



Official Newsletter

4th edition:
March 2015



What's inside?

**Welcome to the fourth edition
of LiMe!**

What's inside?

Latest project happenings!

Latest dissemination events at national level!

Pilot workshops 2014

Project progress: 4th meeting, October 2014

Piloting

Training package

What's next?

LiMe multiplier conference

Project partners

Did you know that ...?

Project partners



University of
LODZ



UNIVERSITY OF
WOLVERHAMPTON
KNOWLEDGE • INNOVATION • ENTERPRISE



**Lifelong
Learning
Programme**

Project No. 530866-LLP-1-2012-1-DE-KA2-KA2MP

Agreement No 2012-5637 / 001 - 001

This project has been funded with support from the European Commission.

This publication [communication] reflects the views only of the author, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

Welcome to the 4th edition of LiMe!

LiMe aims to help migrants in the partner countries develop language and cultural competences by providing them and language trainers with interactive tools to decode language and culture as portrayed in various types of media. To achieve this, it is our objective to create an interactive multimedia environment which hosts learning materials - including language learning activities and exercises - from A2 to B2 (CEFR) to facilitate the use of interactive media for cultural and language learning purposes.

What's inside?

This last newsletter will inform you about the latest project happenings, dissemination events carried out on a national level and the piloting carried out in June and September, 2014. You will also read about the project's progress devised at the fourth meeting held in Lodz (Poland) in October 2014, the main outcomes and deliverables and the LiMe Multiplier Conference which will be held on the 17th of March in Cáceres (Spain) 2015. The cultural section, 'Did you know that...?' will help you become more familiar with meal times.

Latest project happenings!

The main activities programmed for the last months were:

- Putting the final touches on the learning platform (Moodle) together with the completion of the training package;
- Training workshop for teachers, trainers and tutors from different institutions and levels;
- Pilot testing organised by each partner institution which include language teachers and migrant learners;
- Improvements of online resources in each partner country;
- Press releases and national events carried out in the last months.

Latest dissemination events at national level!

The main activities carried out by partner institutions for these months were:

VHS Cham (Germany) presented LiMe at several national events: The most prestigious event was the Expolingua in Berlin where almost 10,000 people took part in the two day event. The coordinating institution also had the privilege of holding a workshop which focused on the project activities and the learning platform which was attended by over 75 language teachers, teacher trainers, language learners and language enthusiasts.



Picture 1. EXPOLINGUA in Berlin, Germany

- The University of Woverhampton (UK) presented LiMe at the Transitions Conference held on 27th November 2014 in Birmingham where they had the chance to showcase the LiMe project. It was a great opportunity to meet other project managers and hear from previous participants who have benefitted from funding.
- The research group GexCALL (University of Extremadura) presented the main outcomes of the LiMe project in the young linguists' meeting held in Cáceres, ES from the 11th-12th of December, 2014. Another event was developed on the 10th of December to inform migrant population, especially Erasmus students, about the LiMe project and the LiMe Moodle Platform.

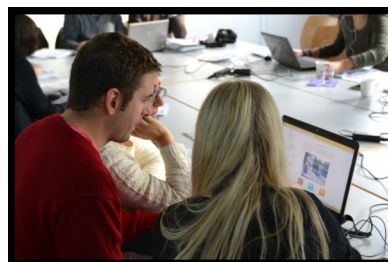


Picture 2. Erasmus students' meeting

LiMe piloting workshops 2014

After the initial pilot with experts in Empoli, the project team tested the learning materials with migrant language teachers and learners in their national testing phase. This began with a workshop for language teachers which introduced them to the learning materials. This phase was followed by testing the materials in various classroom settings which provided the partners with feedback of the usefulness and relativity of the platform.

The overall turnout for the pilot was rather pleasing for the partners since they met their aim of including a total of 50 teachers and 150 learners. A total of 178 migrants with 40 different nationalities and a total of 43 teachers tested the materials with learners. A total of 67 teachers took part in the national workshops on the LiMe learning platform and the training package.



Project progress: 4th Meeting, October 2014

The fourth meeting was hosted by the University of Lodz during October, 2014 in Poland. Topics such as raising the project awareness and the sustainability of the project were discussed. The main focus of this meeting was the analysis of the piloting sessions organised by each partner institution and the finalisation of the training package, resources and platform.

Piloting: The session began with a summary of the evaluation results conducted by all partners in each hosting country. Common results and relevant feedback were presented, discussed and solutions were applied. Key points which were to be addressed included the layout, the interactivity and the navigation of the platform. It was acknowledged that the initial feedback has been positive and that the users would recommend the materials to others. .

Training package: During piloting, teachers also provided feedback on the training package. The feedback was used in order to enhance the training package and make it more user-friendly. The final version of the training package will be customised to include country specific information about the research and also language learning lesson plans. It should serve as support on using the learning platform for teachers, teacher trainers and professionals who work with migrants.

What's next?

LiMe Multiplier Conference

The LiMe Conference, showcasing the activities and outcomes of this language project, is intended for all those involved in the teaching of second languages (teachers, teachers trainers, stakeholders responsible for language policies, non-governmental organisations and students) and with special interest in the application of media and ICT to help worldwide migrant population develop language and cultural competences. This one day event will feature many special guests from across Europe who will present an array of topics dealing with language learning, migration and intercultural understanding. Conference attendees will also be able to personally experience the LiMe platform during the afternoon workshops.

