



## European day of languages 2010/2011

“...learning a second language-even a third-is a way to become a better thinker, a more confident learner, a more flexible communicator, a more adept problem solver-to become more fully human”.

*C.A.Tomlinson  
The University of Virginia*

**Prof. coordonatori:**

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**Clase participante:**

Cls .a IV-a, a V-a, a VI-a, a VII-a, a VIII-a

Cls. a IX-a A, C, D; a X-a D,E; a XI-a D

Activitățile desfășurate de către catedra de limbi străine cu ocazia *Zilei Europene a Limbilor Străine* au fost planificate pe parcursul a trei zile după cum urmează:

- I. Languages-gateway to the world** (We would like acquaint students with the traditions and languages of neighbouring countries: The Republic of Moldova, Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia, Bulgaria)-power point presentation
- II. Learning through excitement** (using movies **Alice in Wonderland** - Alice în Țara Minunilor, El laberinto del fauno - **Labirintul lui Pan, Entre les murs- In clasa**)
- III. Common words in a foreign language/ Mots de l'Europe** The project aims at creating a series of posters which will celebrate language diversity. The posters will be exhibited in our school.
- IV. CNN online** –listening and discussing news from all around the world
- V. Restaurant menus**-power point presentation
- VI. Happy European day** :Pictures, funny stories and poems from European countries
- VII. Concours de lettres adressss a des amis imaginaire**
- VIII. Interpreter pour l'Europe**-film documentaire
- IX. Debate on the importance of foreign languages in our life –why do/should we learn a foreign language-opportunities that appears when we know different languages**
- X. Fashion and language in India**-information about India

We'd like students to realise how important it is to study foreign languages, to learn basic facts about English-speaking countries and people living there, improve their reading, writing, speaking skills, learn how to cooperate and write projects.

## Foreign Languages

***The aim of Celebrate Languages is to...***-celebrate and highlight the beauty, diversity & importance of all languages, and the importance of knowing more than just one of them in the 21st century global world

-celebrate the courage & successes of all students & teachers who choose to increase their knowledge and appreciation for cultures beyond their own, through gaining skills in other languages, to better meet the challenges of life & living in the 21st century

-provide encouragement, support, research, facts, study/teaching tips/ideas/activities/materials, professional development sources and other services, for anyone who studies or teaches, or plans to do so soon.

Regardless of who you are, what you do, or your life's beliefs, we all live in the same 21st century. Our lives in this century are impacted by our world's inevitable "globalization" reality in which understanding other cultures through communicating in other languages will be **CRITICAL** to our successes & freedoms. Let "Celebrate Languages" be a resource and an ally in your journey through the 21st century!

Most people never think about or even consider the language that they speak unless they are being tutored or have joined a foreign languages school to learn a new and different one from their native tongue. Language as a whole is generally ignored by the majority and is never given a second thought by its native speakers; it comes natural to them as does breathing and is an automatic behaviour. They do not consider the wonders of verbal communication and its development through years of integration and separation. We must ask what is language, why do we use it and how has it evolved.

Humans have a universal characteristic and ability that is unique and distinguishes them from all other species on this planet. This ability is the complex use and adaptation of communication that we call language. Over thousands of years this has developed and evolved into the complex array of languages that cover the modern world.

Language is a term used to describe the aspect of systematic communication by the use of vocal sounds and a system of signs and symbols in arranged and meaningful patterns. These patterns are used to convey, express and communicate our thoughts, ideas and feelings with others that are equipped and able to understand them and respond in kind. Our basic need for companionship and communication with our own species drives the adaptation and evolution of our different language structures that have developed over thousands of years.

We do not and will never know where or when language was first used or whether there was actually once source that all languages originated from. This is an often debated subject but no proof of any theory exists and is therefore one of the ancient mysteries that will probably never be solved. The first attempts to classify scientifically the languages of the world were in the eighteenth century. The comparison of different languages showed that some shared certain characteristics

and this led to an assumption that they were related and had developed from a common source. These groups expanded to encompass many different languages and cultural relationships and were classified into families or groups including certain dialects. Not all languages have a known structural or historical link to any of the other languages and cannot be inserted into the family structure, these are known as language isolates. There are two main types of language classification, the genealogical that is based on the assumption that there was a common ancestor and typological which uses a comparison of formal similarities such as grammar, phonology etc between languages to associate them. There are still some that are being debated and do not quite fit into the families that they are assigned such as English, it is not classed as an isolate but does have certain isolate traits.

There are thousands of languages and dialects in use all around the world and there are also thousands of extinct languages that have left no written or historical structural accounts. Some of these languages will never be heard spoken again or understood, even in relatively modern times languages still die out with little record of their structures or sounds. Many isolates are under threat such as many of the aboriginal languages of Australia, the last spoken word of the isolate Tasmanian was as recent as the eighteen seventies and is now an extinct language. The colonisation of countries and the progress in business and trade have all made their mark on the languages of many countries. Languages have blended together, died out and some have even been outlawed in favour of others.

