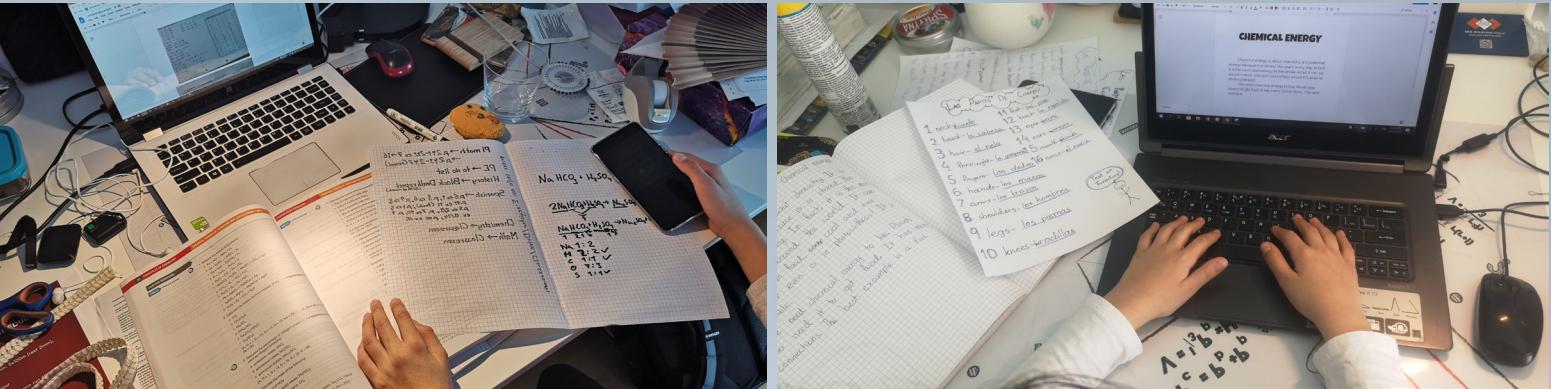




Let's All Be Well

School Online

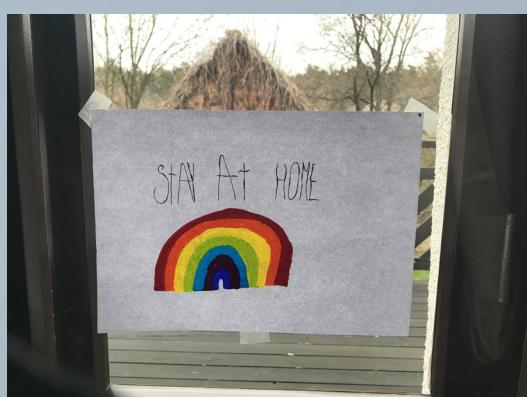
Even though we are all forced to stay at home during this pandemic, the school is ON via video conferencing, lesson recording, Google Classroom, etc. As a result, not only do we continue our education but we also stay connected to each other, support one another, and feel a part of the ISoP community.



Rainbows of Hope - Let's All Be Well

Our ISoP families might all be stuck at home during this quarantine, however, at the same time we are reaching out to the world and joining the international movement 'Let's All Be Well.' Along with people all around the globe, we are painting rainbows and displaying them on our homes as a message of hope. We might be physically apart for a while but we are all in this together! Join us!





K1 Corner

K1 students would like to share their reflections from a number of fantastic and important events that they have recently taken part in at our school.

In January, ISoP Drama Club visited K1 students to present a very special Unit-related play devoted to different emotions. As it is very important to know and understand the feelings inside us, our very talented actors and actresses prepared four short stories regarding happiness, jealousy, anger and sadness.

In January, we also hosted our special guests - the best Grandmas and Grandpas in the whole world - to celebrate Grandparents' Day!!! K1 students performed songs and poems to their beloved ones.

In February, K1 students took part in the First Aid workshops and learnt the basic procedures we use in case of emergency. Great experience!!!

Another great event was a visit of Fundacja Rozwoju Talentów. K1 students went on a journey to the archipelago of emotions in order to shape their ability to recognize emotions and effectively deal with them.

and remember that love is always around ... not only in February!!!



G5 Archdiocesan Museum Trip

By Antonina Sendlewksa, G5b

On Thursday, January 23, both G5 classes went to the great Archdiocese Museum dedicated to Catholicism. The trip was associated with our Unit about various religions and their belief systems. We traveled there by public transport, which was fun itself!

When we arrived, we were greeted by a guide who gave us worksheets with questions and tasks on them. To complete the quest of filling in the tasks we needed to listen to the guide and investigate the permanent exhibition of the religious objects from all churches around Wielkopolska. First, we went upstairs to a green room where we saw a funeral chasuble which was used in about the 19th century. It was a black outer vest embellished with white skulls. There were also statues and paintings of saints in the room. We saw a statue of Saint Peter, as we had read Christian stories we knew that Saint Peter was the keeper of the keys to heaven. By the time the students proceeded to the next room, the first page with tasks was already filled out.

Afterwards, we walked into a room that was filled up with old furniture and objects that were donated to the museum. In the room we noticed a ginormous painting painted by Leon Wyczółkowski. In a cabinet there was real silver jewelry and some silver pots as well as plates. The whole exhibition is based on the 19th and 20th century. It represents the style, the world around the people, what they thought as worthy and glorious back in the day. In those days we discussed how religion was close to people as they could find shelter and support there in the hard times of e.g. war. On the exercise page we needed to find and name the objects that were there.

Later the trip continued in the orange room. One of the most amusing sights was Saint Peter's sword. That is the sword he used to cut off the servant's ear. Next up the pupils saw a monstrance of king Jagiello and many other monstrances. Later on there was a goblet of bishop Tolibowski. After seeing all these amazing artifacts, we headed back to the exit. We gave back the finished quests and, as a prize for completing them, we received Japanese postcards, as the museum had hosted a Japanese exhibition a week before.

The whole trip was very interesting. I really recommend the museum. It is a great option if you're interested in Polish art history.



Jehovah's Witnesses' visit. By Maciej Mazur, G5b

On Tuesday, February 11, two guests came to the G5b classroom.

They told us many things about the Jehovah's Witnesses religion, because of our Unit Of Inquiry about worldwide beliefs.

There are almost 9 million followers of this religion and there are 112 thousand followers of Jehovah in Poland. Jehovah's Witnesses are also referred to as a branch of Christianity, as they get baptised and they believe in Jesus Christ.

They taught us that Jehovahs study the Bible and don't celebrate things such as Halloween, Christmas or birthdays. They also don't transplant blood, because they believe that there is your soul in your blood. Jehovah's Witnesses also don't have anyone like a priest, but a person called an elder who teaches about the Bible during the meetings in the Kingdom Hall.

You can find more information on JW.org, a site about Jehovah's Witnesses. It is translated to over a thousand languages and it is the most translated website in the world!

