

II Liceum Ogólnokształcące  
im. K.K. Baczyńskiego  
w Radomsku



# Reader 32

**Special Exchange Edition  
Radomsko- Brochon**



*The days of the second part of the exchange of II LO in Radomsko and Stephen Liègeard High School in Brochon, which was held from 1.04.2016 to 8.04.2016 in Radomsko, were very intense. Seven teachers of two countries had been working hard to prepare the exchange this year: Marion Barthes, Ariane Viollot and Agnès Bizot from France as well as Anna Smendowska, Natalia Król, Małgorzata Wojtecka and Anna Klimaczak-Lizak from Poland. Let's have a closer look at the summary of some of the days of that eventful international exchange. All the texts have been prepared by the students who took part in the exchange.*

### **03.04.2016 Sunday**

We spent that day with our families and our French friends, so we did a lot of different activities. Some of us went to Cracow. We saw the sights in this beautiful city. We went to Wawel - royal family's old palace - and we also had a real Polish meal in a restaurant near the main square of the Old Town. Some people went to the underground Museum of Cracow's History. We visited Sukiennice and bought some souvenirs. We had a trip by a carriage. We also saw the salt mine in Wieliczka. It was really interesting. We were in a really important historical place - Auschwitz. After that, we came back home. It was absolutely fascinating.



By Zuzanna Olszewska and Oliwia Kropisz

## **04.04.2016 Monday - the trip to Ogrodzieniec**

On the 4th of April, on Monday in the morning at 7:45 a.m, we met in front of the school. The trip began at 8:00 a.m. After about one hour, we visited the Manufacture of Matches Museum in Częstochowa. We got to know the production process of matches and factory's history. Next, we watched two films: the first one was about the fire, which took place in this factory in 1913. This film was filmed by an old camera, which had been created earlier than the Lumière's brothers camera. The second film showed work in the factory. The next place where we went was Ogrodzieniec. At first, we had a picnic by the Birów Mountain. Next, we visited a medieval settlement which is on that mountain. We saw a medieval house and armament. After that, we went for a walk through the Jura's forest. There we tried to



shoot a gun to a shield. At last, we saw the Ogrodzieniec castle and then we came back to Radomsko.

By: Zuzanna Migocka and Klaudia Weronika Kowalczyk

## **06.04.2016 Wednesday**

We started the day with an orientation game. We looked for a few places in Radomsko which were written on a sheet of paper. Then we had dinner in the school canteen. After that, we worked on a project. At 3.30 we went to Napoleonów. There some of us had a chance to sit on a horse for the first time. For supper we ate sausages from a bonfire. Then we played together. We came back to Radomsko at 8.00 p.m.

By Marta Ciesielska



**07.04.2016 Thursday**

Thursday was our last but one day of Frenchmen's stay in Poland. That is why we prepared a special farewell party for them. In addition to the party, there was also the final of the competition for the best cartoon and comic as well the most impressive recitation of La Fontaine's works was presented. During our party, our foreign friends were supposed to show what they had learnt and done in Poland. It included some dialogues in Polish, dancing of cha-cha prepared in Przedbórz and presenting their hand-made art. Moreover, as an integrated group, we sang some songs in English, Polish and French, of course. Several Polish students created a multimedia presentation about our exchange, what the exchange looked like and so forth. It's obvious that we provided some entertainment to our audience and we showed short animated films from SE-MA-FOR, the film studio from Łódź. We were happy that everybody was pleased with the party and for people who missed everything we have this special edition of 'The Reader' magazine where you can find the most important information about the exchange.

By Oliwia Klimczak



*In February, during the first stage of the 2016 exchange, the Polish students interviewed their French friends about various topics connected with French culture and life in France. Here there is what they said.*

### **Gastronomy :**

1. What's your favorite dish ?

Matis : Salmon pasta

Geoffrey: Creeps and buckwheat pancake

Lucille : Scallop

In general: Italian food, such as pizza and pasta and a lot of meat

2. Do you like snails or frogs, what's better?

We like it, and we eat more snails during the feasts. But French people prefer frogs.

Who cooks at your home?

Matis: Both of my parents

Geoffrey: My parents



Lucille: All of my family

In general: The parents

3. Do you like cooking?

Matis: It doesn't affect me but I haven't got any talent in cooking

Geoffrey: No, just eating

Lucille: Yes, I do

4. Polish People think that in France people drink a lot of wine. Is it true?

Some places, like Burgundy or Gironde, are famous for the production of wine and in these places people drink more than in the rest of France.

