

Green EYE Journal

Edition 4

Bellahouston Academy, Glasgow – Comenius

May 31st – June 6th 2015



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme



WHAT IS THE Green EYE project?

By Ayla (13) from Germany

Green EYE is a green project with many people from European countries involved.

Aim is to make all schools greener. We look how green the other families live and how green the other schools are.

The students get to know other cultures and students.

We are 5 schools:

- from Hannover (Germany)
- from Glasgow (Scotland)
- from Catania (Italy)
- from Venray (Netherlands)
- from Istanbul (Turkey)

We make tours to green places in the countries and we do green activities in workshops. For example: painting a wall in the fuelzone and making a treasure hunt.



Weather and climate in Glasgow

The climate of Scotland is temperate and tends to be very changeable, but not normally extreme. It is warmed by the Gulf Stream from the Atlantic, and given its northerly latitude it is warmer than areas on similar latitudes.

The weather in Glasgow

On Sunday the 31st of May 2015 it was 11 degrees, which was quite cold. It didn't rain at all throughout the day and early evening, but as it got later on during the night the rain started. That carried out throughout the night. The highest temperature was 12 degrees at 12pm and the lowest temperature was 5 degrees at 6pm.



On Monday the 1st of June 2015 the day started of dry, but as we headed into the afternoon it started to rain lightly. After 10 minutes it started to rain heavily, the rain continued for the rest of the day and night. The highest temperature on Monday was 13 degrees at 12pm and the lowest temperature on Monday was 4 degrees at 12am.



On Tuesday 2nd of June 2015 it was lightly raining, but it was also partly sunny in certain parts of Glasgow, but the parts we were in it was just raining. The highest temperature was 12 degrees at 12pm and the lowest temperature was 7 degrees at 12am.

On Wednesday 3rd of June 2015 the day started of dry, but towards the afternoon it began to drizzle slightly for a couple of minutes. After that it didn't rain at all and the sun (surprisingly) came out behind the clouds. The highest temperature was 15 degrees at 12pm and the lowest temperature was 6 degrees at 12am.



On Thursday 4th of June 2015 it was raining almost all day, it was also mostly cloudy. The highest temperature that day was 15 degrees at 4pm and the lowest temperature was 10 degrees at 10am.

On Friday 5th of June it was partly cloudy in some areas of Glasgow and it only rained in the afternoon. The highest temperature was 14 degrees at 10am and the lowest temperature was 10 at 11pm.

As you can see the weather in Glasgow is very unpredictable. One minute it is heavily raining, then the next it is warm and sunny (for 10 minutes). As you can see on Tuesday it was raining all day, but on Wednesday it didn't rain a lot and the sun came out in conclusion you should always carry an umbrella everywhere you go!.

Different types of food in Scotland

Scotland has lots of typical dishes; here are five you must try whilst visiting our country.

Number One – Haggis, Neeps & Tatties.

Haggis, neeps and tatties is a well-known Scottish dish often eaten on special occasions such as Burns night.

It consists of Haggis which is sheep, onion and spices, neeps which is turnip and tatties which is potato.

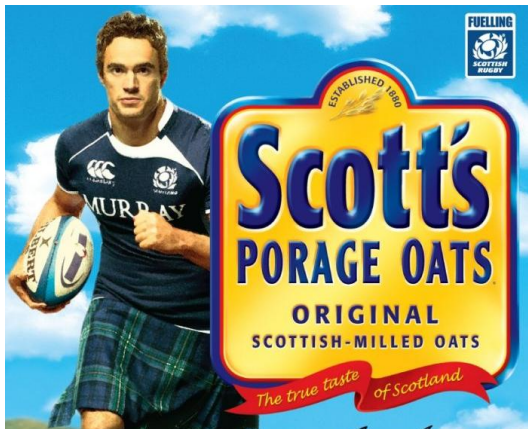


Number Two – Mince and Tatties

Mince and tatties is a popular Scottish dish, consisting of minced beef and mashed potato. It sometimes contains other vegetables to thicken it.

Number Three - Scottish Porridge

Scottish porridge is a healthy breakfast option. It is a dish made by boiling, crushed, or chopped cereal in water, milk, or both, with optional flavorings such as sugar, syrup or fruit.



Number Four – Deep Fried Mars Bar

A deep-fried Mars bar is an ordinary Mars bar normally fried in a type of batter commonly used for deep-frying fish, sausages, and other battered products. You can buy this from most fish and chips shops also known as 'chippys'

Number Five – Tablet

Tablet is a hard, sugary confection from Scotland. Tablet is usually made from sugar, condensed milk, and butter. You can buy this from almost every shop in Scotland.



