



Erasmus+



Project Erasmus +

*Let's share culture and history by using modern techniques and methods
of learning and teaching*

4th Meeting – Istituto Comprensivo “San Giovanni Bosco –De Carolis”

TEACHMEET and its results San Marco in Lamis, Italy

19th to 23th November 2018



SUNDAY 18/11/ 2018

Travelling day to San Marco in Lamis.

Accomodation:

Teachers: Hotel "Abete" -San Giovanni Rotondo

Students: host families

MONDAY 19/11/2018

9.00 : Teachers will be transferred from the hotel to school.

9.30- 11.00: Welcome ceremony at school.

11.00/13.20: Pupils - Activities at school.

11.00 - 11.30: Coffee break.

11.30 -13.30: Teachers visit of the school, lesson observation.

13.30 - 14.30: Teachers lunch at school, students lunch to host family.

16:00 : Free time to explore the town of San Marco.

20.00 : Dinner

TUESDAY 20/11/2018

8.20/13.15 : Pupils - Activities at school – attending some lessons + participating in the activities connected with modern techniques and methods of learning +

9.00/13.30 : Teachers - project activities

13.30 : Lunch

16.00 - 18.00: Visit to St. Matthew convent in Borgo Celano.

20.00 : Dinner

WEDNESDAY 21/11/2018

8.00/20.00: Visit to the town of "Alberobello", Trani and its cathedral

THURSDAY 22/11/2018

8.20: Pupils - Music club activities + musical workshop + traditional songs

9.00: Teachers - Scrutiny of the lessons

13.30 : Lunch

16.00 : Visit to San Giovanni Rotondo. An exemple of modern architecture: St. Pio da

Pietrelcina's church by Renzo Piano.

18.00: Free time

FRIDAY 23/11/2018

9.00 : Departure for Gargano National Park. Visit to Monte Sant'Angelo and St. Michael's Cave (on the path of the ancient pilgrims: "The Sacra Via Longobardorum").

13.30 : Lunch at "Leclerc" shopping mall in Manfredonia.

15.00 - 17.00: Visit to Manfredonia.

20.00 : Traditional Italian food : Pizza Party .

Greetings

SATURDAY 24/11/2018

Departure day

Introduction	4
Evaluation survey after the <i>4nd Meeting</i>	6
Evaluation survey of Teachmeet Italy.....	10
Visit to San Marco in Lamis	11
Le “Fracchie”	12
Trip to Alberobello	13
Visit the Trani	21
Trip to San Giovanni Rotondo	17
Visit the Manfredonia	
Visit the Monte Sant’Angelo	20
Visit the Convento di “Stignano”	22
Conclusion.....	24

San Marco in Lamis



**Introduction*

The fourth meeting of the " *Let's share culture and history by using modern techniques and methods of learning and teaching* " project took place between 19 and 23 November 2018 in San Marco in Lamis, Puglia, Italy. Teachers from four countries met at the I.C. "San Giovanni Bosco-De Carolis" and discussed the various stages of the project, shared and agreed the activities to be carried out and the methods for disseminating the project. The activities related to the activities connected with modern techniques and methods of learning have been illustrated the times and the methods of evaluation of the various stages have been indicated; attending some lessons + participating in the activities connected with modern techniques and methods of learning and teaching by students and teachers. They all stressed the importance of evaluation, to be done with detailed questions on both the application of the new ICTs used by teachers and pupils, and on the improvement of students' English skills.

Activities undertaken by the teachers and pupils while participating in the Erasmus+ meeting, visiting school and the area around the school and to the town of San Marco in Lamis, watching and participation in lessons by students and teachers.

The students participation in - Music club activities + musical workshop + traditional songs and in folk dances

Activities at school: participation in the game of chess by students and teachers.

Sport competitions: traditional games by students.

The evaluation and summary of the project activities.

Teachers and pupils visited the city of San Marco and the most important historical sites.

