



Bílcz
September- November, 2017

WE have prepared **THIS** magazine
for **YOU**



*Aleksandra
Bieniek*

*Marta
Domagała*

*Wiktoria
Świetlak*

*Kamila
Rutkowksa*

*Paulina
Sikorska*

*Bartek
Capała*

Special thanks for:

Jakub Arczewski 😊

Paweł Kotowski 😊

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Editorial

Dear Readers,

We want to introduce our fourth number of *Enjoy*.

In this issue a new logo is going to appear. This logo will help you to distinguish works of older students from works written by young learners. The mentioned symbols is below.

Have a nice reading!



Something about us

Aleksandra Bieniek

I'm Aleksandra Bieniek and I'm 14 years old. I'm a student of gimnazjum in Bileza. I'm interested in a lot of things but I like the most zumba. For some people it is a power dissipation, for others pleasure but for me is not just moving to the rhythm but also expressing your feelings. Zumba is a great fun especially in the long autumn evenings. I guarantee that if someone tries once, he will not regret it. Zumba is addictive drug that does no harm, provides health and a daily smile on your face.



Wiktor Dziedzic

Hi! My name is Wiktor and I'm 15 when I'm writing this. In school my favourite subject is Physics. My hobby is archery. I have trained for 2 years. My club is "Stella" where were fantastic champions. I won 5 times, I got 2nd place 4 times and also i stayed on 3rd place 3 times. My best memory is 8 place with great score in the Poland Championships and 1st place in the Polish Cup. I'm doing great progress. In the future I want to be Poland's Champion.



Marta Domagała

I'm Marta Domagała and I'm 15. I have a lot of hobbies but my favourite one is drawing. It is amazing when you can put things on paper. This relaxes and calms me. The best time is when you turn on music, too. On grey, sad days you can smile. Rainy weather is the best to draw because rain drips and hums. You can create new pictures on the piece of paper. Mountains, seas, meadows... all in your head and on paper. Drawing is good for all troubles.



Wiktorija Świetlak

My name is Wiktorija Świetlak. I'm 15 years old and I go to school in Bilcza. I'm a slim girl with blue eyes and dark hair. I like wearing black clothes because I feel the best in them-Black is my happy color! I have an interesting personality. I usually smile and I am cheerful and full of energy. There are also days when I'm sensitive, delicate and quiet. When someone needs help, I do not refuse him or her. I'm brave and I'm not afraid of challenges. I try to make my dreams come true. I do everything in life to be happy. I love art. I read poems, write stories, paint, draw and play the guitar. But most of all I like evening walks. Road, silence and calm –ideal for reflection. Those things everyone should know about me.



Kamila Rutkowska

I am Kamila Rutkowska and I am 15 years old. I go to class 3b at school in Bilcza. I learn very good. Getting good grades makes me happy. In free time I deal aquaristic. I have a large aquarium. I love rollerblading and riding a bike. In winter and autumn evenings I watch the movies. Then I also read the books, for example „Never Never”, which is my favourite book. I like to do something with someone, even if walks. My friends are important to me and I enjoy meeting them. I am sociable and try to be loyal. I think that I am trustworthy. I always try to help the person who has the problem, I am helpful.



Bartek Capała

Hi, I am Bart. I'm 15 years old. I'm in the third grade of secondary school. My hobbies are handball and music. I play the piano and drums.



Julia Malinowska

I'm Julia Malinowska. I'm 13 years old. I have older sister, she's Ola. She is 17 years. I'm usually cheerful and I say a lot. My favourite subject is Music. My hobbies are handball and volleyball, I also like singing. I like running and I took part in the firefighter competition. I have got two dogs. Their names are Łatek and Jackie. They are always very happy and funny. I love my dogs.



Gosia Kania

I am Gosia Kania. I was born on 09.12.2004. I'm cheerful and talkative. My hobbies are running and drawing. I often draw when I come to school. I have got an older brother and an older sister. Their names are Natalia and Hubert. I like playing board games with them. My favourite color is blue. I like working in the garden. I have a lot of plants etc. rose, tulip and violets. My favorite school subjects are Art and Polish. I have a cat. Her name is Kicia. She has grey fur, black stripes and big green eyes. I like playing with her when I'm bored. I love her. My favorite meals are pizza and pancakes. They are very tasty.



“Guests in home, God in home”



Guests

It is a group of people making a visit to the home of the hosts who will take care and pamper them. The guests should not bother their hosts with their problems.



FIRST

Guests should not expose the househosts to danger.

Fact: They were invited to somebody's home, they were blessed with trust and respect!!!

Very important:

- do not look at the refrigerator or inside the cabinets
- do not criticize
- do not talk about politics

Secondly

Guests should take care of their own entertainment

Fact: The hosts are very busy preparing food, drinks and they have to clean!!!



Thirdly

A nice gesture would be to bring some food

Fact: Help in cleaning, preparing dishes, praise the dishes!!!

Very important:

Praise food even when it is not too good

Fourthly

Hosts should introduce the person who first came

Fact: Then the rest should be presented according to age, degree of importance or in the order of seating

Very important:

Introduction is a social ritual!!!

People like it when we remember their names. Therefore, it is worth trying to remember their names.

