z dogodivščinami, ki so se odvijale na avtobusih. Na kratko: veliko zabave!

Najbolj so zanimivi vaši načini pozdravljanja in poslavljanja. Veliko se poljubljate in objemate, medtem ko si tukaj z neznancem le stisnemo roko.



Fotografija, ujeta z avtobusa ob odhodu francoskih dijakov.

Sprašujeta: Eleana in Simon

Odgovarjata: Klara in Tamara

Intervju 2

Zakaj sta se odločila, da se udeležita tega projekta?

Najprej zato, ker je to eden od načinov, da se odpraviš v tujo državo, ne da bi tvoja denarnica preveč trpela, potem ker spoznaš veliko kulturnih znamenitosti in utrip ter navade življenja drugje. Nisi le turist, ki le bežno opazi tujce, ampak z njimi neposredno živiš in jih spoznaš. In še zato, ker je Slovenija res dokaj majhna in še nepoznana država. Midva sva bila v Italiji in Avstriji, a v Sloveniji nikoli. Zato naju je še bolj presenetilo to njeno bogastvo, ki bi ga zagotovo moral videti vsak turist, ki jo prečka!

Kaj menita o letošnji temi projekta: pisno ustvarjanje?

Meniva, da je tema zelo zanimiva. Sploh, ker smo imeli možnost ogledati si medijske hiše in videti celoten postopek izdelave neke revije oziroma časopisa. Nama se zdi verjetno še bolj zanimivo, ker te slovenske revije ne poznava in sva si razširila obzorja o tem, kaj sploh berete tukaj.

Kaj se bosta naučila od te izmenjave?

Zelo podobno kot vidve. Spoznala sva nove navade, naučila sva se nekaj vaših besed in stavkov, videla vaš utrip življenja in odkrila deželo, ki je polna naravnih biserov.

Kaj sta pričakovala od Slovencev?

(smeh) Najbolj je bilo zanimivo, da so nam v Franciji vsi govorili, da Vipava zgleda skoraj tako kot Grenoble in vsi smo pričakovali mesto s 160.000 prebivalci, spoznali pa smo majhno vasico. **Zelo nas je presenetilo, ko smo**

prišli v majhno mesto brez velikih luči in vse je bilo mirno, tiho! Zato smo se vsi med seboj spraševali, če smo sploh prav prišli. Sicer pa se glede narave sploh ne razlikuje tako veliko od Francije. Tudi mi imamo travnike, reke in obdajajo nas gore ter hribi.



Kaj menite o hrani v Sloveniji?

Zelo nam je bila všeč! Najbolj mi bodo v spominu ostali žlikrofi in blejska kremna rezina. Ker sama rada jem, so mi bili vaši pogosti obroki zelo všeč! Vendar pa je zelo zanimivo, da jeste tako zgodaj! Sami imamo večerjo ob 21^h zvečer, saj pouk končamo šele ob 18^h, vi pa ste ob takih urah že v postelji. Tudi vaši zajtrki so zelo zgodaj. Sploh nam ni bilo jasno, kako lahko jeste jajca ob 8^h zjutraj! Takrat mi komaj vstanemo, vi pa ste bili že sveži in polni energije.

Kaj vam bo najbolj ostalo v spominu o Sloveniji?

»Blond« lasje. Res je smešno, ampak ko smo prispeli v vašo šolsko jedilnico, je bilo skoraj vsako drugo dekle imelo svetlolaso. V Franciji je veliko manj blondink, zato smo bili sprva glede te-

ga res presenečeni. Kot drugo: pa fantastični razgledi. **Kamor koli smo prišli in se ustavili, smo imeli prekrasen razgled** na gore, doline, kotline ... Neverjetno! Zelo je zanimivo tudi to, da vas je številčno zelo malo, tudi površinsko je Slovenija zelo majhna, a vedno smo našli ogromno skritih koticov, kjer si videl kaj zanimivega. Res sva uživala ta čas tukaj!

Opišita Slovenijo z eno, unikatno besedo.

Slovenska ... (Smeh.) Unikatna ... Veliko cerkva. V Franciji nimamo toliko cerkva.

Kaj menita o molitvi na naši šoli?

Zelo nama je bilo zanimivo, kako v šoli molite. Pri nas je prepovedano javno izkazovati versko usmerjenost, četudi obiskujemo katoliško šolo; prav tako je ne smemo izkazovati na javnih mestih, zaradi vpliva drugih verstev in kultur. Naša šola je katoliška samo zato, ker je podprta s



Vipavska cerkev

strani Cerkve.

Kaj menita o slovenskih voznikih?

Zelo so dobri. (Smeh.) Zelo je zanimivo, saj se avtomobil, preden prečkaš cesto, dejansko ustavi!!! V Franciji ljudje prečkajo cesto, kjerkoli in kadarkoli želijo!

Je vaš življenjski slog drugačen od našega? Kako?

Ja, najin življenjski slog je zagotovo drugačen od vašega. Pouk pričnemo ob osmih zjutraj, končamo približno ob petih popoldne. Staršem se služba prav tako prične in konča razmeroma pozno. V šolo gremo tudi ob sobotah, saj takrat pišemo pisne naloge. Naše počitnice so dolge po dva tedna, poletne pa prav tako kot vaše dva meseca. Ob nedeljah spimo do opoldan, popoldne se ponavadi odpravimo na krajši izlet ali pa počivamo doma. V primerjavi z vami zelo veliko spimo.