We really enjoyed the visit!



Judaism and Jerusalem presentation By Antonina Sendlewska, G5b

G5 classes recently inquired into various religions and their belief systems. Miss Ania Żyska, who lived in Israel for a few years, came to tell us about Judaism and Jerusalem. She visited our classroom on Friday, January 17.

First, we spoke about some Jewish stories. One of the stories that the pupils read was "David and the Goliath," which teaches not to underestimate yourself nor others and that being wise is more important than being strong. Another story was about queen Esther of Persia and the story tells us the history of a Jewish celebration called Purim. That's when they celebrate the triumph of good over bad. There are a lot of stories that teach various lessons to the followers of Judaism.

Secondly, we talked about Judaism itself. The founder of the religion was called Abraham. According to Torah, God first revealed himself to Abraham. Jews believe that God made a covenant with him and that his descendants were supposed to make a great nation. Torah is the Jewish holy book. It is written in Hebrew, the native language of Israel. Whenever someone reads the sacred text they must wear gloves or else if they touch the book it must be buried in the ground as if it was a human. Jews pray in synagogues. In a synagogue men and women pray separately.

Thirdly, we talked about various religions in Israel and Jerusalem. The Old City is said to be divided into quarters because of the concentrations of Jews, Christians, Muslims and the Armenians in corners of the near square area which is enclosed by the Turkish walls. In Jerusalem there is a street called Via Dolorosa. It is linked with Christianity, as Jesus Christ walked there while carrying his cross to be crucified. Dome of the Rock is an Arabic shrine. It is surely the oldest still existing Islamic monument. This place is sacred for both Muslims and Jews. It is said that prophet Muhammad (founder of Islam) had climbed up to heaven from the rock, while Jews say that Abraham was supposed to kill his son Isaac there.

At last, Jerusalem and Judaism are both very interesting. After the presentation it seems as it would be worth it to visit it. Judaism is a nice topic to do further research on. Jerusalem is not only a city, it is a sacred place for many religions. After all, Christianity, Judaism and Islam have many things in common.



G5's Trip to the Mosque

On Wednesday, February 19, both G5s went to a mosque to learn more about Islam because of the Unit of Inquiry about different beliefs and values. Our host was Mr. Omar who is Polish and follows the Islamic religion. He told us many facts about Islam and we learned a lot from him.

First, we entered the mosque and we needed to take off our shoes. That was because the room had a carpet that people pray on and because the place for Muslims to pray needs to be clean, we could not make it dirty. Mosque is not only a place to pray but also to learn. When it comes to decorations, people often put verses of the Quran on the walls to be always reminded of important messages and teachings.

Mr. Omar told us about the times to pray, and that there are five times during the day to do so. We also learned that other people visit the museum in the building to learn about Islam.

We were also told that Quran says that if someone does something to you because of your religion, you can do something to that person in defence. But many people understand it in the wrong way, often generalizing that Muslims are terrorists.

There are five pillars of Islam, the first pillar is faith in one God, who is called Allah. The second pillar is praying. The third pillar is charity and giving something to poor people. Ramadan, which is once a year for a month, is the fourth pillar. It is a time in which Muslims can eat and drink only between the sunset and the sunrise. People who are sick or women that are pregnant are excused from fasting. The last pillar is the pilgrimage to Mecca, a holy place for Muslims. Every Muslim in his life, at least once, needs to visit this place, except for people who can't afford it or just cannot go.

Additionally, we found out that there are haram foods that Muslims cannot eat and halal foods that the believers of Islam can consume. Muslims cannot eat pork or drink alcohol.

All in all, the trip was really nice. We learned plenty of important facts. The guide was very kind and explained everything clearly and interestingly and this knowledge will stay with us for a long time.

Orthodox Church

On Tuesday, January 21, both G5s went to the Orthodox Church in Poznań. We went there because we had a really interesting Unit of Inquiry about beliefs and values around the world. That was a great opportunity to learn about Protestants.

The weather that day was not pleasant, but when we entered the church everyone felt warm. The trip was quite short but very meaningful. Now, let's take you to the world of the Orthodox followers.

When we entered the church the priest welcomed us very kindly. He showed us his original clothes that were really colorful. We learned all about the Orthodox sacraments and rules. Some of the sacraments are completely different than the Catholic ones, but some are really similar or the same. The major difference between Catholic and Orthodox Church are dates of religious celebrations. Most celebrations including Easter and Christmas are celebrated on different days. For example, Orthodox Easter 2020 will be celebrated on April 19 while the Catholics will celebrate Easter on April 12.

The trip was amazing. The church wasn't big. The decorations of the church were beautiful. They use a lot of gold colors to show faith in God. We could feel the spirit because of the calm atmosphere surrounding us. The priest was very kind. Everything around us was unique, especially the icons with Jesus and his mother drew our attention. We loved learning about this belief system and how it works. I highly recommend going there to learn something new. Thank you for organizing a wonderful trip for us!