Independence day

National Independence Day in Poland is celebrated on 11 November to commemorate the anniversary of the restoration of Poland's sovereignty as the Second Polish Republic in 1918. After 123 years of partition by the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and the Habsburg Empire. Józef Piłsudski, returned to Poland after incarceration by the Germans. His arrival in Warsaw on 10 November was met with enthusiasm.



Piłsudski assumed authority on 11 November, forming a new centralized government and won parliamentary elections.

The holiday was constituted in 1937 and was celebrated only twice before World War II. After the war,

the communist authorities of the People's Republic removed Independence Day from the calendar. As Poland emerged from Soviet-influenced communism in 1989, the original holiday was restored. It is a non-working day in Poland. In Warsaw, the holiday is commemorated by several state events including military parade at the Piłsudski Square.



Polish Constitution

The political structure of the Republic of Poland - organizational structure of the Polish state, defined by the Constitution of the Republic of Poland passed by the National Assembly on April 2, 1997. According to its content, the Republic of Poland is a parliamentary republic and implements the principles of the sovereignty of the nation, the independence and sovereignty of the state, the democratic rule of law, civil society, the tripartite power, pluralism, the rule of law, the social market economy and the inherent dignity of man. The Republic is also defined as a unitary state.

I assure, according to the tripartite, that they are:



Executive Board: Council of Ministers and President.



Judiciary: courts and tribunals.



Legislative :the Sejm and the Senate.

Partitions of Poland

The Partitions of Poland were three partitions of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth that took place towards the end of the 18th century and ended the existence of the state, resulting in the elimination of sovereign Poland and Lithuania for 123 years. The partitions were conducted by the Russian Empire, the Kingdom of Prussia and Austria, which divided up the Commonwealth lands among themselves progressively in the process of territorial seizures.

In February 1772, the agreement of partition was signed in Vienna. In August, Russian, Prussian and Austrian troops simultaneously invaded the Commonwealth and occupied the provinces agreed upon among themselves. The partition treaty was ratified by its signatories on September 22, 1772. Prussia took most of Royal Prussia. Austria took Galicia with the rich salt mines of Bochnia and Wieliczka. Russia came into possession of area formed roughly by the Dvina and Dnieper. By this partition, the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth lost about 30% of its territory and half of its population (four million people), of which a large portion had not been ethnically Polish. After having occupied their respective territories, the three partitioning powers demanded that King Stanisław and the Sejm approve their action.

The May Constitution was an attempt to save Poland. Russian forces invaded the Commonwealth in 1792. In the War in Defense of the Constitution Polish forces, faced with Russian army, were defeated.

Prussia signed a treaty with Russia, agreeing that Polish reforms would be revoked and both countries would receive chunks of Commonwealth territory. In 1793, deputies to the Grodno Sejm, last Sejm of the Commonwealth, in the presence of the Russian forces, agreed to Russian territorial demands. In the Second Partition, Russia and Prussia helped themselves to enough land so that only one-third of the 1772 population remained in Poland. Prussia named its newly gained province South Prussia, with Warsaw as the capital of the new province.

The Third Partition of Poland in 1795 was the last of the Partitions of Poland and the land of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth among Prussia, the Austrian Empire, and the Russian Empire which effectively ended Polish–Lithuanian national sovereignty until 1918. Accordingly, the partitioning powers agreed to permanently erase Poland's name from existence in any historical context. The third partition, and the partitions of Poland in general, remains a controversial topic in modern Poland, in academic circles and public discourse alike; especially in context of Poland's relations with Russia, which profited the most from the partitions, by acquiring most territory and wealth, thereby becoming.



First Polish dynasty



The first Polish dynasty was the Piast dynasty. It was created by the Piast family. At the beginning were Piast, Siemowit, Lestek, Siemomysl and at the end Mieszko. Mieszko was the first ruler of Poland. Under his rule he increased the territory of the state. At the end of X century Poland covered an area similar to today's Poland.

Alliance with the Czech Republic and the Baptism of Poland

Mieszko sought to strengthen Poland's position in Europe. For this purpose he made an alliance with the Czech Republic and married Czech princess Dobrava. In 966, through the Czech Republic, he was baptized. Our country became a Christian state.



Józef Piłsudski

He was born in 1867 in Russian ritual.

When he was twenty has been sent to Siberia.

He came back to Poland fought against Russia.

In 1914 he created Polish Legions.

He assumed command of the first
brigade of Polish Legions.

After three years he and his soldiers were imprisoned
by the Germans.



The I World War ended in November 1918 . Germany and Austro-Hungary have lost and there began a civil war in Russia. Polish after 123 years regained independence. The Germans released Piłsudski. He came back to Warsaw and on 11 November 1918 became commander of the Polish army. A few days later he became the **Head of State**. Poland was defined as **II Rzeczpospolita**.



Jan Paweł II POLISH HERO



Jan Paweł II, really Karol Józef Wojtyła was born on the 18th of May in 1920 in Wadowice. He had one brother Edmund Wojtyła and one sister Olga Wojtyła. In childhood he was called, Lolek. His parents died very early. He was a clever and disciplined student. His favourite subject was Polish. After school he always played football with friends because it was his favourite sport. When he was young, he took part in four plays in the theatre.