Sprašujeta: Klara in Tamara

Odgovarjata: Eleana in Simon

Kako je z vero v vaših družinah?

Eleana: Mi smo po nekakšni tradiciji katoliška družina. Nikoli ne hodimo v cerkev h maši. Pojem moliti doma, mi je tuj. Verjamem pa v Boga.

Simon: Iskreno, ničesar nimam proti veri ..., naša družina pa ni verna. Na to šolo sem prišel samo zaradi zelo dobrega naravoslovno-inženirskega programa.

Če prav razumem, sta se za to šolo odločila zaradi močne naravoslovne smeri in ker je vaša šola zelo dobra.

Ja, tako je. Naša šola je sicer manjša, a ima veliko dijakov – 900. Ja, hah ... (Smeh.) Naša šola je že precej stara. V razredih, na primer, imamo dimnike. (Smeh.) Imamo več oddelkov, v treh različnih zgradbah. Šola bi bila drugače premajhna za vseh 900 dijakov ... V razredu nas je do 40 učencev!!!

Sprašuje: Marjetka Pezdir Kofol

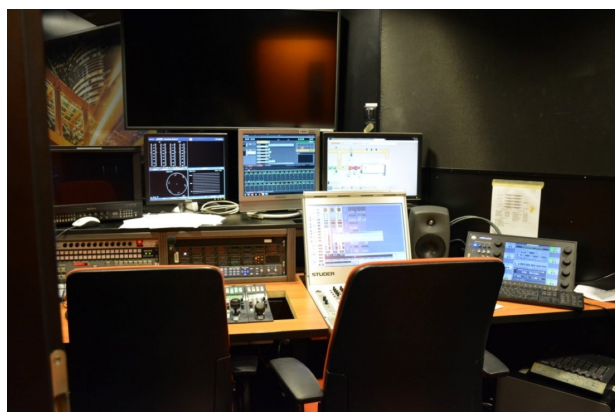
Odgovarjata: Eleana in Simon

Iskre 2016/2017, tematska izdaja

MEDIJSKE HIŠE

V ponedeljek, 21. 11., smo se dijaki, ki smo se udeležili izmenjave, odpravili v Ljubljano, kjer smo obiskali različne medijske hiše. Dve dijakinji iz prvega letnika pa sta šli v Koper, kjer sta si s Francozoma ogledali uredništvo založbe Ognjišče. V Ljubljani smo imeli na izbiro POP TV, SIOL, radio OGNJIŠČE, Radio 1, Družino in RTV. Tam smo bili nekaj ur in se pri delu zelo zabavali.

V TV-hišah so nam pokazali studije, v katerih nastajajo oddaje. Nekateri smo se preizkusili tudi v snemanju krajšega filmčka.



