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francuskich i polskich uczniów
uczestniczących w wymianie.

The Reader

29

French - Polish Exchange
2015

Oprawa graficzna - Łukasz Izbiński

Polish stereotypes

Once upon a time, in a far, far away country which is called Poland. This country is so far away that the French don't know its traditions, the style of living and even where it is located! But some uncertain legends are told in France:

Poland is said to drink a lot of vodka. The explorers say that they have seen a lot of destroyed buildings, dirty and stinky streets. The Polish are supposed to be bad thieves and really muscular. There are no cars and the Polish are still using carriages! That's why this country is still in development. We don't know if they have the Internet and if women are allowed to vote!

But the reality is totally different! Poland is still under development, which is true but they don't use carriages. They have cars like everybody! Poland is not a dynamic country. Women have rights to vote and to wear trousers. The Polish are the same as other people, they aren't every muscular and they don't seem like bad thieves! Some buildings have not been renovated from the time of the end of the second world war, but Radomsko and other Polish cities are not totally destroyed.

To conclude, Poland is a country which has lots of charm. With time, it could be the best country in the world!

Alexis Pirat and Lea Toumazet



Żywnienie

O kulturze jedzenia we Francji słyszy się bardzo wiele. Istnieje dużo różnic między polskimi a francuskimi zwyczajami żywieniowymi. We Francji spożywane są trzy posiłki w ciągu dnia. Śniadanie (petit déjeuner) – składa się zazwyczaj z bagietki lub croissanta z dżemem lub masłem (godzina 7-9). Obiad (déjeuner) – spożywany jest pomiędzy południem a 14. Obiad składa się z przystawki (entrée), dania głównego, serów, deserów i wina. w przeciwieństwie do polskich zwyczajów zupy nie stanowią nieodłącznego elementu obiadu i nie spożywa się ich zbyt często. Kolacja (dîner) – spożywana jest dość późno – między 20 a 22. Jest posiłkiem bardzo obfitym. Podczas posiłków zawsze pije się wodę.

W Polsce natomiast jada się od 4 do 5 posiłków. Śniadanie (godzina 7-8) zazwyczaj składa się z jajek, różnych kanapek. Drugie śniadanie (godzina 10-12) owoc lub jogurt. Obiad (godzina 13-15) – składa się z dwóch dań – zupy oraz dania głównego, które zawiera najczęściej mięso, ziemniaki/ryż oraz surówkę. Kolacja (godzina 18-19) – składa się z lekkiego posiłku, np. sałatki.



W czasie posiłków i między nimi często pije się herbatę, kawę lub soki. Niekiedy zdarza się, że między obiadem a kolacją Polacy spożywają podwieczorek, który składa się z kawałka ciasta i kawy. We Francji posiłki spożywane są wspólnie z rodziną, dlatego jest to czas pogłębiania relacji rodzinnych. Naszym zdaniem jest to bardzo pozytywne. Niestety w Polsce w gronie najbliższych zasiada się do stołu tylko w dni wolne.

Aleksandra Zbroja i Aneta Merder



Eating

The French cuisine is well-known all over the world. There are a multitude of differences between Polish and French eating habits. In France people eat 3 meals during the day. Breakfast (between 7-9) – it consists of a baguette or croissant with jam or butter. Dinner – it is consumed between midday and 14. The dinner consists of an appetizer, a main course, cheeses, desserts and a glass of wine. Contrary to Polish habits, the French rarely eat some soup. Supper – it is eaten late – between 20-22. It is a full meal. Water is drunk between the meals.

On the other hand, in Poland people eat 4-5 meals. Breakfast (between 7-8) – very often it consists of scrambled eggs or different sandwiches. Lunch (between 10-12) – fruit or yoghurt. Dinner (between 13-15) – it consists of two dishes: some soup and a main course (meat, potatoes/rice or salad). Supper (between 18-19) – it consists of a light meal for instance salad.