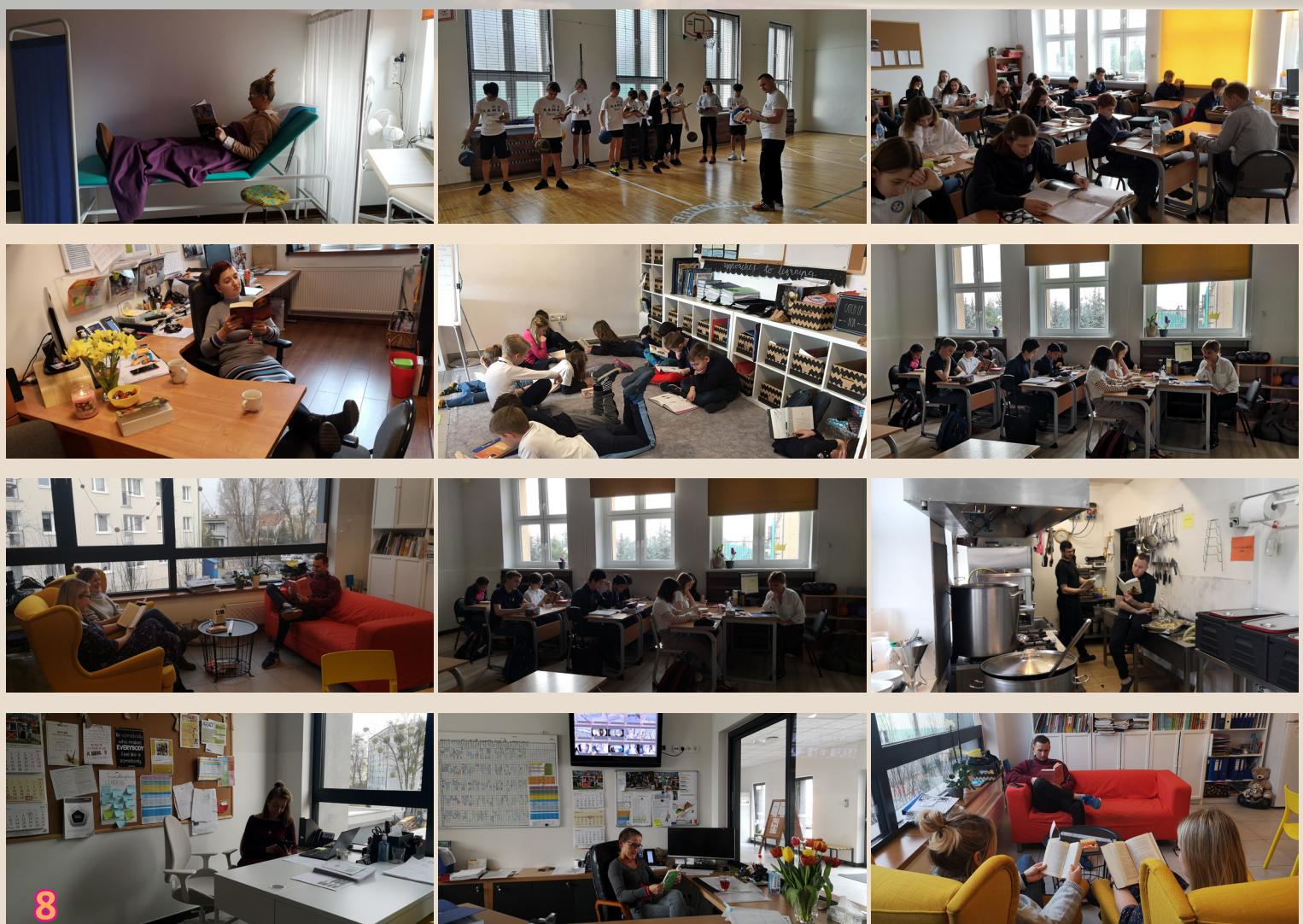


Book Day

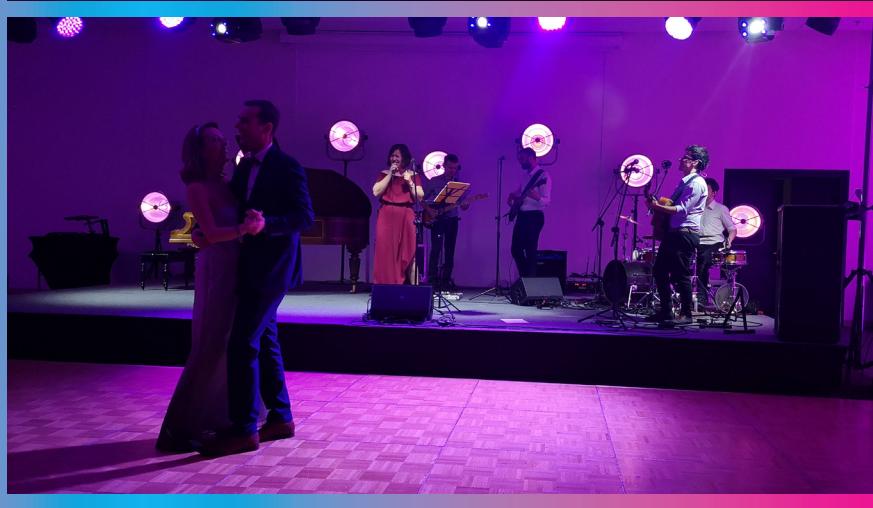


On Thursday, March 5 we celebrated Word Book Day at school. At 9.00 everyone at school stopped and had a break from lessons or job to read a book! Whole school remained in total silence and every member of ISoP community was dreaming about different story focused on reading his favourite book. It was an unusual experience showing how reading is important and desirable nowadays.

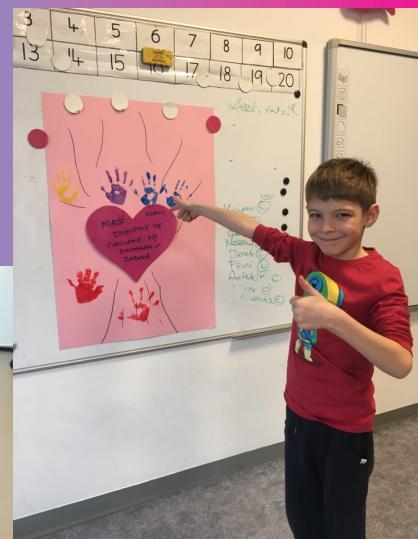
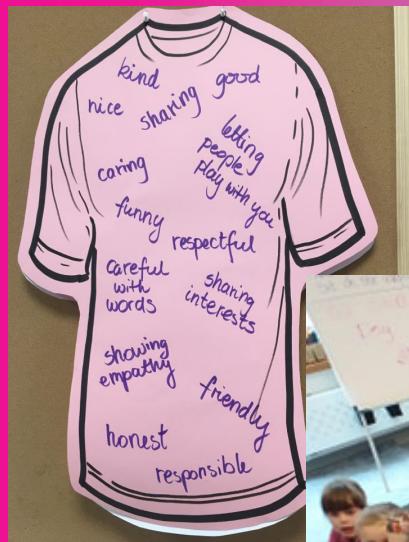
This day we started to celebrate The Book Month which will last till the 2nd of April – The International Children's Book Day. During this time children are taking part in different contests about books. They have many book activities. We are also introducing mini theatre, kamishibai, during World Theatre Day.



ISoP First Annual Winter Ball - February 15, 2020



Pink T-Shirt Day - Day of Tolerance





Carn
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Love is in the air....

Handmade cards, little love notes and the great anticipation for the delivery... On Friday, February 14, you could definitely feel the love in the air! Our school's Valentine Mailbox this year was bursting at the seams with loads and loads of Valentine Cards. Our Cupid Postman had a lot of work, but also a lot of fun, sorting, preparing and delivering the messages to all the students, teachers and staff members. We all celebrated our love and friendship on this special day and had tons of fun reading the cards, opening gifts and snacking on delicious, heart-shaped candy. Let's hope we can keep this lovely feeling in the air for the rest of the school year!