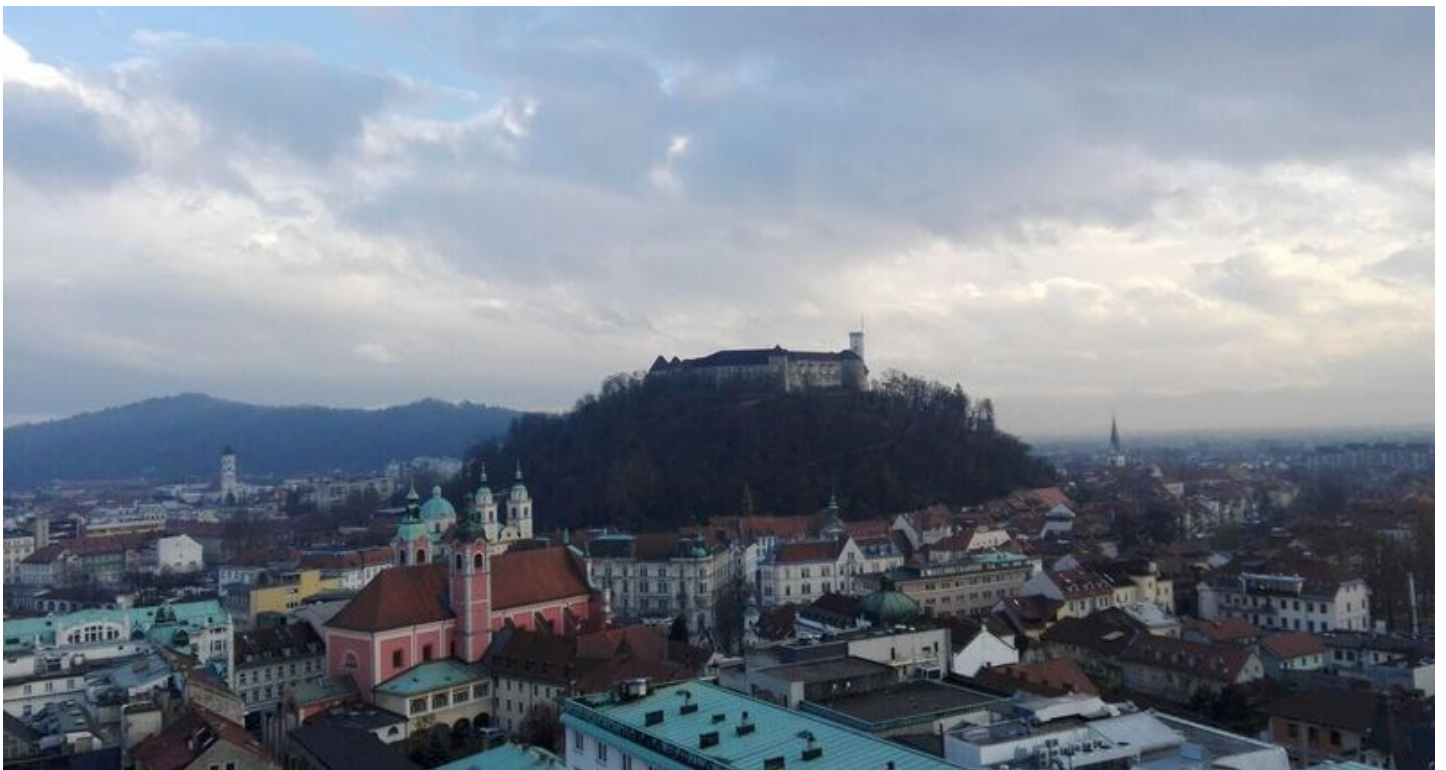
SIOL Telekom

We were with our host in one of the structure of media : Telekom Slovenia

During this visit we were separated into 2 groups : Antoine and Lucas were with another journalist, who tests cars and then publishes critical articles. For approximately 2 or 3 hours, we drove around in the car with the journalist who trying it, checking whether it was good or not. Next, we come back to the media structure to see the Slovenian students.

Everybody in this place is a blogger who puts every minute all the important information they get about the country and the world.

Antoine Loy & Lucas Ritorto



A view of a beautiful Ljubljana, shooted from the Skyscraper .

On Tuesday 21.11.2016 we visited a media house SIOL. When we got there, a journalist named Urška Makovec invited us inside the building. At first we saw all the working offices and she showed us how their website works and where they can check how popular their articles are and who reads them. Than we were separated into two groups-the French one and the Slovenian one. We went for a walk Urška and the French students went with Ciril who is a journalist who tests cars.

During the walk around Ljubljana's streets we shot a short video about SIOL and about why we

were there. She also interviewed the French students about why they were in Slovenia and what they expected to do during the week and so on. After that, we went to the top of Ljubljana's skyscraper to have a coffe. We took some photos and enjoyed the view.

It was a perfect day, though it was foggy and raining for a short time. At one o'clock our visit finished and then we had free time in Ljubljana.

Lea Katavič

& Samanta Vodičar

RADIO 1 Rocks!

On Monday, 21. 11 .2016, we went to a media house called Radio 1 with the French. **The welcome was very warm.**

At first they presented to us the meaning of the media house which is to report about news and interesting things that have happened and to play lots of music. After that they showed us around. Office is one big place, with special rooms for recording, but there are also offices in which DJs and production teams work. Next that they gave us some work to do, we had to find some interesting news which were from day before and that could be funny for the listeners. When we had fo-

und it we wrote a short article about it for the radio report. We wrote about Green Day and Donald Trump. All the time there was a laugh and the atmosphere was really great. Also the Radio 2, which is a part of Radio 1, was celebrating its first anniversary. We left the media house with new experience and with more knowledge about how work is like in there.

All the time there was a laugh and the atmosphere was really great.



Klara Govekar

Radio Television Slovenia

The world of media houses, backstage of television and radio programs was unknown to me. Now, I've been there more than once. I've seen it's reality and what can I say? It's nothing special. There are people working. Some love their job, some don't. Like everywhere.

But I have to say that I was still pretty amazed by the studios! They were big. Very big. And it's really fascinating how early the television program is actually prepared and that work in RTV is very organised. Everyone knows what they have to do.

We had a great guide (one of the people working in the television department). He has been working in RTV for about 15 years and I suppose he likes it. He showed us everything he could - also the live broadcast.

There is a big difference in making a broadcast live show, or the preshot one. In live shows a lot can go wrong and also they create them hand-to-mouth. I think they're more stressful to create, but I guess that when you get used to it, it's not much of a big deal anymore.

Preshot videos

This was the first thing the guide showed us. First, they write down 'the script': the reporter selects as much information as he can. If he needs it, he searches through their archives, where all that they've ever film is kept. (They also have a special room, just for converting old video tapes into nowadays forms of recording.) What follows is shooting a video: they 'go out to the world' and they film it. Then, they make a film - first only the video part, then they record

audio parts in the studios. We've been to that studios and I've tried it. It's pretty cool! And then they connect both - audio and video and the recording is done! They use such recordings in live shows or as a additive to other shows.

The broadcast live show

There were two cameramen, the director (woman!) and the anchorman. He had a lot of powder on. He kind of looked scary. I think he was also a little bit nervous.

There was a monitor with the text, scrolling down the screen. I could see that it wasn't unwinding evenly.

If there were some complicated words, it went slower, when there was an easy text to read, it went faster. There was also a countdown: before the show and in the middle of it (when the preshot parts were played).

I think that RTV organisation has a great atmosphere and is respected by Slovene people, because of it's important meaning. Even though the program they make is sometimes 'boring', I'm sure everyone can find something for themselves. But I have to say, they really do play very good-quality movies (from a lot of different countries).

I think that RTV organisation has a great atmosphere and is respected by Slovene people, because of it's important meaning.