They made a trip to in Alberobello-Trani, San Giovanni Rotondo, Monte Sant'Angelo– Manfredonia.



*Evaluation survey after the fourth meeting

PART 1 English Language

Developing language skills: speaking, writing, reading, breaking the language barrier between project students

1. Do you think, that your participation in Erasmus project helped you to develop your language skills in English?

definitely yes *rather yes* *rather not* *definitely not*

2. Which skills did you develop the most:

- reading
- writing
- oral communication

3. In your opinion which skill was the most useful during the project and why?

.....

4. In your opinion what is your level of communication in English with foreign project students?

excellent *very good* *good* *quite faire*

5. In your opinion what is your level of understanding written texts in English after your work in the Erasmus+ project?

excellent *very good* *good* *quite faire*

6. Which activities do you regard as the most developing during project work?

- Creating texts in English.
- Verbal communications with foreign project students.
- Translating texts into English and contrary.

7. Why?.....

8. Which language activities you did during the project were the most satisfying and motivating and why?

.....

9. Which language activities you did during the project were the least satisfying and motivating and why?

PART 2 Developing ICT skills

1. Did you develop your ICT skills due to project tasks ?

definitely yes rather yes rather not definitely not

2. What applications or ICT tools did you use during the project tasks?

Movie maker, photo story, Smilebox, tagxedo, hot potatoes,

3. What applications or ICT tools you did not know before the project tasks ?

.....

4. What ICT tasks or activities did you find the most satisfying and motivating? Why?

.....

5. What ICT tasks or activities did you find the least satisfying and boring? Why?

.....

PART 4 Developing ICT skills

- Developing social skills due to group work, pair work (solving problems together, looking for solutions, tolerance in social contacts objective criticism in group, finding strengths and weaknesses , negotiation in group)

1. Underline: how do you usually work during the project work:

- individually
- in pair
- in group

2. Underline: How did you take decisions about division on of labour:

- One or two peers imposed on the others the tasks
- Everybody voluntarily or in negotiation way decided what to do

3. How did you solve problems in pair or group work ?

.....

4. What are your strengths in pair/group work?

.....

5. What are your weaknesses in pair/group work ?

.....

PART 5 General questions

1 .The atmosphere during the project activities was:

- very good
- good
- bad
- I don't know

2. Did you like the project meeting?

yes no

Why?

3. Did you develop your passions or hobbies due to the project?

excellent (10-9) very good (8-7) good (6-5) fair (4-3) poor (2-1)

4. In your opinion your participation in the project was :

excellent (10-9) very good (8-7) good (6-5) fair (4-3) poor (2-1)

5. What project task was the most interesting and why?

.....

6. What project task was the least interesting and why?

.....

7. What project task was the most difficult and why?

.....

8. Did you gain more knowledge about project countries due to project tasks?

definitely yes rather yes rather not definitely not

9. What new or interesting things about project countries did you find out, you did not know before the project, give an example?

.....

10. Would you like to take part in another Erasmus project once again?

- yes
- no
- I don't know





***Evaluation survey of Teachmeet Italy**

Teachers of the project partner schools conducted a meeting at school for the evaluation of the project and discussed all the aspects of the project .They shared their ideas , experiences, good practices and talked about the impacts of the project on the students in social , mathematical or technological ways and its results.

What new ICT application did you use the most often and why?

- Moviemaker: it is attractive, easy to use for students, and free.
- Taxedo: it is funny to create different shapes and personalization.
- Hot Potatoes: they can choose many options, it is creative.
- Comic life: they like using pictures and bubbles to make stories.
- Pixlr: Collage application: free, funny and creative. They can use photos.
- Smilebox: slide show presented in interesting way, adding music, pictures and sentences.

What project activities let students improve their English skills?

- Oral communication during the mobilities
- Skype conversation
- Translating tasks
- Writing e-mails, whatsapp, etwinning, messenger, Facebook
- Online lesson
- Understanding different tasks

What formative assessments elements did you use what is your opinion about them?