An estimation of language users is :Chinese (Mandarin) 1,075,000,000  
English 514,000,000  
Hindustani 496,000,000  
Spanish 425,000,000  
Russian 277,000,000  
Arabic 254,000,000  
Bengali 215,000,000  
Portuguese 194,000,000  
Malay-Indonesian 176,000,000  
French 129,000,000

A new or second language can be difficult to master but evolving teaching methods are helping making this much easier. Some tutors believe that the best way to learn a new language is to learn the syntax and grammar properly whilst others believe that we learn languages better simply by the copying method of listening and learning

Evolution and our inquisitive nature drive us to explore new horizons and therefore new places and people. As technology has progressed it has made the world smaller and new destinations are within the reach of us all. As other countries and cultures become more easily accessible the need to understand our foreign cousins in their native tongues press the need to learn a second or sometimes third language whether it is for use in business on vacation or even for relocation. There are available many different ways and formats to learn a new language and no matter which way you prefer there is always a course, tutor or language school available to fill your language learning needs.

## Colegiul Tehnic *Apulum* Alba Iulia

### EUROPEAN DAY OF LANGUAGES

26 th September 2010

#### DESCRIEREA PROIECTULUI

TITLUL PROIECTULUI	EUROPEAN DAY OF LANGUAGES 26 th September 2010
<b>OBIECTIVELE PROIECTULUI</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Curriculare</li><li>• documentare</li></ul>	-sensibilizarea publicului față de plurilingvism în Europa, - cultivarea diversității culturale și lingvistice și încurajarea învățării limbilor străine de către toți europenii, la Școală sau în afara acesteia. - sa creasca gradul de cunoastere si apreciere al tuturor limbilor straine vorbite in Europa; - sa ofere posibilitatea de a descoperi diversitatea culturala a diferitelor natiumi - sa aduca un omagiu tuturor limbilor europene - sa permita ca elevii sa-si puna la lucru creativitatea si inventivitatea - sa ofere sansa elevilor de a-si folosi competentele lingvistice in contextele potrivite
<b>PUBLICUL ȚINTĂ</b> <b>ARII CURRICULARE IMPLICATE</b>	-elevii claselor a X-a A, B; a XI-a A,B; a XII-a A, C., a IX-a C,a IX-a D, a X-a D,E, a XI-a D <i>-Limba si comunicare</i> <i>-Om si societate</i>
<b>DURATA – PERIOADA DE DESFĂȘURARE</b>	27-29 09.2010
<b>RESURSELE UMANE IMPLICATE</b> (calitatea acestora: promotor, profesor documentarist,cadre didactice implicate, parteneri)	-elevi din diferite clase, profesor organizator,profesor documentarist, catedra de limbi moderne,bibliotecar, parinti
<b>ROLUL PROMOTORULUI</b>	-prezinta programul desfasurarii evenimentelor -ghideaza elevii pentru a rezolva sarcinile de lucru
<b>ROLUL PROFESORULUI DOCUMENTARIST</b>	-pune la dispozitia elevilor cartile necesare documentarii
<b>RESURSE MATERIALE NECESARE</b>	-dictionare, enciclopedii, atlas,harti,documentare,planse, culori,pioneze, calculator, cd-uri
<b>MODALITĂȚI DE EVALUARE</b>	-oral-dezbatere,prezentare, vizionare film

	-in scris-referate, planse
<b>PRODUSUL FINAL</b>	<p>-vizionare film <i>Alice's Adventures in Wonderland</i>, adaptare contemporana dupa cartea scrisa de Lewis Carroll</p> <p>- lecturarea pe roluri a unui capitol din cartea respectiva (<i>A Mad Hatter's Tea-party</i>), ilustrativ pentru motivul central al dezbaterii-nonsense literature for children and language puzzle.</p> <p>- identificarea altor situatii narative absurde in alte scrieri britanice sau americane : <i>Gulliver's Travels</i> (Swift), <i>Three men in a boat</i> (Jerome K. Jerome)</p> <p>- realizarea unei planse – <i>Art Outside The Gallery</i> – cu prezentare de desene, monumente, obiecte de decor stradal, realizate de artisti amatori in diverse orase europene</p> <p>- referate cu tema <i>Obiceiuri si traditii europene mai putin cunoscute in lume</i> ( utilizarea enciclopediilor culturale)</p> <p>- prezentarea unui personaj muzical sau artistic de origini diferite si auditia unor melodii devenite embleme muzicale.</p> <p>- <i>Travelling in Rome</i> – prezentare Power Point cu trasee si locuri inedite italiene</p> <p>plansa cu cuvantul <i>multumesc, te iubesc</i> in 23 de limbi vorbite in UE</p> <p>-plansa cu informatii despre limbile vorbite in UE</p> <p>-referate</p> <p>-prezentari power- point <i>European Day of Languages</i></p>

Prof. SAV ADRIANA  
Prof. PESCARU RALUCA  
Prof. NICULA DIANA

VIZA DIRECTOR

Prof.Hodor Maria

BONJOUR

DOBAR DEN

DOBRY DEN

GOD DAG

GOOD AFTERNOON

HYVAA PAIVAA

GOENDANG

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KUTEN TAG

KALEMERE

ბონდონი

приветствие

γειά σου

LOLEDIEN

DZIEN DOBNY

BUENOS DIAS

BOM DIA

MOD DAG

IL-GURNATA T-TAJBA

JO NAPOT

HELLO

I LOVE YOU

*Je t'aime*

Ti quigro

**Obicham te**

*Miluji te*

*Jeg Elsker Dig*

*S'agapa*

**Ti amo**

**Szeretlek**

Ich liebe dich

*Jawe myliu*

Eu te amo

*Te iubesc*

Jag alskar dig

***Ma armastan sind***

