



**EDUCAnet Praha**  
Člen sítě soukromých středních škol

**EDUCAnet – gymnázium, SOŠ a základní škola Praha, s.r.o.**

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Fakultní škola Univerzity Karlovy v Praze, Pedagogické fakulty

Projektový den

### ***(Nejen) Evropský den jazyků***



**1.10.2019**

**Pro II. stupeň ZŠ, Gymnázium a SŠ**

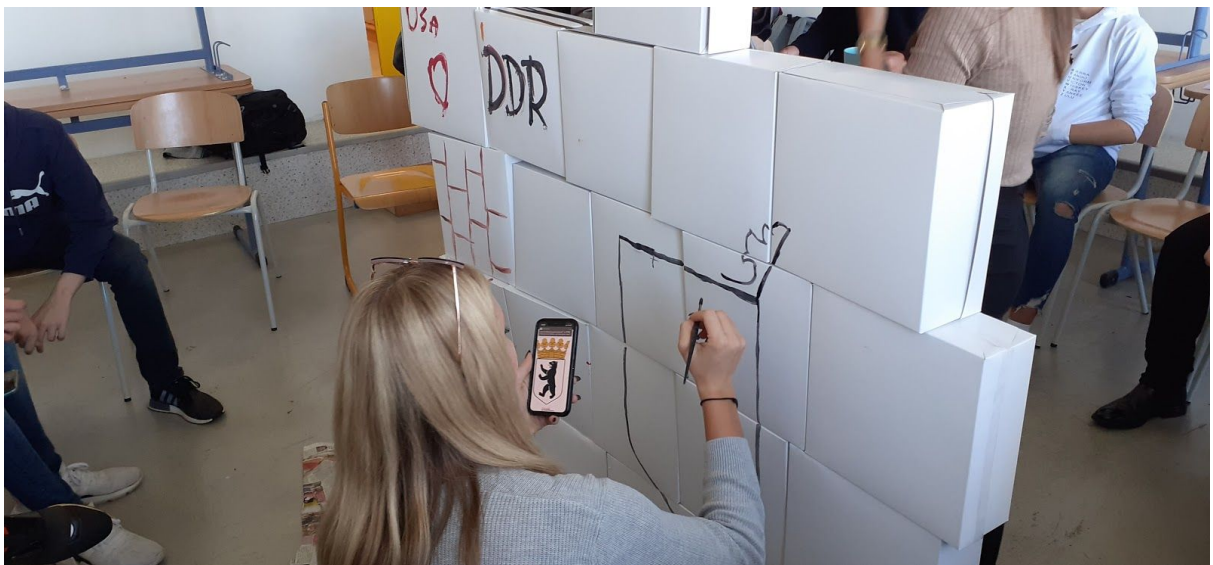
Dne 1.10. se ve na II. stupni Základní školy, Gymnázium i SOŠ IT uskutečnil Projektový den “(Nejen) Evropský den jazyků” k příležitosti Evropského dne jazyků. Projektu se zúčastnilo přes 90 % žáků II. stupně ZŠ a gymnázia. Až na dva projekty probíhaly projekty celé v anglickém jazyce.

Žáci měli možnost pracovat na těchto projektech:

### 1. Jeden jazyk, dvě města s Olgou Vogelovou

V rámci projektu měli žáci možnost se seznámit se situací po válce, o rozdělení Berlína a Berlínské zdi. Prakticky měli i možnost si zeď postavit. Na projektu pracovali žáci II. stupně i žáci Gymnázia a SŠ. "Zeď" bude propojena s oslavami listopadu 1989 a bude "zbourána" při projektu 1989. Jak jim to šlo je znatelné z fotodokumentace:













## 2. Hieroglyphics s Jonathanem Daviesem

V rámci projektu, který byl určen II. stupni ZŠ, se žáci seznámili s jedním z prvotních písem a sami se naučili jeho základy. Ukázky a výsledky práce žáků najdete ve 3. patře na nástěnkách anglické sekce jazyků.