5. How often do you eat breakfast before going school?

We take three meals every day it is a habit in

France. We hardly ever skip a meal.

6. What kind of cheese is the most popular in Burgundy?



The most popular cheese in Burgundy is "Epoisse". We also have "Citeaux" and many other kinds of cheese which are usually called by the name of their production place.

7. Do you prefer meat or vegetarian dish?

In France meat is really often present in the meals and can be replaced by eggs or fish.

8. What's your favorite fruit?

Matis : Mango

Geoffrey : Strawberry

Lucille : Fig

9. How often do you eat fruit ?

Matis : Once a day but I also drink fruit juice

Geoffrey : 1

Lucille : 0

In France we should eat at least five fruits or vegetables a day.

NB : In France we have many different specialties according to the region, people eat local cuisine:  
Burgundy : snails and frogs, boeuf bourguignon  
Alsace : Quiche Lorraine, Flammenküche  
In mountain regions we eat dishes based on cheese such as "raclette", "fondue savoyarde"  
etc ...



## ***The European Union***

1. Do you know when France joined European Union?

France joined the Union in 1957. It was one of the founders. The other founders are Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg, and Netherlands.

2. Do you think this fact has an influence on your country's position in the Union?

We think that France has a big influence because France is an economic and military power, and France has permanent seat at the security board of the UN.

3. What is a sign that European Union has, you know, a wind of respect for France?

The European Parliament in Strasbourg is a wind of respect for France.

4. What do you know about the European institutions placed in Strasbourg?

There are a range of European institutions in Strasbourg, the oldest of which dates back to 1815. In all, there are more than twenty different institutions based in the city. Due to this concentration, Strasbourg is a claimant to the title of "capital of Europe".

5. How many members of parliament does France have?

There are 74 French members in the European Parliament.

6. Do you know when Poland joined EU?

Poland joined the EU in 2004 at the same time as Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Slovenia.



7. How is Poland seen in France?

In France most people don't really know Poland, because it is far away from France. We do more exchanges with bordering countries like Germany, Italy, England or Spain. People think that the Polish drink a lot of alcohol (vodka), it is really cold and girls are really tall, blond, blue-eyed and thin. They also think that it is not a really developing country compared to France.

8. What do you know about Polish politics?

The government changed not long time ago. The 24th May 2015

Andrzej Duda was elected the president for 5 years. His

party is "Prawo i Sprawiedliwość ». It is a conservative and Eurosceptic ideology.

9. What do you think about it?

We think that the government shouldn't control the media and that'll be really bad for Poland to leave the UE.



## Art.

1. Which francophone artists are the best known in the world ?

In France, we have some famous writers like Molière, Victor Hugo, Antoine de Saint-Exupéry, Honoré de Balzac, architects (Gustave Eiffel), singers (Garou, Mika, Zaz, Indila, , Gérard Depardieu, Edith Piaf, Bob Sinclar, Céline Dion), Louis de Funès, Claude Monet and Paul Cézanne.

2. Which artists come from Burgundy ?

Jean-Philippe Rameau (composer)

François Rude (sculptor)

François Pompon (sculptor)

Gustave Eiffel (architect)

3. Could you describe the main movements in French art?

There are several movements:

Baroque (Jean-Philippe Rameau) with colors and movements

Classicism (Descartes) which is simple and strict

Romantism (Lamartine) is dark and sad

Realism (Gustave Courbet) is, like its name, realistic

Surrealism (Arthur Rimbaud) which is more psychic

4. About which disciplines of art do you learn at school ?

We learnt a lot about music and art (painting and drawing) before high school and after we can take that as option. At French lessons, we study some literature and paintings.

5. Which art pieces are the most famous or the most important for the French ?

The most famous paintings for the French people are :

« La liberté guidant le peuple » by Eugène Delacroix

« La Joconde » by Leonard de Vinci

« Le baiser » by Klimt

« La nuit étoilée » by Van Gogh

« Le serment du jeu de paume » by David

« Le cri » by Munch

The others art pieces which are important for French people are “La Marseillaise” by Rouget de Lisle, “Für Elise” by Beethoven, “The Eiffel Tower” by Gustave Eiffel, “Charlie and the chocolate factory” by Tim Burton and

“Untouchables” by Olivier Nakache and Eric Toledano.

