



*Druga gimnazija Mostar*

School Year 2014/15.

## BOOKLET

English, French And  
German Club



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## English Club

English Club has existed for six years in our school. There are about 15 students in our Club and we have regular meetings on Thursday, between 12.40 and 13.30 p.m. We do different activities: reading and writing poetry, practising spelling, acting, singing, watching films, having debates etc. We have participated in different projects and taken part in different competitions (school competitions and every year we take part in the annual Spelling Bee competition). In this booklet you will read more about our activities and maybe decide to become a member of our Club.



## Le club francophone

Le club francophone a été créé il y a quatre ans. Il y a 11 membres et nous avons des réunions à vendredi à 13.30 heures. Nous faisons des activités différentes comme lecture de poèmes, nous faisons des affiches, nous faisons aussi des présentations différentes, etc. Nous avons participé dans des compétitions différentes. Nous avons aussi participé à des projets divers. Dans ce bulletin vous pourrez lire beaucoup d'informations sur nos activités et peut-être vous allez décider de nous rejoindre, de participer au travail de notre club francophone.

## Die Deutsch

Die Deutsch-AG zählt ungefähr 15 Schüler unserer Schule. Besonders aktiv sind die Schüler der vierten Klasse. Wir treffen uns jeden Donnerstag von 12 40 bis 13 30 in der Schulbibliothek. Wir lesen Poesie auf Deutsch, hören deutsche Lieder, üben die deutsche Grammatik und besprechen zahlreichen Themen, die für unsere AG interessant sein können. Die Schüler bringen ihre Ideen und wir versuchen sie zu realisieren.



Die Deutsch.AG hat dieses Jahr mehrere Projekte gemacht. Im November haben die Schuler ein Projekt zur Deutschen Einheit gemacht--Vergleich zum Nationalfeiertag unseres Landes. Im März hat die AG ein Wettbewerb (die Deutscholympiade) in der Schule organisiert. Zwei Schuler (Cesir und Leto) haben an der Deutscholympiade in Mostar teilgenommen. Für die Friedenswoche hat eine Schulerin ein Pano gemalt.

Auf dem Pano kann man die Symbole von Berlin und Mostar sehen. Die Schulerinnen der Deutsch-AG haben noch ein Pano über Michael Schumacher gemacht



## October – National Book Month

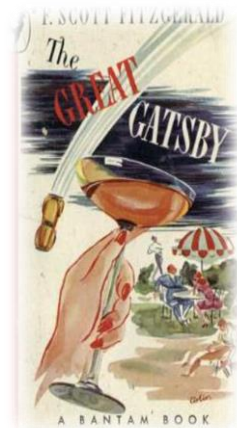
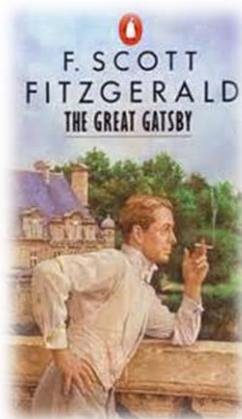
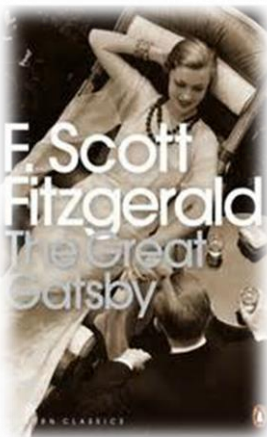


**Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald** (September 24, 1896 – December 21, 1940) was an American author of novels and short stories, whose works are the paradigmatic writings of the Jazz Age. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest American writers of the 20th century.<sup>[1]</sup> Fitzgerald is considered a member of the "Lost Generation" of the 1920s. He finished four novels: *This Side of Paradise*, *The Beautiful and Damned*, *The Great Gatsby* (his most famous), and *Tender Is the Night*. A fifth, unfinished novel, *The Love of the Last Tycoon*, was published posthumously. Fitzgerald also wrote many short stories that treat themes of youth and promise along with age and despair.

Fitzgerald's work has been adapted into films many times. His short story, *The Curious Case of Benjamin Button*, was the basis for a 2008 film.

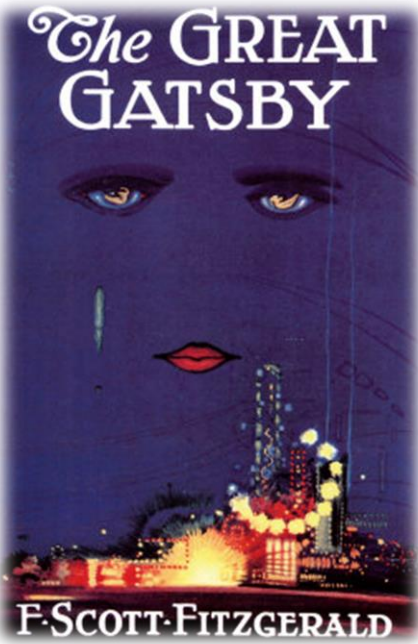
*Tender Is the Night* was filmed in 1962, and made into a television miniseries in 1985. *The Beautiful and Damned* was filmed in 1922 and 2010. *The Great Gatsby* has been the basis for numerous films of the same name, spanning nearly 90 years: 1926, 1949, 1974, 2000, and 2013 adaptations. In addition, Fitzgerald's own life from 1937 to 1940 was dramatized in 1958 in *Beloved Infidel*.