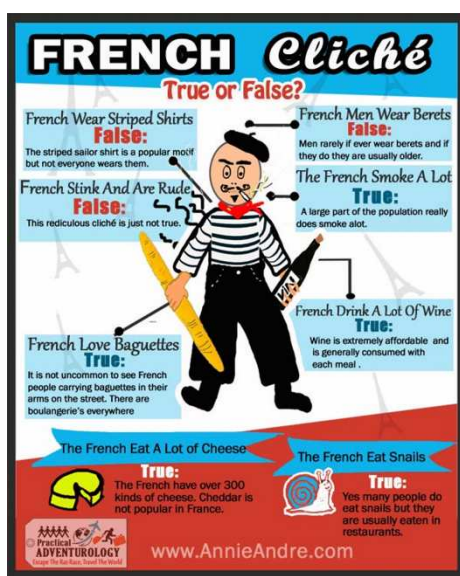
During meals and between them the Polish drink a lot of drinks: coffee, tea or juice. They sometimes consume tea between dinner and supper. This meal consists of a piece of cake and a cup of coffee. In France families eat together. As far as we are concerned, it is an advantage because they can deepen their family relationships. Unfortunately, in Poland people consume meals together only at the weekend.

Aleksandra Zbroja and Aneta Merder



Stéréotypes des Français

Chaque pays est unique en ce qui concerne son histoire, son mode de vie ou ses traditions ce qui crée des stéréotypes. La France ne fait pas exception à la règle. Quand nous parlons de la France chaque personne s' imagine que les gens portent un bérêt rouge, un t-shirt rayé blanc et bleu avec une baguette à la main. La vérité est que la France est le berceau de la mode. On pense que Paris est la plus romantique ville dans le monde entier. Les touristes y viennent pour chercher l'amour. C'est drôle, parce que pour les Français, Paris n'est qu'une ville ordinaire, grise et triste. De plus, tout le monde a déjà entendu parler de la nourriture étrange des Français - des grenouilles et des escargots. La majorité des personnes pensent que c'est dégoûtant,



mais ceux qui en ont goûté constatent que c'est délicieux. Les gens disent que les Français sont arrogants et ils ne savent pas parler d'autres langues que la leur. Ce stéréotype est dû à leur accent. La France est considérée comme un pays très libéral. Ce qui explique peut-être que la majorité des personnes soient athées. En réalité, il y a quand même 60% de catholiques. Tous les pays ont leurs particularités et leurs stéréotypes. Certains d'entre eux sont vrais et d'autres non. Pour vraiment connaître une autre culture, il faut voyager !

Article écrit par Jakub Nosecki



Stereotypy

Każde państwo ma inną historię, kulturę i tradycję, stąd też powstają różne historie i stereotypy. Podobnie jest z Francją. Kiedy rozmawiamy o Francuzach, natychmiast wyobrażamy sobie mężczyznę w berecie, w białej koszuli w czarne paski, który w ręce trzyma bagietkę. Prawdą jest, że Francja jest jedną ze stolic mody oraz że ubiory Francuzów są barwne i różne. Wielu ludzi jest zachwyconych Paryżem. Miasto to jest uważane za jedno z najbardziej romantycznych miast. Nazywamy je miastem zakochanych. Obcokrajowcy przyjeżdżają tam w poszukiwaniu natchnienia i miłości. Zabawne jest to, że dla Francuzów Paryż jest zwykłym miastem. Nie widzą w nim nic niezwykłego na tle innych miast. Każdy musiał słyszeć o dziwnych zwyczajach żywieniowych we Francji. Oczywiście mowa jest o żabach i ślimakach. Większość ludzi uważa to za obrzydliwe, nawet jeśli tych potraw nie próbowali. Mało kto docenia te przysmaki. Ludzie mówią, że Francuzi są aroganccy i nie lubią mówić obcymi językami. Istnieje taki stereotyp ze względu na akcent Francuzów, przez który nierzadko są oni nierozumiani. Wtedy często przestają rozmawiać w innych językach. Francja uważana jest za kraj bardzo liberalny, w którym jest wielu ateistów. To nie jest prawdą. w rzeczywistości w tym kraju jest 60% chrześcijan. Każdy ma swoje własne dziwactwa i w każdym kraju istnieją stereotypy. Jedne są bardziej prawdziwe niż inne. Jeśli naprawdę chcemy poznać Francuzów, nie powinniśmy wierzyć w stereotypy, a rozmawiać z ludźmi.

