

Headmaster: Pantelis Pappas
 English Teacher: Antonia Dritsa
 Comenius Assist. Teacher: Paulina Stępień

Our English Corner

E1'

Teacher's note

This year our school had the pleasure to be visited by an assistant teacher through a European Comenius Programme, Ms Paulina Stępień. The students had the chance to meet a different culture through the English course of our school and be involved in a series of projects concerning Poland. Some of these projects along with the English ones are presented in this newspaper.



Christian

Picking up and decorating Christmas tree
 Preparation of Christmas Eve dishes
 Waiting for the first star
 Sharing a wafer - Opłatek
 Eating a Christmas supper with the whole family
 Opening the presents
 Singing the carols
 Going to church for the Midnight mass - Pasterka



Christmas in Poland

Nikolia

The Christmas customs in Poland includes picking up and decorating the Christmas tree, the preparation of the Christmas Eve dishes, waiting for the first star, sharing a wafer - Opłatek, eating a Christmas supper with the whole family and opening the presents.

Lina

During Christmas in Poland children sing the carols; people go to Church for the Midnight mass - Pasterka. They pick up and decorate the Christmas tree and they eat a Christmas supper with the whole family.

Alexandra

At Christmas people in Poland pick up and decorate the Christmas tree. They prepare the Christmas Eve dishes. In Poland people wait for the first star and share a wafer - Opłatek. They eat a Christmas supper with the whole family and open the presents. In Poland people sing the carols and go to church for the Midnight mass - Pasterka.

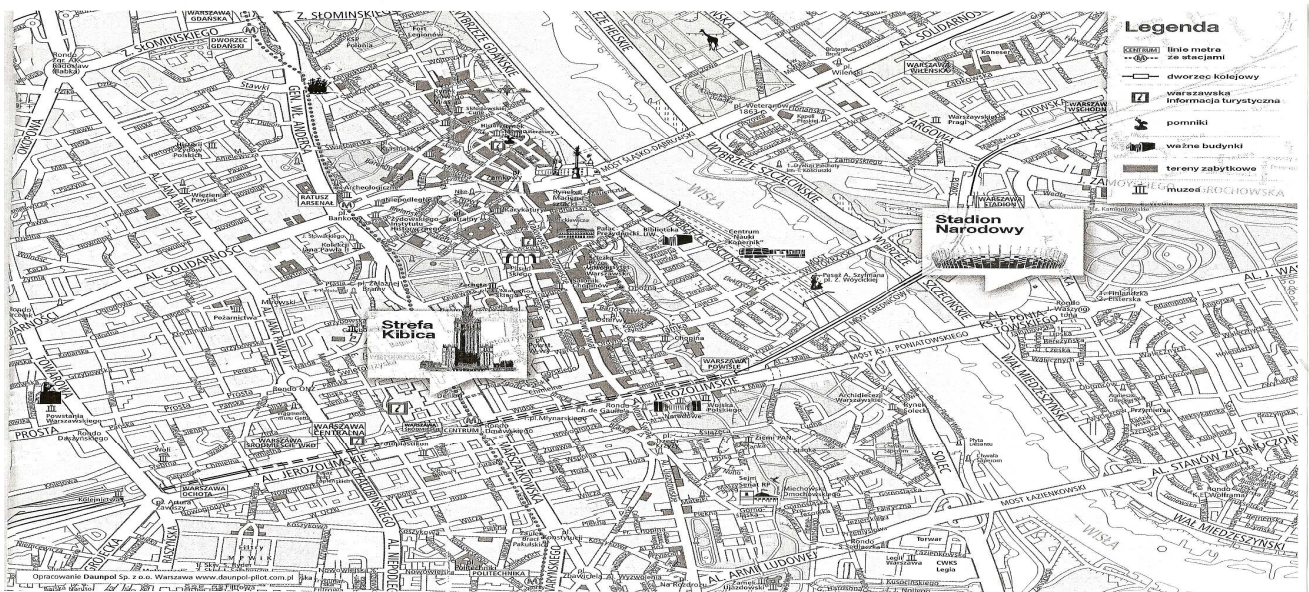
Stavriana

The customs of Christmas in Poland are: the people pick up and decorate the Christmas tree. They prepare the Christmas Eve dishes. They wait for the first star. They share a wafer - Opłatek. They eat a Christmas supper with the whole family. They open the presents and sing the carols. Then, they go to church for the Midnight mass - Pasterka.