Kilt

The Kilt is a knee-length non-bifurcated skirt-type garment with pleats at the rear, originating in the traditional dress of men and boys in the Scottish Highlands of the 16th century. Since the 19th century it has become associated with the wider culture of Scotland in general, or with Celtic (and more specifically Gaelic) heritage even more broadly. It is most often made of woollen cloth in a tartan pattern.



Although the kilt is most often worn on formal occasions and at Highland games and sports events, it has also been adapted as an item of fashionable informal male clothing in recent years, returning its roots as an everyday garment.

HISTORY OF KILT

The history of the kilt stretches back to at least the end of the 16th century. The kilt first appeared as the belted plaid or great kilt, a full length garment whose upper half could be worn as a cloak draped over the shoulder, or brought up over the head as a hood. The small kilt or walking kilt (similar to the 'modern' kilt) did not develop until the late 17th or early 18th century, and is essentially the bottom half of the great kilt. The word kilt comes from the Scots word kilt meaning to tuck up the clothes around the body, although the 11th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (vol. 15, p. 798) says the word is Scandinavian in origin



Scottish kilt

Design and construction

The Scottish kilt displays uniqueness of design, construction, and convention which differentiate it from other garments fitting the general description. It is a tailored garment that is wrapped around the wearer's body at the natural waist (between the lowest rib and the hip) starting from one side (usually the wearer's left), around the front and back and across the front again to the opposite side. The fastenings consist of straps and buckles on both ends, the strap on the inside end usually passing through a slit in the waistband to be buckled on the outside; alternatively it may remain inside the waistband and be buckled inside.



Fabrics

The typical kilt as seen at modern Highland games events is made of twill woven worsted wool. The twill weave used for kilts is a "2–2 type", meaning that each weft thread passes over and under two warp threads at a time. The result is a distinctive diagonal-weave pattern in the fabric which is called the twill line. This kind of twill, when woven according to a given sett or written colour pattern (see below) is called tartan. In contrast kilts worn by Irish pipers are made from solid-colour cloth, with saffron or green being the most widely used colours.



Setts

One of the most-distinctive features of the authentic Scots kilt is the tartan pattern, the sett, it exhibits. The association of particular patterns with individual clans and families can be traced back perhaps one or two centuries. It was only in the 19th-century Victorian era that the system of named tartans known today began to be systematically recorded and formalized, mostly by weaving companies for mercantile purposes. Up until this point, Highland tartans held regional associations rather than being identified with any particular clan.

Accessories

The Scottish kilt is usually worn with kilt hose (woollen socks), turned down at the knee, often with garter flashes, and a sporran (Gaelic for "purse": a type of pouch), which hangs around the waist from a chain or leather strap. This may be plain or embossed leather, or decorated with sealskin, fur, or polished metal plating.

Other common accessories, depending on the formality of the context, include:

- A belt (usually with embossed buckle)
- A jacket (of various traditional designs)
- A kilt pin
- A sgian dubh (Gaelic: "black knife": a small sheathed knife worn in the top of the hose)
- Ghillie brogues

Occasionally worn with a Ghillie shirt, although this is more casual and, being a relatively modern invention, shouldn't be confused with actual historic garments.

Green-Eye Work-Shops

Upcycling

Upcycling is when you take something old and turn it in to something new. The students who are doing the project upcycling are going to paint the old picnic tables and benches to make them look new again. They will use recycled paint to paint the tables and benches.

We interviewed the students who are taking part in this project. They said they are enjoying this workshop as it gives them an opportunity to be creative and use their imagination.

We asked where they got their inspiration from. They said that they got their inspiration from different artists but there main inspiration was their own countries.

We asked them what results they want to achieve this week, they said they want to make new friends, to learn new cultures and explore Glasgow.

We asked them when do the hope to finish as they have already started their design. They said they hope to finish by Thursday, but it depends on the weather.

We also asked them what their project has to do with sustainability, they answered that there project would lead to less waste in the dumping areas, because they are reusing and recycling materials to make the school look nicer.



Mural



We are from the journal workshop and throughout the week we have been looking and asking questions to the pupils making murals. Mural is painting or other work of art done on wall.

Some of the questions that we have asked are based on what they do. Before we asked them any questions, we looked around at what they were doing and took some pictures. They had a method on how to make the murals and the method was printing out a picture of whatever they were going to sketch such as bees, flowers or butterflies.



To make the murals they used equipment's such as Pencils which were school property, different sizes of paper such as A4 and A5 paper to draw the sketches of

The mural and to draw the finished look of the murals. They also used scissors to cut out the murals and colours like paints that were recycled as well as using different sizes of paint brushes that were new and paid for. They used coloured pencils so that they had a rough Idea what colour their murals were going to look like.