Neža Rijavec
& Urša Likar

Visit to Pro PLUS Media House

It was a new experience for both the French and Slovenian students to visit the Pro PLUS media house. We visited various studios and met the workers who were very sweet and showed us around.

Flora:

I really liked the studio rooms. When we watch tv, all of those rooms look very big, but when you visit them in the real life, they are very small. They are actually all in one big place and are separated only by curtains.

Tinkara:

The most amazing fact I learned yesterday is how TV works. The small studios with many people working on a show appear very different on screen. I was fascinated with the magic they make. As audience you'd never think how the reality really looks, so I am grateful for the experience.

Emma:

It was interesting to see how many people work on one little program. You could think that you need three people, a cameraman, an editor and a presenter but there are in fact hundreds behind the cameras.

Gwendolina:

It was a very enriching experience to see how it works, all the people behind a show: all the journalists, the editors, the producers, the assistant director; and the people who organise everything like the marketing people, the director, the managers. It doesn't seem so but a lot of people works behind the scenes.

Niels:

It was interesting to see how are the studio, we were lucky to see Branko Čakarmiš. We saw the Slovenia's got talent set and Survivor set thanks to the manager who accompanied through the building.

Neža Kristan:

We found out that the media house was a gym before so it's a very small building with a lot people working on the shows. We met a lot of interesting people and saw many interesting rooms. We also met Branko Čakarmiš, one of the judges on a very popular show Slovenia's Got Talent.





V ponedeljek, 21. 11., smo se dopoldne v avditoriju najprej razdelili v šest skupin po štiri – dva Slovence, dva Francoza v vsaki - in se s francoskim avtobusom odpravili v Ljubljano. Vsaka skupina je šla na ogled ene od naštetih medijskih hiš: RTV Slovenija, Radio Ognjišče, Ognjišče (uredništvo v Kopru), Družina, POP TV in SiOL. S Cyprienom sva se tako odpravila na Krekov trg, kjer naju je pozdravil Klemen Čeligoj in nama predstavil svoje delo. Je urednik Mladega vala, dveh strani v časopisu Družina, namenjenih slovenski mladini. Pokazal in opisal nama je svoje delo in obrazložil postopek nastajanja člankov od ideje za določen članek do natiska. **Všeč mi je bilo, da naju je dejansko vključil v svoje vsakdanje delo.** Pomagala sva mu izbirati slike, ki bodo spremljale članke v naslednji številki, dala ideje za bodoče članke in bila priča tehničnemu delu urejanja strani v sosednji sobi, pri tehniku Pavlu. Na novo nastale strani smo natisnili in pregledali, najdene napake popravili in izdelek oddali. Prosil naju je, da napiševa članek za revijo #Najst, katere urednik je. Revija je namenjena tistim, ki so že prerasli Mavrico. V članku sva intervjuvala tri slovenske dijake in tri francoske, spraševala sva jih o tem, čigavo mnenje najbolj upoštevajo pri odločanju o kaki pomembni zadevi. Najin članek je bil res objavljen v #Najst JAN/FEB 2017. Preden smo se razšli, je novinar vsakemu podaril še eno brisačo, revijo #Najst in knjigo. Dan smo končali z ogledom ljubljanskih znamenitosti in se z avtobusom odpravili nazaj v Vipavo.

On Monday morning, 21th of November we first met in the auditorium and split into six groups of four – two French and two Slovenes in each. We took the bus to our capital city Ljubljana, where each group visited one of the following media houses: Radio Ognjišče (eng: Radio Hearth), RTV Slovenia, Družina (eng: Family), POP TV, SiOL and the editorial department Ognjišče in Koper, our town near the sea. So Cyprien and I went to Krekov square, where we met our tour guide for that day Klemen Čeligoj. He is an editor of the newspaper Družina section Mladi val (eng: Youth Wave), which is meant for slovenian youth. He showed and described his work and explained to us the proceeding of creation from the idea for the article to its printing. **I really liked the fact that he actually included us in his everyday work.** We chose together some pictures which will be published along with the articles in next week issue. We also gave him some ideas for the further articles. Later he took us to a technician in the next room, where we saw how it actually looks like to put all articles together and arrange them into two pages – 10. and 11. Those two pages were printed and then we had to correct some mistakes and forward it. At the end of our visit he asked us to write a short article for the #Najst (eng: #Teen) magazine whose editor he is. The magazine is intended for the youth, who are too old to read Mavrica (eng: Rainbow) magazine, which is for children. So we interviewed three Slovenes and two French and we are about to send him the article. so it will be in the next #Najst magazine. Before we left he gave each of us a towel, #Najst magazine and a book. At the end of the day we took a tour through Ljubljana and then caught a bus back to Vipava.

Rebeka Mamić

& Cyprien Jooris

Our Visit to Radio Ognjišče

When we first arrived at the offices of Radio Ognjišče, we were greeted by a journalist Petra Stopar. She showed us around the different studios, offices and a chapel that they use. We saw the technical room where they edit audios. We listened to live broadcast in the main studio. Next we saw all the studios and offices, we were interviewed by an anchor woman Nataša Ličen (the interview was then broadcasted on the 24th NOV). We talked about the exchange, differences between French and Slovenian lifestyle and our plans for the future. Later we attended the interview of a woman from Slovene Karitas who helps the victims of human trafficking. And to finish with, Petra Stopar showed us how she reads news and we tried it ourselves.