Valantis

In Poland people pick up and decorate the Christmas tree. They do all the preparations for the Christmas Eve dishes and they wait for the first star. They share a wafer and they eat a Christmas supper with the whole family. Then, they open the presents and sing the Polish carols. After that, they go to church for the Midnight mass.

Visiting Warsaw



Sofia and Stavriana

- Sorry, how can I go to the National Museum?
- Go straight ahead Jerozolimskie Street and the National Museum is on your right hand.
- Ok, thank you very much!
- You're welcome.

Nikolia and Irene

- Excuse me, how can I get to the National Museum?
- Go straight ahead to Marszałkowska Street and turn left into Jerozolimskie Street. The National Museum is opposite Smolna Street.
- Thank you very much!

Nick B. and Evangelos

- Excuse me, how can I go to the Stadion Narodowy?
- Turn left into Jerozolimskie Street, go straight ahead and turn left into WybrzeżeSzczecińskie Street. Stadion Narodowy is on your right hand. You can't miss it!

Stefanos and Nikolas

- Excuse me, can you help me? How can I go to the Stadion Narodowy?
- Yes, I can. Listen, go straight ahead this street and turn left into Jerozolimskie Street.
- And then?
- Then, turn left into the second small street and you are in the stadium.
- Thank you!

Elisabeth and Vasiliki

- Excuse me, how can I go to the National Stadium?
- Well, go ahead Andersa Street and then turn left into Jerozolimskie Street. Go straight and after the bridge turn left into the WybrzeżeSzczecińskie Street. The National Stadium is behind you.
- Thank you!

Lina and Alexandra

- Excuse me, how can I get to the National Stadium?
- Go straight ahead Marszałkowska Street. Then turn right into Jerozolimskie Street. Walk along. Take the second turning on your left. The National Stadium is on your right.
- Thank you! Goodbye
- Goodbye!

ΠΟΛΩΝΟΛΟΓΙΟ

- Which of these is the fastest car?
 - Laborgini
 - Ferrari
 - Porsche GT3
- Which of these is the biggest lake in Greece?
 - Eliki
 - Prespa
 - Trihonida
- Which of these is the biggest country?
 - Holland
 - Portugal
 - Belgium
- Who is the prettiest goddess?
 - Athena
 - Aphrodite
 - Artemis
- Which is the biggest island in Greece?
 - Lesvos
 - Crete
 - Corfu
- Which is the highest mountain in Crete?
 - Lefka Ori
 - Idi
 - Giona
- Which is the smallest planet in the solar system?
 - Mars
 - Pluto
 - Mercury
- Which of these cars is smaller?
 - Fiat
 - Mini Cooper
 - Smart
- Which is the biggest Sea in Greece?
 - Liviko
 - Ionio
 - Aegean
- Which dog is heavier than the others?
 - Μολοσσός
 - Μπουλντόγκ
 - Αγίου Βερνάρδου

Key: 1b, 2c, 3b, 4b, 5b, 6b, 7b, 8c, 9c, 10c

Geographical comparison between Poland and Greece



- Poland has got more neighbours than Greece.
- Athens has got more residents than Warsaw.
- Vistula River is longer than Aliakmonas River.
- Mount Olympus is lower than Rysy (Tatra Mountain).
- Śniardwy Lake is bigger than Trichonida Lake.
- Greece has got more islands than Poland.
- The coastline in Greece is longer than the coastline in Poland.
- Greece has got more seas than Poland.
- Poland is bigger than Greece.
- Poland has got more population than Greece.

Famous Greek People



Georgios Papanikolaou (doctor - researcher)

Georgios Papanikolaou was born on May 13 in 1883 in Greece. In 1904 he received his medical degree at the University of Athens. In 1910 he received his Ph.D. from the university of Munich, Germany.

He returned to Athens and got married to Andromahi Mavrogeni. He departed for Monaco where he worked for the Oceanographic Institute of Monaco. In 1913 he emigrated to the U.S. to work in the Department of Pathology of N.Y. Hospital and the Department of Anatomy of the Cornell Medical College.

In 1928 he first reported that uterine cancer (καρκίνος της μήτρας) could be diagnosed by means of a vaginal smear. He became known for his invention of the Papanikolaou Test (Pap Test) which is used worldwide for the detection and prevention of cervical cancer and other cytologic diseases of the female reproductive system.

In 1950 he received the Albert Lasker Award for Clinical Medical Research. In 1961 he moved to Miami, Florida to develop the Papanikolaou Cancer Research Institute at the University of Miami. In 1962 he died before the opening of his institute.