### 3. Euro-English Extravaganza s Michaelem Andrewsem

V rámci projektu se žáci II. stupně zaměřili na slova používaná v angličtině, která mají jasný evropský základ: Bylo vybráno 10-15 slov, žáci malovali mapu Evropy a umísťovali slova na mapě v závislosti na jejich původu. Kartičky se slovy také představovaly stručné vysvětlivky k jednotlivým slovům. Cílem projektu bylo, aby studenti poznali angličtinu jako multikulturní jazyk, který používá slova původem z celé Evropy.



#### 4. Vymírající jazyky ("Endangered languages in North America") s Willem Carterem

Projekt byl určen pro jak II. stupeň ZŠ, tak v rozšířené formě i pro žáky Gymnázia a SŠ, se zaměřil na vymírající jazyky Severní Ameriky, jako například Mohave, Midwest: Potowatami, Cherokee a Aleut. Žáci se naučili jejich znaky, a přiřadili je historicky k jednotlivým oblastem.

## Apache Tribes

### Why are Apache tribes endangered

- In 19th century most of them got killed or sent to jail because of war between Americans and Apaches
- They also didn't integrate into the modern society

### Languages

- All Apache languages are endangered
- Some languages is already reported extinct
- The Mono Apache language of the Mono Apache tribe is also extinct
- The last fluent speaker died in 2008

Adam Banta  
Socul Popovici

Václav Černotoreš  
Monza Tegl

Griffin Quang Dot

### Tribe today

There are 15 different Apache tribes in the mostly today. The communities mostly occupy desert in Arizona, New Mexico, California.

Today in the Arizona and New Mexico there is reservation. There are the Apache that belong to the bands and are still in the old world. But in California, the only the Apache that live there still have some traditional culture. They have some different traditions. They are still in the old world. They are still in the old world. They are still in the old world.

### How to say

| English | Deanville Apache | Maricopa Apache | Diné  |
|---------|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| One     | Daba             | Naika           | Naika |
| Two     | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Three   | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Four    | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Five    | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Six     | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Seven   | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Eight   | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Nine    | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |
| Ten     | Naika            | Naika           | Naika |

### Apache tribes endangered

History - Based on historical evidence, traditional stories and oral history, the Apache tribes speak related languages of the Athabaskan language family. They divided their group and moved into different areas that were occupied by several different groups. In the 19th century they had a conflict with the United States, and the end of it came to a war and they lost.



## Cherokee

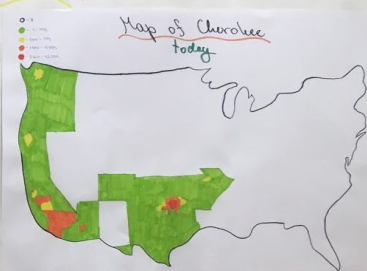
### History of the Cherokee tribe

They were one of the largest of the Native American tribes. They were in the American Southeast part of the country. The tribe came from European settlers. They had a conflict with the United States, and the end of it came to a war and they lost.

Griffin Quang

Dot

### Map of Cherokee today



### HOW TO SAY

|                |         |              |
|----------------|---------|--------------|
| baby           | usdi    | (us di)      |
| fire           | gudi    | (go di)      |
| men            | chigaga | (ch i-ga-ga) |
| women          | chigaga | (ch i-ga-ga) |
| water          | ama     | (a-ma)       |
| We n' de ya ho |         | good morning |



### Endangerment of the Cherokee tribe

It had suffered a downturn due to the removal of the tribe and the loss of their land. The tribe was forced to move to the Indian Territory. The tribe was forced to move to the Indian Territory. The tribe was forced to move to the Indian Territory.

