

ERASMUS+ PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY, + ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

Juliaus Janonio gimnazijos žurnalas Europai

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About us

Gymnasium Profile

Siauliai Juliaus Janonio Gymnasium is a state co-educational general secondary education school. It is located in Siauliai, the fourth largest city in Lithuania. 600 students are enrolled: 301 students in Lower-Secondary Study Programme (Forms I-II, age range 16 to 17 years) and 299 students in Upper-Secondary Study Programme (Forms III-IV, age range 18 to 19 years). 49 members of teaching staff and 4 assistance specialists are committed to developing inquiring, knowledgeable and caring young people.



History of School

Gymnasium is one of the oldest education institutions in Lithuania. It was established in 1825 in Svisločius (present Byelorussia). The idea to have a gymnasium in Siauliai came out in 1838. Siauliai area landlords applied to local authority and promised to raise funds for gymnasium building. The permission to transfer Svisločius Gymnasium to Siauliai was issued on September 11, 1845. In 1845 the construction of a two-story brick building was started and it was finished in 1850. In 1851 Boys' Gymnasium ("Šavelskaja Mužskaja gimnazija") started its work in Siauliai. In 1920 it was reorganised into Siauliai State Gymnasium and in 1928, after girls were separated and taught in a separate school, it was renamed Siauliai Authority Boys' Gymnasium. During the years of Independent Lithuania, famous educators worked there, Lithuanian traditions were established, and students who later became famous science, arts and culture figures finished Gymnasium. During the World War 2 gymnasium experienced hard times - it was deprived of the building; teaching and educating trends were enforced. After the war, Gymnasium was reorganised into a secondary school and in 1946 it was called Juliaus Janonio Secondary School. In 1954 it became a co-educational secondary school. In 1965 it was entitled to specialise in Humanities profile. School community contributed a lot to cherish school history.



Even more history of School

In 1993 school building was awarded the status of a state preserved culture heritage object. The year of 1991 was the starting point of preparing to reestablish gymnasium status. Primary classes were moved to a separate school. In 1996 the school gained the status of gymnasium and was called Siauliai Juliaus Janonio Gymnasium. During more than 160 years of school history many famous people who left well-marked trace not only in Gymnasium, but also in the whole Lithuania life studied and worked in Gymnasium. National revival ideas were popular among students who after finishing gymnasium became prominent society and culture figures. Even four out of 20 signatories of February 16, 1918 Independence Act were Gymnasium students: M. Biržiška, J. Vileišis, A. Petruelis, S. Kairys. Three generations of Earl Zubovai, three brothers professors Viktoras, Vaclovas and Mykolas Biržiškos, S. Šalkauskis (a philosopher), P. Višinskis (a social figure and promoter of Lithuanian ideas) and many other outstanding persons studied in Gymnasium. Gymnasium history is reflected in the Gymnasium History Jonas Krivickas Museum, which was founded in 1970 by a teacher of the Lithuanian language and ethnographer Jonas Krivickas. In 1987 the Museum was awarded the name of the Folk Museum. Now the Museum contains over 3500 exhibits. It is widely known for its wide range of activities. Former students from all over the world come back to their school and share experiences, success stories and career opportunities with present day students.



Curriculum

The curriculum at Siauliai Juliaus Janonio Gymnasium is designed to provide each student with a suitable breadth and depth of opportunity in each year of study. Students have an opportunity to choose from 5 modern foreign languages available: English, German, Russian, French, and Spanish. All students study English as the first foreign language. The range of subjects available is appropriate to the overall high academic standards of our students. The results of final state examinations in all subjects are above the city and national level. The commitment to hard work by both staff and students and the recognition of each student's ability are the principle reasons for this success. Education in forms III and IV is individualized according to the following study areas: Humanities, Social Studies, Arts and Biomedicine, Physical Sciences and Technology.

Extra-Curricular Activities

The wide range of extra-curricular activities provided by the school is one of its distinctive strengths. These include: club of young scientists “We”, club “Earth’s Friends”, theatre studio “If...”, art studio “Colouring”, Folk Dance Group “Liuoksinis”, Vocal Studio, Guitar Studio, Regional Studies and Journalist Club. Sports Clubs: aerobics, fitness, football, volleyball, orienteering, badminton, stationary cycling. The whole Gymnasium community is involved in traditional events such as the English Language Competition sponsored by Isolde I. Poželaitė Davis, AM and Kazimieras Butkus (Australia), Week of Australia, National Mother-Tongue Conference, National Olegas Truchanas Conference, Week of Healthy Lifestyle, Week of Kindness “Res Non Verba”, competition “Stars of Science”, Theatre Day, Reunion Day, annual nominations “The Roots of Science” and many others.



Participating in international and national projects

Participating in international and national projects promotes individual achievement through a variety of experiences which enable the development of positive self-belief and self-esteem. Students develop co-operative and friendly attitudes and respect for the values and beliefs of others.

- International Erasmus+ project “+ Participatory Democracy + Active Citizenship” (Spain, Portugal, Lithuania) 2019-2020
- International Erasmus+ project “Friendship Days” (North Macedonia, Poland, Turkey, Lithuania) 2019-2020
- The Duke of Edinburgh’s International Award Programme DofE, since 2016
- International Operation “Snowball”, since 2011
- LIONS QUEST programme “Keys to Success“ 2019-2021 • Junior Achievement Lithuania. Youth entrepreneurship programme, since 2012
- National project “Schools – the Ambassadors of the European Parliament”, since 2017
- National project “Olympic Generation”

Gymnasium community is open to new ideas and new co-operation opportunities.





Erasmus+ PROJEKTAS „Participatory democracy, + active citizenship”

- Projekto tikslas- *stiprinti europietiškos tapatybės jausmą*, domintis demokratijos, socialinio teisingumo ir žmogaus teisių įgyvendinimo principais, gilinant užsienių kalbų kompetencijas (anglų, ispanų), pažįstant skirtingas ir jų bendravimo ypatumus.
- Projekto dalyviai: **IES URBI BHI, Basauri** (Ispanija); **Šiaulių Juliaus Janonio gimnazija** (Lietuva), **Agrupamento de Escolas Camilo Castelo Branco, Vila Nova de Famalicão** (Portugalija).
- Projekto trukmė - 2019 -10-02 - 2021- 10-01

Projekte dalyvaujančių mokyklų mokiniai planuoja, įgyvendina, vertina ir skleidžia projekto veiklų patirtis. Susitikimai, bendros veiklos, padeda pažinti vieniems kitus, pasimokyti vieniems iš kitų ir siekti vieno tikslo – demokratijos, kurį vienybę mus Europos įvairovėje.



Kovoje su Covid-19 virusu

Prasidėjus karantinui pasaulis tarsi sustojo – uždarytos viešosios įstaigos, vaikai pradėjo mokytis nuotoliniu būdu. Žinoma, sunkiausia buvo medicams, nes apsauginių priemonių, ypač veido kaukių, karantino pradžioje labai trūko.

Tomas SOBUTAS, mūsų gimnazijos vienuoliktokas, robotikos klubo narys, savo iniciatyva namuose turimu 3D spausdintuvu pradėjo gaminti veido apsaugos skydelius.

Tomas mielai sutiko atsakyti į „Tebūnie šviesa“ klausimus.

- Kaip kilo pati idėja? Kas paskatino pradėti šią veiklą?