Fitzgerald's writing pursuits at Princeton came at the expense of his coursework. He was placed on academic probation, and in 1917 he dropped out of school to join the U.S. Army. Afraid that he might die in World War I with his literary dreams unfulfilled, in the weeks before reporting for duty Fitzgerald hastily wrote a novel called *The Romantic Egotist*. Although the publisher Charles Scribner's Sons rejected the novel, the reviewer noted its originality and encouraged Fitzgerald to submit more work in the future.





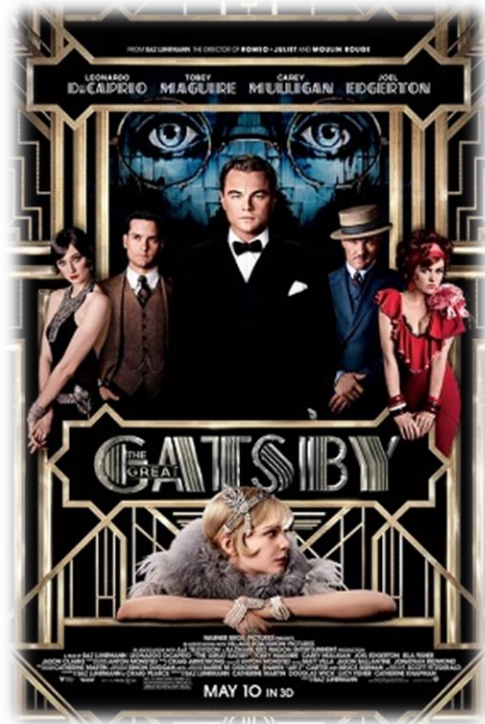
*The Great Gatsby* is a 1925 novel written by American author F. Scott Fitzgerald that follows a cast of characters living in the fictional town of West Egg on prosperous Long Island in the summer of 1922. The story primarily concerns the young and mysterious millionaire Jay Gatsby and his quixotic passion and obsession for the beautiful former debutante Daisy Buchanan. Considered to be Fitzgerald's magnum opus, *The Great Gatsby* explores themes of decadence, idealism, resistance to change, social upheaval, and excess, creating a portrait of the Jazz Age or the Roaring Twenties that has been described as a cautionary tale regarding the American Dream.



Fitzgerald—inspired by the parties he had attended while visiting Long Island's north shore—began planning the novel in 1923, desiring to produce, in his words, "something *new*—something extraordinary and beautiful and simple and intricately patterned."

### The Great Gatsby

*The Great Gatsby* is a 2013 Australian-American 3D drama film based on F. Scott Fitzgerald's 1925 novel of the same name. The film was co-written and directed by Baz Luhrmann, and stars Leonardo DiCaprio, Tobey Maguire, Carey Mulligan, Joel Edgerton, and Elizabeth Debicki. It follows the life and times of millionaire Jay Gatsby and his neighbour Nick, who recounts his encounter with Gatsby at the height of the Roaring Twenties. The film was originally going to be released on December 25, 2012, but moved to May 10, 2013 in 3D. While the film received mixed reviews from critics, audiences responded much more positively, and F. Scott Fitzgerald's granddaughter praised the film, stating "Scott would have been proud". As of 2014, it is Baz Luhrmann's highest grossing film, earning over \$350 million worldwide. At the 86th Academy Awards, it was nominated for Best Production Design and Best Costume Design, winning both.