Kuba Nosecki i Natalia Zborowska



School

After a few days in Poland we can make a comparison between our high school in France and the Polish one.

The first thing we have seen is the duration of the lessons : in Poland it's 45 minutes long with a break between two lesson whereas in France it's 55 minutes with a break every two hours. But in every school there is a ground outside in Poland we have noticed that there is just a part of grass and that's all. A school day lasts from 8 in the morning (as in Poland) until 4 in the afternoon whereas in France it's until 6 in the evening. The holidays are also different between the two countries: in France we are lucky, we have an average of two weeks of holidays every seven weeks whereas in Poland there are only a few days off. But the two countries have two months of holidays in the summer . At the end of our studies we have the Baccalaureat, in Poland there is something similar and it's call the Matura. There is a big difference between the laws of the two countries; in Poland there are private corporation (a shop for example) and corporation which are led by the student, the law forgive that in France. So the French students have been surprise by that! And another example, you have a crucifix in every classroom, at the top of the board, the French law defend all the religious sign in the school (and that for all the people Jewish ,Muslims, Christians...).

We have also ask French about their impressions of the Polish school, some of them say that the lessons are more relaxed than in France (for example the Polish can eat and drink during lessons, in France it's strictly forgotten) and there are less people in lesson (in our country it's an average of 30 people a class). And some of the Polish are a little afraid about the plan of the French school, but we are strong!

Lola Stéphane and Antoine



Culture Shock!

We had a chance to take part in the Polish – French Exchange. We were at our friends' in Brochon near Dijon in October. It was an amazing adventure. After a long time we finally saw Gautier and Lenny.



When we were in France, we saw many differences between French and Polish culture and experienced some of them right away. They kissed our cheeks two times. In Poland we haven't got a habit of kissing friends.

They also say "bonjour!" to every person they see. This seemed to us very kind, but weird, because we say "dzień dobry!" only to people we know!

The exchange is the very best way to meet people from other countries. It is a great experience. We can learn a new language and practise English. We also get to know new cultures. We recommend international exchange to you! We have great memories and we have new, great friends.

Lenny Feroul, Daria Mucha, Magda Kulka and Gautier Prost



Szok kulturowy!

Miałyśmy szansę brać udział w polsko-francuskiej wymianie. Byłyśmy u swoich przyjaciół w Brochon, niedaleko Dijon w październiku. To była niesamowita przygoda. Po długim czasie wreszcie zobaczyłyśmy ponownie Gautiera i Lenny'ego.

Kiedy byłyśmy we Francji, zauważyłyśmy wiele różnic pomiędzy francuską a polską kulturą. Wychodząc z autobusu, mogłyśmy zaobserwować już pierwsze z nich. Francuzi całują się dwa razy w policzek. w Polsce nie mamy zwyczaju całować przyjaciół.

Każdej napotkanej osobie mówią także „dzień dobry!”. Wydaje się nam to miłe, ale dziwnie, ponieważ mówimy to tylko osobom, które znamy.

Wymiana to doskonała okazja do poznania ludzi z innych krajów. To świetne doświadczenia! Możemy się uczyć nowych języków i ćwiczyć angielski. Poznajemy nowe kultury. Polecamy międzynarodowe wymiany każdemu! Mamy wspaniałe wspomnienia i mamy nowych, niesamowitych przyjaciół.

Lenny Feroul, Daria Mucha, Magda Kulka and Gautier Pros



Język polski

Pierwsze wrażenia związane z językiem polskim nadeszły w październiku, kiedy nasi przyjaciele z wymiany przyjechali do nas. Ciężko było ten język zrozumieć. Polacy mówili bardzo szybko. z drugiej strony jest to ich rodzimy język, więc mówią ekspresywnie i dźwięcznie.