- Using lesson goals
- Using key questions
- Finishing sentences
- Self and peer evaluation

***SAN MARCO IN LAMIS**



Teachers and students from five countries visited the San Marco in Lamis .

It is part of the Gargano National Park and the Mountain Community of Gargano and holds, with its 234 km² surface, the eighty-third place among the Italian Municipalities with the largest territorial expansion. The towns of San Marco in Lamis also include the hamlets of Borgo Celano (2.13 km), San Matteo (2.08 km), Stignano (6.73 km) and Villaggio Amendola (19.1 km). The Jana torrent that has been crossing the municipality for centuries, has now been reduced to a long, mostly underground channel, the so-called "canalone", due to the drainage of rainwater.

The history of the town is intertwined with that of the monastery of St. Matthew the Apostle, whose building at first sight can be mistaken for an ancient fortress, but in reality it is a place of worship and hospitality dating back to the IX-X century. In the Middle Ages the imposing structure guaranteed protection to the inhabitants of the place, for its impregnable position, perched on a hill. From the seventeenth century to today is a friary of Franciscan friars.

The historic center is called Padula, or marsh (in Latin lamis is equivalent to "in the swamps"), a testimony to the fact that once (before its complete reclamation) the area was swampy. It is of a medieval type, with mostly white terraced houses with narrow streets and dead ends.

***LE FRACCHIE**



***The fracchie**

San Marco in Lamis is known above all for the traditional Procession of the "fracchie", a very suggestive and very singular popular religious event, which is repeated promptly for about three centuries every Good Friday for the re-enactment of the Passion of Christ, and that every year, recalls a great influx of strangers. The fracchie are huge torches, made with large trunks of trees open longitudinally in the shape of a cone and filled with firewood, to be burned at dusk and then become itinerant bonfires that illuminate the path of Our Lady of Sorrows along the streets of the country looking of the dead Jesus son.

It seems that the origins of this rite date back to the early eighteenth century, a period of edification of the church of Our Lady of Sorrows and its reasons, as well as religious and devotional, should also be linked to a practical motivation due to the precise physical conditions up area. In fact, when it was built (1717), the church of the Addolorata was located outside the town and there it would remain until the last twenty years of the nineteenth century. A location that stimulated the imagination of the inhabitants, who thought to illuminate with the "fracchie" the road that the Madonna traveled from her church to the Collegiate, where the body of Christ was kept.

The etymology of the word "fracchia" is uncertain. It could derive from the Latin "fractus": broken, broken, open (referring to the trunk of the "open" tree to be filled with wood). Or, it could originate from the dialectal word abruzzese "farchia" (torch, torch), transformed by metathesis into "fracchia".



*Alberobello

Alberobello (Italian: [ˌalberoˈbello]; literally "beautiful tree"; is a small town and comune of the Metropolitan City of Bari, Apulia, southern Italy. It has 10 735 inhabitants and is famous for its unique trullo buildings. The trulli of Alberobello have been designated as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1996.

History

A first anthropization of the area started only in the early sixteenth century on the impulse of the Count of Conversano Andrea Matteo III Acquaviva d'Aragona, son of the famous Count Giulio Antonio Acquaviva, who died in 1481 near Otranto, when 800 martyrs were killed in battle against the Ottomans . Count Andrea Matteo introduced from the fief of Noci about forty peasant families to reclaim and cultivate the land, with the obligation to give him the tenth of the crops.

Alberobello was built on the streets of the ancient river Cana, where is now the largo Giuseppe Martelotta (also called largo delle fagade or largo della fiera).

Alberobello remained a fief of the Acquaviva of Aragon until May 27, 1797, when King Ferdinand IV of Bourbon, who was a guest in Taranto by the archbishop, welcomed the petition of a delegation consisting of three civilians and four priests from Alberobello (don Vito Onofrio Lippolis, Don Vito Nicola Tinelli and Don Francesco Sgobba) and issued a decree by which he elevated the small village to the royal city, freeing it from the feudal servitude of the counts. On 22 June 1797 the first mayor Francesco Giuseppe Lippolis was elected. Alberobello is the only inhabited center in which there is an entire district of trulli. It is therefore considered cultural capital of the trulli of the Valle d'Itria.