THANK YOU OUR ISOP CUPID - MS. KASIA ADAMSKA

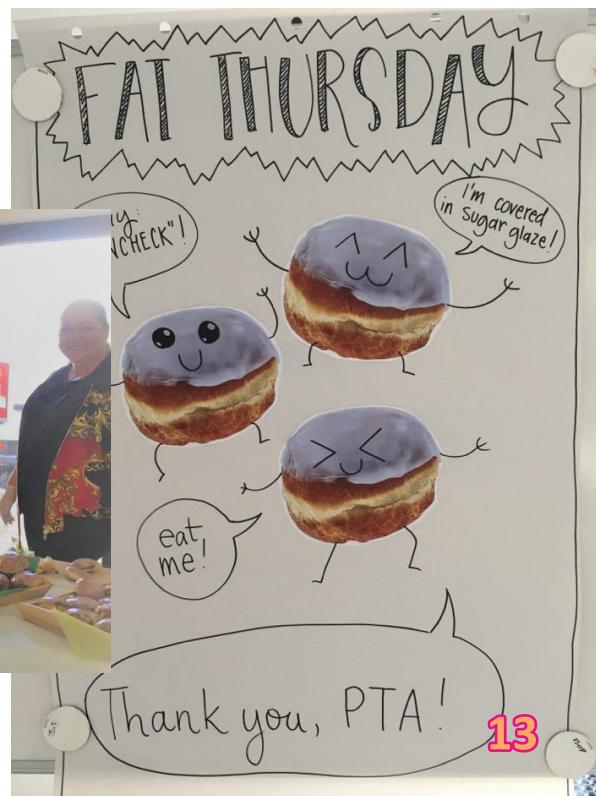


Wielka Orkiestra Świątecznej Pomocy

ISoP volunteers have collected almost **4 800PLN!!!** Wielka Orkiestra Świątecznej Pomocy WOŚP



Fat Thursday



Kinder Christm



Kindergarten Christmas Show





Christmas Show



Congratulations!

ISoP High School Badminton Team qualified to the State Championships. The Rams competed against 10 teams from around the state. Our players: Kajetan Jeziak, Mikołaj Kahl, Wiktor Tomczak gave their best and qualified to the tournament final. After a very tight game we lost our last match and finished second. Congratulations, GO RAMS!



Odo Czapracki, G8b, is the 2020 Greater Poland State Champion U14!!!

Odo Czapracki, G8b, with his doubles partner, placed second at the 2020 TENNIS EUROPE 14&U! Congratulations!!!



Lilla Kulesza, G2b, student won double first place in children playful horse jumping competition in Centrum Hipiki Jaszkowo.



Gabriela Krencisz-Perła, G2b, got the honourable mention award in the art contest organized by Biblioteka Raczyńskich - Jesień na Zielonym Wzgórzu.



ISoP PYP students took part in the 5 Million Trophy competition. Representatives from G1-G4 classes took part in various races with a Christmas theme. Our students won an enormous bag of sports supplies and sweets and, what's most important, we all had great fun. Keep up the good work. GO RAMS

Kennings

By G6b Students

A kenning is a poem. Its lines are made up of two words joined together with a hyphen, making a new word. Check out the kennings that G6b students wrote. Can you guess the jobs they describe?

a) by Antonina Sawicka

Hat-wearer

Taste-creator

Dish-washer

Colour-mixer

Stove-user

Disgust-killer

Knife-master

Hunger-fighter

Food-artist

e) by Mateusz Michalczyk

Keyboard-clicker

Mouse-mover

Game-winner

Game-quitter

Comment-reader

Player-troller

Stream-scammer

Server-hacker

Video-maker

b) by Shraddha Sunil Kumar

Knowledge-seeker

Note -taker

Information-processor

Hard-worker

Exam-writer

Homework-hater

f) by Stanley Langa

Brush-swiper

Canvas-colorer

Shade-fuser

Crayon-mover

Idea-creator

Color-caller

Work-maker

Item-sketcher

c) by Marianna Buszkiewicz

Image-creator

Creativity-maker

Camera-user

Gallery-helper

Photo-expert

Artwork-designer

Nature-investigator

Imagination-changer

g) by Bartek Bela

Fun-maker

World-creator

Dialogue-writer

Computer-starter

Picture-painter

Symbol-user

Algorithm-maker

People-cooperator

Tech-master

d) by Jeon Won-ho

Syringe-stinger

Herb-user

Problem-solver

Vitamin-giver

Apple-hater

Life-saver

Organ-helper

Sticker-giver

Money-maker

People-helper

White coat-wearer

- Answers:
- (a) Chef
 - (b) Student
 - (c) Photographer
 - (d) Doctor
 - (e) YouTuber
 - (f) Painter
 - (g) Game-developer

News from our local ISoP Amnesty International Group

On Friday, December 6, we had a chance to gather our DP students for WRITE FOR RIGHTS event (MARATON PISANIA LISTÓW). We are hoping to beat our last years' number of 205 letters! We want our voices to be heard so that human rights abuses are no longer a threat to individuals and communities around the world.



Being Green

By Marta Halasz, DP2



Global Footprint Network at footprintcalculator.org and implement the following habits into your daily routine to reduce your ecological footprint and have a beneficial impact on the planet!

1. Eat less meat – This dietary change is essential to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are typically released by livestock. The biggest source of greenhouse gas emissions in agriculture is cattle, with one study showing that in an average American diet, beef consumption creates 1,984 pounds of carbon dioxide annually. The replacement of beef with plants would reduce that number by 96 percent, bringing it down to just 73 pounds of carbon dioxide. In addition to the release of greenhouse gases, water shortages, deforestation, and land degradation are several other ways the global food system negatively impacts the environment. To reduce your ecological footprint, try cutting back on meat and incorporating more plant-based, vegetarian-friendly meals into your day.
2. Use less water – Water is a precious commodity that many people take for granted, however, there is a limited amount of it available for us to use. Did you know that 96.5% of the water of earth is too salty for human

consumption? To worsen the problem, just 1% of our freshwater is easily accessible, since the majority of it is trapped in glaciers and snowfields. This is why it is so important to treasure the water we have. To help conserve this water, try turning off the sink while you're brushing your teeth, take shorter showers, and make sure your dishwasher is full before you use it.

3. Drive less and use other alternatives if possible – Cars emit a lot of exhaust fumes, which contribute to air pollution and global warming. According to the United States Environmental Protection Agency, a typical passenger vehicle releases approximately 4.6 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year. It is also important to note that the





Toxins released by exhaust fumes are detrimental to human health, most notably the respiratory tract. If you can, try walking or biking more frequently. That way, you can get a good workout while helping the environment at the same time.

4. Learn the 5 R's – refuse, reduce, reuse, rot, recycle:

Refuse – Opt for reusables instead of plastic and paper products.

Reduce – Diminish your list of purchases by only buying items you find necessary.

Reuse – Prevent items from going into the landfill by maintaining their good condition, repairing, or upcycling them if they break.

Rot – Create a compost system at your house for your food scraps, or give them to a food scrap drop off center near you.

Recycle – Recycle all of the plastic, paper, glass, or metal that you use to conserve resources and reduce air and water pollution.