For more information go to: <http://www.languages-in-media.eu/content/conference>

Project Partners

• Volkshochschule im Landkreis e.V., Germany

Contact person: Aleksandra Sikorska;

E-mail address: asikorska@vhs-cham.de

• Uniwersytet Łódzki, Poland

Contact person: Marcin Gońda;

E-mail address: marcin.gonda@uni.lodz.pl

• University of Wolverhampton, UK

Contact: Language Networks for Excellence team;

E-mail address: networks4excellence@wlw.ac.uk

• Agenzia per lo Sviluppo Empolese Valdelsa ASEV, Italy

Contact person: Ecaterina Constantinova;

E-mail address: info@asev.it

• Language Education and Partnership Ltd., UK

Contact person: Emilia Quaranta;

E-mail address: emilia@leaponline.eu

• Universidad de Extremadura, Spain

Contact person: Mercedes Rico;

E-mail address: mricogar@unex.es

Did you know that ...?

Germany:

The traditional times to eat meals may be a bit earlier than other European countries. Since Germans like to start the day early, they tend to have a hearty breakfast which includes breads and rolls topped with honey and jam. This is followed by a large lunch around noon which consists of the main meal including meat, potatoes and vegetables. After the working day the Germans have something called "Abendbrot" which translates to "evening bread". This meal usually includes cold cuts, cheese, salad and an assortment of bread. Of course on the weekends Germans like to have a larger breakfast with boiled eggs, yoghurt, muesli and fruits. On Sundays and holidays it is typical to visit relatives and have coffee and cake which is served between lunch and dinner.

Poland:

In Poland we have 3 main meals although they are a bit different to the rest of Europe. We start with breakfast (pl. *śniadanie*) and it is a compromise between "English" and "continental" breakfast. Depending on time of work or school we eat it between 6-9 am. It usually consists of sandwiches with cheese, eggs, sausages, ham or jam, sometimes cornflakes or other "milk soups". In the morning we drink tea, coffee, hot chocolate or sometimes hot milk (no cold juices). Usually we have no lunch. We prefer to eat dinner (pl. *obiad*) just after work or school at about 3-4 pm and it consists of soup and a main course. At 7-8 pm we have supper (pl. *kolacja*) that is normally sandwiches and tea. We avoid eating big meals in the evening. Thus we have a proverb: "Eat your breakfast, share your dinner with your friend and offer your supper to your enemy!"

UK:

People in the UK love their food. In Britain we usually have three main meals a day and these consist of:

1. Breakfast between 7:00 and 9:00am (*This is considered to be the most important meal of the day helping to make us more alert and improving children's work and behaviour at school.*)

- **Hot Breakfast** or Full English breakfast : Eggs, bacon, sausages, fried tomatoes, mushrooms, hash browns (a potato dish made by grating or finely dicing potatoes which are then fried into a shape) beans and sometimes a slice of black pudding (blood sausage) with a cup of coffee or tea
- **Cold Breakfast:** bowl of cereal with milk (made with different grains such as oats, wheat, porridge and corn), fruit, yogurt, toast (topped with jam or similar spreads) with a cup of coffee or tea

2. Lunch between 12:00 and 1:30pm

- Sandwiches, Jacket potatoes, omelettes, soups, salad, fruit and a drink

3. Dinner (*Also referred to as supper or tea*) - This is the main meal between 6:30 and 8:00pm

- Meat or vegetarian dish with vegetables, rice, pasta dishes
- On Sundays the main meal of the day is often eaten around midday instead of in the evening. This is usually a roast dinner consisting of roast meat, roast potatoes, stuffing (a ball of herbs and breadcrumbs), Yorkshire pudding with gravy and two or three different types of vegetables. This is the traditional big meal served on a Sunday where most families and friends come together either at home or in a pub restaurant.



LiMe

Languages in Media

Italy:

In Italy there are three main meals: breakfast, lunch and dinner. Traditionally Italian breakfast is not very elaborated. It consists of a hot drink, accompanied by something sweet. It is Very popular to have breakfast at the bar whilst standing and a common habit to take your coffee this way, mid-morning or after meals. Lunch hour is around one o'clock which is traditionally made up of a substantial meal although many Italians due to work commitments consume it quickly out of the house, and settle for a sandwich. Dinner is a pivotal moment in the life of an Italian and Many families still try-to gather together at least for dinner.

From North to South, depending on the regions, lunch and dinner times vary respectively from 12.30 to 14.00 and from 19.30 to 21.30.

Spain:

In Spain we have 3 main meals:

- Breakfast is usually between 8-9 a.m. Typically we have a coffee or juice, toast, or some pastry.
- Lunch, the main meal, is prepared at home and shared with the family when possible. It is between 2-3 p.m. Mediterranean cuisine is often characterized by its wide range of ingredients with meals based on fruits, vegetables, and legumes.
- Dinner is usually between 9-10 p.m. this is usually smaller than lunch, having omelets, fish, salads, cheese, ham (Iberian :-).

Two 'momentous' events in the life of Spanish people around our meals habits are (1) *Las Tapas* and (2) *La Siesta*. We like having snacks or appetizers between finishing work and having lunch/ dinner (wine, *cañas* and *tapas*) this is a way of socializing with friends. After having lunch we like to rest for a few minutes, 15-20 are usually enough. Besides, nobody can refuse to drink a coffee before doing their duty or going to work.