- Iš pradžių namuose savo 3D spausdintuvu spausdinau skydelių laikiklius, o pačius skydelius gavau iš Vilniaus miesto savivaldybės. Vėliau dalis skydelių buvo pagaminta gimnazijoje lazerinėmis staklėmis, kita dalis - Šauliaus Šimkaus lazerinio pjaustymo įmonėje „Discus Solis“.

- Kaip reagavo šeimos nariai? Gal buvo tokių, kurie nepritarė tavo sumanymui?

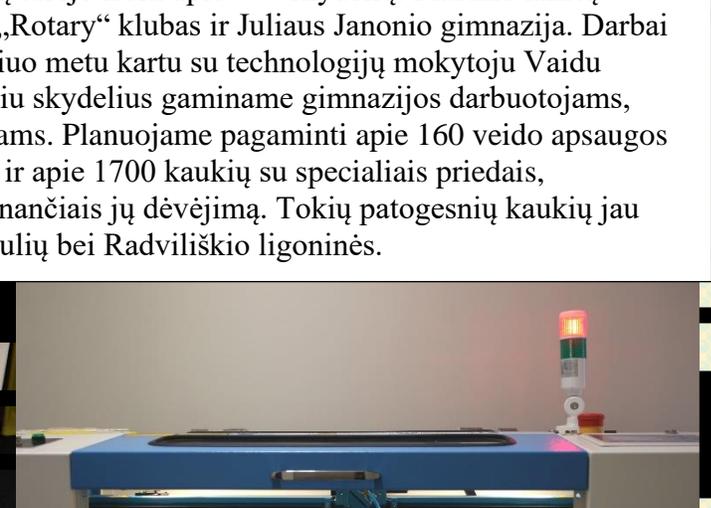
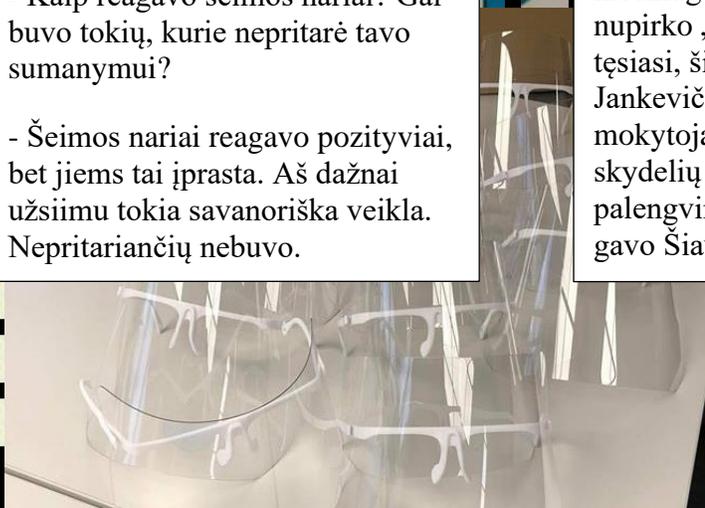
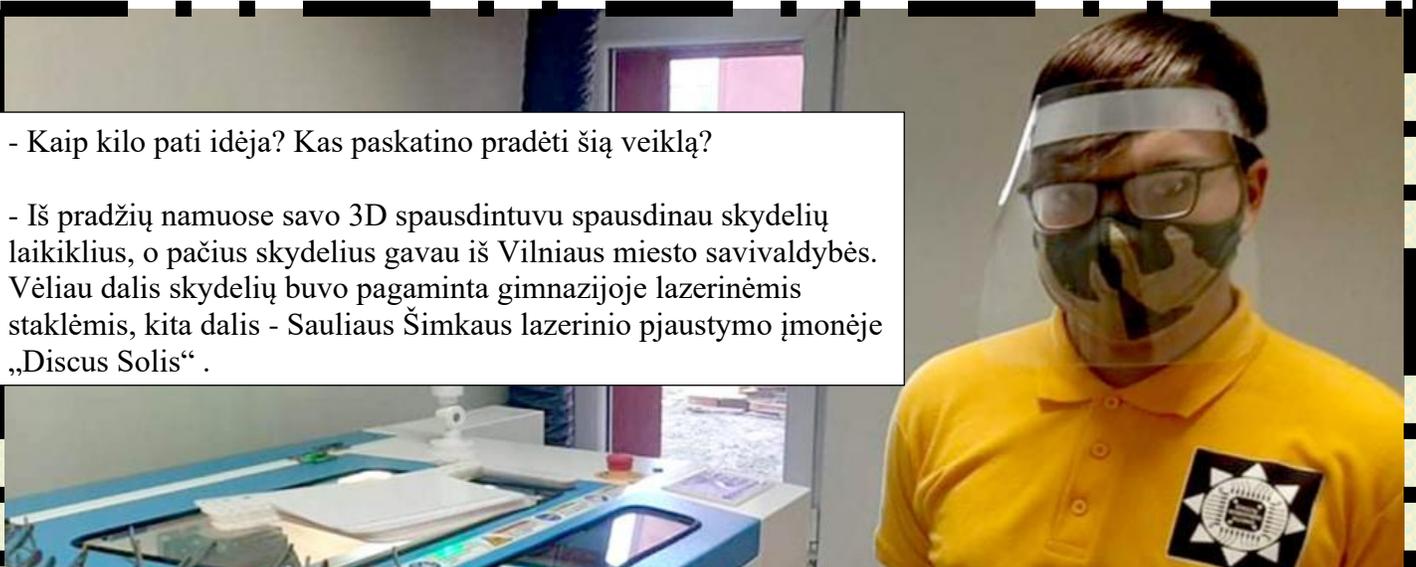
- Šeimos nariai reagavo pozityviai, bet jiems tai įprasta. Aš dažnai užsiimu tokia savanoriška veikla. Nepritariančių nebuvo.

- Kiek skydelių buvo pagaminta ir kam jie buvo įteikti?

- Nepasakysiu, kiek konkrečiai pagaminome - iš turimų medžiagų turėjo išeiti apie 700 skydelių. Plastiko lakštų nupirko „Rotary“ klubas ir Juliaus Janonio gimnazija. Darbai tęsiasi, šiuo metu kartu su technologijų mokytoju Vaidu Jankevičiu skydelius gaminame gimnazijos darbuotojams, mokytojams. Planuojame pagaminti apie 160 veido apsaugos skydelių ir apie 1700 kaukių su specialiais priedais, palengvinančiais jų dėvėjimą. Tokių patogesnių kaukių jau gavo Šiaulių bei Radviliškio ligoninės.

- Su kokiais sunkumais susidūrei? Pavyksta suspėti atlikti mokyklines užduotis?

- Problemų kilo, kai dėl nuolatinio spausdinimo sugedo namų spausdintuvas. O su pamokų užduotimis spėjau, nes reikia tiksliai uždėti spausdinti, o po 4 valandų nuimti tai, kas atspausdinta.



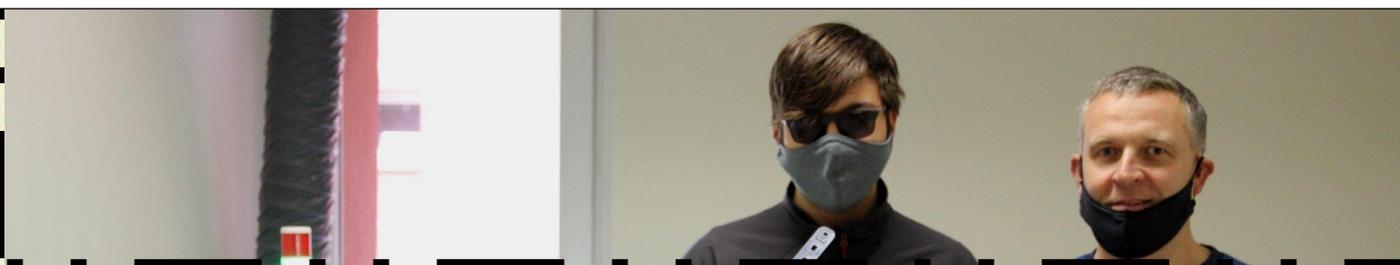
- Kas tau padėjo proceso metu?

