

## 1. 🏠 Project Introduction: European Country Presentation

### Project Goal

Become ambassadors of the European Day of Languages!

The project aims to transform students into ambassadors for the European Day of Languages. The European Commission headquarters in Brussels, Belgium, is shown in the image. It serves as a symbol of European collaboration and cultural exchange. Students will explore and present a European country, fostering an appreciation for linguistic diversity and cultural understanding.



### Your Mission

Create a digital poster about a European country.

The task involves creating a digital poster showcasing a chosen European country. The poster should include key information such as the country's language, capital city, and a greeting in the native language. The image shows an orthographic projection map of Europe with borders, highlighting the continent's diverse geography and cultural regions.



### Poster Content (1)

- Country
- Language
- Capital
- Greeting

The digital poster must include the following information: the name of the country, its official language, the capital city, and a greeting in the country's language. This information will help others learn about European diversity and new phrases.

## Poster Content (2)

Record yourself saying 'Hello' in the chosen language.

In addition to the written information, students are required to record themselves saying 'Hello' in the language of their chosen country. This audio component adds an interactive element to the poster, allowing others to hear the correct pronunciation and further engage with the language.

## Assessment Criteria

- Accuracy
- Clarity
- Creativity
- Pronunciation

The project will be assessed based on several criteria: accuracy of the information presented, clarity of the poster's design and content, creativity in the presentation, and correct pronunciation of the greeting in the chosen language. These criteria ensure a comprehensive evaluation of the students' work.

## 2. 🏠 European Languages: Key Vocabulary

### Important Words

Let's learn key words about Europe!

The slide introduces the lesson's key vocabulary. An orthographic projection map of Europe is displayed, highlighting the borders. The image serves as a visual aid to contextualize the vocabulary within a European geographic setting. It is important to understand the geography and cultures of Europe. The map shows the borders of the countries.



### Country

A land with its own government and borders. **France** is a country.

The slide defines the term 'Country'. A country is defined as a land with its own government and borders. France is given as an example to illustrate the concept. Understanding what constitutes a country is fundamental to grasping European geography and political divisions.

## Language

Words and grammar people use to communicate. **French** in France.

The slide defines 'Language'. Language is described as a system of words and grammar used for communication. The example provided is that French is spoken in France. Recognizing the diversity of languages is crucial to appreciating Europe's cultural richness.

## Culture

Ways of life: customs, art, music, food, and beliefs.

The slide defines 'Culture'. Culture encompasses the ways of life of a group, including customs, art, music, food, and beliefs. Understanding the concept of culture is essential for appreciating the diversity within Europe.

## Capital City

Most important city, where the government is. **Paris** is the capital of France.

The slide defines 'Capital City'. A capital city is the most important city in a country, typically where the government is located. Paris is given as the capital of France. Knowing the capital cities of European countries helps in understanding their political structures.

## Flag

Cloth with colors and designs that represents a country.

The slide defines 'Flag'. A flag is a piece of cloth with special colors and designs that represents a country. Flags are important symbols of national identity.

## Different/Same

Words to compare. Languages/cultures can be different or have similarities.

The slide explains 'Different/Same'. These words are used to compare countries, noting that languages and cultures can have differences or similarities. Comparative analysis is important for understanding relationships between European countries.

## Multilingual

Speaking more than one language.

The slide defines 'Multilingual'. Multilingualism refers to the ability to speak more than one language. Many Europeans are multilingual due to the proximity of different countries and languages.

### 3. 🌐 Country Research and Information Gathering

#### Group Task

**Choose a country** in your group.

- France
- Spain
- Italy
- Germany
- Poland
- Greece
- Portugal

The slide introduces the group task where students need to select one country from the provided list: France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Poland, Greece, or Portugal. The image shows a map of Europe with country borders. The task encourages collaborative decision-making within the group. Each group must decide which country they will focus on for their research and presentation. The map helps visualize the location of each country in Europe. It is important to consider what aspects of each country are most interesting to the group members to guide their choice. The map shows the geographical location of the countries. It helps students visualize where each country is located in relation to others.



#### Research

Find information about:

- Capital city
- Language
- Famous place
- Saying 'Hello'

The slide outlines the key information students need to research for their chosen country. This includes identifying the capital city, official language, a famous place, and how to say 'Hello' in that language. The research aims to provide a basic understanding of each country's culture and geography. Students should use available resources, such as fact sheets or the internet, to gather this information. The capital city is the center of government. The language is what people speak. The famous place represents the country's cultural or historical significance. Knowing how to say 'Hello' provides a basic linguistic connection.

## Research (1)

Use provided fact sheets or online resources.

The slide instructs students to use the provided fact sheets or online resources to gather information about their chosen country. Fact sheets offer concise, pre-selected information. Online resources provide a broader range of data, but require careful evaluation. Students should focus on finding accurate and relevant details about the capital city, language, a famous place, and the greeting 'Hello'. Using a variety of sources can help students gain a more comprehensive understanding. It is important to cite the sources used to ensure academic honesty. Fact sheets are designed to provide quick access to essential information. Online resources can offer more in-depth details and diverse perspectives.

## Prepare

Write down your findings.

The slide prompts students to document their research findings. Writing down the information helps to organize thoughts and prepare for the presentation. Students should record the capital city, language, a famous place, and the 'Hello' greeting for their chosen country. Clear and concise notes will aid in delivering a coherent presentation. This step ensures that the information is readily available and easily accessible during the presentation. Notes should be organized in a logical manner to facilitate easy reference. Writing down findings reinforces learning and retention of information.

## Practice

Practice saying:

*This is [country].*

*The capital is [city].*

*People speak [language].*

*Hello is [greeting].*

The slide encourages students to practice speaking using provided sentence frames. This helps them become comfortable with the information and improve their pronunciation. The sentence frames guide students in presenting key details about their chosen country. Practicing aloud enhances confidence and fluency. Students should repeat the sentences until they feel confident in their delivery. This step prepares them for the presentation by reinforcing language skills and building familiarity with the content. Practicing pronunciation ensures clear communication. Rehearsing the sentences helps to internalize the information.

4.  Sudaryk poras. Parašyk derančio apibrėžimo raidę iš dešinio stulpelio.

1.	France	
2.	Spain	
3.	Italy	
4.	Germany	
5.	Poland	

1.	"Bonjour!"	
2.	"Hola!"	
3.	"Ciao!"	
4.	"Hallo!"	
5.	"Cześć!"	

A.	German
B.	Polish
C.	French
D.	Spanish
E.	Italian

A.	Polish
B.	Spanish
C.	German
D.	French
E.	Italian