Ognjišče is an independent radio that has been broadcasting since 1994 over entire Slovenia. It rank 7 among the most listened radios in Slovenia and it has 64 000 faithful listeners. Radio Ognjišče is a radio that covers reli-

gious and spiritual news and events which usually other radios don't. It covers political, social, agricultural and spiritual topics. The radio is also present on different social medias (Youtube, Facebook, blogs, radio's official website). There are 10 journalists working at the radio, 5 in the marketing department, technicians and the moderators who host the shows.

We had a lovely time at the studios of Radio Ognjišče. Everyone took their time and put a lot of effort into showing us around the place and made sure that it was interesting.



Lucija Pišot, Pauline Vendrely, Maja Kobal & Alice Bonardi

Ognjišče

On Monday, 21th of November we went to Koper to visit media house Ognjišče. Mrs. Marjeta showed us all the rooms where the newspaper is produced. We were very surprised, because these places are very small. Employees showed us how the magazine is generated. First, the journalists choose the main topics, then tasks are distributed, some journalists go out (to the public) and the others write on their own inspiration. After all the articles are finished, they are gathered in the main computer. Then the editor has some more work in order to assure that the images are clear enough and that the font is readable. When everybody agree that their result is good enough, they send the magazine to the printing house, where the certain number of magazines are printed. After that the magazine is available to be sold/distributed.

During our visit we've got also some important information about that certain issues and about the history of the magazine (readers, copies, quality ...)

Then we went on with a tour around Koper. We got an idea of people's lifestyle out there and found that it is different from ours. People seemed more relaxed and we've got the impression they know each other. The Koper streets are narrow and small. We visited the

harbour, Luka Koper, and the cathedral. When we returned to the media house and we started to work. At the beginning, we compiled a few questions for each other.

A discussion was held on topics that we found entertaining. We determined the differences between the Slovenian and French habits.



Somewhere in Ljubljana.

Then it was time for the long-awaited lunch – a pizza. With a full stomach and smiles on our faces we went to our capital Ljubljana. There we had some free time to go sightseeing and have a little fun. We took a few photos. Tired but full of beautiful impressions, we went back to Vipava.

Klara Kavčič

& Tamara Humar

Our Road Trip to Ljubljana

On Monday we visited the capital city of Slovenia, Ljubljana. We went there by bus. Some of us visited the studios of the national radio, RTV. I will tell you about my day.

1st part of the day: The visit of the TV studios

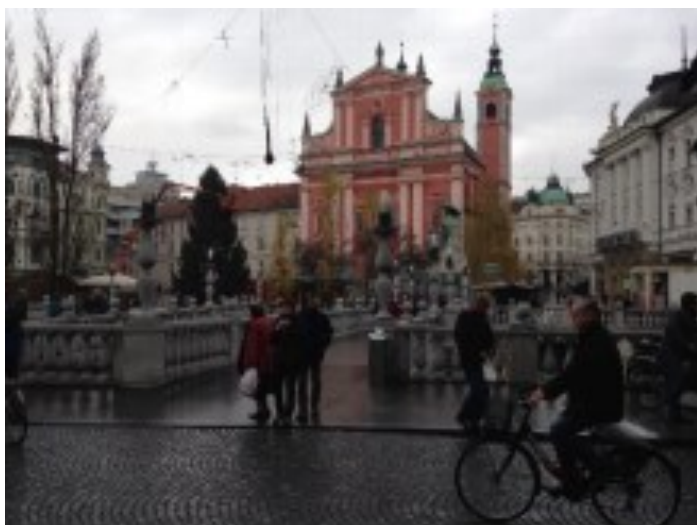
We were welcomed by an office worker, who showed us many different parts of the studios, such as the mixing room, the podcast recording room, the TV set, the machine room, and many more. We also visi-

ted a room where old video recorders, old televisions and other old objects were displayed. At 3.00 PM, TV news bulletin began. We were allowed to be in the studio and watch the anchorman speaking live. We even took a photo with him.

2nd part of the day: The visit of Ljubljana

In the afternoon, we visited Ljubljana. To have a nice view of the town, we went to a 12-floor skyscraper. The view

from the top was amazing! Then we walked around pedestrian zones in the city center. We stopped in a café to eat pancakes. There, the other group of students joined us and we went shopping together. We took a lot of photos and selfies. Those many photos illustrate our road trip. It was a very nice day!



Gautier Fontaine

Ljubljana is Loved

I am not going to talk about our visit to the media house. I am in fact not interested in technology. But our guide was very nice. He showed us everything. I really appreciated the fact he tried hard for us. I feel mainly tired and apathetic today. Don't blame me. It's been a long week.

The things we saw and did woke up many feelings in me. At first it was uncomfortable. Then it was a little sad. Then I had an amazing time with lots of fun. And now, I am just tired. And it got really comfortable and interesting.

The highlight to me was our trip to Ljubljana. I love this city. It has a special atmosphere. I am always happy when we go there. The one-hour drive drags on every time because of my excitement. I

love holding a map of the city in my hands and walking through the old streets. I love taking

["spontaneously unspontaneous"](#) photos on the Triple bridge. Ljubljana is beautiful, but so different from my life. Life in a village. We, I think, all dream of going to Ljubljana, to study there. I can easily imagine myself riding a bike in Ljubljana, going to my lectures or even my work. It is of course just a dream. But as the woman in Pipistrel factory said today: "If you want to be different, you have to set your goals **too** high!" So, I'll do that. And I'll dream of living in Ljubljana, riding my bike, visit theatres (all the time) maybe work in one, and stop on the Triple bridge, close my eyes and ...

breathe. And then take my awesome camera (I don't have it yet) out of my bag and take a great photo of random people. And then stop in a cafe to drink my favourite coffee and laugh. I will LIVE!