Podczas podróży mieliśmy pierwsze doświadczenia w czytaniu i próbie wymowy kilku słów. Nasi nauczyciele dali nam "zestaw przetrwania", z którego mogliśmy nauczyć się pierwszych, użytkowych słów. Zauważyliśmy, że w polskim alfabecie są znaki, których nie znamy i wiele liter pojawia się zarówno w alfabecie polskim i francuskim, ale wymowa nie jest taka sama. W sobotę mieliśmy pierwszą lekcję polskiego z p. prof. Anną Klimczak-Lizak, która ma 25 lat doświadczenia. To były interesujące zajęcia. Powtarzaliśmy kilka razy słowa, aby nauczyć się ich lepiej. Potem rozdano nam dialogi i zabawnie było słyszeć, jak czytaliśmy, ponieważ brzmienie jest inne we Francji i nie byliśmy przyzwyczajeni np. do dźwięków "sh" - sz i "ye" - ą. Ciąg dalszy nastąpi...

Lenny Feroul, Daria Mucha, Magda Kulka and Gautier Prost



The Polish language

We had the first impression about Polish in October when our penfriend came to us. It seemed hard to understand. The Polish were speaking very fast but on the other hand, it also seemed a living language, that is to say expressive and musical.

During the journey we had our first experience with reading and trying to pronounce a little Polish. We had the "survival kit" our teacher gave us from which we could learn some first Polish words. We noticed that there were characters in the Polish alphabet that we didn't know and many letters present in both French and Polish alphabets don't have the same pronunciation. On Saturday, we had our first Polish lesson with Anna Klimczak-Lizak – the Polish teacher who has been teaching for 25 years. It was interesting. We repeated the words several times to learn better. Then we were handed dialogues and it was very entertaining to hear everyone practise, because the sounds are different from French and we are not accustomed to them, for example the "sh" and "ye". To be continued...

Lenny Feroul, Daria Mucha, Magda Kulka and Gautier Prost



Le choc des Cultures!

Nous, Magdalena et Daria, avons eu la chance de participer à l'échange France-Pologne. Nous sommes allées chez nos amis, Gautier et Lenny, à Brochon près de Dijon en octobre. Ça a été une aventure extraordinaire. Après un long moment, nous les avons finalement revus.

Lorsque nous étions en France, nous avons pu remarquer beaucoup de différences entre les cultures polonaise et française. Nous en avons testé une dès notre arrivée : ils nous ont embrassées deux fois sur les joues. En Pologne, nous n'avons pas cette habitude de faire la bise.

Les Français disent aussi à chaque personne qu'ils croisent "Bonjour". Nous avons trouvé ça très gentil, mais étrange, car en Pologne, nous disons "Dzień dobry!" uniquement aux personnes que nous connaissons !

L'échange est réellement la meilleure manière de connaître des personnes d'autres pays. C'est une expérience formidable. Elle permet d'apprendre de nouveaux langages et de travailler l'anglais, mais aussi de découvrir de nouvelles cultures bien différentes de la nôtre. Nous recommandons à tous l'échange international ! Nous en garderons toujours des souvenirs inoubliables et nous nous sommes fait de nouveaux très bons amis.

Lenny Feroul, Daria Mucha, Magda Kulka and Gautier Prost



Stereotypes about the French

Every country has a different history, culture and tradition. For this reason, people create various stories and stereotypes. It is also true about France.

When we talk about French people, we think about the man wearing a beret who has a white shirt with black stripes and often this man has baguettes in his hand. The truth is that France is one of the most fashionable capital cities and French clothes are colourful and various.

A lot of people are amazed with Paris. According to stories, Paris is the most romantic city in the world. We say that it is the city for people in love. Foreigners come there because they look for love and inspiration. The funny thing is that for the French Paris is an ordinary city like any other.

Also, everyone has to think about weird dietary habits in France. Of course, we talk about frogs and snails. A lot of people think that it is awful, even if they have never eaten that. Only a few people think that it is delicious because they tasted such food.

People say that people from France are arrogant and they don't like speaking foreign languages. This stereotype is present because of the French accent. They are often misunderstood and they stop speaking different languages.