In 1942 he joined to seminary. On 16th of October in 1978 Karol Wojtyła became the pope. He has become a Polish hero. He visited a lot of countries. He united nations and religions. Polish people love him so much. He told us a lot of good and warm words. During the pilgrimage thousands of people came. Jan Paweł II is the most famous Pole all over the world. On 13th of May in 1981 Mehmet Ali Ağca tried to kill the pope. On 2nd of May in 1982 Juan María Fernández y Krohn tried to kill the pope. Our Pope was a wonderful man.

When he died on 2nd of April 2005, the whole world fell into mourning. It was a huge loss of the greatest Polish hero. After death he was called John the Great. On 1st of May in 2011 JAN PAUL II was beatified. On 27th of April in 2014 JAN PAUL II was canonized. Every man in the world knew Jan Paul II. A lot of people loved him. He is a Polish HERO. He loved every people, especially children and the sick.



We remember saint Jan Paweł II.

Autumn

And it has come again. Everything around begins to change. It gets colder. We reach for thick sweaters, hot chocolate and warm blanket. Behind the window rain plays us songs. Children collect chestnuts. The world becomes colorful. Red, yellow and brown leaves enjoy us and later fall to the ground. It shows that “nothing stays forever”

What to do in autumn?

- You can walk for long walks
- read the books
- watch movies
- exchange clothes to the warmer
- play board games and cards
- light up candles
- meet with friends
- play with colorful leaves
- collect chestnuts and acorns
- carve pumpkins
- bake something delicious!



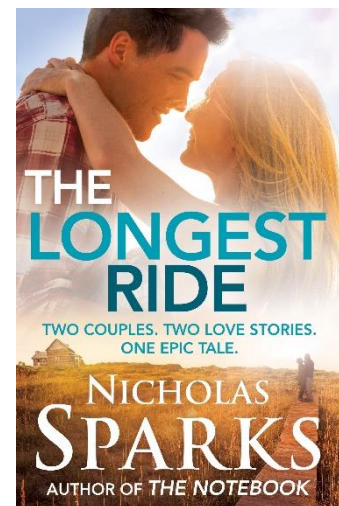
BOOK WORTH READING IN AUTUMN:

- Prague Cemetery- Eco Umberto
- History of Bees- Lunde Maja
- The Book of Speculation- Erika Swyler
- Wuthering Heights- Emily Brontë
- Milk and Honey- Kaur Rupi
- Never Never - Colleen Hoover, Tarryn Fisher
- Hopeless - Colleen Hoover
- Losing Hope - Colleen Hoover



AND THE MOVIES:

- The Lovely Bones
- The Best of Me
- A Walk to Remember
- The Maze Runner
- The Notebook
- You Get Me
- Before I Fall
- The Longest Ride
- Love, Rosie
- The Green Mile
- Everything, Everything



Ingredients:

Cupcakes

- 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 stick butter softened
- 1 cup + 2 Tablespoons dark or light brown sugar
- 2 eggs room temperature
- 6 Tablespoons buttermilk

Frosting

- 1/2 cup butter room temperature
- 4- ounces cream cheese room temperature
- 1/4 cup Hershey's caramel syrup
- 1/4 teaspoon sea salt
- 2-3 cups powdered sugar

Instructions:

Cupcakes

1. Preheat oven to 325 degrees,
2. Line muffin tins with paper liners.
3. Cream butter and sugar together until light and fluffy. Add eggs, one a time, until incorporated.
4. Mix in baking powder and salt. Alternate adding flour and buttermilk until combined.
5. Fill muffin tins 3/4 full. Bake for 20-25 minutes or until a toothpick comes out clean.
6. Cool in the tin for 10 minutes; remove. Cool completely before frosting.

Frosting

1. Cream together the butter and cream cheese.
2. Pour in caramel and sea salt. Beat until combined.
3. Slowly add the powdered sugar, and beat for a few minutes until really light and fluffy.

Ingredients:

- 1-1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon baking soda
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 6 tablespoons light butter
- 1 teaspoon lemon extract
- 1 large egg
- 1 large egg white
- 1 cup low-fat buttermilk
- 1-12 cup fresh blueberries
- 1 tablespoon turbinado sugar



Lemon Glaze

- 1/2 cup powdered sugar
- 1-2 tablespoons fresh lemon juice

Instructions:

1. Preheat oven to 350 degrees. Lightly coat a 9-inch cake pan with cooking spray.
2. Rinse blueberries and gently pat dry with paper towels. Put into a bowl and gently toss with a tablespoon of flour. Set aside.
3. In a medium sized bowl, whisk together the flour, baking powder, baking soda, and salt. Set aside.
4. In a large mixing bowl, cream together the butter and sugar. Add the eggs and lemon extract and blend until smooth. Alternately add the flour and buttermilk, beginning and ending with the flour, and mix after each addition.
5. Pour half the batter into the prepared pan. Top with half the blueberries, then add the remaining batter and another layer of blueberries. Sprinkle the turbinado sugar evenly over the top.
6. Bake for 50 minutes or until a pick inserted in the center comes out clean. Let cool in the pan

„Everything, Everything”

The film shows history of eighteen year old Maddy who has a great imagination and is curious of the world. Girl suffers from SCID - is allergic to everything and does not leave home. One day handsome Olly Bright becomes her new neighbour . Teenagers get along great. The boy wants to know Maddy more, however lovers can look at each other only through glasses and cannot get closer. They both want a real love. Finally they decide take a risk and be together.