Interesting fact: the name of our capital city comes from the word "ljubljená" which means "loved" (for a woman gender). The name suits this city for sure.



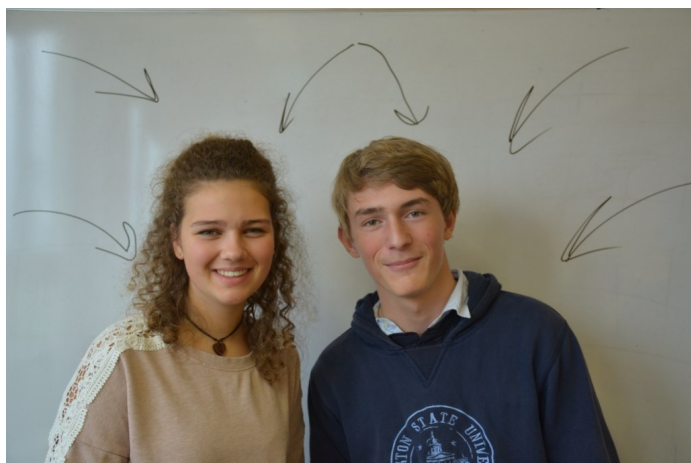
Neža Rijavec

How to Write about Art and Artists?

I think you have to become an artist to write about them and their work. Every single human being, every earthling has feelings and thoughts, but only the bravest people are able to express them. We call them artists. I read a thought somewhere, that touched me a lot, it said that “you are not born an artist, you grow into one”. So it is actually hard to write about art, because you have to look deep inside yourself first, inside your heart and your feelings - this is the point of art. That is what artists do! That’s why there is no rule to explain art, because everyone sees it a different way, everyone is touched by it their own way depending on their sensitivity, because we are all different. And remember that “art wasn’t meant to look nice, it was meant to make you feel something.” So if you want to write about art, open your heart, observe art in front of you, listen to a beautiful sound of music, and just express yourself. What do you see? What do you feel? **Don’t think about some piece of art that someone else created, think about the feelings it made you feel!** That’s why I love art. Because it’s the only thing on earth that forces me to be the real me to express my real feelings. And the best thing is that the most beautiful art is the most real one! The more of yourself (feelings, thoughts, history) you put into art, the more beautiful it will be. I wasn’t born an artist, but I will try all my life to grow into one. Every day. You try it too, I dare you.



Students in the Exchange



REBEKA is a very friendly and sociable girl. She's also well-organized, as I never got bored when I was with her. She lives close to Koper, quite a big city, and has four little brothers. She speaks english very well.

CYPRIEN is a really nice guy. He is smart, very polite, kind and caring. He loves animals (has a cat called Kuki), does many sports like skiing, likes to travel - he has been in Canada, Peru, Africa.. and speaks english really well. For a Frenchman he eats a lot. I still don't know if he likes to eat that much or was just being polite. Well I guess we'll see about that in his homeland.



The first time I saw TAMARA, I was really impressed. behind this blond woman, there is a girl who's smart and funny for sure. I appreciate her so much. She made me feel so good in Slovenia. She helped me in many situations. She made me listen to her favorite group and now I like them as well. I really miss her right now. She is my friend. My blond and funny friend.

ELEANA is a really beautiful and kind person. She is also very smart and she never leaves you behind. She always cares about what you think and your opinion about things for her is very important. I really like her because I was totally relaxed with her and we always could talk about everything. She made me smile every time I saw her.



ALEXY is really great. He made our exchange much more interesting. He is surprised that Slovenian students don't dance on the bus. He really likes to dab.. and he loves waffles from Marjanca (always with banana and chocolate)

KLARA is a very kind person. She doesn't let you by the side, always with you and she's very generous too.

SAMANTA - So, during this trip I was very anxious about what we'll discover in your country and finally I was really happy to meet my partner. She was very attentive and nice every day and it was relaxing (no stress). And thanks to her it was the most attractive exchange that I have ever done.

ANTOINE is a really nice person. He is funny and smart. We talked a lot and I learned many things about him. He sings really good, like a professional. He likes Slovenia and his hopes are to visit us again. He likes skiing. he tried snowboarding too but he's not good at it. He doesn't eat a lot, just like 2 times in a day and he can't believe that Slovenian people eat that much



LUCAS is a really friendly and funny guy. He likes to talk about everything and tries to make everything funny. He likes sports, basketball most of all. I think we got along well and I can't wait to go to France.