6. Tell me about one artist who inspires you and why ?

We appreciate especially Monet because his paintings reflect beautiful landscapes and make us dreaming about it. But we are open to every artist in the world because each art piece can touch us in a different way so every artist can inspire us.

7. Do you prefer ancient or contemporary art and why ?

Both because every artist can touch us. We know the ancient art better because we study it at school but contemporary art is nearer us and is interesting to be seen and heard.

8. Do you prefer French artists or those from the other countries ?

Both because every artist is interesting. We live in France so we like French artists but art is universal so art pieces from other countries are enjoyed by French people, too.

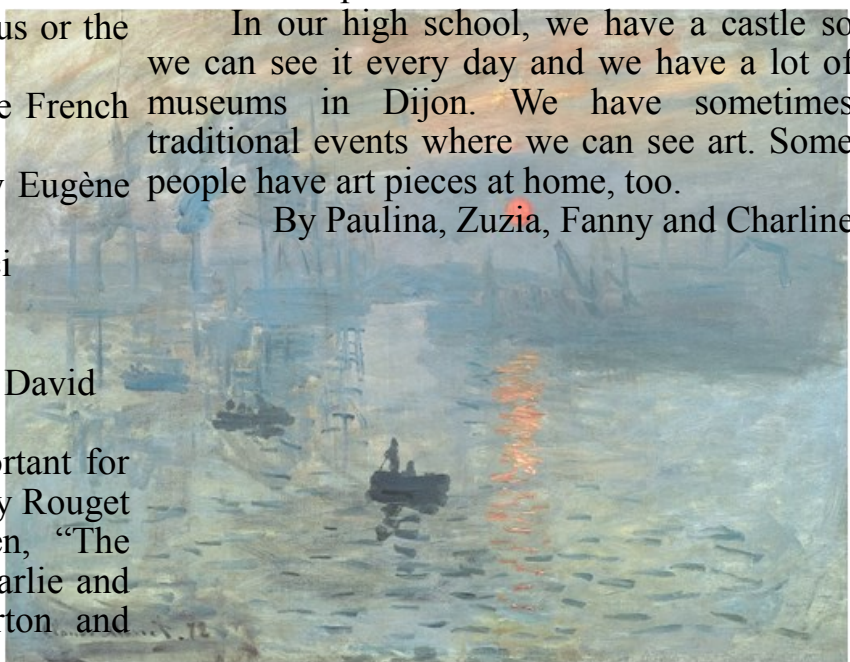
9. Is the traditional art still popular in Burgundy?

Yes, it is, but it's not really famous because we do it when there's a special event. The old people teach the youngest the traditional dances and songs. We have some museums which explain the history and the tradition, too.

10. Does art have an impact on your daily life ? Can you see art pieces just in the museums or also in other places ?

In our high school, we have a castle so we can see it every day and we have a lot of museums in Dijon. We have sometimes traditional events where we can see art. Some people have art pieces at home, too.

By Paulina, Zuzia, Fanny and Charline



### ***Life in the school***

1. How many lessons have you got in one day?

We have between 7, 8 and 9 lessons a day.

2. What do you like at school?

At school, we like the park, sport, science and trips.

3. What do you want to do after school?

Mélanie : I would like to go to the university of sport (STAPS) to do a job about sport.

Diane : I would like to do a job about cosmetology or become a pediatrician.

4. What lessons do you have?

We are in a scientific section so we have more hours of maths, physics-chemistry, and science. Also, we have history-geography, French, English, German or Spanish, sport. There are some options like Latin, Italian, sport, drama and art.

5. Do you have any extra lessons after school?

No, but it's possible and we have to pay for it.

6. Can you describe your favorite lesson?

Mélanie : My favorite lesson is sport, because, since I'm a child, I do it a lot and it has become my passion.

Diane: My favorite lesson is biology because I think it's really interesting to understand our body, how our body works.

7. Do you have a house of students?

Yes, and all students can go there to relax and do what they want. This place is managed by students and is only for students. We can buy coffee or warm drinks there.

8. What do you do in your free time?

Mélanie : At school, when I have free time, I do my homework and after school, I practise sports, I spend times with my friends and I also do my homework.