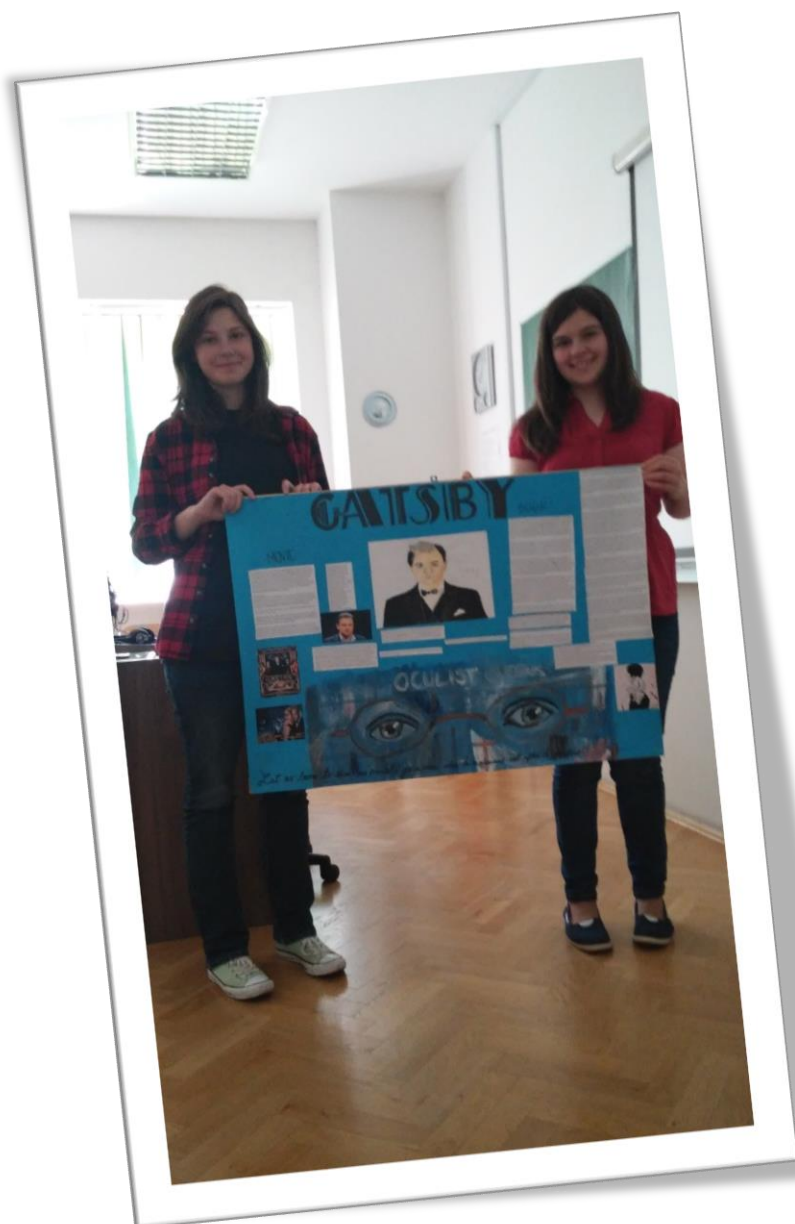
*English Club members have analyzed the differences between the original book The Great Gatsby and the scenes in the film The Great Gatsby in 2013. Here are the differences they have noticed:*

1. *Movie gives us frame how Nick is recovering from alcohol. In the book, he was mostly careful and considering when it comes to drinks.*



2. *When it comes to character of Jordan Baker, everything is just speeding up, basically like they're trying to eliminate her from the movie. In the book she is one of the important characters and a character that Nick falls in love with, but that romance was unlikely for her.*
3. *Parties. So parties in this movie have been made like some kind of today's discos that do not suit for 1920s. Also, in the movie, we have had an opportunity to hear a sort of rap and electro-music throughout the film. In the book, music was mostly jazz and I don't think it should have been cut from film.*
4. *Making Tom Buchanan supervillain in the movie is a huge mistake. He was already an unlikeable character throughout book and movie and the guy which planted murderous picture in Wilson's head, but it just went too far for making him a supervillain.*
5. *The last phone call should've been the big mystery of the film. In the book, the caller was smartly hidden while in the movie they rushed in showing that it was Daisy all along.*

*By Belmin Mahić, IV<sub>5</sub>*



*By Ajdina Aličić and  
Anela Tiro, I<sub>3</sub>*





## Jane Austen - Biography



Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon, Hampshire, England. While not widely known in her own time, Austen's comic novels of love among the landed gentry gained popularity after 1869, and her reputation skyrocketed in the 20th century. Her novels, including *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*, are considered literary classics, bridging the gap between romance and realism.

The seventh child and second daughter of Cassandra and George Austen, Jane Austen was born on December 16, 1775, in Steventon, Hampshire, England. Jane's

parents were well-respected community members. Her father served as the Oxford-educated rector for a nearby Anglican parish. The family was close and the children grew up in an environment that stressed learning and creative thinking. When Jane was young, she and her siblings were encouraged to read from their father's extensive library. The children also authored and put on plays and charades.

Over the span of her life, Jane would become especially close to her father and older sister, Cassandra. Indeed, she and Cassandra would one day collaborate on a published work.