The film is simple but grateful. The views are breathtaking and music creates a great mood. We can watch the ups and downs of heroes. Their actions sometimes were unthinking and led to many problems. Plot is very predictable and boring. The film does not show nothing extraordinary. This is a typical romance for teenagers which will find followers and opponents.



CLEANING THE WORLD

Cleaning the World is an action where garbage is collected. Action Cleaning the World comes from Australia. First time took place in 1889 year. In our school every year Cleaning the World is organize in autumn. Every class has an assigned area in which to clean. Every student had a waste bag and gloves. The day of Cleaning the World opens our eyes to the level of ecological awareness in our society. After collecting rubbish we put bags to the garbage.



“*The little match girl*”

„The little match girl” is a fairytale by Hans Christian Andersen. Although it was created in 1845y it still delights his unique message younger and older readers.

The story starts on the last day of the old year and ends on the first day of the new year and talks about a little girl from a very poor family. Her parents even though hard work, make little money. A girl wants to help her parents so she covered in rags walked through the cold streets of the city and sold the matches to the passersby. The business didn’t go, as nobody needed matches.

On the evening of the last day of the year the girl was really cold so she lit a match to warm up. She closed her eyes and when she opened them she saw a huge and warm fireplace in front of her. But when she was trying to touch it, the match went out, and with its wonderful fire. She was sitting on a cold sidewalk, holding a burnt wood in a tiny hand.

The girl lit second match and this time she saw a neatly cleaned dining room. In the middle was a table prepared for a ceremonial dinner, where were the apple duck and other dishes, which the girl had never seen before. The girl reached out for a piece of cake but then the match went out. Everything was gone. The wind was blowing around.

The girl lit a third match. There was silence. The girl noticed that she was sitting under the most beautiful Christmas tree she could imagine. The tree was decorated with beautiful trinkets, and next to them laid great gifts. When the girl wanted to touch the green twigs, the match went out and the Christmas tree dissolved in the air.





A CHRISTMAS CAROL



Ebenezer Scrooge was known as greedy. After the death of his partner, Marley, who died seven years ago, he was doing business. On the anniversary of Jacob Marley's death, falling on Christmas Eve, Scrooge worked in his office. The silence of the dark cantor stopped the arrival of one of Scrooge's closest relatives, Fred's nephew, who wished to invite his uncle to a Christmas dinner. The invitation, however, was not accepted, and moreover, it became a pretext for the uncle to deliver many unpleasant words to people celebrating the Christmas. Equally rude reception met two men collecting donations to the poor.



Happiness wasn't good for also a boy which sang Christmas carols. After closing the cantor and eating alone at the inn Ebenezer Scrooge went to his house. What was his surprise when, instead of a well-known old door knocker, he saw the face of a dead friend, Marley. His anxiety was further compounded by the Marley's face on the tiles next to the fireplace, the bell that had moved, and the clang of iron. The frightened man appeared the character wearing a chains. He recognized his deceased partner.

During the conversation with the spirit he learned that spirit was taking penance for the wicked earthly life. He announced the arrival of three ghosts on three consecutive nights, then left the frightened Ebenezer. According to Marley's announcement, the first ghost arrived at the first o'clock after midnight. White as the old man's hair was surrounded by a youthful face, a strong body was clad in a white tunic covered with shiny sash and decorated with spring flowers. He introduced



himself as the Spirit of the Christmas Eve. At one point they moved to the Scrooge family. At a nearby school a lonely boy (little Ebenezer), absorbed in reading. Then the spirit moved them into another Christmas. This together they found themselves in the old Fezzwig's cantor

, where the young Scrooge was studying. Scrooge understood how much his behavior was different from the prevailing customs in the Fezzwig's cantor. Another ghost appeared in a beautifully decorated room, at a burning fireplace and a table set up. He was a cheerful giant with a torch in his hand, and introduced himself as the Spirit of this Christmas. He was wearing a green tunic, a holly-wreath with icicles, and his feet were bare. They



came to the apartment of the Bob Cratchit, a Scrooge employee. His family made the last preparations for supper. On the table were a roast goose and pudding. Scrooge was especially impressed by the sight of little Tim, who had a bad leg and looked like he was not going to see another Christmas Eve. And the ghost reminded him of his own words, addressed earlier to the poor. Next to Scrooge was a figure in a cloak and a hood. This was the last of the announced spirits. Scrooge guessed it was the Spirit of the Future. Apparition took him to the London Stock Exchange, where a man's death was discussed. But nobody was going to his funeral. Then the ghost took him to an old house. Scrooge saw a body in a dark room on a bare bed. But he could not see the face. He thought he might find a similar fate if he did not change. The ghost showed him the Cratchit's family mourned after the death of little Tim. Then he directed him toward the cemetery where Scrooge found a grave with his own name. He was terrified, promised improvement and begged for mercy. Scrooge woke up in his own bed. He sent to Bob a fat turkey, and he went to Christmas dinner to his nephew Fred. He gave a large sum to the poor and raised Bob's salary the next day. He took care of the little Tim. He became a completely different man. Nobody so beautifully celebrated the Christmas like he did.