Diane : At school, I do my homework but mostly I spend time with my friends, talk with them. After school, I also spend time with my friends. I read a lot and ride my bike.

9. What mark is the best at school and what is the worst?

The best mark is 20 and the worst is 0.

10. Do you always have to eat lunch at school?

Students don't have to eat but some pay anyway and others just pay for what they eat.

Klaudia, Ania, Mélanie, Diane.



1. How long do your lessons last? Is it tiring?

It depends on a school. At some schools, a lesson lasts 55 minutes and at others 60 minutes, but on average it's 55 minutes. Sometimes, we have one lesson which takes almost 2 hours. Yes, of course it depends on the type of class. Some of them demand lots of attention, so 1 hour might be as tiring as 2 hours of learning. In general, 1 hour is that optimal option.

2. How many students are there in one class?

On average, in every class there are 30 students. For example, in a scientific class there are 35 people, in an economic one there are 25 people and in a literary one there are 20 students, but in general 700 students attend our school. Of course, there may be about 1000 people who learn at a French high school. Again, it depends.

3. Which subjects do you learn in each class? What type of topics do they contain?

We have to learn all the subjects like history, French, maths no matter in which class we are. Every type of classes have its crucial subjects. For example, in the scientific one we have to learn maths, biology and physics, in particular. In the literary one there is French, languages and history, which are advanced. We can choose every language you want. Here you are able to learn English, French, Spanish, German and Italian. Generally, we get to know things referring to France like the history of our country. We also pay attention to Russian and Japanese history, but when we talk about WWII, we have to talk about all the involved countries. We read only French books of French authors and at maths we learn about vectors, triangles and measures of angles.

4. What do your lessons look like?

It depends on a teacher and their way of organizing lessons. Some of them are funny, boring or interesting. Students sit on the chairs and listen to the lecture, they make notes. Teachers stand, speak and write on a board. We also do experiments. It's more absorbing and we can feel independent when we are able to do something on our own

5. What types of classes are there in your school?

We have 4 types of classes: the literary one, the scientific one, the economic one and the special one called STMG.

6. Does your school focus on theoretical or practical knowledge?

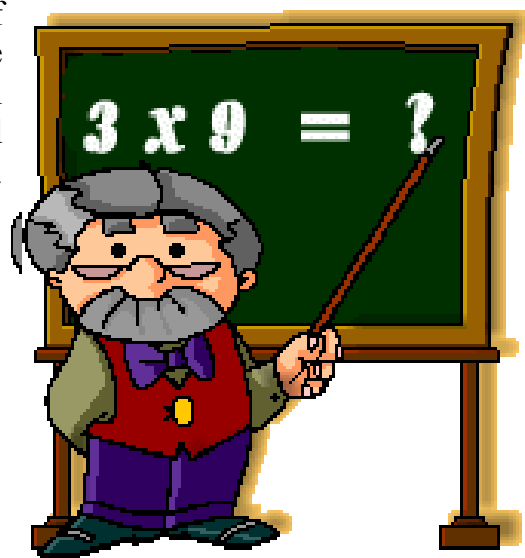
We rather gain the theoretical knowledge. Except for experiments, when we can do something manually, but we mostly learn and we can't use it in practice.

7. Could you describe your entire school day?

Every day is different. Generally, we start lessons at 8H 20 and they last to 11-13H, then we have a 1-2 hour-long break for lunch and other things. On average, we continue learning until 1.00 or 2.00 p.m. For example on Monday we have additional 3 hours of break between our lessons. Then we have to come back to school for our last lesson, but it doesn't concern all the students of the same class. It depends on people's choice and their preferences. We choose our important subjects in June, after the first year in the high school.

8. Do the teachers concentrate on homework? Or do they do all the materials during lessons?

Not exactly. They don't focus on homework at all. There are cases when we have 4 tests during one day and the majority of teachers don't care about how we will prepare for them. We have to be ready. Of course, we are not able to deal with all school things, so we try to concentrate on our essential subjects. During lessons, we often do exercises on our own. Teachers are used to check it, but they don't give marks.



## **Hobbies**

1. What is the most popular hobby in France ?

Horse riding, playing video games, watching television

2. What occupies your time when you are not at school ?

Homework, sport, reading, playing music.

3. Do you do some sport, and what about other people in France ?

Yes, I do. I run once or twice a week, ride a horse. And about other people, I think that in France there are a lot of people who do sport and in our school we have a sport class so some people do sport at school.