We say that France is a very liberal country, where a lot of atheists live. That isn't true. In fact, in France there are 60% Christians.

Everyone has their own weird habits and in every country there are stereotypes. If we really want to meet the French, we shouldn't believe in stereotypes but we should talk with the people.

Natalia Zborowska



The salt mine

The salt mine was very interesting because we had never heard about this. We thought that it was only a coal mine. We learned a lot about the history and how the mine works. At first we were scared of going 60 meters under the ground in the dark with headlights as our only light. Actually, we were dressed as old miners to get a taste of what they lived like. We were given each a mining suit, a helmet with a torch and an oxygen mask in case of a high rate of carbon monoxide. We went down by Regis point with an elevator and the walk in the dark began. As we were going deeper and deeper the mine, the corridors were becoming narrower, which ended in many head-against-roof and wall accidents, especially for the tallest like Duthu BGeY and Killian who had to duck every five seconds. The instructors were very nice and we learnt a lot about old living conditions in the salt mine. We were all very amused to taste the walls. The guides explained us that the salt was formed during the Miocene –age and then revealed by a compression of the tectonic plates. We were able to drive waggons, and we experienced cutting salt blocks to extract little pieces we. We came back to ground-level by the same elevator, with great memories of that journey inside Earth.

Lenny, Mathieu, Anne-Lise and Gregoire



'Matura' exam

At school we get some knowledge which at the end will be checked at Matura Exam. It is connected with huge stress, because matura forms our further future. The choice of Matura exams depends on which university we will be studying. Depending on our own experience and preferences, we choose subjects, and then in the third year of the high school we write a final test in them. In France Matura exam is as important as in Poland but its form is much different than ours.

At the beginning we will compare the way of teaching in France and Poland. The lessons in French High school last usually two hours or fifty five minutes. Breaks are also very long, dinner break lasts even one hour! The French have five or six lessons a day. It is a large difference between Polish high school, where one lesson lasts only 45 minutes, and we have up to eight lessons a day.

However, there are also similarities. Class profiles are the same but they occur under different names. Our 'Humanistic Class' is equivalent for 'Literature Class', 'Mathematics and Language' is 'Economy Class'. 'Biological' and 'Mathematical and Physical' classes are 'Science' class. We also learn similar things, and we focus on the subjects which we'll be passing at final exams. When it comes to the appearance of the exam, differences are significant. The French are supposed to pass their oral and written exam in the French language in the second class, but extended subjects in the third grade. We pass all the subjects at the same time. Because of that in France 'Studniówka' doesn't exist.



We can confidently say that both schools - the Polish and the French one - can prepare you well for exams. However, without determination and willingness school doesn't matter much. It depends on us if we pass the exam or not :D.

Łukasz Izbiński i Dawid Lempart



The system of education

After a few days in Poland we can make a comparison between our high school in France and the Polish one.

The first thing we have seen is the duration of the lessons : in Poland it's 45 minutes long with a break between two lessons whereas in France it's 55 minutes with a break every two hours. But in every school in France there is a playground outside. In Poland we have noticed that there is just a part of grass and that's all. A school day lasts from 8 in the morning (as in Poland) until 4 in the afternoon whereas in France it's until 6 in the evening. The holidays are also different between the two countries: in France we are lucky, we have an average of two weeks of holidays every seven weeks whereas in Poland there are only a few days off. But the two countries have two months of holidays in the summer . At the end of our studies we have the Baccalaureat, in Poland there is something similar and it's called the Matura. There is a big difference between the laws of the two countries; in Poland there are private corporations (a shop for example) and corporation which are led by the students, the law doesn't allow that in France. So the French students have been surprised by that! And another example, you have a crucifix in every classroom, above the board, the French law forbids all the religious signs at school (for all the people Jewish ,Muslims, Christians...).

We have also asked the French about their impressions of the Polish school, some of them say that the lessons are more relaxed than in France (for example the Polish can eat and drink during lessons, in France it's strictly forbidden) and there are fewer people at lessons (in our country it's an average of 30 people a class). And some of the Polish are a little afraid about the timetable of the French school, but we are strong!