5. Reduce the use of electronics – Server farms that store data from billions of smart devices emit pollution. Over time, more and more devices are being used, therefore, these servers require significantly more power to run, as well as additional energy used to cool the machines, resulting in an increase in emissions. It is estimated that all together, the internet emits approximately 300 megatons of carbon. To lessen the impact that electronics have on the environment, surf and stream consciously and carefully think about what it is that you want to use your device for before you use it, or just limit the use of your electronic devices all together.

Who are we? Green Hearted is ISoP's environmental club which aims to spread environmental awareness across our school, organize events which help benefit the environment, and promote certain behaviors that have a positive impact on our planet. We achieve these aims in a variety of different ways, including keeping students informed about recent environmental developments via our pinboard, organizing and attending clean-ups in polluted areas, organizing bake sales to raise money for good causes, and making presentations to educate students about relevant environmental issues affecting our planet today. We take great pride in caring for our planet and educating the students in our school on ways they can do so as well, and we are looking forward to organizing and seeing you at plenty more events in the future!



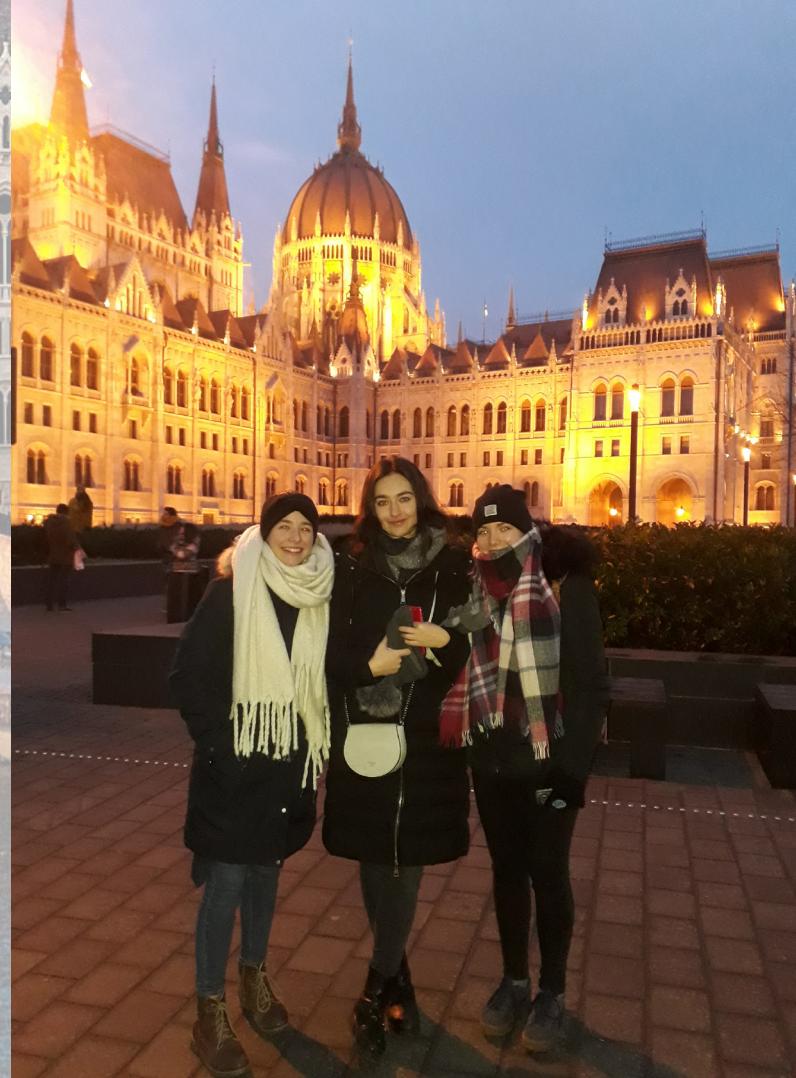
Budapest Adventure - Eljub Dialogue

Eljub Dialogue was an unforgettable experience, socially, linguistically and culturally. After a short journey from Poznań by two flights and a shuttle bus, Ms. Musiał and I finally arrived at the center of Budapest, where our hotel was located.

The 3-day programme occurred to be somewhat tight to accommodate not only the zeal of pursuing knowledge and cultures but also the delight of exploring the Hungarian capital. Our international cluster consisting of the Hungarian, German, Austrian, Romanian and Polish youth immediately got on like a house on fire. The language barrier, that seemingly was supposed to come between us, in fact had a genuine diverse effect. Each and every one, regardless of their origins, age or advancement of German, was more than eager to communicate, collaborate during projects and ultimately have fun.

The thing that made the strongest impression was a lecture given by Marc de Bastos Eckstein. The General Director of ThyssenKrupp Components Technology Hungary Kft. and the 2018 Best CEO of the Year by the Budapest Business Journal illuminated us to what extent the technology is impacting our daily lives and displayed the potential vision of the 'tomorrow.' Between activities we were enabled to enjoy a delicious meal in one of the many traditional restaurants. Furthermore, to amplify our indeed superficial knowledge about Budapest, we took a sightseeing tour with a guide. When exploring the capital, one couldn't help but marvel at the incredible architecture of the united Buda and Pest that had been hitherto independent cities which achieved amalgamation in 1873. Without doubt, the most impressive thing about Budapest was the Parliament building that stunningly is 1m larger than the British one. All in all, I am very pleased I took part in this project since it gave me substantial knowledge regarding one of the European capitals but also broadened my horizons. What is more, it gave me an opportunity to practice my linguistic skills in picturesque surroundings. Frankly, I recommend Eljub Dialogue to everyone who wants to practise German and become confident in speaking.





Trip to Berlin

Our trip to Berlin was very exciting and fun alongside exhausting. We visited a lot of interesting places like Christmas Markets, the East Side Gallery, Reichstag, the Chocolate Factory, the Memorial of the Holocaust and we even had a chance to travel by Berlin's underground. The markets had a lot of colourful decorations, huge Christmas trees and many things to get. The Chocolate Factory sold one of the best chocolates I had ever eaten. There was a café/ restaurant on the top floor, which was actually my favourite part as my friend and I enjoyed some real hot chocolate there. Another interesting place we visited was the East Side Gallery which displayed very unique styles of graffiti from the Berlin Wall. Overall, I really enjoyed our trip to Berlin and will remember it well.

by Amelia Sapalska, DP1



The trip to Berlin was very fun yet exhausting. At the end of it I was convinced that my legs weren't working properly, but I only realized it towards the end because we were constantly kept busy. There was no time for complaining. All the places we visited were very beautiful and interesting. One of my favorites was the East Side Gallery because, besides being very interesting and unique, it was a great place for taking pictures. Another place I really enjoyed was the Reichstag because the view from the top was breathtaking. The Christmas Markets were also very lovely, I bought gifts for my parents there and they loved them.