4. Do you have any places, where you can do sport ?

We have a lot of gyms and a lot of space outdoor because here there is countryside so there are some fields.

5. Do you play any instruments ?

I do not play any instruments.

I play the harp, sometimes the piano.

6. Have you got an idol ?

My role model is Emma Watson.

My role model is Michael

7. Have you got any extra activities ?

No, we haven't, but other people do extra activities for example there is a sport class theatre class, art class and music class.

8. Can you and other people in your area develop your interests in your region/ town ?

In our region people can develop sport, acting, singing, playing music and also art.

9. Do you think that your hobby will be valuable in your future/ life ?

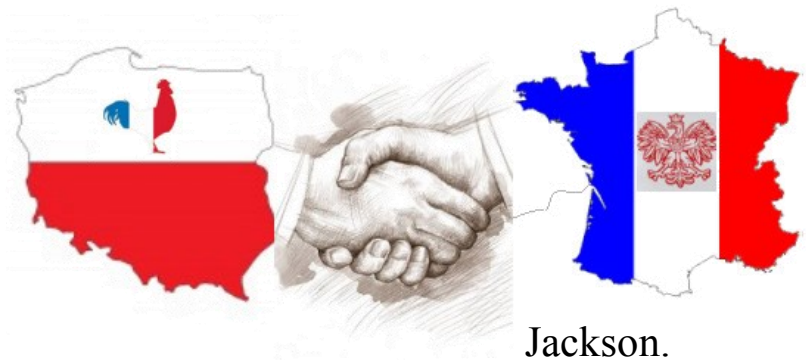
For example reading can help you with speaking and writing difficult words. Doing sport will help you stay in shape.

10. Do you think that people in France read a lot? And what about you?

People in our age do not read a lot. Some people hate reading and think that it is not necessary and important.

We do not agree with them because reading is like watching a movie and it develops our imagination so it is really important for our future.

Prepare by Oliwia Kropisz, Zuzanna Olszewska, Katarina Lanternier-Garreau,  
Axelle Verdenet



## Architecture

1. Are bridges an important part of architecture?

Yes, like in other countries, but in France there exist many famous bridges like Pont d'Arc, which is a natural bridge, famous bridges in Paris like Le Pont des Arts, or in the area of Aveyron, Le Viaduc de Millau, which is the highest bridge of the world, and also the longest.

2. What, in your opinion, has changed in architecture since Middle-Ages?

We don't live in houses of straw or cob anymore. I think that everything has have changed especially the materials and the technique of building houses.



3. What style is better in your opinion? Modern or traditional?

We don't really think that there is a better style of architecture. Both of these styles have their advantages but in Burgundy people mostly prefer traditional buildings.

4. What is your favorite style in architecture?

We don't have a favorite style in architecture but we like gothic's style like the church of St Bénigne in Dijon.

5. Describe a typical family house in Burgundy.

It depends of a family and a village. Many people have classical houses outside. Inside, we often have one bathroom, one kitchen, a living-room, three or four bedrooms (it depends on a family), toilets and sometimes an office or a game room.

6. Do more people live in flats or houses?

It is easier to live in a flat when you are in big cities like Paris or Lyon and since most of the people live in those cities because of their jobs, people live more in flats than in houses. But in Brochon, people live in houses.

7. Are you for or against ecological solutions in architecture?

We are for ecological solutions because we think that protecting nature is important. In Dijon, we have an ecological district, with solar panels and collecting water from the rain.

8. What kind of buildings are the most popular in France (except living purposes)?

We think that churches are the most popular in France because in France we have beautiful churches like in Lyon, Notre-Dame de Fourvière.

9. What age was the castle in Brochon built in?

Brochon's castle was built in the nineteenth century, between 1895 and 1899.

10. What are the most bizarre buildings in France?

We don't really think that it exist strange building but in Dijon, we have a rotative trunk and we don't know what its purpose is.



Laura Clerc, Thibaud Roger, Bartosz Cudak, Roksana Gaik

*At the beginning of April 2016, when French students from Brochon came to Radomsko, they asked students from II LO questions about Polish culture and life in Poland. The topics were the same as in France. Let's see what they found out.*

### **Society**

1. How many people go to your school?

About 600 students attend our school.