The Trulli of Alberobello

The history of these very particular buildings is linked to the Prammatica De Baronibus, an edict of the 15th-century Kingdom of Naples that subjected every new urban settlement to a tribute. The

Counts of Conversano D'Acquaviva D'Aragona from 1481, owners of the territory on which Alberobello stands today with the summer "domus" that was called Difesa De Le Noci on the border with the territory of the duchy of Martina Franca, then imposed on the peasants sent in these lands they built their dwellings dry, without using mortar, so that they could be configured as precarious buildings, easily demolished.

Therefore, having to use only stones, the peasants found in the round form with self-supporting domed roof, composed of overlapping stone circles, the simplest and most solid configuration. The domed roofs or half cone for straw called the false dome of the trulli are embellished with decorative pinnacles that represented as many say the pinnacle was the signature of the master trullaro who did it or that restored and represented the pose of the pinnacle an exciting moment, the whose form is inspired by profane symbolic, mystical and religious elements that appear above all in the Fascist period





*TRANI

Trani [ˈtraːni] is a seaport of Apulia, in southern Italy, on the Adriatic Sea, 40 kilometres (25 mi) by railway West-Northwest of Bari. It is one of the capital cities of the Province of Barletta-Andria-Trani.

The city of *Turenium* appears for the first time in the Tabula Peutingeriana, a 13th-century copy of an ancient Roman itinerary. The name, also spelled *Tirenium*, was that of the Greek hero Diomedes. The city was later occupied by the Lombards and the Byzantines. First certain news of an urban settlement in Trani, however, trace back only to the 9th century.

In that period many great families from the main Italian Maritime Republics (Amalfi, Pisa, Ragusa and Venice) established themselves in Trani. Trani, in turn, maintained a consul in Venice from 12th century.

Trani has lost its old city walls and bastions, but the 13th-century fort has been extensively restored as a museum and performance venue and is open to the public. Some of the streets in and around the Ghetto area remain much as they were in the medieval period, and many of the houses display more or less of Norman decoration.^[6]

The main church is the *Trani Cathedral*, dedicated to Saint Nicholas the Pilgrim, a Greek who died in Trani in 1094 while on his way on pilgrimage to Rome, and some years later canonized by Urban II. It lies on a raised open site near the sea, and was consecrated, before its completion, in 1143. It is a basilica with three apses, built in the characteristic white local limestone. It has also a large crypt and a lofty tower, the latter erected in 1230–1239 by the architect whose name appears on the ambo in the cathedral of Bitonto, Nicolaus Sacerdos. It has an arch under it, being supported partly on the side wall of the church, and partly on a massive pillar. The arches of the Romanesque portal are

beautifully ornamented, in a manner suggestive of Arab influence; the bronze doors, executed by Barisanus of Trani in 1175, rank among the best of their period in Southern Italy.^[2] The capitals of the pillars in the crypt are fine examples of the Romanesque. The interior of the cathedral has been widely modernized,^[6] but the crypt remains similar to the origins and was renowned repository of relics, among which indicates the body of the martyr St. Febronia of Nisibis that you can still Today enjoy a precious reliquary of the eighteenth century and an oval painting depicting the Saint at the Diocesan Museum.



***Visit to San Giovanni rotondo**

Teachers and students from project countries went on a sightseeing tour around the city and visited historic buildings and monuments San Giovanni Rotondo.



San Giovanni Rotondo is an Italian town of 27 124 inhabitants in the province of Foggia in Puglia, famous throughout the world for the fact of housing the remains of St. Pio of Pietrelcina, a Capuchin friar who lived in the city for a long time.