## Ojibwe

- Indigenous language of North America
- Dialects of Ojibwean are spoken in Canada, from southeastern Quebec, through Ontario, Manitoba and parts of Saskatchewan, with Ojibwing communities in Alberta and in United States, from Michigan to Wisconsin and Minnesota, with a number of communities in North Dakota and Arkansas, as well as those that returned to Ontario and Ojibwing during the Indian Removal Period



Approximate distribution of the Ojibwe language in North America (Ojibwe) and the Ojibwe dialects of the Ojibwe language

## About the Ojibwe Language

Today, it is spoken mainly by elders over the age of 70.

The Ojibwe People's Dictionary uses the Double-Vowel System to write Ojibwe words.

The Ojibwe alphabet is as follows:

a, aa, b, b, d, e, e, h, i, i, j, k, m, n, o, oo, p, s, sh, t, w, y, z, zh

| Ojibwe words | Ojibwe   |
|--------------|----------|
| Tree         | Wabik    |
| Water        | Wabikwan |
| Sing         | Wagoo    |
| Red          | Wiko     |



## Ojibwe

- Ojibwe are known for their rich mask dances, which depict creation and trade in copper, as well as their cultivation of wild rice and maple syrup
- Majority of Ojibwe people live in the United States. There are 71,940 Ojibwe in the US, 16,740 Ojibwe in Canada, and 8,790 Ojibwe in Minnesota, organized in 112 bands.
- They live from western Quebec to eastern British Columbia. As of 2010, Ojibwe in the US census population is 870,792



Andrei Goshov  
Alexandr Kolesnikov  
Arthur Schneider  
Viktor Jonscheke  
Jon William Mark

## History

The Chippewa Indians, also known as the Ojibwa, they mainly lived in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Ontario.

- They speak a form of the Algonquian languages (Dialect Indian languages)
- The Chippewa were allies of the French and French traders often married Chippewa women
- Chippewa warriors fought with the French against the British in the French and Indian war.
- Political changes with the times.
- But during the American Revolution the Chippewas sided with the British against the Americans.
- The Ojibwa are a group of Algonquian speaking bands who amalgamated as a tribe in the 1600s. They were primarily hunters and fishermen as the land of the UP was too cool for farming.

## Ojibwa tales

The tale about the seven great mites

The seven great mites appeared to them in the land of Down to teach them the value of the one of the seven was so powerful and spiritually aided the whole village of Chippewas. They had shared the story in the past, but they were not sure if they were true. After that they returned back to the mites.



## HISTORY

- The name Aleut came from Russians (first Europeans to discover the Aleut people). It probably came from a word in the Siberian tribal language Chukchi, which is a variant of the word 'Aleut'.
- Traced back to 300,000 years ago in the Asian archipelago.
- Excited as hunting.
- They were isolated. It was the place that was great due to its location.
- At the end of the 19th century, 20% of the Aleutians died of violence or European diseases.
- During WWII, many Aleutians were held as POWs by the Japanese.
- In the mid 1960s, the Aleutians were given American citizenship.

# Aleut PEOPLE

### Aleut Language:

The language is spoken today by only about 100-150 people and is nearly extinct. The language is spoken in the Aleutian archipelago, but no longer spoken in the region. The only place where it is still spoken is in the village of Unalaska.



## ALEUTIAN PEOPLE

Back before the Aleutians were discovered by Europeans, the Aleutians were a people. They were a people of hunters, fishermen, and traders. They were a people who lived in the Aleutian archipelago, which is a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean.

In recent years, their numbers are steadily growing. In the year 2000, there were 11,900 people in the Aleutian archipelago. Today, that number has increased to over 12,000.

While the Russians and Europeans, actually did not help with the Aleutians' problems, a few decades ago, the Aleutians began to help themselves. They began to help themselves by learning the Russian language and the Aleutian language.