Do you know everybody?

Unfortunately not, I have too many pupils in my school.

2. Do you like this school?

No, I don't. It's nothing personal but I think everything here is very stressful.

Why do you think so?

Because people here are smart. They develop their passions, interests. If you aren't smart enough, it will be hard for you to get good grades.

...

We have new teaching techniques although the school building is quite old. From time to time the existing school is modified and adapted to the educational system.

3. What does religion look like in your school?

Most of the population is Catholic. In my school, religion is treated seriously. Merely one or two people don't want to participate in such lessons. In every classroom there is located a cross. Our religion is considered as something daily and necessary.

4. Do you think your school refers to Polish society?

Our school is rather conservative one, but students don't feel it completely.

They have their own style of life and teachers don't intervene. We're independent and free like our society. We can say that students create the

small society, because we can organize elections and vote for the leader of our school. We have our own history, our anniversaries and our memories and that makes us integrated.



By Aleksandra Gloc & Lucas Thierry  
Olivia Klimczak  
Bazile Rifad

## **Food**

F: What are the famous dishes in Poland ?

P: Our famous dishes are potatoes with pork chop and soup with pasta.

F: How many meals do you take during a day ? When ?

P: We take 4 meals a day:

- breakfast: 7-8h00 AM
- 1st dinner: 1:00 PM
- 2nd dinner: 2-3:00 PM
- evening dinner: 8:00 PM

F: What do you eat for breakfast ?

P: Milk with cornflakes or sandwich.

F: What is the main difference between food in France and food in Poland ?

P: In Poland, people eat more meat than in France, soup with different things and potatoes. In France we can find more cheese and a lot of cake.

F : Are the parents and the children together during the meals ?

P : Not really

F : And who makes the meals in a Polish family ?

P: It's often the mother who cooks

F : In France we eat snails and frogs. Many people find it strange. Have you got anything like that in Poland ?

P : I think that the dish named " Bigos" corresponds to your question. It's a specific dish from Poland composed of cabbage and meat.

We also have soup with animal blood.

F : Other Polish food ?

P : I don't know... Pickled cucumbers, "pierogi " , " kapusta " or " flaki " these are other Polish meals.

F : Is vodka the most famous drink ?

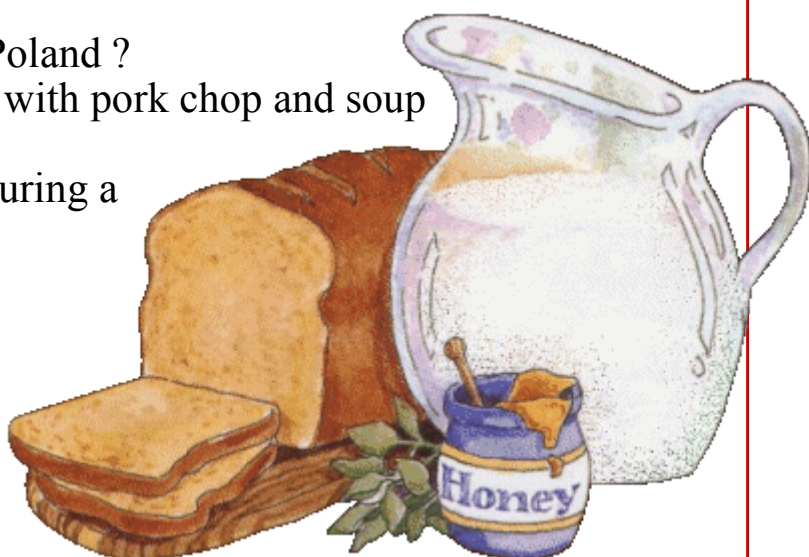
P : Of course

F : What do you drink with your meals ?

P : As we want , I think in France you drink less soda at evening dinner .

F : To sum up, I would like to know how often you eat foreign food because in France we usually eat Italian food, Chinese food or Mexican food ?

P : I think we often eat Italian food, such as pasta or pizza.



By Geoffrey Notin and Hubert Sadowski

## ***Family Life***

1. How many children are there in a typical family?

Mostly, there are 2 children but it depends if people live in a city or in the countryside.

2. Does a woman work in the family?

Sometimes she doesn't work but it's not really good because if a man dies, the family lives with nothing.

3. Do the grandparents live with the family?

They can but they don't usually live in the same house.