A Christmas Carol

It was Christmas Eve. Ebenezer Scrooge was a rich, mean, old sinner. That day he thought about his colleague – Marley who died 7 years ago. He worked and he did not have time for his family at all. He was solitary and he did not spend time with other people.

Suddenly, Scrooge heard a noise. It was his nephew who came to invite him to Christmas dinner and make wishes. The old man was very displeased for him and refused. When Ebenezer Scrooge came back home he saw a ghost. His face was angry and pale but it was not the worst thing about him. Newcomer was Ebenezer's old friend, Jacob Marley. The spectrum warned him if old man will not change he goes to hell. However Marley gave him a chance and said that three ghosts will come to him. Scrooge was frightened.

Next day his words came true. Spirit of the past was the first one. They went back in time and miser saw his mother, sister, old boss and ex-lover. Then he realized that as a child was very lonely and preferred books more than people. That memories made him touched. Second ghost was related on the present. He showed Scrooge a city on Christmas night. He could see a families which spent Eve. They were very happy and carefree. Spirit and Ebenezer visited also hospitals, asylums and prisons. The ghost tried to teach him compassion and humility. Third spirit took the man to his own funeral. No one was there even his family. What is more, people were happy because of his dead .

All this things had a big influence on Ebenezer Scrooge. His behavior changed because he understood his mistakes and that he should be kinder for other people. He did not want to be forgotten and until now decided he will be a better person. Christmas became for him very important and started spending that time with loved ones.



The Snow Queen

„ Królowa śniegu” is a story and it was composed in 1844 by Hans Christian Andersen . The story describes the fate of a pair of children - Gerda and Kay. They weren't siblings, but they loved each other so much. Gerda and Kay planted plants in pots next to the window in the summer. They looked through the windows and watched the snow-covered streets in winter. One winter evening a little boy was observing the falling snow. Suddenly he saw a little girl who was covered with ice. She nodded, but he was scared and ran away. In the spring Kaya's eye was infected by a mysterious sherd of the evil mirror, which was broken an evil mirror space. This event changed the boy's view of the world. Everything that was good and beautiful was seen as bad and ugly. The boy became cruel and malignant. Later Kay once again met the Snow Queen. He fell in love with an unfamiliar, unhappy woman and drove with her to the castle. Gerda yearned for a friend, so she went to find him. She came across a beautiful house with a wonderful garden of a good witch. The woman wanted the girl to live with her at home, so she enchanted her and made Gerda forget about her family and Kaya. One day the girl remembered her family and ran away from the witch. She looked for the boy for a long time and finally she found him in the snow queen's castle. This event changed the look of Kaya into the world, again he became a friendly boy. The children returned home and planted the flowers again.



All Saints' Day

The 1st of November is a bank holiday in Poland - it is celebrated in Poland and in many other countries. According to some sources, the idea for All Saints' Day goes back to the fourth century. The main tradition of All Saints' Day in Poland is to visit the cemeteries where your beloved ones are resting. Many people in Poland put on flowers and candles on the graves of deceased family members and friends in cemeteries. This day is also celebrated as a Memorial Day for those who died in the wars - especially The Second World War.



The traffic on the roads and streets is very high since almost everybody has to commute to reach the family's graves. Inside the big cities, like Warsaw or Krakow, it might be possible that the public transportation might change due to the amount of people that is visiting the cemeteries.

Cemeteries in Poland are different than in any country. You don't see two graves, which looks the same except maybe military graves. On this day, it would be hard to find a cemetery in Poland with a grave that is not decorated.

The atmosphere of All Saints' Day is unique. In the evening, cemeteries are decorated in glowing and flickering colorful lights of countless candles. During the night the cemeteries will glow with thousands of candles, it is worth going to the Polish cemeteries just to see the beauty of those places. The special candles that are used can burn for many hours and they are placed with the idea that the departed souls can find their way through the darkness. Polish people have the conviction that after death, not everything dies inside us. Sometimes this day is gloomy and dark but usually it is beautiful, sunny but cold.



All Saints' Day in Poland might be considered as a sad day by many foreigners, in comparison with the United States where they celebrate Halloween, or the Mexican celebration and parades that they have during this day. However, the All Saints' Day in Poland is a day when families are together, there is the possibility to spend time with the ones you love.

In the church calendar, that day is followed by All Souls' Day, the official day to commemorate the departed faithful. Zaduszki is a word that can be translated as the day of the prayer for souls. Zaduszki is celebrated by many Catholics around the world on the 2nd of November, but it is not a bank holiday in Poland. The Zaduszki custom of honouring the dead corresponds with All Souls' Day celebrations in many parts of the world, but has a more profound meaning, and is much more observed in Poland than in most places in the West.



HALLOWEEN



Halloween is a holiday celebrated in many countries on the evening of October 31st. The exact origin of the celebrate is not known. Some people believe that it comes from the Roman celebration of fruit, while others believe that it derives from the Celtic ritual of Samhain. . Over 2000 years ago, this holiday was observed by the people of England, Scotland and northern France to celebrate the end of summer and the arrival of winter with a feast of they dead.