## ALEUTIAN



## PHRASE

Welcome → Qaqaasakung  
Hello → Aong  
How are you? → Alqutani?  
I'm → moagagilok  
What's your name? → kin oosotat?  
My name is → oosotatka  
Where are you from? → kin gongag  
Goodbye → Qaqaasakung  
I'll be back → moagagilok  
I'll be back → moagagilok

## PHRASE

Have a nice day → Qaqaasakung  
Goodbye → Qaqaasakung  
Good morning → Qaqaasakung  
Good afternoon → Qaqaasakung  
Good evening → Qaqaasakung  
Thank you → Qaqaasakung  
Excuse me → Qaqaasakung  
Do you speak Aleut? → Qaqaasakung  
I don't speak Aleut → Qaqaasakung



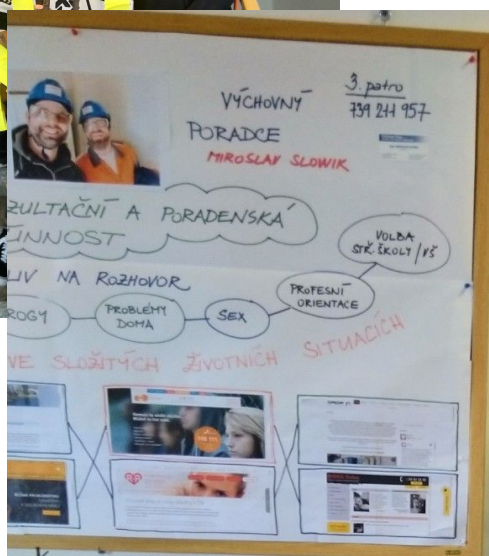
## 5. Latin then and today s Alexem Crucesem

Pan učitel Alex Cruces se zaměřil na latinu a představil ji zainteresovaným žákům II. stupně. Žáci si povídali v anglickém jazyce o důležitosti Latiny v dějinách i v přítomnosti. Děti se dívaly na naučná videa, a pracovaly ve skupinkách na plakátech o románských jazycích, rozšíření latiny, vulgární latině i latině dnes.



## 6. Phylogenetic Tree of Languages s Talem Garvalem

Učitel biologie Tal Garval propojil jeho jazykové znalosti a znalosti z oboru biologie a vytvořil se žáky stromy dělení skupin jazyků.