The moment that I will definitely remember for a long time will be when two of my friends and I didn't make it to the metro, and the doors closed right in front of us. Fortunately there was also Ms. Musial. Overall, I really enjoyed the trip and even though I came home exhausted, I really liked it.

Amelia Gromada, DP1

4-LANGUAGE BERLIN TRIP REVIEW

BY Nela Kultys, Marek Jarczyński, DP1

ENGLISH:

On Thursday, December 19, a group of 42 ISoP Diploma Programme freshmen students, together with three teachers, went on an educational and integration trip to Berlin. We wanted to visit the capital of Germany and integrate as well. This day was an amazing experience for everybody, it let us take advantage of acquired language capabilities, especially the language of our western neighbours. Our program included both: places related to recent history of GDR, such as Berlin Wall, asisi Panorama Berlin or German Parliament and also places that have become a part of German culture: Christmas Markets at Gendarmenmarkt and at Potsdam Square. One of the most important parts of the trip was also the integration among students of the newly created classes and their teachers.

We would like to thank with all our hearts our teachers: Ms. Marta Celmer, Ms. Ewa Młodawska-Piątek and Ms. Magdalena Musiał for organizing such a wonderful trip. We are grateful for the permission from the Principle of High School, too.

We hope that it was not our last trip and the forthcoming three years in our school will abound in opportunities to broaden our horizons through discovering new amazing places.

GERMAN:

Am Donnerstag, 19. Dezember, unternahm eine Gruppe von 42 Schülern von der ersten Klasse des IB-Diplomprogramms zusammen mit drei Lehrerinnen eine Bildungs- und Integrationsreise nach Berlin. Wir wollten die Hauptstadt Deutschlands besuchen und uns integrieren. Dieser Tag war eine wunderbare Erfahrung für alle, er ließ uns die erworbenen Sprachfähigkeiten nutzen, insbesondere die Sprache unserer westlichen Nachbarn. Unser Programm



umfasste beides: Orte, die mit der jüngeren Geschichte von der BRD zusammenhängen, wie die Berliner Mauer, Asisi Panorama Berlin oder den Deutschen Bundestag und auch Orte, die Teil der deutschen Kultur wurden: Weihnachtsmärkte am Gendarmenmarkt und am Potsdamer Platz. Eine von den wichtigsten Teilen der Reise war auch die Integration zwischen Schülern der neu geschaffenen Klassen. Wir möchten uns von ganzem Herzen bei unseren Lehrerinnen Fray Marta Celmer, Frau Ewa Młodawska-Piątek und Frau Magdalena Musiał für die Organisation einer so wunderbaren Reise bedanken. Wir sind auch dankbar für die Genehmigung von Seite der Leitung der High School.

Wir hoffen, dass es nicht unsere letzte Reise war und die kommenden 3 Jahre in unserer Schule viele Möglichkeiten bieten werden, unsere Horizonte durch die Entdeckung neuer erstaunlicher Orte zu erweitern.

POLISH:

W czwartek 19 grudnia wraz z kadrą nauczycielską grupa 42 uczniów klas pierwszych programu dyplomowego IB udała się na wyjazd edukacyjno-integracyjny o charakterze krajoznawczym do stolicy Niemiec. Ten dzień dla każdego z nas był źródłem niesamowitych wrażeń, pozwolił nam wykorzystać nabycie umiejętności językowe – z naciskiem na mowę naszych zachodnich sąsiadów, a zarazem przyczynił się do zintegrowania naszych nowopowstałych klas w jeszcze większym stopniu. Program wyżej opisanej wycieczki obejmował zarówno miejsca związane z najnowszą

historią RFN, takie jak Muzeum Muru Berlińskiego, asisi Panorama Berlin i gmach Bundestagu, jak i te, które już dawno stały się składową kultury Niemiec – czyli jarmarki bożonarodzeniowe na Gendarmenmarkt i na Placu Poczdamskim. Nie zabrakło również możliwości integracji w mniejszych grupach pod czujną kuratelą 3-osobowego grona nauczycielek: pani Marty Celmer, pani Ewy Młodawskiej-Piątek i pani Magdaleny Musiał, którym pragniemy z całego serca podziękować. Dziękujemy również Dyrekcji Liceum za wyrażenie zgody na wcielenie tej eskapady w życie. Mamy nadzieję, iż nadchodzące 3 lata, które przyjdzie nam spędzić w ISoP IBDP będą wielokrotnie obfitowały w okazje do poszerzania naszych horyzontów poprzez turystykę w jej najróżniejszych formach.

SWEDISH:

Torsdagen den 19 december, tillsammans med vår älskade lärarpersonalen, en grupp på 42 elever från IB-programmets första klass gick på en utbildnings- och integrationsresa till den tyska huvudstaden. Denna dag gav var och en av oss en mängd häpnadsväckande känslor, tillät oss att använda de språkkunskaper som vi har förvärvat - med betoning på våra västliga grannars tal - och samtidigt har bidragit till att integrera våra nyskapade klasser i ännu större utsträckning. Programmet för den resa som beskrivs ovan omfattade både platser som hör samman med den Tyska Förbundsrepublikens senaste historia, såsom Berlinmurens museum, asisi Panorama Berlin och Bundestag-byggnaden, samt platser som för länge sedan har blivit en del av den tyska kulturen - dvs. julmarknader på Gendarmenmarkt och Potsdamer Platz. Det fanns också en möjlighet till integration i mindre grupper under överinseende av en trepersonslärarstyrka. Som mottagare av den verksamhet som har bedrivits av reseorganiseringskommittén, under ledning av Magdalena Musiał, Marta Celmer och Ewa Młodawska-Piątek, vill vi tacka vårt lärarlag med hela vårt hjärta för att ha organiserat ett så fantastiskt utflykt, liksom skoleförvaltningsgruppen för att ha gått med på att genomföra det. Vi hoppas att de kommande tre åren som vi kommer att spendera i IBDP kommer att vara fyllda av många möjligheter att vidga våra vyer genom turism i dess olika former.



Economics Corner

Mikołaj Nowak & Maurycy Gawłowski, DP2a

Why Inflation Appears and How Can We Tackle It?

Many of you may have heard about the terms of inflation and deflation, particularly when business leaders, politicians, and economists talk about monetary situations in a given country. But what do these words actually mean?

Have you ever wondered why the government can't simply print new money in order to finance infrastructure projects, pensions, and all other government expenses? Inflation plays a crucial part in answering that question.

Inflation & Deflation – Causes and Effects

As Olivier Blanchard suggests¹, inflation is an "increase in the general price level of goods over time." That means, a situation on a local scale where everyday goods and services start to cost more and more, and on a national scale imports and exports are also affected. Deflation, in simple words, is negative inflation ("decrease in the general price level of good overtime")

1. Measurement

Nowadays, a very practical model to calculate inflation as a general rise in price is so-called Consumer Price Index (CPI) which can be expressed as a ratio of the updated price of a product (measured at the time of inflation) and the base normal price of a given product (measured long before inflation). After that, CPI for each product or service is weighted for its significance, e.g. the housing industry has a bigger weight than apparel or entertainment.