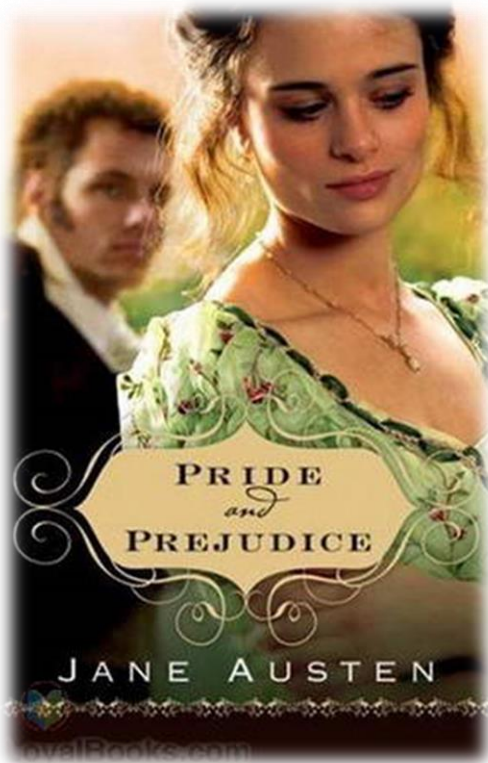
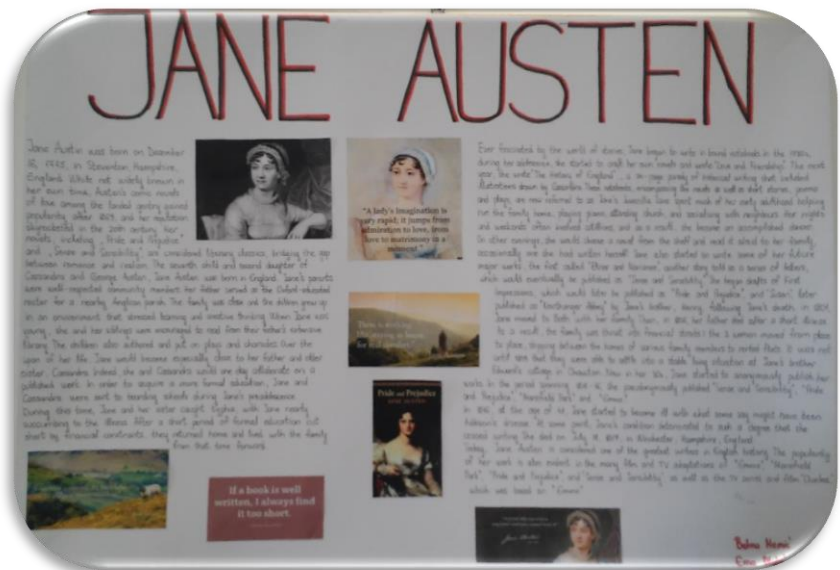
In order to acquire a more formal education, Jane and Cassandra were sent to boarding schools during Jane's pre-adolescence. During this time, Jane and her sister caught typhus, with Jane nearly succumbing to the illness. After a short period of formal education cut short by financial constraints, they returned home and lived with the family from that time forward.

*By Ema Dlakić, I<sub>2</sub>*



## Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen

Pride and Prejudice is a novel of manners by Jane Austen, first published in 1813. The story follows the main character, Elizabeth Bennet, as she deals with issues of manners, upbringing, morality, education, and marriage in the society of the landed gentry of the British Regency. Elizabeth is the second of five daughters of a country gentleman living near the fictional town of Meryton in Hertfordshire, near London. Set in England in the early 19th

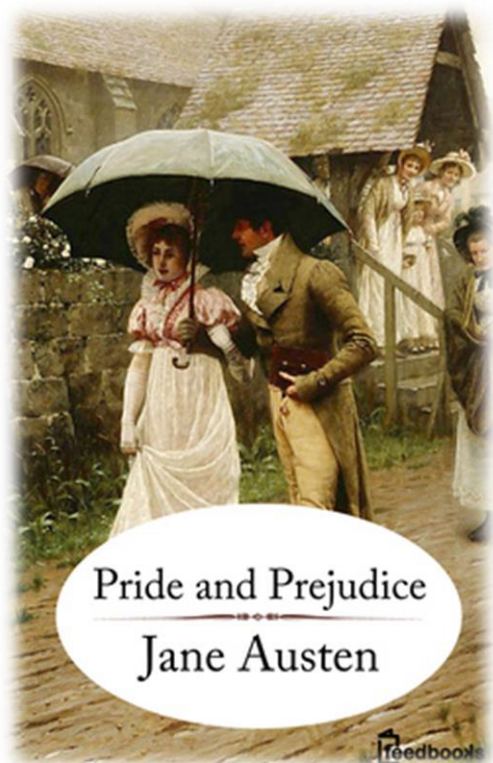


century, *Pride and Prejudice* tells the story of Mr and Mrs Bennet's five unmarried daughters after the rich and eligible Mr Bingley and his status-conscious friend, Mr Darcy, have moved into their neighbourhood. While Bingley takes an immediate liking to the eldest Bennet daughter, Jane, Darcy has difficulty adapting to local

society and repeatedly clashes with the second-eldest Bennet daughter, Elizabeth.