Evangelos, Christian & Nikos



Odysseas Elytis (poet)

Odysseas Elytis was born on November 2 in 1911 in Heraklion, Crete. His real name was Odysseas Alepoudellis. He attended courses as an auditor at the Law School at the University of Athens.

In 1935 he published his first poem in the journal "New Letters" (Νέα Γράμματα). In 1939 he published his first book of poetry entitled "Orientations". From 1948 to 1952 and from 1960 to 1972 he settled in Paris. He audited philology and literature seminars at the Sorbonne University.

He met Teriade and formed a strong friendship. He was well received by the pioneers of the world's avant-garde as Teriade's most respected friend. He was romantically linked to the lyricist and musicologist Marianna Kriezi, who produced and hosted the legendary children's radio broadcast "Here Lilliput Land".

In 1960 he was awarded the 1st State Poetry Prize. In 1965 he was awarded the Order of the Phoenix. In 1975 he was awarded the Doctor Honoris Causa in the Faculty of Philosophy at Thessaloniki University. In 1979 the **Nobel Prize in Literature** was given to him.

In 1996 he died in Athens. He was regarded as a major exponent of romantic modernism in Greece and the world borrowed certain elements from Ancient Greece and Byzantium but devoted himself exclusively to today's Hellenism. The phenomenal landmark work *It Is Truly Meet* (*Το Αξιόν Εστί*) was a revered anthem whose verse is sung by all Greeks for all injustice, resistance and for its sheer beauty and musicality of form. Besides creating poetry he applied himself to translating poetry and theatre as well as a series of collage pictures. Translations of his poetry were published as autonomous books, in anthologies or in periodicals in eleven languages.

Irene, Joanna, Melina, Nicolía, Elisavet & Vasiliki



Mikis Theodorakis (music composer)

Mikis Theodorakis was born in 1925 on July 29 on the island of Chios. As a child he taught himself to write his first songs with access to musical instruments. In Pyrgos and Patras took his first music lessons. In Tripolis he formed a choir and gave his first concert at the age of 17.

During World War II and the Greek Civil War he studied musical analysis. The time in Paris was for him a period of intense artistic creation. In 1957 he won the Gold Medal in the Moscow Music Festival. Then, he went back to Greece and to the genuine Greek music. A cultural revolution started in his country with his song cycle "Epitaphios". He gave Greek music back its dignity with his marvellous works based on the greatest Greek and world poetry ("Epiphania", "Little Kyklades", "Axion Esti", "Romiossini", etc). In 1964 he became a member of the Greek Parliament.

In 1967 a fascist Junta published Army decree No 13 which banned playing, and even listening to his music. He was arrested, jailed and banished to Zatouna with his wife Myrto and their two children Margarita and Yorgos. In 1970 an international solidarity movement headed by international figures ((Dmitri Shostakovitch, Leonard Bernstein, Arthur Miller and Harry Belafonte) managed to get Theodorakis freed and his sentence convert to exile. In exile he fought for the overthrow of the colonels and the unity of resistance forces through thousands of concerts. He became a universal symbol of resistance against dictatorship.

In 1973 after the fall of the colonels he returned to Greece and continued his work and his concert tours both in Greece and abroad. From 1981 to 1986 and from 1989 to 1993 he was elected several times to the Greek Parliament. From 1993 to 1994 he was appointed General Musical Director of the Symphony Orcherstra and Chorus of the Hellenic Radio and Television.

He founded a committee of intellectuals and artists to aid the Kurds, who were facing genocide in Turkey. He sent a letter to Arafat to condemn the terrorist actions towards Palestinians. He was a member of the committee to free Nelson Mandela and for peace in South Africa. In 1997 he presented a concert in Skopje to bring reconciliation between Greece and Ferom. In 1999 he made an appeal against the NATO bombing of Serbia, which was carried out without consultation with the United Nations. He gave a concert in Belgrade and met with Milosevic to discuss the restoration of Peace in Kosovo.

Lina, Alexandra, Stavriana & Sofia

The reporters of E1'

Antoninis Valantis	Neofitou Elisabeth
Vasili Melina	Papadopoulou Ioanna
Vlastos Nicholas	Parara Lina
Giannopoulos Evaggelos	Petroulaki Sofia
Kappa Vasiliki	Stefanopoulou Nikolia
Karlopoulos Stefanos	Tsitoura Irene
Makri Alexandra	Hotzai Christian
Barbas Nikos	Psomiadi Stavriana



Nikos Galis (basketball player)

Nikos Galis was born on July 23 in 1957. During his college years he played the point guard position in basketball teams. As a professional player he was a shooting guard.