LEA is a very great partner for an exchange even if she doesn't speak a lot, but her parents was very great The best is that her mother understands and speaks french. With Lea, I discovered the "new" Slovenia and Slovenian food. So I eat all time



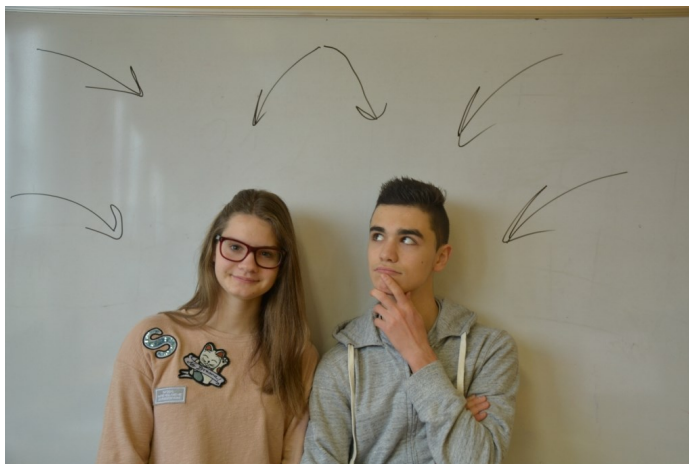
FLORA is a very kind and friendly person, I had a good experience with her and I hope it will happen again. We have a lot in common and we get along quite well so I hope it stays like that.

GWEN is funny and very communicative. She's smart, kind and speaks English very well. She loves dogs, especially her dog Mila. She likes travelling and she told me many funny and interesting stories. She's also great at bowling. We got along very well.



Urša lives in a little village named Podraga, and she has got a nice house. Her family is very kind and very welcoming. I did a lot of cool stuff with her and her friends during this week, and I look forward to meet our Slovenian friends on March!

GAUTIER is a really nice and funny guy. We talked a lot, shared some stories and got along pretty well. He is very polite and doesn't think just of himself. He is very good at bowling and sports, such as running and mountain biking. I always laughed at his jokes which were about Slovenians eating too much. I'm glad I met him.



NEŽA is 17 years old. She lives in Postojna, we stayed at her grandmother's house so I didn't see her animals... However she is friendly, I think we don't talk enough so I'm impatient to review her.

NIELS is a really great guy. He's funny, nice, polite and really fun to hang out with. He was shy and reserved at the beginning but in the following days when we spent a lot of time together he opened up and we found out we had many things in common. He has a great style. He is great at making videos on his phone. He loves animals, sports and Slovenian deserts. We had a lot of fun this week.

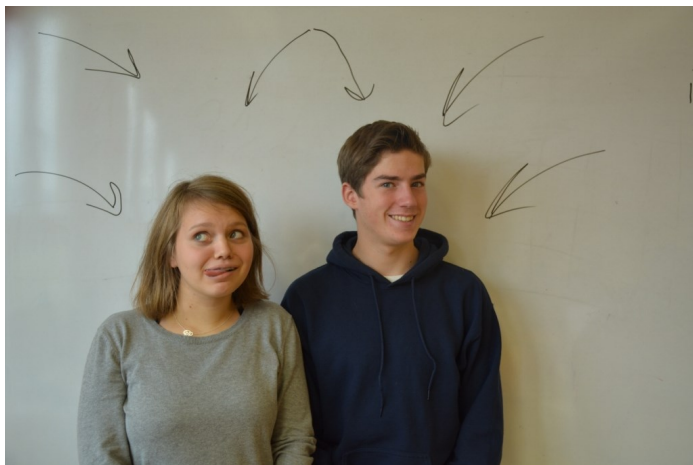
Spending the week with TINKARA was awesome. We had a lot of fun together and with all the others as well. There was not a moment of boredom in the entire week. Like a lot of the other students, I was sad to leave. She was always outgoing which for me is very hard to be. She was always cheerful and she is the perfect exchange student.

EMMA is a rather quiet but extremely smart and well observing person. I could see she saw everything and she always had an opinion but rarely shared it because she likes to keep her distance. At home when we were together she told me stories and it turned out she is pretty funny and interesting.

MAJA - I'm really happy she's my exchange student because she's a very nice girl, she's sympathetic, funny... Her family is really nice too and I am really thankful to her and her family for the week in Slovenia because it was a really amazing week.



ALICE is a very positive person and full of energy. She smiles a lot and makes weird faces all the time. She likes to dance and draw. She is very good at learning the Slovenian language and is a smart girl.



The first time when I saw NEŽA I was not sure if it was her. But she recognized me and I found my Slovenian partner. I'm not sure but I think Neža is shorter than me. Neža has a beautiful smile and she likes a lot of things : her family, her country, the nature, but she hates having not cleansed teeth. I think if she was in France, she would be in the Literature section because of her love for languages. I think she is also the greatest exchange partner who I know, even if she doesn't have a good pronunciation of the french "r".

NOÉ is a special boy. He is very kind and attentive. He can be very serious or endlessly funny. He shows his feelings pretty clearly. He is not afraid of being different than others and I respect that a lot.

CLEMENCE is a very warm person. In this exchange I learned a lot about her and she also taught me a lot about French culture. I always had a great time with her. She was always happy and cheerful. and for the girl who is moving every two years she is very independent and communicative girl.

META is a really nice girl, who smiles a lot. In this week we spent lots of funny moments together. She made this week special. Her family is great, they welcomed me with a smile.





I was KLARA's guest during the exchange. As she lives in the famous city of Idrija, she made me visit the mercury mines and Idrija's museum. Her family, including her, was very welcoming and excited to meet a French student, and I thank them for that. I can't wait to see Klara again in Grenoble.

SIMON is a really nice and kind person. He is a bit quiet, but when you get to know him better he is really talkative. He is smart and really polite. He was interested in everything that I showed him and I can't wait to see him again in Grenoble and hang out with him.