4. Does the family eat together?

It's rare to take meals with all the family.

5. When does the woman have her first child?

It's much later than before, but there are a lot of "accidents", between 16 and 26.

6. Where do people mostly live?

There are more people who live in a flat because it's cheaper.

7. When do children leave the family house?

They are mostly 19-20 years old, when children have to go to the university, for example.

8. Does the whole family spend much time together?

Everyone tries to take each opportunity to be together. It's a very important value.

9. Does the family go on holiday every year?

They mostly don't go on holiday because it's too expensive.

10. Are there many divorces?

There are more and more divorces and fewer and fewer weddings every year.

By Karolina Ślęzak, Aleksandra Cieśla, Alexis Borel and Claire



## Art

1, What is the place of art in the life of Polish people?

In Polish people's life art is important because we have got some traditions which are connected with decorations and art. E.g. before Easter we prepare some eggs with different patterns which we make with hands. In Poland you can also find a lot of handmade things, e.g. glasses with patterns, jewellery, sweatshirts made with crochet hook, little sculptures, laces, glasses, decorated dishes etc.

2. Which artists are the most important in Poland?

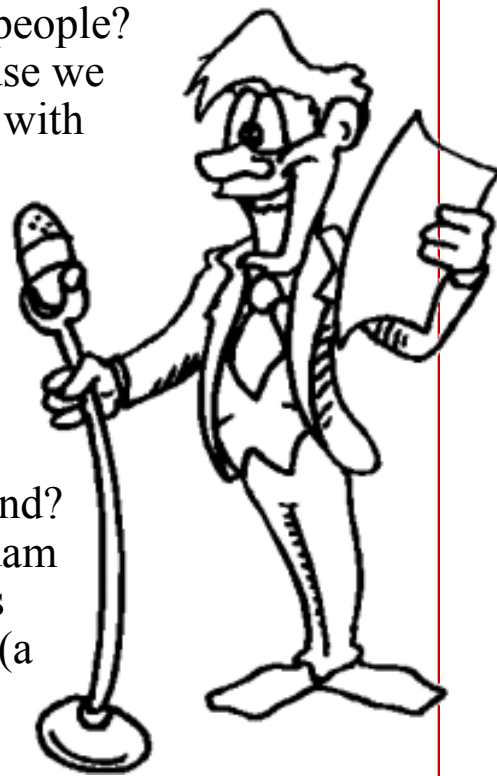
The most important artists in Poland are: Adam Mickiewicz (a poet, he wrote the most famous epic called "Pan Tadeusz"), Fryderyk Chopin (a pianist), Józef Wybicki (he wrote the Polish anthem), Jan Matejko (he painted one of the most important paintings for Polish people – "Battle of Grunwald"), Jan Kochanowski (a poet), Henryk Sienkiewicz (a writer, he wrote "The Trilogy" a novel about medieval times in Poland) and Roman Polański (a director).

3. What is the difference between Polish and French animated films?

French animated films are mostly created with drawings, the characters can often speak and these films are for children. Polish animated films are created with different ways, e.g. with dolls, drawings, paintings or photos. The characters can speak, but it depends on a film. The Polish animations are for children, but some of them can be for adults.

4. Which famous artists were born in Radomsko's area?

In Radomsko's area there were born Różewicz brothers, Władysław Reymont and Przemysław Bluszczyński. Two of Różewicz brothers were poets and one of them was a director. Władysław Reymont was a novelist and he got the Literature Nobel Prize. Przemysław Bluszczyński is an actor.



By Zuzia nad Fanny

## Hobbies

1. What's your favorite hobby ?

>> Oliwia : Sleeping, rollerskating, reading fashion magazines and fashion blogs.

>> Zuza : I like dancing and some arts like drawing etc ... And a lot of sports.

2. What do you do after school ?

>> Sleep and do homework and take a rest.

3. What sports do you like ?

>> Oliwia : I don't like sport.

>> Zuza : I like basketball a lot and volleyball.

4. Do you play music ?

>> No, but I used to play the guitar.

5. Are you an artist ?

>> O: Yes, I like drawing and handcraft, but only sometimes.

>> Z : Yes I like drawing, painting and I love handcraft.

6. Do you like listening to music and what type of music do you like ?

>> Oliwia : Yes, I like every type of music, but my favorite is pop.