- Sunku būtų visus išvardyti. Šiaulių apskrities Povilo Višinskio biblioteka prisidėjo, pasidalydama savo spausdintuvu. Taip pat pagelbėjo jau minėtas „Rotary“ klubas, gimnazija ir, žinoma, mokytojas Vaidas Jankevičius.



- Mūsų mokykloje lankai robotikos būrelį. O kokių hobių dar turi? Su kuo planuoji sieti ateitį?

- Hobių turiu tikrai nemažai: važinėju dviračiais, domiuosi robotika, elektronika, radijo bangų lėktuvais, 3D spausdinimu. Gal kiek neįprastas dalykas, bet man įdomu ir automobilių lenktynių simulatorių technikos gaminimas. O savo ateitį siesiu su inžinerija, ji traukia nuo vaikystės.



Mokytojas Vaidas Jankevičius, paklaustas, kaip sekasi dirbti, pirmiausia paminėjo naują lazerį, kurį gimnazija įsigijo prieš Naujuosius metus.

„Jis pjauna ir graviruoja. Prasidėjus karantinui, Tomas ėmėsi iniciatyvos, taip viskas ir prasidėjo - naująjį lazerį išbandome būtent šiam tikslui“, - teigia mokytojas.

■ Anksčiau veido apsaugos skydeliai keliavo į ligonines, o dabar meistraviami mokytojams, darbuotojams. V. Jankevičiaus teigimu, Tomas sukūrė skydelių formą ir dabar abu pasikeisdami juos gamina.

■ „Gamybos pradžioje buvo labai sunku gauti reikiamų medžiagų, tačiau Tomas nenuleido rankų ir pats surado rėmėjų. Jis labai šaunus, aktyvus vaikinai“, - gyrė gimnazistą mokytojas.

Dominyka SUTKUTĖ,
žurnalistu klubo „Tebūnie šviesa“ narė

Europe Day

The 70th anniversary of the Schuman Declaration

1950 On 9 May, during the Cold War in the world, Robert Schuman issued a declaration calling for the creation of a European Community.

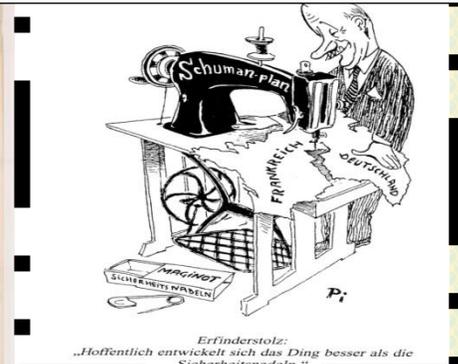
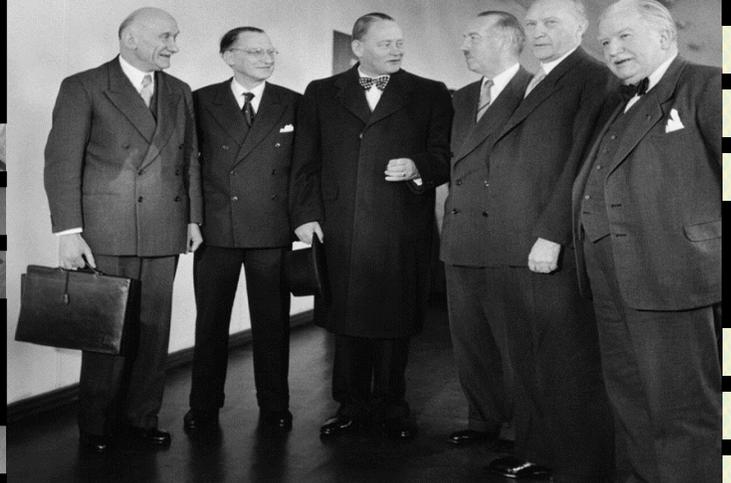


Illustration showing the triangular area in which the European Community's main mining and steel industries are located.

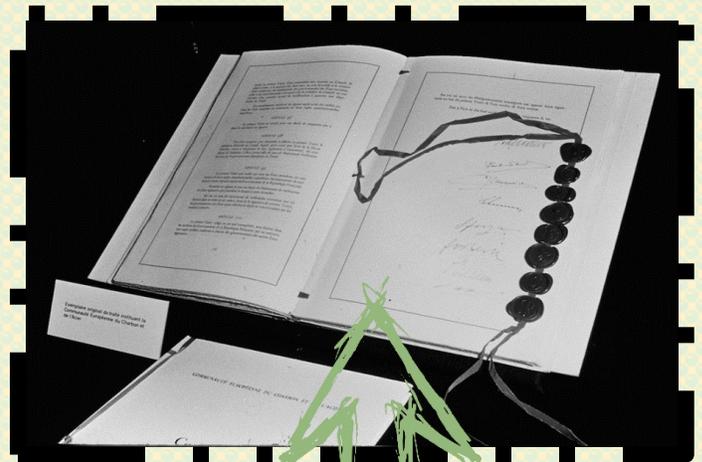


On 20 June 1950, Robert Schuman and Jean Monnet jointly chair the opening session of the Intergovernmental Conference on the Schuman Plan in Paris



The Schuman Plan benefits from the support of several political leaders, some of whom are now considered to be "founding fathers of European Union". Robert Schuman, Alcide De Gasperi, Dirk Stikker, Paul Van Zeeland, Konrad Adenauer, Joseph Bech.

On 19 March 1951, the representatives of the Six initial the text of the Treaty establishing the ECSC at the Quai d'Orsay



The signed Treaty establishing the ECSC, European Union

Between 1952 and 1957, the Common Assembly of the ECSC holds its plenary sessions in the chamber of the House of Europe in Strasbourg



On 10 May 1960, the European Parliamentary Assembly adopts a resolution in which it declares that 'Europe can be proud of Robert Schuman.

This is how we celebrated Europe day:



Lithuanian national holidays

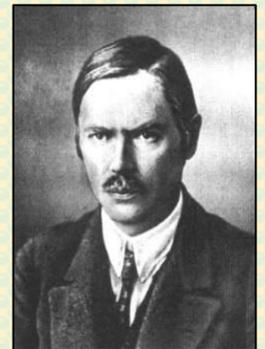
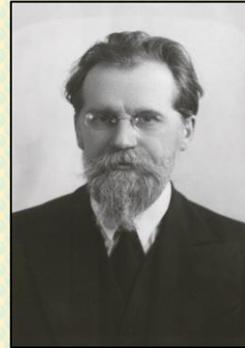
Lithuania has a lot of national holidays, but many of them are also celebrated in other countries. There are some exceptional and amazing festivals that represents our freedom and origin.

Day of Restoration of the State of Lithuania

16th February is the day of the Act of Independence, signed by the Council of Lithuania in 1918. Throughout the 19th century Lithuania belonged to Russian empire and despite several attempts of rebellion, the first independence opportunity only came in 1918, when Germany was weakened by the WWI.