The municipality is part of the Gargano National Park San Giovanni Rotondo.

Monuments and places of interest Chiesa Santa Maria delle Grazie

The church has a rectangular plan with a simple facade, decorated with a portal with a frescoed lunette, a small rose window and a central bell tower. Inside it has a single nave, in Baroque style, with four side chapels, decorated by saints to whom they are entitled. The high altar is adorned with a wooden fresco of the Madonna and Child, surrounded on both sides by St. John the Baptist and the Evangelist.

At a second entrance of the convent, towards the remaining cloister, is the cell of Padre Pio, open for visits. Inside the convent there is also the crypt where the body of Padre Pio was housed before being transferred to the nearby sanctuary designed by Renzo Piano. From the crypt, through a door located on the parades opposite the stairs, you can access a path that crosses the convent allowing you to visit some of the places where Padre Pio lived as the cell and the choir of the ancient church where Padre Pio received the stigmata.



* Trip to Manfredonia



Teachers and students of the partner schools had a trip to Manfredonia city.

Manfredonia is an Italian town of 56 932 inhabitants in the province of Foggia, in Puglia. Located in the Gargano National Park, as well as being the most populous city in the entire area, it is the bishop's seat of the Archdiocese of Manfredonia-Vieste-San Giovanni Rotondo . The city owes its name to Manfredi di Sicilia, son of Emperor Federico II, who founded it in the 13th century. Known as the gateway to the Gargano due to its geographical position, the town is located on the gulf of the same name

Located on the gulf of the same name, immediately south of the Gargano promontory, it is the twenty-seventh Italian municipality for territorial extension, as well as the sixth largest in Puglia. The territory is characterized by both the low sandy coast of the Gulf of Manfredonia, and the mountainous nature of the northern part, included in the Gargano National Park. Until the thirties in its territory fell several wetlands then affected by land reclamation; the Salso lake is still present, within which a naturalistic oasis has arisen; in these areas hunting was practiced at least until the '60s, but currently the phenomenon is very limited thanks to the action of law enforcement. To the north and south of the oasis flow the Candelaro stream and the Cervaro river; it is above all the latter that feeds the lake .

Manfredonia descends, by the will of the Swabian Prince Manfredi, its first founder from the ancient and noble city of Siponto, some excavation campaigns have brought to light part of the medieval structures. Numerous finds, among which the most significant are the daisy stelae attest that the plain south of the Gargano and the Gulf coast, were inhabited since Neolithic times. The area was affected by an important Daunian settlement, which was later Hellenized, becoming the seat of one of the most important ports in the north of Magna Graecia; as indeed it was for the Regio II in Roman

times. The myth of the foundation is traced back to the Greek period by the Homeric hero Diomedes. Conquered first by the Samnites and then by Alexander I in 335 BC, in 189 BC. it became a Roman colony, maintaining its strategic, military, cultural and commercial importance.

It was one of the first Episcopal seats of Christianity. It was a center of primary importance between the fourth and fifth centuries. Among the structures currently known, which attest the value, there is an early Christian basilica, recently the subject of a valuable artistic reconstruction. Long disputed between Longobards and Byzantines, it was destroyed by the latter in the seventh century, during the reign of Constant II. Reconstructed it was briefly a Saracen possession in the ninth century and became home to one of the 12 Norman counties.

In January 1256 the king of Sicily and prince of Taranto Manfredi arrived in Siponto during a hunt on the Gargano, found the city destroyed and decided to rebuild the city two miles north of the original settlement. His intentions were twofold: on the one hand, to create one of the most important government centers of the whole Kingdom, on the other, to guard the territory whose position was strategic also due to its proximity to the Byzantine East. He gave it his name as a sign of future prestige, honor and power, in 1264 Manfredi solemnly inaugurated the castle and the city. The new city obtained tax benefits (deductibles) that made it a free port and its population increased with the transfer of inhabitants of the nearby cities. Since its establishment it was endowed with a mint that coined and imprinted several coins (double tari, dinars of gold, of copper and of biglione).