*Pride and Prejudice* retains a

fascination for modern readers, continuing near the top of lists of "most loved books." It has become one of the most popular novels in English literature, selling over 20 million copies, and receives considerable attention from literary scholars. Modern interest in the book has resulted



in a number of dramatic adaptations and an abundance of novels and stories imitating Austen's memorable characters or themes.

*By Belma Memić, I<sub>2</sub>*

## SPELLING BEE

Our school participated in the third annual Bosnia and Herzegovina National English Spelling Bee. This competition was held on 26th February, 2014, in which 32 students participated. All of them were quite good, but only two students could pass on the regional, which was held on 25th of March, 2014. Our finalists were **Amar Peco and Seada Čehić**.

Prizes for regional winners included Kindle Electronic Readers and a weekend in Sarajevo to participate in the National Spelling Bee. The prize for the National Spelling Bee winner was an Apple iPad. Additional prizes have included dictionaries and certificates.



### What is a Spelling Bee?

In 19th century America, farmers often gathered together to perform work or even to celebrate. Sometimes, these gatherings were called "bees". Competitions for children to participate spellings also took this name. English words, unlike local language, do not follow logical spelling. For example, the English words "deer" and "here" sound very similar, but have different spellings. This requires extra attention and practice from students.

The first national spelling bee in America took place in **1925**, with the top nine students invited to the White House to meet the President. This tradition remains today and is a sign of the importance and attention placed on spelling bees in the United States. These spelling bees now take place in schools across the United States, as well as in England, Australia, Canada and many non-English speaking countries, including Mexico, Indonesia and Germany.

### Introduction of the competition

A separate word is given to each student. If none of the students fails to correctly spell the word, the next student receives a new one. If the student cannot correctly spell the word, he/she is eliminated from the competition.

Each word is read aloud by the teacher three times: the first time, the word is alone, the second time in context, and the third time alone again.





Example: Teacher first says: "Cat".

Teacher then says: "Cat. A pet that catches mice. Cat."

The student may ask for the word to be repeated only once.

If the student provides the wrong letter, then he/she is out of the competition. However, the student has one opportunity to correct him/herself during the spelling word, before pronouncing it.

### Spelling Bee School Competition

On the 15th of March, 2015 School Spelling Bee Competition took place. The Spelling Bee competition has been held the fourth year already and it is organized by Embassy of the United States in Bosnia and Herzegovina.



First and second-grade students of all high schools are allowed to participate. When it comes to our school, 16 students took part and here are the finalists:

1. Lejla Habota
2. Ilhan Brekalo
3. Adna Zlomušica

The first two places were won by the students who were honoured to represent the school on Regional Spelling Bee Competition.



## Regional Spelling Bee Competition

On the 13th of April, 2015, the Regional Spelling Bee Competition organised by the US Embassy in Bosnia and Herzegovina, took place at the American Corner. Thirty-eight high school students took part in it and the winners were: 1. Marko Šimović (Gimnazija Čitluk), 2. Mirsad Ugarak (Gimnazija Bugojno) 3. Marija Stipić (Gimnazija Posušje). The first two places were able to compete on the National Spelling Bee Competition in Sarajevo in May.



Our students reached the 5th and the 6th round, and both the students Lejla Habota and Ilhan Brekalo as well as English teachers Nejra Mušić and Nedžad Dedović were given participation certificates.

## A Literary Contest in English Language

Our student Tarik Čolakhodžić (I3) took part in European DNA Essay Contest, where students were able to express their thoughts and opinions about the impact of genes on our lives. Here is how Tarik represented our school on this competition:

### **Do you think genome sequencing will impact on your future life?**

*There are many things that have always occupied people's mind. I come from Bosnia and Herzegovina and there is a kind of proverb which is often repeated among people in my country, especially when something related to health happens to them. It says: "A healthy person has a thousand wishes, while a sick person has only one". If you read this carefully, you can conclude that health is considered to be the most important in people's lives. One of the main tasks people*





*have faced with is to find a cure for diseases whose numbers increase each day. The scientists believe that the key for getting the mankind rid of diseases is hidden in DNA.*

*Almost all people know that "DNA contains the instructions needed for an organism to develop, survive and reproduce"<sup>1</sup>. We, I mean ordinary people, are also familiar with the fact that a genome is simply genetic material of an organism. I don't think that many people are familiar with the term "genome sequencing". If there is something that people haven't heard about or do not understand in science, they are always afraid that scientists are experimenting with something where the final results could be destructive for the mankind. Whenever we are faced with a new disease, some people doubt that it has to be due to the scientists' experiments.*

*According to the definition "genome sequencing is figuring out the order of DNA nucleotides or bases in a genome"<sup>2</sup>. "Genome sequencing is often compared to decoding"<sup>3</sup>. If we talk about scientific experiments, we all realize that they all have some advantages and disadvantages.*