Among the most important events of the celebration is the annual flag raising ceremony and the solemn Mass at the Vilnius Arch Cathedral Basilica and a special commemoration near the building where the Act of Independence was signed. The government also hands out state awards to Lithuanian and foreign citizens, in honour of their merits to Lithuania.

Four of the twenty signatories who hand-written the Act of Independence of Lithuania studied in our school – Juliaus Janonio Gymnasium. These signatories are: Mykolas Biržiška, Jonas Vileišis, Steponas Kairys ir Alfonsas Petrusis.



Lithuanian Independence Day

During WWII the Soviets again occupied our country in 1940. After many difficult years the Lithuanian people voted for self-rule in elections, and the new democratically elected parliament declared independence from the Soviet Union on March 11th 1990.

Every year during this public holiday all major cities organise parades and other festivities. Our capital Vilnius is home to some of the largest celebrations. Public shows are held at the National Opera and Ballet Theatre. There is a free concert that is organized in the Cathedral Square to honor the people that made this day happen and to also celebrate our freedom. Museums, theatres and other public facilities have special events and displays. Many local restaurants and entertainment venues participate in the celebration with special events and menus.

Midsummer day

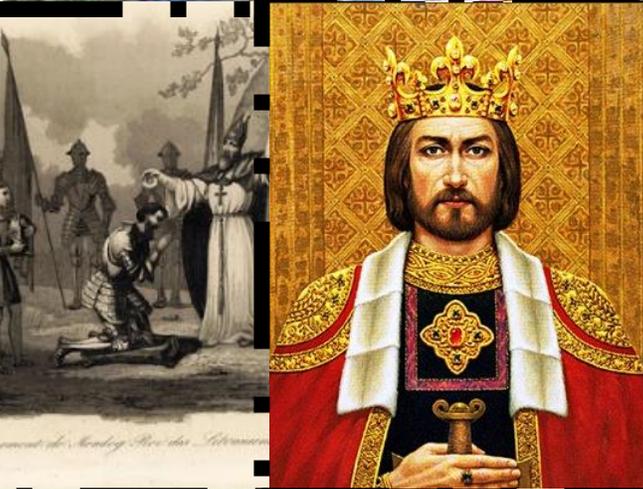
In Lithuania it is called Joninės and this celebration starts on the night of June 23th and ends at the end of June 24th, it is celebrated at the time when the Northern Hemisphere has a longest day and the shortest night (summer solstice). Another name of the festival is „Rasa“ originated from the name of the goddess of summer greenery and flowers. After baptism the celebration is associated with the birthday of St. John the Baptist. Although the celebration was Christianized, the old customs have remained the same. The surviving old elements are the symbolism of water, fire, vegetation, customs such as wreath weaving, love and wedding spells, herbing and doming, the search for a fern ring, burning and jumping over bonfires.



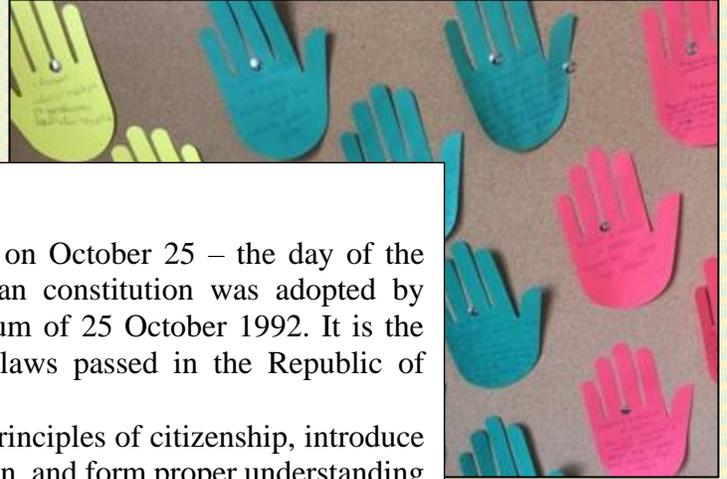
Statehood Day

Marks the coronation of King Mindaugas on 6 July 1253. Also known as Statehood Day, this public holiday in Lithuania is always celebrated on 6th July.

This day celebrates the coronation of Mindaugas, who was considered to be the first Grand Duke of Lithuania and the first and only King of a united Lithuania. Mindaugas founded the first independent Lithuanian state in 1240. He was crowned King of Lithuania during the summer of 1253 and ruled for ten years.



Civic actions



“Konstitucija gyvai” (“Constitution live”)?

“Constitution live” is a civic action that takes place on October 25 – the day of the constitution of the Republic of Lithuania. Lithuanian constitution was adopted by citizens of the Republic of Lithuania in the referendum of 25 October 1992. It is the document that defines the legal foundation for all laws passed in the Republic of Lithuania.

The main goal of this civic activity is to develop the principles of citizenship, introduce students with the provisions declared in the Constitution, and form proper understanding and attitude to the main law of the country.

During civic action “Constitution live” students participate in various activities where they deepen their knowledge of the constitution of the Republic of Lithuania. Therefore, by doing playful activities, students learn about their rights and responsibilities that are described in the constitution and develop their principles of citizenship.



What is “Žinau, ką renku”? (“I know who I elect”)

“Žinau, ką renku” (“I know who I elect”) – is an impartial policy monitoring network involving young people from various Lithuanian cities and towns.

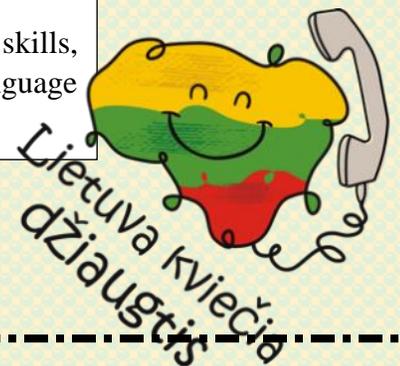
The main goal of the organization is to make Lithuanian politicians accountable to the electorate, therefore they encourage citizens to consciously participate in public life not only before the elections but also after them.

Activities - before the elections, they organize debates between candidates, and after the elections, public discussions with elected politicians and their reports to voters. Besides, before the election, they offer everyone the opportunity to ask questions of candidates in public and to see their answers.

“Lietuva kviečia džiaugtis” (“Lithuania invites to enjoy”)

It is a civic action of 2018, whose objective was to announce about the centenary of the restoration of Lithuania to more world countries.

This campaign is an effective tool for developing students' creativity, intercultural skills, civic attitudes, and pride in their country. Also allowing the use of foreign language skills in real situations.