* Trip to Monte Sant'Angelo

Monte Sant'Angelo (Mónde in local dialect [5]) is an Italian town of 12 357 inhabitants in the province of Foggia, in Puglia, famous for the sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo (UNESCO World Heritage Site), is a destination for pilgrimages of Christian faithful since the sixth century. It is home to the Gargano National Park Authority.

UNESCO recognition

On June 25, 2011, the Sanctuary of San Michele Arcangelo di Monte Sant'Angelo becomes a UNESCO World Heritage Site with the serial circuit The Longobards in Italy, Places of Power, 568 - 774 AD, joining the ranks of the most authoritative assets Cultural of the world and that is in the World Heritage List.

The recognition of National Geographic

On January 5, 2014, the National Geographic Society (one of the largest non-profit scientific and educational institutions in the world) recognized the Cave of San Michele Arcangelo as one of the most beautiful caves in the world. To be precise, the micalica cave was positioned at the eighth place in the world top ten drawn up by the scientific body. Moreover it is the only Italian cave included in the list of the top ten.



*Visit to “Stignano”



Sanctuary of Santa Maria di Stignano is a religious building located near San Marco in Lamis, in the province of Foggia

History

Legend and history make it one of the first Marian shrines of Foggiano and one of the most remarkable architectures of the 1500. Located on the ancient Via Francigena at the intersection with the current SS n. 272, in a valley of great charm. An ancient legend tells that St. Francis on his return from the East passed through this valley and blessed his fruits; it was 1216.

Rich in history and famous for its art, it draws its origins in the Middle Ages. In fact, its name is found for the first time in a document dated September 21st, 1231 of the Naples State Archives, attesting to the already existing cult of the Virgin. According to historians, the church was one of the many oratories that dotted the slopes and peaks that lead from Stignano to Castelpagano (of which you can still admire the ruins of that of the Holy Trinity on the top behind the convent and the other of S. Agostino towards Castelpagano). All these speakers find the historical explanation in the fact that they were the first places of rest and comfort to the numerous romeis who were stationed here before facing the remaining strenuous route to the Cave of the Archangel. Or one of the many hermitages of spiritual

perfection and security in the swirling decline of the Roman Empire and the spread of barbarian invasions, the rise of the new religion and the spread of monasticism.

In 1500, the beauty of the place and the prodigious growth of the miraculous Virgin solicited the Cistercian friar Salvatore Scalzo who, anxious for a reform in his order, abandoned the monks of the abbey of S. Giovanni in Lamis (the present convent of St. Matthew) and retired here by founding a new association and building a convent next to the church. With the help of the well-known feudatory Ettore Pappacoda of Naples, he destroyed the old oratory and built this new church in 1515. The merit was almost exclusively of the Pappacoda which, where was the ancient entrance of the oratory on the current eastern wall poses to its boast the epigraph that still can be read. The attempt to reform Fra Salvatore Scalzo failed. In 1560 Pope Medici, Pius IV, entrusted the shrine to the observing minor friars. The church was then declared famous and endowed with special indulgences. The Friars Minor also increased the factory by completing the church in 1613 with the construction of the Transept, the Dome, the Choir and the Bell Tower in 1615. The church was consecrated in 1679 by Vincenzo Maria Orsini, Archbishop of Manfredonia who later became Pope with the name of Benedict XIII.

Until the mid-nineteenth century it was one of the largest Marian shrines of the Capitanata, the festival was celebrated on August 15 and attracted considerable crowds throughout the summer. The friars of Stignano turned all the Capitanata for the begging and were known by all. Their hospitality sometimes caused some embarrassment as when, in 1647, at the time of the revolt of Masaniello, having in Foggia taken the command of the revolt the "notar" Saturday Pastor, some nobles of the capital from one of them tried to secure Stignano asylum. The Franciscan fathers made this convent a home for study and novitiate for the formation of religious, making it the desired home of religious, saints and scholars. In later centuries the sanctuary underwent other alterations due to earthquakes (1627) and fires (1814).