We will, however, come back to CPI later.

2. Causes

There are different views on what causes inflation processes, however, most economists tend to agree that oversupply of money in the market is one of the main reasons for the rising cost of products. However, other reasons exist²:

- Imminent surge of cost of energy resources, which leads to goods' supply limitation, hence price increase,
- Unsustainable fiscal budget, i.e. when a country spends more than it earns,
- Overinvestment of state hoping to increase consumption by its citizens.

3. Effects

Unfortunately, a rise in the prices of produced goods may not always correlate with rises in the income of citizens. Thus, basic products become much more expensive and in extreme cases, not affordable.

This leads to another major, vastly negative effects:

- Redistribution of purchasing power parity (PPP) at the expense of citizens for the benefit of the emitter
- Loss of values of goods, the price of which is not adjusted to inflation
- People tending to keep as little cash as possible
- Multiplicative effect on other sectors (e.g. when oil prices rise, prices of all goods needed to be transported also rise)

4. The optimal level of inflation around the world

However, it is important to remember that inflation is not always a damaging process for the economy. Small rise in prices, proportional to a substantial increase in income and revenue may prove beneficial in the long term.

According to the European Central Bank and US Federal Reserve³, the optimal level of inflation is below 2% [CPI].

It is that level because it allows wages to adjust to rising levels, as well as it prevents deflation, which in turn could increase the real value of debt and diminish national consumption.

Finally, in the photo below, you can see which countries around the world deal with inflation successfully. The map was published by The International Monetary Fund, which measures CPI.

5. Means of tackling inflation

Inflation is controlled by a country's central bank, which is an institution that manages all monetary policies of a nation. The most effective and important tool under the central bank's disposal that has a direct impact on inflation is controlling the national interest rate. In order to understand this concept, it is crucial to comprehend some aspects of how banks operate. When you deposit your money in a bank, it isn't kept in a vault waiting for you, because how would the banks make money if it worked like that? Instead, the money you leave in a bank is given out as interest rate loans, on which the bank makes money. The role of the government is to ensure that if a certain number of people were to withdraw money simultaneously, the bank would have enough cash to give it to them. That is why a minimum reserve requirement was introduced, which is a minimum amount of cash that must be stored in a bank. The banks must adhere to these regulations, and not always all banks have their current money reserves above that

limit. That is why banks lend money to each other, and the interest rate on these bank loans are determined by the national interest rate.

The concept of how this national interest rate impacts inflation is very simple. The new money the government creates (which is often referred to as 'printing money') is introduced to the circulation when banks borrow money from the central bank. When the national interest rate is low, banks can cheaply borrow money from each other, which results in cheaper loans for the general public, which encourages borrowing and causes the need for a bank to get more money from the government, and they get it by borrowing the money from it. The supply of money in the system increases, thus inflation raises. Simple, right?

The government poses other, less significant means of controlling inflation, but the adjustment of national interest rate is definitely most significant. The general rule of the thumb is that there is an inverse relationship between the national interest rate and inflation. When the national interest rate increases, the inflation declines, and when interest rates are low, inflation rises.

6. Inflation which isn't under control

The recent history has had a few examples of inflation going out of control and causing hyperinflation (extremely high inflation).

One such example would be the recent hyperinflation crisis in Zimbabwe. Although you, the person reading this, can now understand the concept of inflation, Zimbabwe's president at that time, Robert Mugabe, most certainly didn't. He also didn't know the answer to the question asked in the introduction to this article and started printing money in order to cover government expenses. This has resulted, at first, in mild inflation, the costs of which he decided to cover by printing more money. Several rounds more of these reckless monetary policies and Zimbabwe's dollar became utterly worthless. The peak inflation rate on a year-to-year basis has reached 89.7 sextillion percent, and yes, that's an 89 with thirty-six zeroes following it. A single loaf of bread had cost the equivalent of half a kilo of the Zimbabwe dollar banknotes with the highest denomination (the highest denomination banknotes were worth 100 billion Zimbabwe dollars). The income did not rise proportionally to the rapid surge in prices of goods, which consequently resulted in the total demise of Zimbabwe's economy, widespread starvation, and utter chaos.

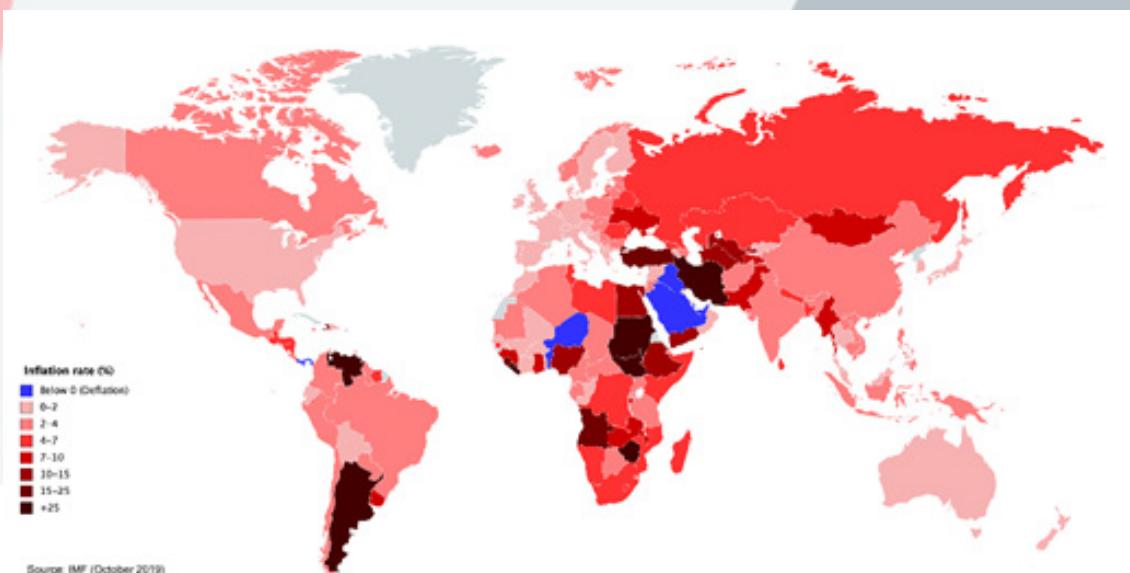
A more recent example of hyperinflation would be Venezuela. The underlying reasons for hyperinflation are more complicated than in the example of Zimbabwe. What matters, in this case, are the consequences of losing control over inflation, which were the same instances of the collapse of every sector and aspect of the country as in the case of Zimbabwe.