>> Zuza : I like every type but I don't like rap and classical music.

7. What hobbies do you think are the most popular in Poland ?

>> We think that Polish people mostly prefer doing sport or singing or playing some instruments.

8. Actually, if you could do any activity, what would it be ?

>> Oliwia : I love rollerskating and riding a bike so, I think that I would practise that.

>> Zuza : Maybe, I could practise skiing.

9. What instrument do you think is the most popular in Poland ?

>> Playing the guitar.

10. Do you think Polish people are lazy ?

>> Yes, I think that a lot of teenagers are very lazy.

11. What sport are you sure never to practise in your life ?

>> Zuza : I like every kind of sport.

>> Oliwia : Maybe each sport.

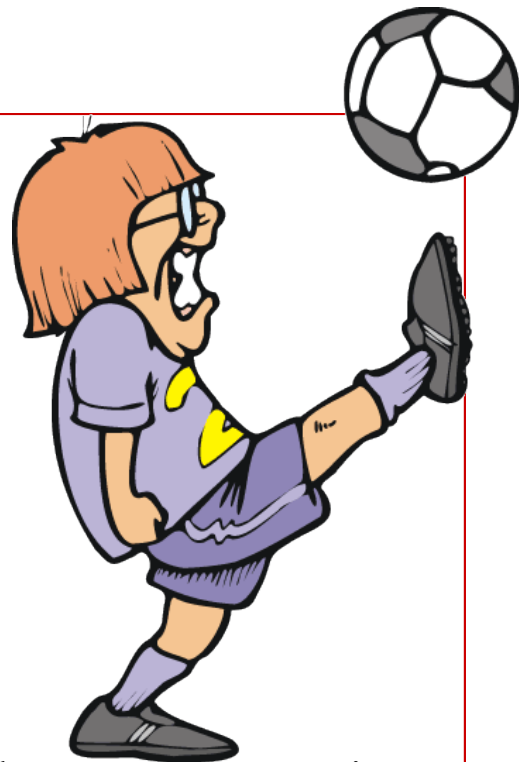
12. Do you like reading ?

>> Oliwia : I like reading but sometimes.

>> Zuza : Yes, I like reading every type of books.

By Axelle Verdenet, Oliwia

Kropisz, Zuzanna Olszewska



*And finally some extra feedback from the last grade students who took part in the exchange with Brochon High School last year. Please enjoy reading about their impressions and experiences as well as the possible ways of continuing the friendship started during the exchange.*

### ***Exchange but what next?***

I had a chance to take part in the exchange last year. It was incredible experience which gave me lots of awesome memories.

After this event I'm still in touch with my French friend, Mélia Virely. We often talk via the Internet and send each other cards from holiday or for Christmas. It's a very good way to practise your language and get to know new culture. Now I know more about France e.g. what a typical school year and matura exams look like, etc. I haven't learned French but I can say several easy sentences now. My friend visited me in February 2016 during our winter holiday because we had it at the same time. We spent together only one



but wonderful week. I tried to show her some interesting places in Poland. We were in Wrocław and Chęciny. We baked a cake because she had fallen in love with my mum's pastries. I also showed her what a typical 18th birthday party looks like. She was amazed that we had so much fun. It was a good chance to practise our English and learn some new things. Because nobody in my family knows English or French, I felt like a translator. After a week, my friend started to understand simple things which my mum asked her, like "Do you want some tea?", "Are you hungry?" or "Do you like it?" and she answered "Nie, dziękuję", "Tak, proszę" or "Dobre". It gave us pleasure when she said something in Polish.

I want to visit her this holiday and I hope that I'll be able to do it because it's the relationship which is worth taking care of.

By Patrycja Cieślak III d

### ***Exchange experience***

When I was in the second class of high school, I could take part in the exchange with people from France. That time was for me very vibrant, unusual and I gained a lot of experience. The people who I met were fantastic. Everyone wanted to meet new people and get to know new culture. Every French colleague was very kind, outgoing and friendly. We could talk with them about all topics. We could get to know French culture. I lived in my French friend's house. I ate meals with them so I could see how French people live. I love French culture and French cuisine!:) My French family was perfect and very hospitable. We saw brilliant French cities and we visited a great deal of wonderful museums and monuments. I think that everybody who has a possibility to take part in such an exchange should do it and explore the world.

By Łukasz  
Kornicki III b