LUCIJA is a warm and a funny girl. She is polite and puts other people's needs first. She is very open to new things and people and made me feel like at home. She really likes to drink tea.

PAULINE is a very interesting and cool girl. It took us a while to be relaxed and comfortable around each other and to talk freely, but we soon really bonded and talked a lot about books, movies, society, friends and love... Turns out, we both want to be something similar when we grow up and we are interested in the same kind of things. Pauline is very outgoing and fun, so we often laughed and just generally had a great time.



All of the teachers who were with us were really nice. Each one of them is special in their own way. We thank them for being such amazing teachers.

Klara Govekar



Profesorjev vidik

Erasmus Plus projekt *Language in Motion – LIM* poteka na naši šoli sedaj že drugo šolsko leto. V tem projektu smo povezani s katoliško srednjo šolo iz Grenobla (Lyceé Pierre Termier) s katero smo navezali dobre stike že v prejšnjem obdobju (matematičnega) Comenius projekta (2011/12 – 2012/13). Francoske katoliške šole se zelo razlikujejo od slovenskih in prav tako se razlikujejo dijaki, ki v našem, slovenskem primeru prihajajo povečini iz monokulturnega (ruralnega) okolja, v francoskem pa iz izredno multikulturnega (urbanega) okolja. Zato je sama izmenjava vedno zelo zanimiva in tudi tokrat je bilo tako. Francoski dijaki se niso mogli načuditi urejenosti in lepoti naših šolskih prostorov, pa dejstvu, da se dijaki preobuvajo v copate, zelenemu okolju, sami majhnosti Vipave ter šole in temu, kako prijazni so starši naših dijakov in koliko so pripravljeni vložiti v dobro počutje mladih gostov. Večina francoskih dijakov, ki so nas obiskali, ni vzgojena v katoliškem duhu, njihova šola jim nudi možnost, da se v času srednjega šolanja pripravijo na obhajilo in/ali birmo, vendar se le manjšina odloči za to možnost. Njihova šola na stenah nima križev, saj menijo da bi to odvracalo dijake, ki niso krščansko vzgojeni.

Našim dijakom se je zdelo zanimivo predvsem to, da francoski dijaki tako malo pojedjo; Francozi namreč ne poznajo malih odmorov, med katerimi se vedno nekaj grizlja in naša šolska malica ob 10h uri dopoldne (topli obrok) se jim zdi nekoliko neumestna, saj so navajeni na šolsko kosilo ob 13h, pouk pa imajo po navadi do 17h. Kot vedno pa so se naši in francoski dijaki med seboj lepo »ujeli« in precej povezali, česar ni vedno mogoče pričakovati pri enotedenskih izmenjavah, **mogoče imamo vseeno kulturno gledano veliko skupnega s Francozi.**

Sicer pa je naš projekt *Language in Motion* usmerjen v krepitev jezikovnih veščin dijakov in sicer v prvi vrsti v krepitev izražanja v maternem jeziku (v času same izmenjave seveda tudi v an-

gleščini). Obe šoli dijakom ponujata kar nekaj izvenšolskih jezikovnih dejavnosti in pri povezovanju v ta projekt smo ravno tukaj videli možnosti za medsebojno izmenjavo dobrih praks. Obe šoli na primer izdajata šolsko glasilo (vipavske Iskre in v Grenoblu Biskot), obe šoli spodbujata tekmovanja v retoriki v povezavi s politiko (pri nas je to simulacija Evropskega parlamenta in v Grenoblu simulacija razprav na zasedanju Združenih narodov – MUN) in podobno.

Organizacijsko najbolj zahteven dan izmenjave je bil ponedeljek (21. 11. 2016), ko so si naši dijaki, razdeljeni na majhne skupine lahko ogledali kako poteka delo pravih novinarjev (obisk RTV, Ognjišče v Kopru in RA Ognjišče v Ljubljani, Družina, Portal Siol, Radio 1 ter POP TV, vsem se lepo zahvaljujemo za prijaznost). Sicer pa so dijaki v času izmenjave pisali članke za posebno izdajo našega šolskega časopisa Iskre in pri tem so bili zelo produktivni. Najbrž zato, ker vedo, da bo nagrada za takšno trdo novinarsko delo ponovno srečanje marca 2017 v Grenoblu.

Erasmus Plus projekt *Language in Motion* ob podpori IREŠ-a (Inštitut za raziskovanje in evalvacijo šolstva, Ljubljana) ter številnih sodelavk vodiva s kolegico slovenistko, prof. Tatjano Božič, ki je med drugim tudi večletna neumorna mentorica dijakom pri urejanju šolskega glasila.

Martina Podbersič Smrdel,
prof. sociologije



»She realised that each time you read or re-read a novel you could make the hero live again.«

»We have now created something like an unexplainable bond between us.«

»Nowadays we, young people, aren't really aware of our history and what struggles and hardships so many people had to go through so that we now can live comfortably in our independent and democratic country and have a right of freedom of speech.«

»Don't think about some piece of art that someone else created, think about the feelings it made you feel!«

»All the time there was a laugh and the atmosphere was really great.«

»We had a lot of fun and some of us cried from laughter.«

»The two groups became one.«

»We have nothing to lose but our ignorance about this nation.«

»Our whole lives, from the moment we are born till the moment we die, are a process of learning.«

»The more languages you know, the more of a person you are.«



ŠKOFIJSKA GIMNAZIJA VIPAVA