The Druids (or Celtic priests) believed that in this day the boundary between the underworld and the real world would blurr, and the spirits would more easily get into our world. Halloween in Poland appeared in the late 90's. It is believed that the name Halloween comes from All Hallows' Eve, meaning from the eve of All Saints. The main symbol of the holiday is a hollowed out and illuminated from the center of the pumpkin with chipped teeth. Other popular themes are ghosts, demons, zombies, vampires, witches, skulls and bats. In Poland it is not customary to dress in costumes, decorate the house with pumpkins and lamps, as is the case in the west. However, people often play in the day - there are numerous party dresses, balls and concerts. The schools also organize children's games and allow students the opportunity to get dressed up in their favorite fairy-tale character. Young people usually visit the so-called. scary of farms, which are large



spaces adapted for this purpose, where special scenery is created, looking like the design of horror films such Dracula ace, Frankenstein and The Mummy. Halloween games also include trick or treat. Children walk with candy boxes around the neighborhood and visit the locals. If someone does not want to give candy , he'll get a prank from kids in return. The most popular fun for Halloween is catching apples. Another fun activity is throwing a walnut into a burning fire. Because Halloween started as a pogan celebration, it meets the criticism of the Church, which compares it with Satanism.



Vegetation in Poland

In Poland grows:

*Cereals: (wheat, rye, barley)

*Industrial plants (tobacco, flax, hops)

*Fodder plants (fodder beets, trefoil)

*Potatoes

*Vegetables

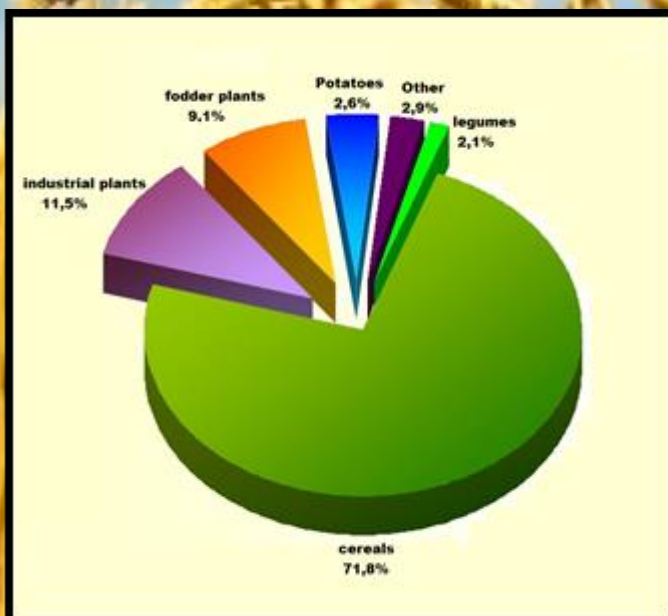
Requirements for Plant Growth:

Temperature

Plants grow well only within a limited temperature range. Temperatures that are too high or too low will result in abnormal development and reduced production.

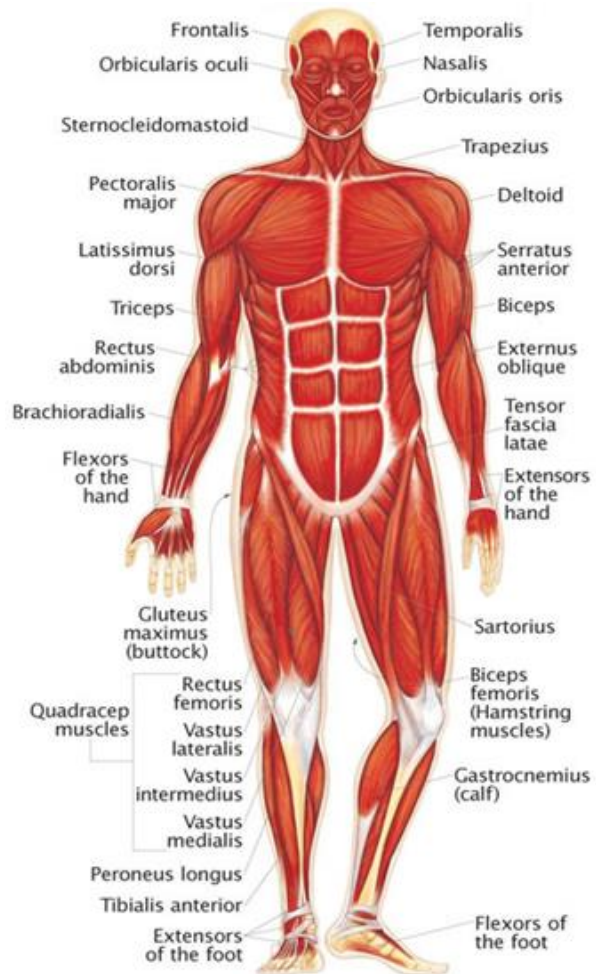
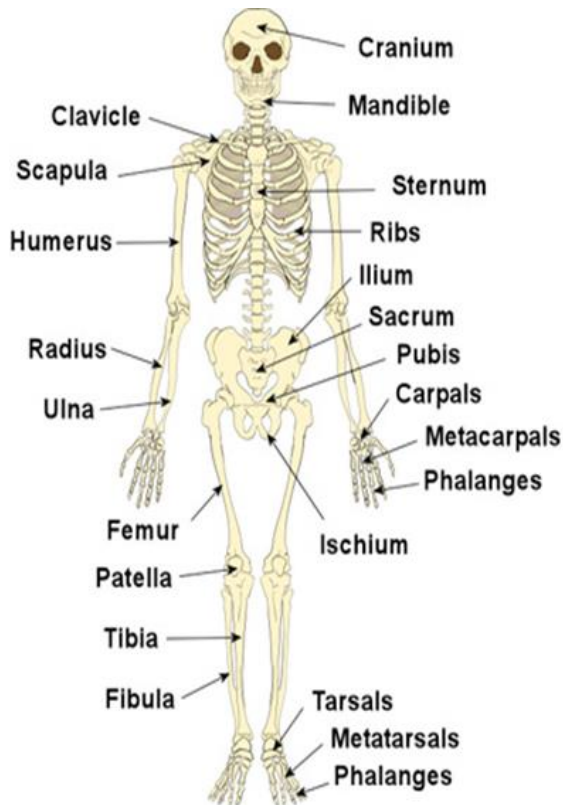
Light