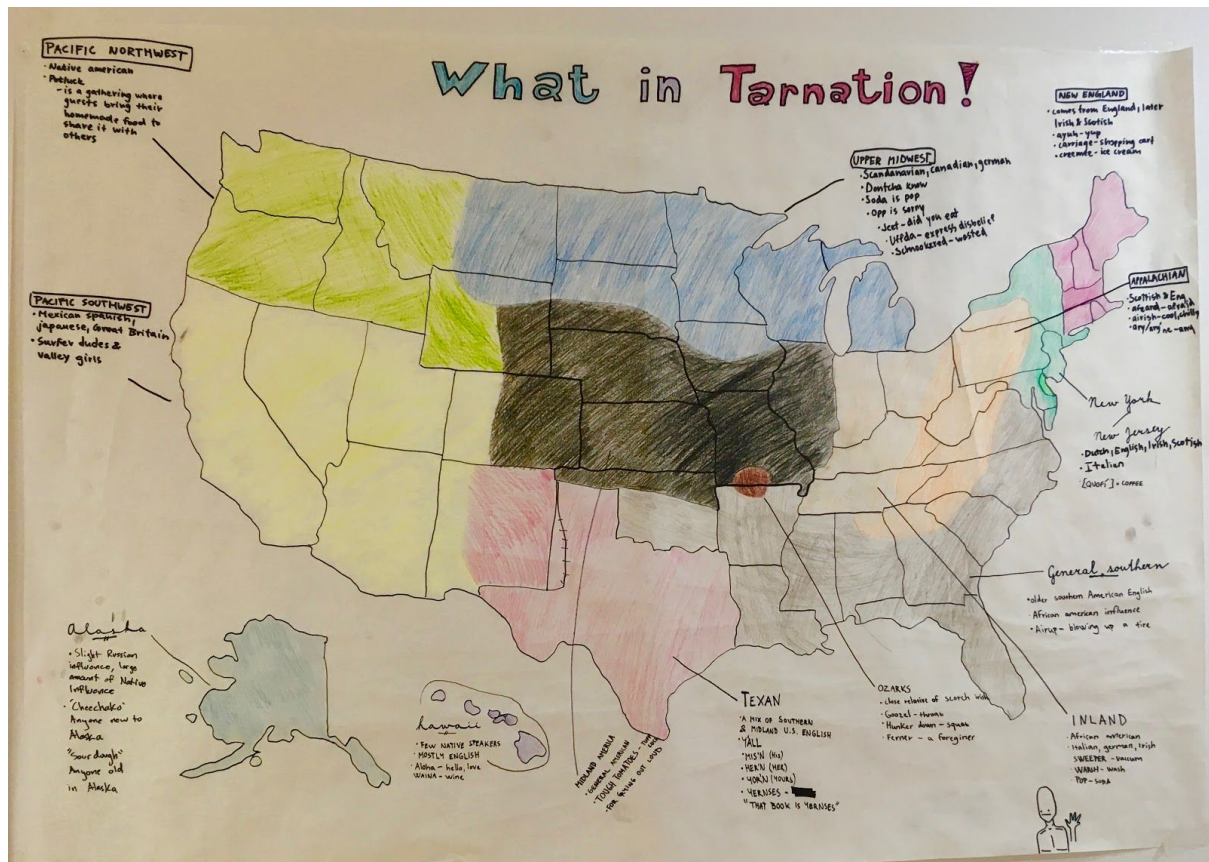






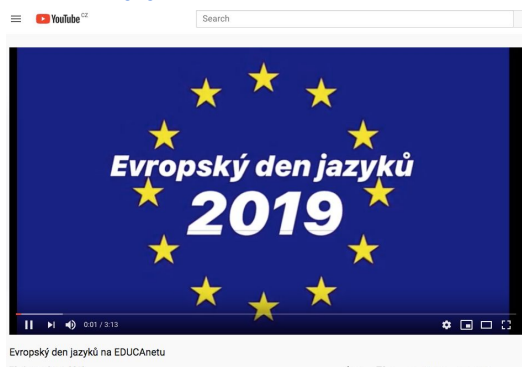
## 7. "What in Tarnation!" s Michaelem Andrewsem

Pro studenty Gymnázia a SŠ si pan učitel Mike Andrews připravil projekt s názvem "What in Tarnation!". Za zajímavým názvem se skrývá ještě zajímavější projekt zabývající se dialekty a akcenty v anglickém jazyce. Studenti vytvořili mapu s vysvětlivkami akcentů v USA. Mapu je možno shlédnout ve 4. patře školy, kde je vyvěšena.