After they had printed out their pictures, they drew a sketch to know what they were going to paint on the Fuel Zone wall. When they had printed out pictures and knew what they were going to draw, they created whatever they had to on a big piece of A3 paper. They cut the drawing out and they went down to the canteen to do an outline of their murals before they painted it.



As the outline was finished, they chose what colour they wanted to paint the mural and used the correct paint brush to apply on the wall.

When they had finished with the murals we asked them questions. We asked them if they enjoyed doing what they were doing. The response what we got was positive as they said it was fun and it applies to some people skills. We asked them if they think their work will affect other people when they see their murals. They said it will affect them as well as other people in a good way as it is a nice and creative thing to do.

John Muir Award



One of the workshops a group of pupils must take part in is called the John Muir award, or it may be called 'Forest skills'. The John Muir Award is an environmental award focused on wild places. It helps teach participants about how to conserve the environment by discovering, exploring, conserving and sharing their experiences by searching for information so they can understand our environment a little better.

One of the pupils involved told us what they thought of the workshop.

"The group I am in is the forest skills workshop, in this workshop we will be both exploring the forest and writing things such as poems and drawing what we find. I really like this workshop and I would like to understand how to protect the environment better"

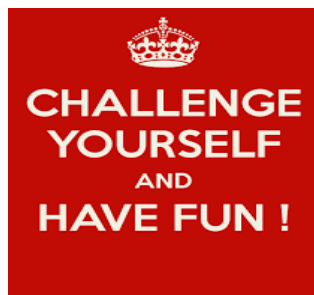


Green Eye Journal

We are producing a newspaper about our Comenius journey. We are pulling together things from all the different countries and writing about our week, to produce the fourth Comenius Green-Eye 2015 newspaper, following the one in Sicily, Italy. The pupils are working very hard to produce the newspaper. We decided to interview Naomi Morrison from our workshop, to see what she had to say about our project. Naomi said :”It’s very fun to work with people from the other countries. They all are very nice!”



Treasure Hunt



They were trying to find treasures. Their teachers gave missions to the students who work in treasure hunting. Each of the two groups had to find someone who can help him or her in this journey.

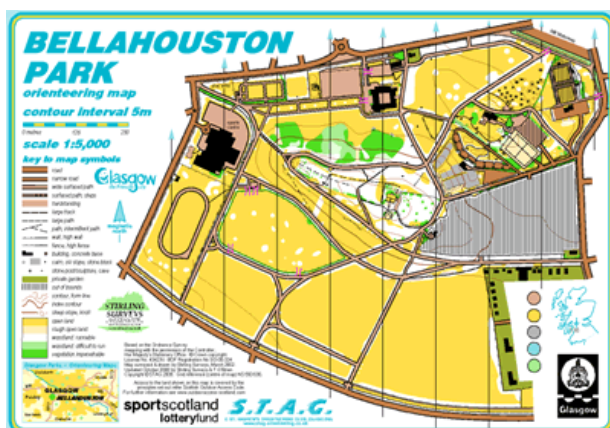
They had to complete each other’s challenges .

The treasure hunt was held in Bellahouston Park. Each group prepared hints and clues for the other. They had to figure out the riddles and hints to find at least 3 numbers for the lock and 1 for the location of the treasure.



The Bellahouston Park

Bellahouston Park is a public park in the South Side of Glasgow, Scotland, between the areas of Craigton, Dumbreck, Ibrox and Mosspark covering an area of 71 hectares (180 acres). The park is home to several sporting facilities and buildings of cultural interest. These include Bellahouston Sports Centre and the Palace of Art Sports for Excellence Centre, the latter consisting of a building retained from the 1938 exhibition.



Second day each group tried to find the clues that the other group hide. They have got 2 hours to find the clues but the weather conditions made everything harder. It was

Each group tried to find the 3 number for the lock. The clues were hidden in the sculptures from the Bellahouston Park. The group members had to find the clues in the right order otherwise they couldn't find the treasure.



In the end both of the group found the treasure. One of the treasures was in the tree and the other one was on a tree. There were candies in the treasure.

Questions for Treasure Hunting

We asked them if they enjoy the workshop and they said that it was an social and great activity. They said that it was an helpful activity that they can learn how to follow clues. Each one has got different part in the workshop. For example Onur had to put together clues that they found. He thinks that it was awesome. He said he effects his team positively.



His team found the treasure first. We asked them about the difficulty of finding the treasure and they think that it was easy. They said that some part was hard like finding some clues. They said that it was a green activity because they went to the park for the treasure and because of that they realized green is important in our life. They also think that it was a social activity because they were searching the project with their friends. All of them think that it was a social funny and environmental activity.

The journal team!