Light is the single most important thing for you to consider. Obviously, if you wish to grow plants in your basement for instance, you will have to provide all the light yourself and you will need to provide a lot if you are to recreate the conditions of a summer's day. It is another important consideration in grow room management. If it is allowed to get too high for prolonged periods, it will cause problems both in your room and among your plants.



The muscular and skeletal system of human

We are discussing the movement apparatus during the biology class now. We are learning that it consists of a skeletal system (passive part) and muscular system (active part). They work together and they allow us to move. We know that the skeleton consists of 206-208 bones. The biggest bone is 0.5 meters while the shortest bone is 3 millimeters. There are 600 skeletal muscles in the human body. The biggest is 30 centimeters while the shortest is 1 millimeter.



Romanticism in England

In England romanticism begins in the end of the 18th age. The start date is considered as the William Wordsworth's speech about his new volume "Lyrical ballad". This epoch ends at half of 19th century.

An important literary genre in romantic England was the novel of horror. The literary world in books was in an atmosphere of horror and fear, the scenery is medieval ruins, and the characters are caught in the dark intrigue of ghosts.



From the authors who initiated romanticism in England very important person is James Macpherson, who created the great romantic myth of Scotland as a mysterious and fascinating land. His most important work is "The Osjan's Songs", which the creator published as a spurious collection of Celtic literature from the 3rd century. The title character Osjan is a Scottish singer who tells the story of the Norwegian King's and Scottish King's fights. Brilliant Macpherson's forgery make Europe interested in the beauty of the harsh northern landscape and the incredible atmosphere of its melancholy scenery.

Romanticism paintings usually have the dynamic, lively composition and often contrasting colours. It is characterized by saturated violent feelings. The characters of romantic painting are warriors fighting for freedom and dreamers. The mood, symbolism and imagination of the artist play an important role.



Romantic English painting focuses on landscapes. The artists of this direction show particular sensitivity to the beauty of native nature. Open, spacious spaces and monumental landscape are exposed. Very important motifs of this painting are ruins, gothic cathedral, hermitage, sea and sky.

Romanticism architecture grew out of fascination with Gothic and nature. Importantly, romanticism is not a separate style in art but appears in different epochs, bringing with it an interest in what is disharmonious, atypical, and affecting the imagination. Often, the whole of

the architectural structure was enriched with elements of the orient, inspired by Eastern culture.

English garden was an important part of romanticism

architecture. It pretended to be a wild, unspoiled nature, supposed to be a work of God. Geometric shapes and straight paths were avoided. The area

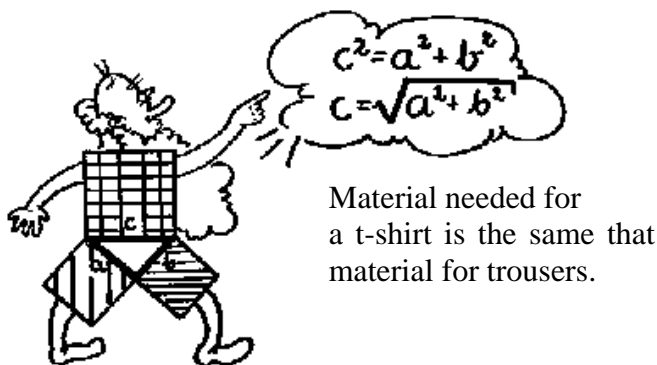
was supposed to be filled with wild grasses, shrubs and hedges. The idea of this garden was to reflect the unfettered and full of mysteries human mind. An important role in composing English gardens was played by ruins such as ancient temples, which were to symbolize history and passing time.



Mathematics is the queen of the science

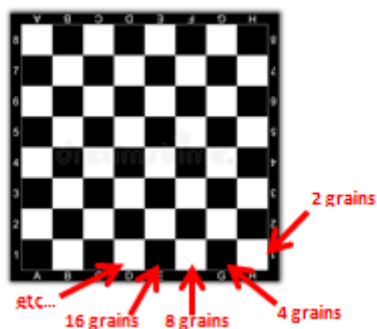
Do you know that many mathematical statements which we use now, exist for a very long time?

For example Pythagorean theorem was invented in the 4th century BC. What is this? Look:



----- Chess legend -----

The ancient king was keen of chess. He wanted to give a prize to the inventor of chess. Clever inventor asked the king to give him grains of wheat. But how many grains? On first field king had to put 2 grains, on the next 4 grains etc...