*I think the most important thing about genome sequencing is that we can analyse a genome of sick people in order to determine which part of genome is "out of order". When we get that information, we can start experimenting how to put it "in order" again or how to prevent that part of a genome being abnormal. It is of quite importance to find out which drug can cure "the sick genome". For example, if we talk about one of the most serious illnesses nowadays - cancer, scientists should find out which option for curing that disease is the best: chemotherapy or maybe some drug. The greatest advantage should be to find out which drug is adequate for "the sick genomes". I think we should focus our research in that direction.*

*Scientists have not yet found out what each part of a genome is responsible for or how it reacts. The scientists have found out which "code" of a genome could cause breast cancer. So, what could be a solution?! The doctors could take it out to eliminate that type of cancer. On the other hand, we still do not know if we could change an important part of a genome and cause another serious problem by eliminating the "code" responsible for breast cancer. We should be very careful because of false results. For example, a husband and a wife want to do analysis on their own fetus to check if it has the Down syndrome. It could happen that they get the positive result and decide to have an abortion. At the end, it turns out that the doctor has done the abortion of a completely healthy child. This is one of the worst disadvantages of genome sequencing. In this case, not even healing is needed and the final result is death. That's why there is still a lot to be explored.*

*If we refer to the past, we can see that human beings have always been interested in science and revealing the truth about the mankind. Unfortunately, we do not have two worlds, one for the bad and the other one for the good. During the Second World War, the Nazis tried to create one nation with specific features. Who could guess how the world would have looked like if Hitler had conquered it? I do deeply hope that the world will never ever meet a person with malicious ideas who would try to change the world by doing bad deeds. I would like to send a message to the scientists: "Please use your research, experiments and results for the benefit of the mankind and give your best to make this world look better".*

***By Tarik Čolakhodžić, I<sub>3</sub>***



## School Competition in English Language

English Language School Competition took place on the 27th of February, 2015 in our school. All the students were allowed to participate and the competition itself was organised in two levels: 1<sup>st</sup> category – I and II-grade students; 2<sup>nd</sup> category – III and IV-grade students.

53 students in total participated, including 27 students of the 1<sup>st</sup> category and 26 students of the 2<sup>nd</sup> category. The competition was taken in written form and it lasted 90 minutes.

The winners in the 1<sup>st</sup> category were:

1. Merdžo Admir I2
2. Habota Lejla II2
3. Tiro Anela I3

The winners in the 2<sup>nd</sup> category were:

1. Milavić Mirza (IV3)
2. Pešut Ana (IV4)
3. Šuta Ajla (IV5)



The headmaster, Ćamil Tabaković, welcomed the students with best results in his office, where students were given certificates and appropriate prizes to honour their success.





*By Merina Husnić, I<sub>1</sub>*

### **Peace Of Mind**

I love having peace of mind  
 You just have to leave all the negativity behind  
 To keep a peace of mind  
 Avoid people or posts that upset you and you will find  
 That this does work so just unwind  
 And let positivity stay in your life and see the signs  
 Of all whom are negative and jealous of your life and are in a bind  
 For being who they are and just like the grind  
 Of being mean towards others and feel inclined  
 That misery loves company and try to be blind  
 About we whom are Happy will stay this way because we are kind.

*Recited by Ema Dlakić, I<sub>2</sub>*



### **Fly with the vision of PEACE**

L eave your hearts, free to fly  
O ut of clouds, never ask them why  
V ail to God, Who the mercy submit  
E arly bird run, by the Light to sit

A nswer the questions, placed by kids  
N ever give up, help somebody who needs  
D are to fight with yourself to win

P lace a bridge for the hopes to come in  
E scort of Peace, in your actions above  
A sk from the hearts, to adopt only Love  
C hoose only principals, virtues, for more  
(the)  
E cho of PEACE, is what stops any war.

*Recited by Ajdina Aličić, I<sub>3</sub>*

### **A Culture of Peace poem**

A Culture of Peace  
our customs -peace-filled  
our institutions-peace-filled  
our achievements-peace-filled  
all that we think, all that we say, all that we do-peace-filled.  
As the child learns to build  
brightly-coloured blocks precariously balanced  
So is our world precariously balanced  
hatred, greed, violence, famine, flood, suffering,  
black blocks of indifference  
These must be toppled, supplanted  
Forming new patterns Of light and colour,  
Airy spaces, where souls can grow and be free  
perfectly fitting together in love invincible –  
a world of peace for the children  
and their children-and their children's children –  
This is our dream-And our resolve

*Recited by Arnesa Omerić, I<sub>2</sub>*



### Working for Peace

This mutual help for peace  
Creates harmony in the core of Humanity  
The Great Peace as a mother  
Protects these children and guides them all.

Escape from darkness to light,  
Our future will shine bright,  
Effort to re-find a lost wind  
That could reach the level of the sky.

The Dove of Peace  
Is pure and smiling,

Our energy for this bright destiny  
Will transform the sufferings into positive  
Dignity.