Trip to Brussels

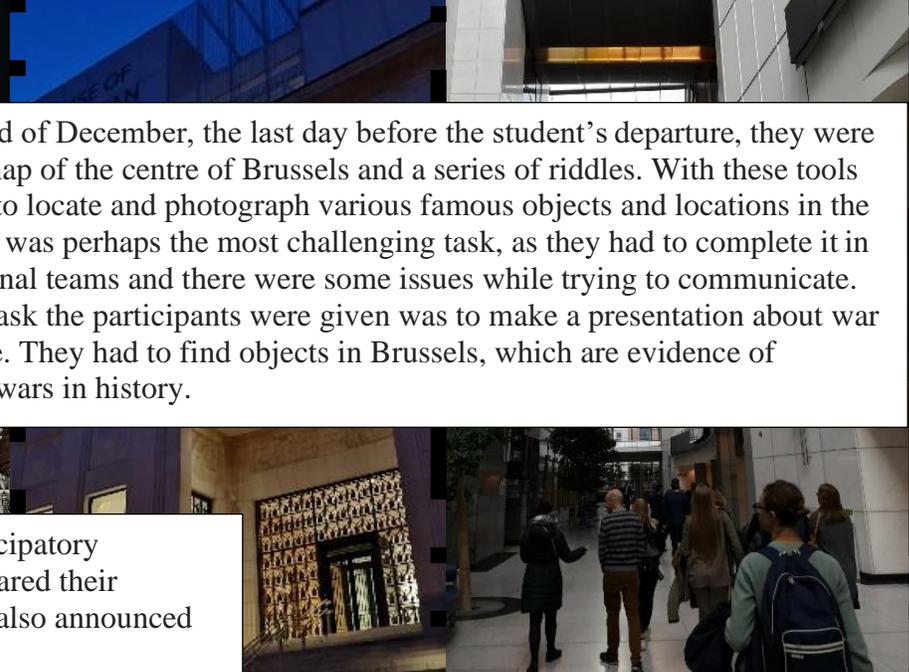
During Erasmus+ project Participatory Democracy Active Citizenship participants did different activities. On the 29th of November, 2019, the students arrived to Brussels, Belgium. The next day the project activities began: first of all the participants visited the Museum House of European History and, after looking through the permanent exhibition, had to answer questions about the history of Europe and the European Union. On the 1st of December, the students visited the Parliamentarium - the visitor centre of the European Parliament. There the students from all the participating countries took part in a simulation of the work of the European Parliament. The participants had a chance to discover how the European Parliament affects the daily life of its citizens and even try a profession of the Member of European Parliament. The following day, after visiting the Parliamentarium and getting to know what job at the European Parliament looks like, participants visited the European Parliament itself and had a chance to meet MEPs from the three countries of the partner schools. Martynas Norbutas, the assistant of Lithuanian Member of the European Parliament Bronius Ropė, showed the Lithuanian group of students around the European Parliament itself and answered their questions about politics and the EU.



Erasmus+ project Participatory Democracy Active Citizenship had a lot of impact on its participant's lives. Not only did the students make new friends, but also they learned new things about Europe, understood the meaning of democracy, had a closer look at the European Parliament and a chance to explore the city of Brussels.



On the 3rd of December, the last day before the student's departure, they were given a map of the centre of Brussels and a series of riddles. With these tools they had to locate and photograph various famous objects and locations in the city. This was perhaps the most challenging task, as they had to complete it in international teams and there were some issues while trying to communicate. The last task the participants were given was to make a presentation about war and peace. They had to find objects in Brussels, which are evidence of previous wars in history.

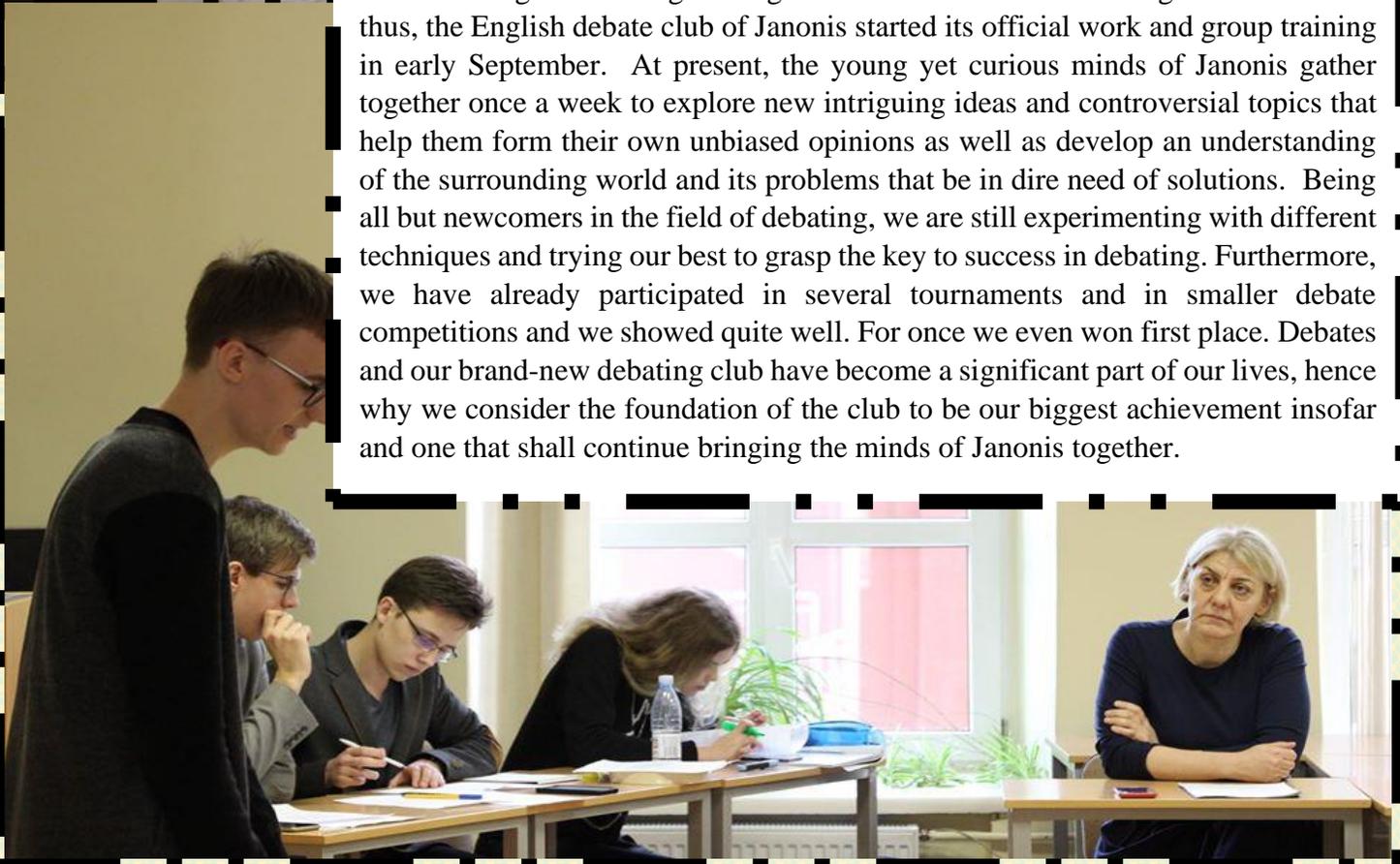


Participants of Erasmus+ project Participatory Democracy Active Citizenship have shared their experiences at their schools and it was also announced in the local newspapers.

English debate club



The story of our newly-found, yet incredibly enthusiastic English debate club has begun quite recently. In fact, it all started in the beginning of last summer, the whole club-foundation idea being sparked by the unforgettable experience in Lithuanian Schools Debating Academy. While undergoing training in the academy, the pupils of Janonis formed the wish to establish their very own debate club and to slowly but surely catch up to all the other schools in Lithuania that have been debating since a long time ago. The wish did not fade during the summer and thus, the English debate club of Janonis started its official work and group training in early September. At present, the young yet curious minds of Janonis gather together once a week to explore new intriguing ideas and controversial topics that help them form their own unbiased opinions as well as develop an understanding of the surrounding world and its problems that be in dire need of solutions. Being all but newcomers in the field of debating, we are still experimenting with different techniques and trying our best to grasp the key to success in debating. Furthermore, we have already participated in several tournaments and in smaller debate competitions and we showed quite well. For once we even won first place. Debates and our brand-new debating club have become a significant part of our lives, hence why we consider the foundation of the club to be our biggest achievement insofar and one that shall continue bringing the minds of Janonis together.