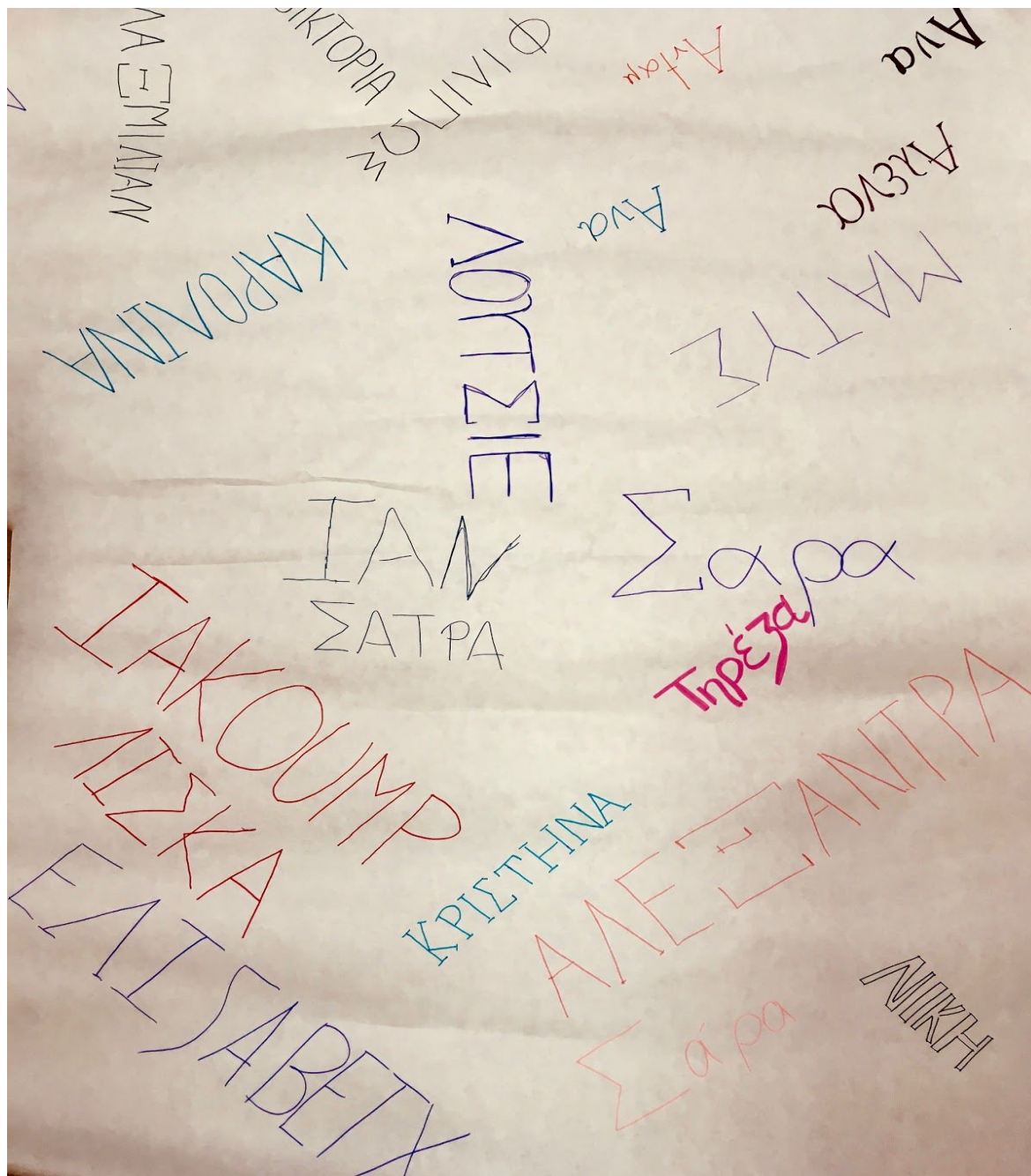
## 8. “English according to Dr. Seuss” s Agnieszkou Critchlow

Agi Critchlow si připravila dva video projekty. “English according to Dr. Seuss” pro II. stupeň ZŠ a natáčení multi-lingviho videa pro střední školy. Obě videa jsou ke shlédnutí zde: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j8jrHK0SFr8>



## 9. Greek in Action s paní Olinou

V rámci projektu "Greek in Action", který si pro studenty Gymnázia a SŠ připravila Olina Weintraub, se žáci naučili číst řeckou abecedu a krátké texty, pochopili základní syntaktické principy a fonetická pravidla, poznali rozdíly mezi starou řečtinou a novořečtinou, a dokonce se naučili o sobě říct základní věci a na ty se i umět zeptat. Někteří projevili skutečný talent a ve videích z rozhovorů nejsou k rozeznání od skutečných Řeků :)



## 10. Lingvistická mapa jazyků Evropy s Miroslavem Slowikem

Lingvistická mapa jazyků Evropy byl projekt Miroslava Slowika. Projekt si rozdělili II. stupňoví s gymnazisty a středoškoláky a společně vytvořili 3D evropskou mapu všech jazyků, i s překlady :) Mapa je opět k vidění ve 4. patře.



