

Edited by **Fundación Patronato de la Juventud Obrera**

Poeta Ricard Sanmartí, 3

46120 Valencia (Spain)

Tel: 96 339 15 50

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**Magyar Tannyelvű Alapiskola és Gimnázium
Bratislava (Slovakia)**



**Myllynharjum Lukio
Loviisa (Finland)**



METHODOLOGY GUIDE FOR NON- FORMAL LEARNING FOR YOUTH

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6. International friendship and their benefits (TOPIC: PHILIA)



Philia

1- INTRODUCTION

General Introduction: PROJECT EUROPE IN LOVE

Europe in love is an Erasmus + project that takes place between the 2015-2017 courses with the association of 6 countries (Spain, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Finland and Slovakia). The main thread of the project is Love, a universal value, a concept valid for all countries and places in the world and especially the European Union.

It is a transversal theme in education but so far it has not been dedicated a special study, an attempt to convey it specifically as the motor of our lives, as the only concept that should prevail if we want Europe to remain a unit. If we want the idea of Europe to survive and be real we must reject the hatred that gave us birth in the twentieth century and walk hand in hand as siblings in this 21st century in which we live. Let the 21st century be the century of love and we will be able to remain united to progress. And that idea is what we intend to transmit with these didactic units in schools across the continent. We intend to develop a material that can be used by teachers from all countries, of all ages, to convey this idea of unity to all students in Europe.

For their elaboration and programming we have been based on the multiple intelligences of Howard Gardner and their application to the basic educational competences that the students must acquire, as the European educational laws indicate us through the different ministries of education of all the partner countries in this project. Our aim was to create activities based on them, that were complete and attractive for students, for different educational levels and subjects.

We want to teach the students of the European Union to love each other to stay together and move towards a better future. If there is no love, nothing will work.



But the word Love is unique, although it has many meanings. We have resorted to the cradle of our civilization, to ancient Greece to try to define its typology. They did not have a single word to define this feeling as we have the word Love. They had different words depending on their typology. We have chosen six of them, to try to transmit love in all its variety and magnitude: agape or love for our neighbor, eros or passionate love, philautia or self love, pragma or mature love, ludus or flirtation and friendship or friendship. We have dedicated the same number of didactic units to each of them. That is the objective of this work, to make available to the entire European educational community, in case it may prove useful, the universal value of love that will guide us together towards a better future.

b- Topic introduction: PHILIA

Philia is friendship, loyalty, fidelity. All human beings need someone to trust, friends to share their joys and sorrows, friends who can be counted on to overcome difficulties and enjoy and share achievements and progress. It is the lasting basis of the advance of the whole community, which is necessary, which we must strengthen and value in its right measure.

Friendship between the member countries and among the students makes us much more united. Creating lasting bonds of friendship through the Erasmus + project like this, we have the students to consider friends and brothers to the members of other countries, who exchange experiences, joys and difficulties. Encouraging friendship between our young people, we are convinced that in the future there will be solid links between the new generations that will lead the European Union. It will be our little bit of sand, our contribution to a time in which the European will favour their relations of friendship to their particular interests.

2- WORKING PLAN

TARGET STUDENTS: 16, Grade 2

PLACE: classroom

TIME : 45' / LESSONS: European Studies





2 lessons

3- METHODOLOGY

Cooperative learning groups: / Individual work / pairwork/ groupwork

Small group leadership activities

Active Learning methods

ICT (Information and computer technologies)

4. ACTIVITIES BASED ON MULTIPLE INTELLIGENCES

Learning objectives :

I. Students will search for and analyze cultural interaction and friendship between people from different European countries

II. Students will learn about the influence of global issues on friendship in European countries

ACTIVITIES tasks	Assessment	Multiple INTELLIGENCES	SKILLS
Read and learn stories, myths, poetry about friendship from other cultures Learn basic conversation used between friends in several foreign languages	20%	Linguistic-Verbal	Information gathering Using digital resources
Play "Guess the Culture"	10%	Logical-Mathematical	Mathematical





based on artifacts in an imaginary time capsule		cal	
Study a culture through its visual art--painting and sculpture indicating friendship Make posters for the classroom on a culture you are studying	15%	Visual-Spatial	Artistic and cultural. Creative groupwork
Learn folk dances/dramas of a culture being studied Roleplay scenes between friends based on collected information from different European countries	10%	Kinesthetic-Bodily	Physical movements Roleplaying, physical gestures
Listen to & analyze different kinds of music about friendship from different cultures	5%	Musical / Rhythmic	Music analysis
Create scenarios of "culture shock" experienced with a friend from another country and analyze for its causes Conduct a press conference	15%	Interpersonal	Information analysis Questioning skills



on the given topic			
<p>Try using "awareness" or "consciousness raising" techniques from other cultures</p> <p>Discuss: "How I'd be different if I'd grown up in another culture"</p>	10%	Intrapersonal	<p>Compare and contrast</p> <p>Using behaviour charts, moral reasoning</p>
<p>Global concerns - environmental protection together with a friend from another country</p> <p>Write about global environmental issues and their effect on human relationships</p>	15%	Naturalist / Physical	<p>Researching/reporting global concerns</p> <p>Thinking of ways to protect nature and friendship</p>

5- SUBJECT(S) LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Engage in discussions about the meaning of friendship in different countries
- Roleplay scenes with friends in different cultural situations
- Learn about cases of real friendship between different nationalities
- Write about the effect of global issues on global friendships
- Create a project and present it in class

6- EVALUATION / ASSESSMENT

- Using new technologies oriented to education correctly.





- Self-assessment of students

Learning objectives can be assessed through quizzes, tests, independently performed worksheets, cooperative learning activities, hands-on experiments, oral discussion, question-and-answer sessions, or other concrete means.