Student council

In our gymnasium the student council was established in 1996. More commonly referred to as the „Mokiniai seimas”, it consists of 11 active students, of which one is the president. All members of the student council are elected democratically by the student body. The candidates must collect a certain amount of student signatures, prepare, and then present their election speech, and only then they will be able to participate in the elections. The members of the student council have a lot of responsibilities: they participate in council meetings, try to solve problems that students may have, organize surveys and events. The student council of 2019-2020 worked hard to organize a variety of events. The Talent show, the lighting of the Christmas tree, the Christmas post, Karaoke, the Christmas dance, which involved tangerines, and many more events were organized by the student council in the first two months of being elected.



In the year 2020 the student council started a new event, called „Šiandien svečiuose“. During this event, several teachers of the gymnasium were invited to answer several questions about themselves. The student council is also responsible for organizing a movie evening, several themed events. During the recent nationwide quarantine the council organized a CS:GO tournament.

This group of young individuals that are part of the student council, always try to make decisions that could ensure the well-being of students in the gymnasium.

The Scout movement

The Scout movement is voluntary non-political educational movement for youngsters open to all without distinction of gender, birthplace, race or creed, in accordance with the purpose and principles conceived by the founder Lord Baden-Powell. The reason for the Scout Movement is to add to the advancement of young people in accomplishing their full physical, scholarly, social and profound possibilities as people, as capable residents and as individuals from their neighbourhood, national and international communities.

This movement was founded at 1908 when Robert Baden-Powell, a lieutenant general, held first camp in England (1907) to test ideas for his book called Scouting for Boys (1908). As you may tell from the name of a book, only boys were allowed to attend the camp. However, the young ladies demonstrated incredible enthusiasm for this movement and in 1910 the world was introduced with Girl Guides, thanks to Roberts sister Agnes Baden-Powell.

In Lithuania this movement began in 1918 when the first scout unit in Lithuania was established in Vilnius. Since then the scout organization in our country has had to go a long way. During the wars this movement was abolished and revived only in 1995.

Since the publication of Scouting for Boys, all Scouts and Guides around the world have taken a Scout Promise to live up to ideals of the movement, and subscribed to a Scout Law. It teaches young scouts to become honourable, kind and helpful members of society.

The Scout uniform is a widely recognized characteristic of Scouting. While designed for smartness and equality, the Scout uniform is also practical. Scouts are trained to use their uniforms as many ways as possible despite the situation. Scouting has two internationally known symbols: the trefoil and the fleur-de-lis.



Activities in this organisation are various. Common ways to implement the Scout method include having Scouts spending time together in small groups with shared experiences and activities, emphasizing 'good citizenship' and decision-making. Week by week gatherings regularly take place in local centres known as Scout dens. Cultivating a love and appreciation of the outdoors and outdoor activities is a key element. Primary activities include camping, hiking, sports.

The Scout movement is great for kids and adolescents, because it encourages them to help others, find friends, learn more about the nature and acquire new skills. All of this can yield unique emotions and turn this scout adventure into a lifelong journey.

National Law Knowledge Olympiad



National law knowledge Olympiad initiative is founded by Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Lithuania and takes place each year on May. This contest's main purposes are letting young citizens understand the importance of having general knowledge about rights and duties and contributing to extension of basic cognition of laws on daily basics. Only 5 to 12 grades students are ones who are eligible to perform contest. This contest is divided into two parts: first one is online test which consists of twenty test type questions and one open question overall, second part of Olympiad is only available to those who were elected by the judges and provided great performance on the first part. There were 1000 participants in the first round of 2019 Olympiad and only 270 were provided with opportunity to proceed in the contest. The winners were gifted precious prizes from sponsors. We are happy to announce that such an event is held in Lithuania and we are able to compete and widen our knowledge!

Sports Committee

Sports committee became a thing in our school in 2017. It established with only 13 members and has grown to 26 overall at the moment. This committee consists of pupils and teacher to coordinate and handle problems we face in order to run events clearly. During our three-year existence we have organized quite a number of events including traditional and non-traditional sports, discussions, educational talks and lectures, film views. One of the most significant events were “**OLYMPIC CHALLENGE - CITY OF THE SUN'18**” and “**EASTER GAMES'19**”. More than 150 participants in each one gathered to spend afternoon searching for city sights, accomplishing sports-related tasks and gain orienteering skills. All who attended were awarded with souvenir and prize places received main prizes from sponsors. Our team has also participated in several workshops held by National Olympic Committee of Lithuania. There they were able to improve knowledge about organization activity, how to precisely organize events, communication in medias and many more parts of active life. Our main goal in school sports committee is not only run events but to promote Olympic values along with it. Excellence, Respect, Friendship – three values on which all our activities are based on. When there are tolerance, trust and willingness to become a better version of yourself every day, there also are safe community, close bonds, equality and liberality.



DOFE

The DofE is many things to many people, supporting generations to successfully navigate adult life. Programme is available to 14-24 year-olds. Performing one at the time of three progressive levels which, when successfully completed, leads to a Bronze, Silver or Gold Duke of Edinburgh's Award. There are four sections to complete at Bronze and Silver level and five at Gold. They involve helping the community/environment - volunteering, becoming fitter – physical activity, developing new skills. While accomplishing goals participants obtain planning proficiency, completing an expedition impacts on orienteering skills and, for Gold only, working with a team on a residential activity provides leadership and teamwork competence improvement.



Any young person can do their DofE – regardless of ability, gender, background or location. Achieving an Award isn't a competition or about being first. It's all about setting personal challenges and pushing personal boundaries to the ultimate. In addition, Duke of Edinburgh's award is widely recognised in most countries which is useful when applying for vacancy, university or whatever it might be.



Through a DofE programme young people have fun, make friends, improve their self-esteem and build confidence. They gain essential skills and attributes for work and life such as resilience, problem-solving, team-working, communication and drive, enhancing CVs and uni and job applications. Top employers recognise the work-ready skills Award holders bring to their business.

In our city – Šiauliai during 2019-2020 school year there are 102 participants in total. 83 – bronze level, 18 – silver level and one pursuing for gold award participant.

Volunteering

In this period of our lives, volunteering takes especially big part of our time we find it more and more interesting and useful. We, personally take part in various voluntary activities – from the casual ones organized in our school to art and culture-based ones. Last year one of us belonged to an organization called “LJS Žingsnis “. The main goals of the organisation are to promote tolerance, empathy, communality and fight for sober youth. During that time our team organized two camps, which lasted 3 days each and where 100 young people tried to find ways to connect together and learned to find ways to spend time actively and happily without the use of psychotropic substances. This year we volunteered in our city local cultural events such as annual fashion and arts festival VIRUS’24. We had to help the organizers in every way to make the shows and performances fluent. Our latest voluntary activity was in “Vilnius Cinema Festival “(Kino Pavasaris 25). Our job was to distribute posters and leaflets, as well as to share festival information and news on social media, because the festival took place during quarantine. Finally, we need to mention that we are quite active volunteers in our school as well. The teachers can count on us if they need some kind of help. To conclude, we would like to say that volunteering gives you a huge boost growing as a person due to the values you can learn while participating in such activities. For example, we noticed that the work we had done contributed to our democratic and self-conscious side. We learned to be social, tolerant, responsible, act in community. We think these are as well the key values of democracy as everyone needs to be here and be heard, that is what we did.