*Recited by Adna Zlomušica, I<sub>2</sub>*

### Peace, Love And Harmony

Peace, Love And Harmony  
Why Is There War In The Economy?  
Guns, Blood And Death  
Does Anyone Die Of Regular Bad Health?

Why Do We Kill?  
Just For The Thrill!  
Who Will Pay The Bill?  
When The Bodies Are All Still.

Peace In The World Is All We Want To See.  
Why Do People Flee?  
We Should All Celebrate With Glee.  
Peace, Love and Harmony.

We Should All Put On Our Party Pants,  
And Give Peace A Chance.

*Recited by Emina Memić, I<sub>1</sub>*





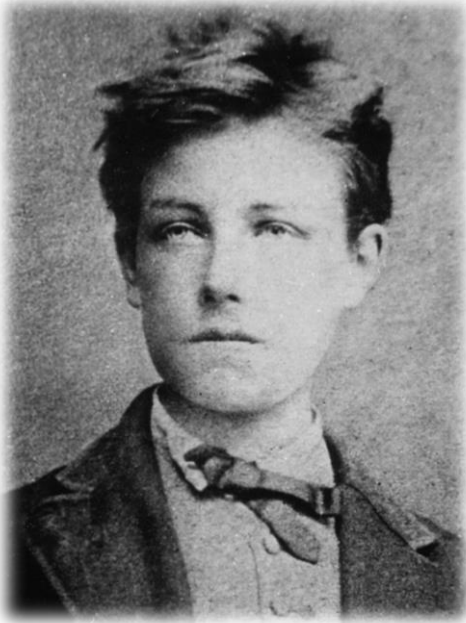


In September 2015, our school was visited by a teacher from Umea, Sweden, Mr Dan Jonsson. It is a partnership programme whose member is our English teacher Nedžad Dedović. Mr Jonsson attended a few English classes alongside Mr Dedović. Mr Jonsson talked to the students on different issues such as teenage life in Bosnia, education, teaching methods, culture, sport, etc. Our students and Mr Jonsson would like to establish cooperation between our schools which may be implemented via students' exchange in the future.



## Les symbolistes français

Jean Nicolas Arthur Rimbaud est un poète français, né le 20 octobre 1854 à Charleville et mort le 10 novembre 1891 à Marseille. Arthur Rimbaud écrit ses premiers poèmes à quinze ans ; à l'école il a déjà une réputation. Lui, pour qui le poète doit être « voyant » et qui proclame « il faut être absolument moderne », semble renoncer subitement à l'écriture à l'âge de vingt ans, sans avoir encore été véritablement publié ; pour se consacrer avec humilité davantage à la lecture, ainsi qu'à la poursuite de sa pratique des langues (« vivantes » ou « mortes »).



La poésie de Rimbaud le talent a été découvert à un âge précoce, à l'école primaire dans sa ville natale de Charleville, qui se manifeste d'abord sous la forme d'inhabituel méticuleuse et des compétences dans l'écriture des chansons en latin. Dans le monde de la littérature et a tiré une

rafale comme un météore, laissant des œuvres qui laissent entrevoir de symbolisme et le surréalisme de la poésie moderne. La porte qui a été fissuré Baudelaire, Rimbaud est grande ouverte. Dans quelques années, a passé de nombreuses étapes de versets relatifs à la prose expérimentale. Repris et a nié, pour une icône, l'autre un