Assessment rubrics

ACTIVITY X: HEADING TO CRITERIA “Europe in love”			
HMC 1° BACHILLERATO			
	0. 1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6. 7.	8. 9. 10.
Presentation of stories, myths, poetry about friendship from other cultures	The presentation does not meet most of the set standards and rules. It is not comprehensive, clear and does not contain the main points.	The presentation meets some of the set standards and rules. It has some clarity, but does not give clear explanations.	The presentation complies with the set standards and rules. It is comprehensive with clear structure and explanations.
Writing about global issues and their influence on human relationships	The minimum contents are not present (facts, events, causes, characteristics and consequences.)	The minimum contents required are present but not in a clear and concise manner.	The minimum contents required are present in a clear and concise manner and have even been further expanded.
TOTAL (maximum 20 points)			





7. MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

<http://matteusclement.wix.com/zoewebsite>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Friendship>

Lesson plan 1

Type of love: Philia

Topic: International friendships and their benefits

INTRODUCTION (10 minutes)

Students are given a worksheet with a short blog written by a girl called Vicky. The title of her blog is: Making friends in a foreign country. Ask students to discuss the main points of the blog, they say if they agree with them and add some more ideas (they could be based on personal experience).

DEVELOPMENT (30 minutes)

Main activities:

- Explain that there are times when students will want to make new friends or become friends with someone who is only an acquaintance. Ask for examples of situations when that is likely to happen: starting at a new school; having a best friend move away; joining a team or club; going to a party with a new group of people; or feeling like old friends have different interests now.

- Write the following phrases on the board, creating two columns:

YES! Could be friends

NO! Could not be friends

Students are requested to imagine themselves in a situation with a group of teens their age. How do they decide whom they would like to know? How do they decide who could be friends and who could not be friends? Brainstorm what teenagers look for when meeting new people, things that help them decide they want to make friends with





someone. List their responses under “YES! Could be friends.” Next, brainstorm things that tell the teens that they do not want to make friends with someone. Remind the group not to say anything that would hurt the feelings of anyone else in the group. List their responses under “NO! Could not be friends.”

- Students are divided into small groups of four and given two sheets of newsprint and markers to each group. The following instructions are already prepared:
 - As a group, describe two imaginary new foreign students at your school (one male, one female) with whom you would be interested in becoming friends.
 - Include what you might look for (such as personal characteristics, background, skills, and interests) if you were to make friends with these two people.
- Allow students 10 to 15 minutes to work in groups, and then ask each group to post its descriptions on the walls.
- Have the students move around the room, reading each group’s descriptions. Ask each of them to choose the two imaginary students (one male and one female) they would be most interested in meeting, based on the descriptions written up by the groups. Then ask them to return to their seats.
- Ask volunteers to share their choices and the reasons the imaginary potential friends are appealing.
- Make summary comments to help students reflect on their choices
- Conclude the activity using the discussion points below.

CONCLUSION (15 minutes)

Discussion Points:

What did you learn about your choice in friends?

1. What could you talk about when you first meet someone you would like to get to know?
2. What are the three worst things someone could do when you meet for the first time, things that would make you unwilling to be friends?



-
3. How do you let others know you are open to meeting new people and making new friends? What would make them think the opposite is true?
 4. How can you help foreign students who are new to your school to feel more welcome and comfortable? (Answers include, but are not limited to: introduce yourself and say something friendly; invite her/him to join in group activities with your current friends; eat lunch with him/her; offer to help explain things that may be confusing, like how the bus system works or how a particular teacher gives grades.)
 5. In your circle of friends, are there things that make it difficult for newcomers to be accepted? If so, please explain. What would make it easier for teenagers to establish friendships within your circle of friends? What could you do to help? Have you ever brought a new person into your circle of friends?

FOLLOW-UP (3 minutes)

Homework:

Search the internet for articles/case studies about friendship between people from different countries. Write a few sentences on your opinion about the article, as well as your experience (if there is any) with a foreign friend.





WORKSHEET

Making friends in a foreign country

Vicky C's blog

If you're lucky enough to travel or live abroad – perhaps as part of an exchange or work experience – in order to get the most out of your stay it's essential to mix with the locals. This allows you to put your language skills to the test and find out more about the local culture and way of life. Having lived abroad several times, I've put together a list of tips based on my own experiences to help you make friends in a foreign country.

1. First and foremost - say yes to EVERYTHING (within reason). Obviously, if you feel unsafe or uncomfortable in any way DON'T feel obliged to agree to do something. However, don't be put off trying something new or going to somewhere you've never been before. You never know, the group of students from your class who invite you out for a coffee might end up being your friends for life! I'll never forget the time I tried fried grasshoppers in the south of Mexico. I can safely say I won't be eating them again, but it was an interesting experience nonetheless!
2. Secondly, find a hobby or try something entirely new. Join a dance class (I did this in Spain despite having two left feet), a walking club, a photography class, a gym, or learn to cook the local cuisine – the possibilities really are endless!
3. Another option is to attend language exchanges or find a buddy to practice with. This allows you to meet a whole lot of people who are also looking to make friends.
4. Get out of the house! Hours spent in front of Netflix and endless Skype conversations with family and friends back home are a sure-fire way to ensure you feel even more homesick. Make the most of the new and exciting place you live in. Instead of staying shut in your room – go out and explore!





5. Lastly - don't be a wallflower. When you are miles from home, surrounded by people speaking an unfamiliar language and immersed in a foreign culture, it may feel incredibly difficult to be confident and involve yourself in conversations, especially with large groups of people. Nevertheless, try to persevere and make your voice heard. If big groups are intimidating, strike up conversations with individual people in order to get to know them better. More likely than not, you will find that everyone wants to know everything about you, so take advantage of being a novelty.

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