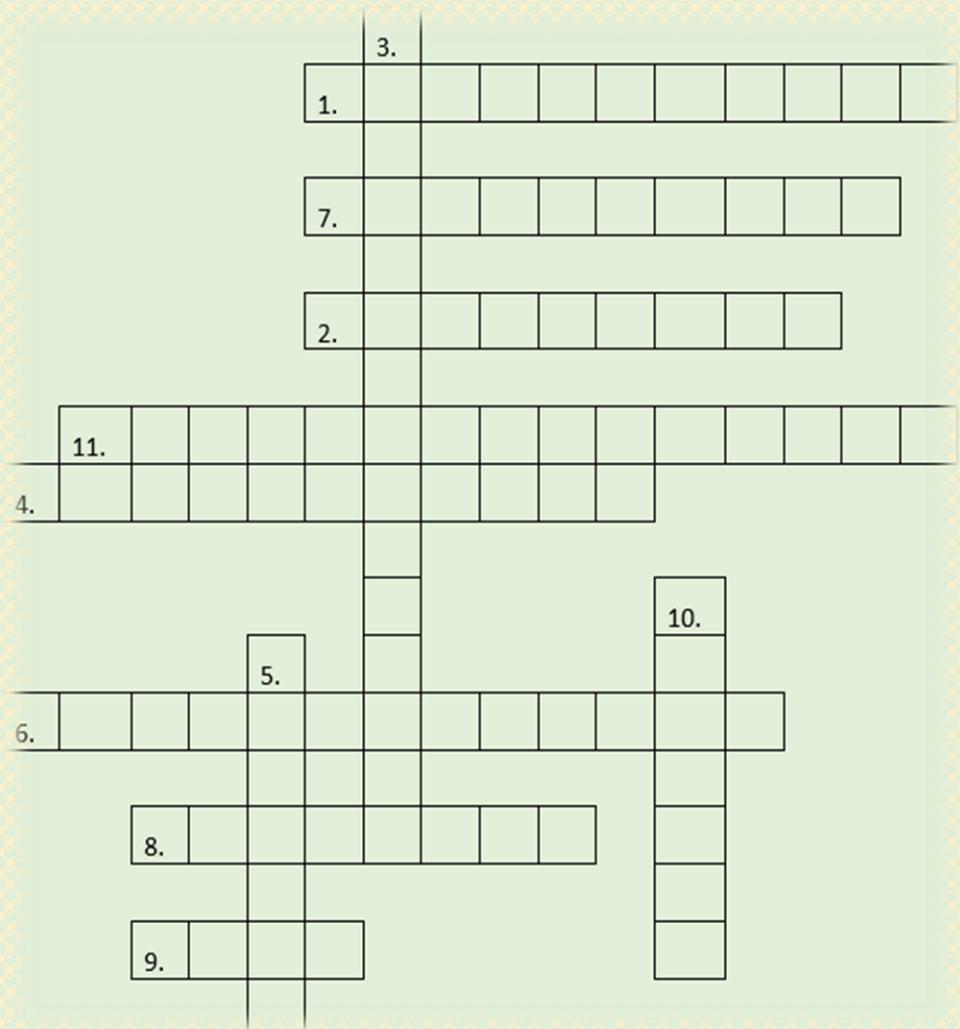


Crossword

**Good
Luck**

- Answers:
1. Referendum.
 2. Election.
 3. Representative.
 4. Government.
 5. Seimas.
 6. Constitution.
 7. President.
 8. Liberty.
 9. Law.
 10. Voting.
 11. Prime minister.

1. A vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question.
2. A time when people vote in order to choose someone for political or official job.
3. Type of democracy in which all eligible citizens vote on representatives to pass laws for them.
4. A group of people who officially control a country.
5. The unicameral parliament of Lithuania.
6. The set of political principles by which a state or organization is governed, especially in relation to the rights of the people it governs.
7. The person who has the highest political position in a country that is a republic.
8. One of democratic values.
9. A rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves.
10. One of responsibilities of citizens, very important part of democracy.
11. The head of government.



Vocabulary

Black: English
Orange: Spanish;
Green: Basque;
Blue: Portuguese;
Purple: Lithuanian

Democracy-

The belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves

Democracia: Creencia en la libertad e igualdad entre las personas, o sistema de gobierno basado en esta creencia, en la cual el poder es ostentado por representantes elegidos o por el mismo pueblo.

Demokrazia: Pertsonen arteko berdintasunean oinarritzen den gobernu sistema, edo sinetsmen honetan oinarritzen dena: poterea herriak berak aukeratutakoen eskuetan dago.

A crença na liberdade e igualdade entre as pessoas, ou um sistema de governo baseado nessa crença, em que o poder é detido pelos representantes eleitos ou diretamente pelas próprias pessoas

valstybės valdymo forma: visa valdžia kyla iš valstybės piliečių valios, o patį valdymą įgyvendina laisvais ir reguliariais rinkimais renkama ir veikianti pagal konstitucijoje nustatytus įgaliojimus vyriausybė.

Election-

A time when people vote in order to choose someone for a political job.

Elecciones: periodo de tiempo en que la gente vota para elegir a alguien para un cargo político.

Hauteskundeak: Kargu politikorako aukeratua izango den norbaiten alde bozkatzeko garaia.

Um momento em que as pessoas votam para escolher alguém para um cargo político.

Pagal iš anksto nustatytas taisyklės atliekama procedūra, kurios metu valstybės piliečiai iš kelių kandidatų renka savo atstovus ar pareigūnus, kuriems bus pavesta valdyti valstybę.

Independence-

Freedom from being governed or ruled by another country.

Independencia: libertad para ser gobernado o regido por otro país.

Independentzia: beste herrialde batek gobernatu edo agindua izateko askatasuna.

Liberdade de um Estado para se governar segundo leis próprias, não estando sujeito à soberania de outro.

Nuo nieko nepriklausymas, laisvė.

Government-

The group of people who officially control a country.

Gobierno: Grupo de personas que oficialmente controlan un país.

Gobernua: Teorikoki herrialde bat kontrolatzen duen pertsona multzoa.

O grupo de pessoas que controlam oficialmente um país.

Valstybės valdžios institucija, turinti vykdomąją valdžią.

Freedom-

The condition or right of being able or allowed to do, say, think, etc. whatever you want to, without being controlled or limited.

Libertad: Condición o derecho de ser capaz o permitírsele hacer, decir, pensar,... lo que uno quiera sin ser controlado o limitado.

Askatasuna: kontrolatu edo murriztu gabe norberak nahi duena egiten, esaten, pentsaten,... uztea.

A condição ou direito de ser capaz ou permitido de fazer, dizer, pensar, etc., o que se quiser, sem ser controlado ou limitado.

Nebuvimas apribojimų, varžančių visuomeninį politinį gyvenimą bei visuomenės ar atskiro jos nario veikimą, nepriklausymas.

Volunteer-

A person who does something, especially helping other people, willingly and without being forced or paid to do it.

Voluntario: Persona que hace algo, especialmente ayudando a los demás, voluntariamente y sin ser forzada o pagada para hacerlo.

Boluntarioa: borondatez zerbait egiten duena, batez ere besteei laguntza emateko, nahita eta behartuta edo ordainduta izan gabe.

Uma pessoa que faz algo, especialmente ajudando outras pessoas, voluntariamente e sem ser forçado ou pago para fazê-lo.

Kas savo noru, neverčiamas imasi kokio nors darbo.

Community-

The people living in one particular area or people who are considered as a unit because of their common interests, social group, or nationality.

Comunidad: personas que viven en una zona concreta o gente que es considerada como una unidad por sus intereses comunes, grupo social o nacionalidad.