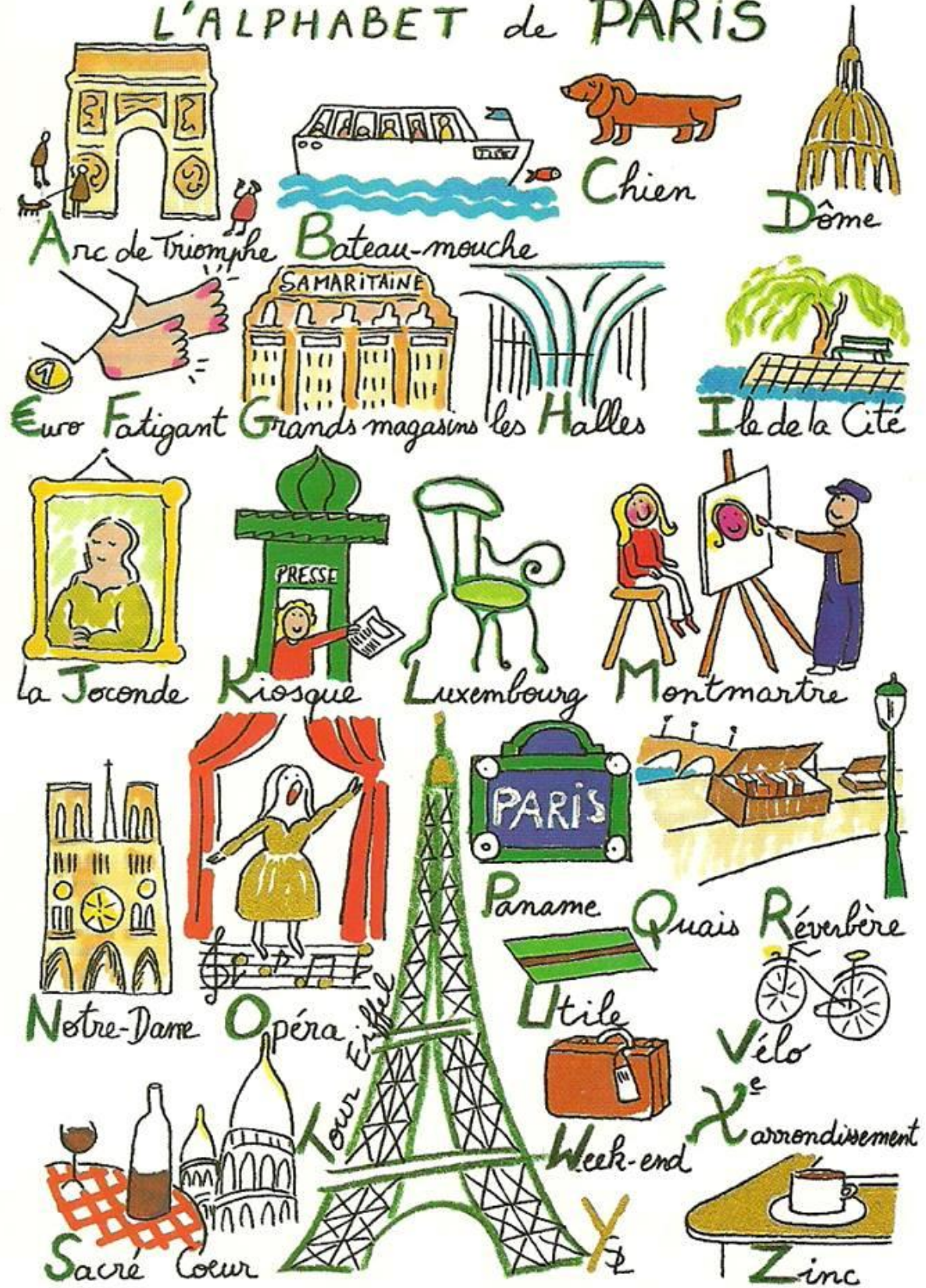


*Lejla  
Suljić et Šerin Kazimić*





# L'ALPHABET de PARIS



## Norman Thavaud

Norman Thavaud est un jeune artiste né dans le nord de la France. Après être parti faire ses études de cinéma à Paris, il s'est fait connaître sur Internet à l'âge de 20 ans en publiant des vidéos humoristiques.

Tout commence en 2008 avec ses amis de lycée (Hugo et Marc) avec lesquels il crée un groupe comique: Le Velcrou. Ils tournent des court-métrages et une mini-série web. Mais les amis se séparent et chacun fait alors ses vidéos en solo. Norman choisit un format de 4 minutes où il joue "Monsieur tout le monde". Il poste ses vidéos sur Youtube et c'est le succès. Dans ses vidéos, on le voit souvent se filmer avec sa webcam dans son petit appartement, en stand-up et sans mise en scène. Il parle avec humour de ses expériences de tous les jours (« Avoir un chat », « Accro à son smartphone » ), de sa vie de jeune homme (« Les techniques des drague »). Pour certaines de ses vidéos, il tourne aussi de courtes scènes dans d'autres endroits et fait l'acteur avec ses colocataires et son chat, avec des amis et ou des célébrités invitées.



Ses vidéos populaires

### 1. Les bilingues

Cette vidéo est vite vue 1 million de personnes et lui permet de gagner de l'argent sur le site Internet qui la diffuse.

### 2. Mario clash Luigi

Vidéo-clip de hip-hop où il parodie les personnages de la console de jeux. Il a été vu plus de 34 millions de fois.

## Filmographie

### Groupe et autres projets

2009 : Nouvelle série Geek avec Le Velcrou

Depuis 2010 : Norman fait des vidéos

Depuis 2011 : Norman Vidéos Bonus

2011 - 2012 : Norman fait son cinéma

2012 : Le Guichet





2012 : Crunch sort Norman de sa chambre

2013 : Super Social Movie de Norman

### **Télévision**

En dehors de ses propres projets, Norman Thavaud a participé à plusieurs émissions télévisées :

2011 : Very Bad Blagues, Direct8

2012 : bref, Canal+

2012 : Palmashow l'émission, D8

2013 : La jeunesse a-t-elle une histoire ?, Arte

2014 : Scènes de ménages : le propriétaire de Cédric et Marion

2015 : Peplum de Philippe Lefebvre : le messager (épisode 1)

*Mehremić Merisa et Spahić Jasmina IV2*