King thought: "Inventor is stupid!". He asked his mathematicians how big will be prize. It was huge! There wasn't enough grain in the whole kingdom. King had to give 18 trillion grains (1800000 bags). You don't believe? Calculate yourself.

----- Curiosity -----

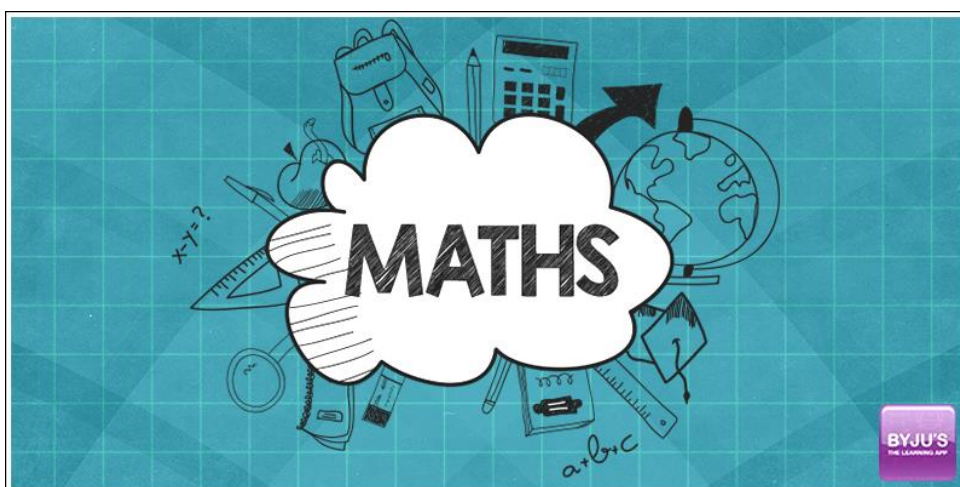
Did you know that mathematics allows you to calculate the probability of winning a lotto? There is one chance for 14 million. So when we spend "only" 28 million, we must win.

----- Riddle -----

Think of a number. Multiply it by 2 and add 10. Split into 2 and add 4. Finally, subtract the initial number. Your result is 9!



Is it magic? No! It's maths.



Politics of the United Kingdom

The political monarchy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the parliamentary monarchy, which operates the parliamentary-cabinet system. In terms of territory, Great Britain is a real union of particular constituents. Formally it is a unitary state with a strong decentralization . The constitutional conventions, constitutional laws, customary law, constitutional principles and national law as well as European. Union law constitute the basis of the legal system. The monarchy, the bicameral Parliament and the Cabinet, together with the Prime Minister, are among the most important organs of the state. The system is also characterized by a two-party system and associated functioning of the shadow cabinet.



Queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth II, Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born in 1926, is currently the reigning queen of England. In addition, a dozen or so other countries such as Jamaica, Canada, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea remain in its possession. From a child, Elizabeth manifested the qualities which added to her as a queen - she was conscientious, obligatory, serious and calm. When she was ten years old, after many perturbations, she was the first person after her father to take over the throne. As a teenager, she expanded her knowledge and experience. At her own request she entered a military school where she obtained a master's degree. . In 1939, Elizabeth met Philip - an officer with Greek-Danish-German roots. The young girl fell in love with reciprocity in Philip, but the family was against the union.



Christmas in England



Hi everyone! Christmas is coming, so let's talk about it. In Poland the most important day of Christmas is 24 December (Christmas Eve), of course. We wait for the first star and when we see it, we start eating. On the table there are usually twelve dishes, because it is our tradition. After eating children open their presents, which are under the Christmas tree.

What about England? There the most important day of Christmas is 25 December.

Most families have a Christmas Tree (or maybe even two!) in their house. The decorating of the tree is usually a family occasion, with everyone helping. Most villages, towns and cities are decorated with Christmas lights. The most famous Christmas lights in the UK are in Oxford Street in London. Every year they get bigger and better.



Children believe that Father Christmas (or Santa Claus) leaves presents for them. So they write letters to Santa Claus, but sometimes instead of putting them in the post, the letters are tossed into the fireplace. The draught carries the letters up the chimney and Father Christmas reads the smoke. It's funny ☺. Children sometimes leave out mince pies and milk for Father Christmas to eat and drink when he visits them. When the children sleep, Santa Claus enters the chimney and puts gifts in to the Christmas stockings.

In the UK, the main Christmas Meal is usually eaten at lunchtime or early afternoon on Christmas Day. Traditional dish is roasted turkey instead of carp. Preparation of this special meal lasts about 4 hours. Other meals are roasted vegetables and 'all the trimmings' which mean vegetables like carrots and peas and sometimes bacon and sausages. It's often served with cranberry sauce and bread sauce. One vegetable that is often at Christmas in the UK are brussels sprouts.

Desserts are often very, very sweet. The most popular are:

*Christmas cake-Dark cake with raisins and marzipan. It is prepared 2 months before eating!



*Christmas pudding- Similar to Christmas cake, but it is darker and sweeter. It is prepared 5 weeks before eating.

*Mince pies-Small cupcakes filled raisins.





Our projects



By Julia Kowalik