Komunitatea: gune zehatz batean bizi den gizataldea edo beren interes amankomunak, gizataldea edo nazionalitateagatik talde bat izango balitz bezala ikusten dena.

As pessoas que vivem numa área específica ou são consideradas como uma unidade por causa dos seus interesses comuns, grupo social ou nacionalidade.

Gamybiniais ir kitais santykiais susijęs kolektyvas.

Human rights-

The basic rights that it is generally considered all people should have, such as justice and the freedom to say what you think.

Derechos humanos: derechos básicos que se considera que todo el mundo debe tener, como la justicia y la libertad para decir lo que piensas.

Giza Eskubideak: edonork izan behar dituen oinarrizko eskubideak, justizia eta pentsatzen duzuna esateko askatasuna, adibidez.

Os direitos básicos que geralmente é considerado que todas as pessoas deveriam ter, como a justiça e a liberdade de dizer o que se pensa.

Prigimtinių teisės priklausančios visiems žmonėms, nepriklausomai nuo jų pilietybės, gyvenamosos vietos, lyties, etninės kilmės, odos spalvos, religijos, kalbos, ar kitų aspektų.

Society-

A large group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done. All the people in a country, or in several similar countries, can be referred to as a society.

Sociedad: Un gran número de personas que viven de una manera organizada, tomando decisiones sobre cómo hacer las cosas y compartiendo el trabajo que debe ser hecho. Toda la gente de un país, o diferentes países similares, pueden ser considerados una sociedad.

Gizartea: antolatuta bizi den gizataldea, gauzak nola egin erabakitzen dute, eta egin beharrekoa egiten dute. Herrialde batean edota oso antzekoak diren herrialdeetan bizi direnenk osatzen dute gizartea.

Um grande grupo de pessoas que vivem juntas de maneira organizada, tomando decisões sobre como fazer as coisas e compartilhando o trabalho que precisa de ser feito. Todas as pessoas em um país ou em vários países semelhantes podem ser chamadas de sociedade.

istoriškai susidariusi visuma žmonių, kuriuos jungia gamybiniai santykiai: visuomenės sluoksniai.

Citizenship-

The state of being a member of a particular country and having rights because of it.

Ciudadanía: Estado en el cual se es miembro de un país en concreto o se tienen derechos por ser ciudadano del mismo.

Herritartasuna: Herrialde zehatz baten hiritarra izatean datzan egoera, edota herrialde horretakoa izateak dakartzan eskubideak.

O estado de ser membro de um país em particular e ter direitos por causa disso.

Nationality-

The official right to belong to a particular country.

Nacionalidad: derecho oficial de pertenecer a un país en concreto.

Nazionalitatea: herrialde zehatz batekoa izateko eskubidea.

Um país, especialmente quando considerado um grande grupo de pessoas que vivem numa área com o seu próprio governo, idioma, tradições, etc.

Priklausymas kuriai tautai.

Nation-

A country, especially when thought of as a large group of people living in one area with their own government, language, traditions, etc.

Nación: un país, especialmente considerado como un grupo de gente que vive en la misma zona con su propio gobierno, lengua, tradiciones, etc.

Nazioa: gune berean bizi eta ohitura, hizkunta, tradizio,... berdinak dituen herrialdea.

O direito oficial de pertencer a um país em particular.

Etninė kultūrinė žmonių bendruomenė, kurios narius sieja bent keletas iš šių požymių: bendra kalba, bendra religija, bendra istorinė praeitis, teritorinis apsigyvenimo centras.

Justice-

Fairness in the way people are dealt with.

Justicia: derecho del que la gente tiene que ocuparse.

Justizia: jendeak kudeatu behar duen eskubidea.

Justiça na maneira como as pessoas são tratadas.

Žmogaus teisių samprata grindžiamos priedermės.

The European Parliament-

The parliament of the European Union, elected by people in its member countries.

Parlamento Europeo: Parlamento de la Unión Europea, elegido por la gente en sus respectivos países.

Europar Legebiltzarra: Europar Batasuneko Legebiltzarra, bakoitzaren herrialdean aukeratua.

O parlamento da União Europeia, eleito por pessoas nos seus países membros.

Europos Sąjungos valstybių piliečių renkamas parlamentas. Jis leidžia teisės aktus, stebi Komisijos ir kitų ES institucijų darbą, bendradarbiauja su ES šalių parlamentais.

The European Union-

The organization, since 1993, through which European governments who choose to be members make decisions and agree on shared action in social and economic matters.

Unión Europea: organización de gobiernos europeos que desde 1993 elige a sus miembros para que tomen decisiones y lleguen a acuerdos o compartan asuntos sociales o económicos.

Europar Batasuna: 1993tik erabakiak hartzeko, akordioetara heltzeko edota ekonomia eta gizartearen ingurukoak tratatzeko europar estatuen erakundea.

A organização, desde 1993, através da qual os governos europeus que escolhem ser membros tomam decisões e concordam em ações compartilhadas em questões sociais e económicas.

Dvidešimt septynių Europos valstybių ekonominė bei politinė bendrija.

Solidarity-

Agreement between and support for the members of a group, especially a political group.

Solidaridad: acuerdo y apoyo entre los miembros de un grupo, especialmente político.

Elkarkidetasuna: talde baten arteko akordioa eta elkartasuna, batez ere talde politikoa denean.

Acordo e apoio aos membros de um grupo, especialmente um grupo político.

Bendramintiškumas, vieningumas, interesų bendrumas, bendra atsakomybė.

Unity-

The state of being joined together or in agreement.

Unidad: situación de estar juntos o de acuerdo.

Batasuna: elkarrekin edo ados egoteko egoera.

O estado de união ou concordância.

Sutarimas, solidarumas, bendrumas, visiškas sutapimas.

Tolerance-

Willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that are different from your own, although you might not agree with or approve of them.

Tolerancia: Inclinación a aceptar el comportamiento y las creencias del que piensa de una manera diferente a la nuestra, aunque uno no esté de acuerdo con ello o no lo apruebe.

Tolerantzia: Nahiz eta ados ez egon, edo ez onartu, geuk bezala pentsatzen ez duenaren portaera eta iritziak onartzea.

Vontade de aceitar comportamentos e crenças diferentes das suas, embora se possa não concordar ou aprová-las.

Priešingos nuomonės ar įsitikinimų gerbimas, pakanta.

Politics-

The activities of the government, members of law-making organizations, or people who try to influence the way a country is governed.

Política: Actividades del gobierno, miembros de las organizaciones judiciales, o gente que intenta influir en la manera en que un país es gobernado.

Politika: gobenuaren ekintzak, erakunde legegileen partaideak, edo herrialde bat gobernatzeko moduan eragina duena.

As atividades do governo, membros de organizações legislativas ou pessoas que tentam influenciar a maneira como um país é governado.

Universalus visuomenės organizavimo būdas, bendro žmonių gyvenimo reguliavimo sistema, kuria siekiama palaikyti visuomeninio gyvenimo tvarką, vidinio ir išorinio pasaulio stabilumą reguliuojant konfliktus.

Politician-

A member of a government or law-making organization.

Político: miembro del gobierno o de una organización judicial.

Politikaria: gobernu kidea, edo legegilea.

Membro de um governo ou organização legislativa.

Asmuo, kurio nuolatinė veikla yra politika ir kuris dalyvauja partijų ar vyriausybės aukščiausiųjų organų darbe, turi įgaliojimus priimti politinius sprendimus.

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