Lola Stéphane and Antoine



Traditions: cultural differences

Traditions in Poland and France are very different. Firstly, during the epiphany, in Poland people write the first letter of the name of the three wise men above the house's door. Moreover, it's a free day contrary to France where people work but they eat some king pie. Secondly, in February French people eat pancakes during a special day called Candlemas. For carnival, Polish and French people eat doughnuts and they dress up. In Poland, children go to their neighbors and they sing to get money, sweets or doughnuts. For Easter, Polish people go to church on Saturday with chocolate eggs and sausages on a basket to bless the food. On Sunday, they eat that for breakfast. In France children go to search for chocolate eggs in the garden. In Poland, at the end of the third grade, students have a dance, contrary to France. For Christmas Eve, Polish people share unleavened bread and after that, like in France, they eat a huge feast. They have 12 traditional dishes including carps, beetroot soup, mushrooms, sauerkraut... For both of them, there are presents, Santa Claus and Christmas tree. For New Year, it's the same thing in two countries: party, champagne, fireworks... Finally, Polish people eat chicken soup every Sunday.

Amandine Bouvier, Killian Raguin, Morgane Pierre



The exchange day by day

The first day

Polish friends came for us at 2:00 pm to Warsaw. We saw the capital of Poland. We saw Łazienki Królewskie – the guide told us everything about this city. At 10 pm we arrived in Radomsko, we met the families.

The second day

In the morning we had a city game with scouts from Radomsko. After that we were at school – we were doing the project. We had 3 groups – journalist, multimedia and art. At 3:30 we went to Napoleonów – it's a small village where there are horses and a place where we can have a barbeque. We arrived in Radomsko at 9 pm.

The third day

We had a free time with our Polish families. Everyone was doing something different. Some of us were in Częstochowa – we saw Jasna Góra and a beautiful church.

The fourth day

We had to wake up at 5 am. We were in Kraków and Wieliczka. We worked as miners. We were there for 2,5 hour. We spent the rest of the day in the city of Kraków. We had a guide who told us about Kraków. We saw many churches and Wawel – it's a castle. We arrived in Radomsko at 9 pm

The fifth day

We spent the whole day at school and worked on the project. We had a Polish lesson and distributed the roles for the farewell party.

Paulina and Theo



Egzamin maturalny

Na początek warto porównać sposób nauczania we Francji i Polsce. We francuskim liceum jedna godzina lekcyjna trwa 55 minut lub 2 godziny. Francuzi jednego dnia mają 5 lub 6 lekcji. Nie jest to wielka różnica w stosunku do polskiego liceum. Różnicę stanowi długość przerw. We Francji są one znacząco dłuższe. Przerwa na obiad trwa nawet godzinę!

Podobieństwo stanowią też profile klas, tylko że występują one pod innymi nazwami. Nasz klasa humanistyczna to u nich klasa z literaturą, matematyczno-językowa to klasa ekonomiczna, biologiczno-chemiczna to klasa ścisła. Jedyne klasa matematyczno-fizyczna nazywa się tak samo. Uczymy się również podobnych rzeczy i kładziemy taki sam nacisk na przedmioty, które będziemy zdawać na maturze.

Jeśli chodzi o sam egzamin, różnice są duże. Francuzi zdają podstawową maturę z języka francuskiego zarówno ustnie jak i pisemnie w drugiej klasie. Za to przedmioty rozszerzone w trzeciej. My zdajemy wszystkie przedmioty jednocześnie. Podobnie jak u nas to jaką maturę będziemy zdawać zależy w dużej mierze od profilu klasy. Przedmioty są nieco bardziej ogólne niż u nas.

Można śmiało powiedzieć, że zarówno w szkole francuskiej jak i polskiej możemy doskonale się przygotować do matury. Pomimo pewnych różnic matura i system przygotowania do niej jest bardzo podobny. Jednak bez chęci i determinacji, szkoła nie przygotowuje nas do matury. To od nas, nie od programu nauczania, w głównej mierze zależy, jak zdamy maturę.

Dawid Lempart i Łukasz Izbiński