From 1988 to 1990 he played in Aris and reached 3 Euroleague Final Four on 3 occasions and in Panathinaikos and reached 1 Euroleague Final Four. He was the Euroleague's all time leader in both career points scored and points per game leading the competition in scoring eight times.

In the premier European club competition he reached the Euroleague Final Four on 4 occasions. He held the FIBA World Championship scoring records for the highest career points per game average.

In 1987 he led the Greek national team to a basketball gold medal. He won the Mr. Europa Player of the Year and the Euroscar Awards the same year. In 1989 he led the Greek national team to a Eurobasket silver medal. In 1991 he was named one of FIBA's 50 Greatest Players. In 2008 he was named one of the 50 Greatest Euroleague Contributors.

Stefanos, Valantis & Nikolas

Famous Polish People



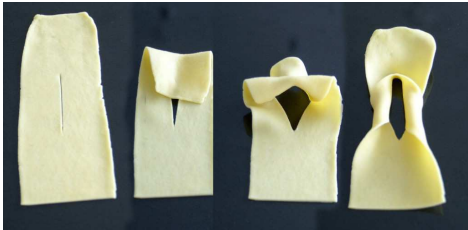
Pola Negri (Apolonia Chatupiec) was born in 1897 in Poland. She was a Polish stage and film actress who achieved worldwide fame during the silent and golden eras of Hollywood and European film for her tragedienne and *femme fatale* roles. She was the first European film star to be invited to Hollywood, and became one of the most popular actresses in American silent film. She also started several important women's fashion trends for example painted toenails, fur boots, turbans. Her varied career included work as an actress in theater and vaudeville as a singer and recording artist as an author and as a ballerina. She made her last film in 1928. She died in 1987.



Ireneusz Krosny was born in 1968. He is a Polish actor and mime artist. Between 1982 and 1992 he worked with three amateur pantomime groups, most notably, "Scena Pantomimy", founded and led by Krosny. He began his professional career in 1992 with the solo act "One Mime Theatre". He received several top awards at comedy festivals in Poland, and also had his own television shows there. He began his international career in 1997. He performed throughout Europe as well as in North America and Asia. He was guest at the Chunchon International Mime Festival in South Korea and many other festivals around the world.

FAWORKI

Faworki is a traditional Polish recipe made on Fat Thursday (Ταϊκνοπέμπτη).



Faworki

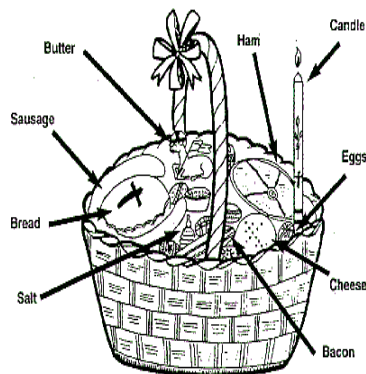
Ingredients: 1 kg flour
2 eggs (only the yolks)
100 gr fresh yeast
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar
2 spoonfuls of vodka (or, vinegar)
3 spoonfuls of sour cream
50 gr butter

Procedure: Mix the yeast, 2 spoonfuls of sugar with the warm milk and let it to rest for 20 minutes. Sift the flour and add the yolks, the sour cream, the vodka and the rest of the sugar. While mixing, add the milk little by little. The dough should be soft. Roll out the dough and cut it in rhombs. Make a little cut in the middle of the dough. Pass one of the edges through the opening of the rhomb and pull it from the other side. Fry them in hot oil in a deep pan. Garnish with caster sugar.

Enjoy!!!

Easter in Poland

- ◆ Holy Week starts with **Palm Sunday** when people go to church with small palm branches or bouquets.
- ◆ On **Holy Thursday** Polish people take part in a Mass to commemorate Jesus Christ's Last Supper.
- ◆ On **Good Friday** Jesus Christ's crucifixion is celebrated and people shouldn't eat meat on this solemn day.
- ◆ On **Easter Saturday** people in Poland prepare baskets full of food and they go to church to get the food blessed.
- ◆ On **Easter Sunday** Poles celebrate the Christ's Resurrection. They gather together with the family and eat Easter breakfast.



Easter basket



Easter Eggs



Easter Saturday



Palm Sunday



Easter Monday

Happy Summer