On April 15, 1863, under the great arch that connects the church to the ancient house of the Baron of Rignano, a shotgun ended the dramatic career of Nicandro Polignone, one of the

brigands leaders of San Marco. Closed in 1862 due to the spread of banditry, it was reopened in 1864. Due to the subversive laws of 1870 which decreed the suppression of religious orders and the relative confiscation of assets, the convent, which became property of the state property, was purchased by the noble Centola di San Marco family in Lamis, thanks to which and to his heirs, the friars could bring to life occasional life according to the more or less favorable political events of the times. The illustrious heir dr. Francesco Centola, with notarial deed of Francesco Tardio, was Massimo, of October 7, 1953, he donated the sanctuary with all the annexed property to the Monastic Province of the friars Minor in Puglia, who immediately restored it, arranging it with the name of Franciscan Oasis. instead of spiritual exercises and studies of updating in accordance with the new needs of the church in the contemporary world.

Description

Outside you can admire the magnificent 16th century facade of the Romanesque church of Abruzzo and the beautiful monument to Pius XII (donated in June 1966 by the Association of Culture Contardo Ferrini).

The high altar was designed by Luigi Schingo from San Severo.

In the great hall there is an eighteenth-century chair with magnificent paintings on the life of the Madonna.

Inside there is the enchanting sixteenth-century loggia with the very valuable well of 1576 and the cyclic paintings on the life of St. Francis.



*Conclusion

The activities of the fourth meeting, have improved the basic skills in a joyful way, encouraging them to do their best, finding similarities and differences between the different environments of the four participating schools, numerous activities and events have been organized.

All activities carried out and communication between students were conducted in English, which made students more aware of the importance of learning foreign languages and developing their language skills. Teachers had the opportunity to exchange opinions and experiences, to observe different teaching methods. By taking part in the activities, the pupils developed their social and cooperative skills by communicating and addressing the tasks in international teams. Students who work with computers and on the Internet have developed their ICT skills. Teachers have exchanged international experiences in teaching and learning various topics.

All project activities have been positively realized by both students and teachers. It can be concluded that the activities of the fourth meeting were very successful from the point of view of participation and teamwork, with positive results.

Analisy of activities

Improving language skills- conclusions:

According to the students they have improved the ability to dialogue and listening in English.

- Not everyone has reached an excellent level, they need more time.
- Conclusion: it is necessary to strengthen the peer relationships of the different countries, through more reading texts, more skype .

Improving of the first period of the activities:

- According to students they developed their knowledge of the partners skills,
- the best tasks were connected with changing the units, specially speed, these tasks they regard as the most useful,
- they had problems with reading the charts and creating texts tasks

conclusion: to motivate students there should be more practical tasks, and more tasks developing skills they had problems with.

Improving ICT skills- conclusions:

- according to students they achieved high level ICT skills in the project,
- ICT application they appreciate the most is Monkey Jam,
- ICT activities they regard as very interesting,

conclusion: next group of students should have similar tasks to get them interested with new apps.

Improving social skills- conclusions:

- astudents worked mainly in pairs or groups,
- problems were solved by oral communication,
- they can appreciate the pluses of cooperation,
- they were not able to point the weknesses of cooperation.

conclusion: before tasks make a series of conversation about rules of cooperation and try to change students woking always together

General questions:

- all students regarded project meetings as interesting and involving,
- most of them think that due to project they could develop their passions and hobby,
- the most interesting we ICT activities,
- students definetely gained knowledge about project countries,

conclusions: more preactical and interesting tasks and use the feedback after activity.

Level of students satisfaction:

- Students were eager to work and learn,
- they think they were very active,
- they liked the atmoshphere during the project working,

conclusions: we still have to remember to create involving and interesting tasks and involve each students in all activitis more or less as the same level.