[PHOTO BELOW][FIGURE 1. INFLATION RATE AROUND THE WORLD]

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1. Blanchard, Olivier (2000). Macroeconomics. 2nd ed. Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey. Prentice Hall.
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PHOTO:



Model United Nations at ISoP

Franciszek Celm, DP2a

On Saturday, March 7, 30 students from ISoP DP and high school, as well as one from MS, attended the first ever Internal ISoP Model United Nations (ISOPMUN)! Delegates had a chance to choose between two committees, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and Human Rights Council (HRC), and debate about two different, but urgent problems. Students who had chosen ECOSOC discussed the issue of European migrant crisis, and those who had chosen HRC, death penalty as a violation of human rights. The fruitful debates lasted the whole day, because of the fierce discussions. However, not all delegates agreed with stances presented by other countries and that is the reason why the delegates present in HRC couldn't come up unanimously with a solution for the problem.

We are more than happy that everyone was involved in the committee work. Additionally, the delegates of Economic and Social Council had to deal with a crisis! The government of the United States of America have just discovered that Israel is responsible for the notorious coronavirus and is willing to distribute the cure only if the council's member countries decided to destroy Palestine! What is more, the Chinese government collapsed and half of the country's population is infected with the virus. Delegates had to come up with a solution to this situation. We, the chairs of the committee, were truly surprised by the students' performance, as all of them were involved in the discussion! Some delegates quickly changed the country they represented, so we gained new points of view on the topic of the coronavirus. Not only, should we thank the school for providing all the participants with hot drinks and snacks, but also the school's canteen that prepared a wonderful lunch!

When all delegates present that day reached the consensus in their committees (or didn't - neither of two resolutions passed in HRC), we proceeded to the General Assembly and closing ceremony. Hopefully, the first Internal ISOPMUN was an amazing event for all of the students that attended the conference and an opportunity to acquire new skills.





2020 - Senior Dance



Students' Formal Dance



Lend a Hand and Make a Difference; the Benefits of Volunteering

By Maria Miklinska DP1c

When I first joined our school in G9 I was surprised at the requirement of students having to participate in volunteering. However, being a student of IB DP1 today, I am grateful that the school encourages us to do something for others and to challenge ourselves in such a way. What I first saw as an expectation to be met, shortly turned into an activity I regularly looked forward to during the week.

My journey as a volunteer for an official charity started in September 2019 when I made the call to the coordinator of the Poznan's division of "Fundacja Mam Marzenie" or in English: "I Have a Dream Foundation." I was then scheduled to attend one of the charity's weekly meetings in order to be further introduced into what the whole foundation is about.

Although I was anxious at first, I was greeted by warm, welcoming smiles of other volunteers. You could tell that they were 100% invested into their role as volunteers and the whole room was filled with such wonderful, positive energy. Having seen a short presentation where the coordinator discussed what the volunteers did, I knew I wanted to put my own share of help out there to make someone else happy. Several weeks later I attended a 'new volunteers training day,' where we were thoroughly educated on how the charity works, what they accomplish and how it all started.

So now, with a smile on my face, I am happy to tell you, Dear Reader, that I'm a part of Fundacja Mam Marzenie - an incredible charity that specializes in making children experiencing life-threatening illnesses, dreams come true.

If you aren't a part of a charity yet, I seriously encourage you to join one. The satisfaction of being able to do something for other people is priceless. But there are many more benefits of volunteering, such as:

Volunteering is a great way to meet new people. Not only will you make new friends, but you might also learn some skills that you won't get a chance to learn at school. Since volunteering groups are very diverse and the age range varies, you will personally develop as a person when working as a team with other volunteers to achieve certain goals and trying to come up with new ideas for potential fundraisers, for example.

Furthermore, you will feel like a part of a bigger community. Once you start attending your volunteering sessions regularly, you will notice the atmosphere shifts from all the busyness of people's lives into something more meaningful, an assembled focus on making an impact. Even if the meetings are just once a week, it is enough to make you feel like you truly have an additional purpose to your day, other than just attending school and doing work. After all, you will be in a group of people who are like-minded when it comes to dedicating a part of their time into significantly helping others. And if you are unsure about something whilst participating in the charity's activities, you can always rely on the more experienced volunteers to aid you and offer assistance regarding certain matters.

Another benefit of volunteering is that it might help guide you to your right career or give you a further understanding of what kind of person you are. You've probably asked yourself the following questions; What do I want to do in life? What job might I want to pursue in the future? Well, if you still weren't able to come up with any ideas after several hours, then volunteering might just clarify that for you. For example: having spent some time in the charity I volunteer at, has confirmed my interests in becoming a doctor in the future.

A further benefit of actively helping others is that it will challenge you. Challenge you to step out of your comfort zone, challenge you to think creatively, to view things from a different perspective, to meet new people - but most of all challenge you to understand the needs of those around you. All those things will contribute to your personal development and help you gain confidence by awarding you with self-satisfaction.

Lastly, volunteering is fun! The opportunities you'll be able to get involved in differ from charity to charity, but in its essence, working with other volunteers for a similar cause is exciting and refreshing from everyday school activities.

To conclude, being a volunteer, regardless of what charity you work with, is like being a mini-superhero with the power of kindness and time. Being able to give someone a chance for happiness is honestly something that every person should try, at least once in their lives. As Mahatma Ghandi once said, "The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others." Being a volunteer is free so why not try it?

MOVIE REVIEW - Parasite

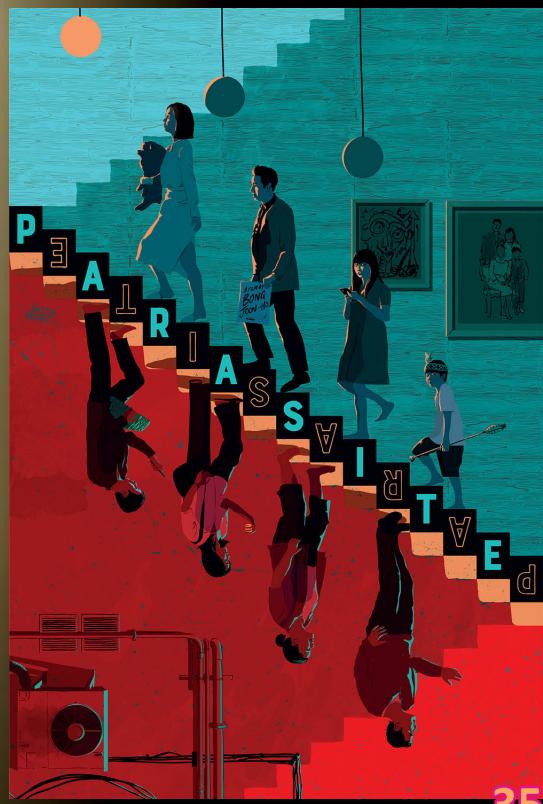
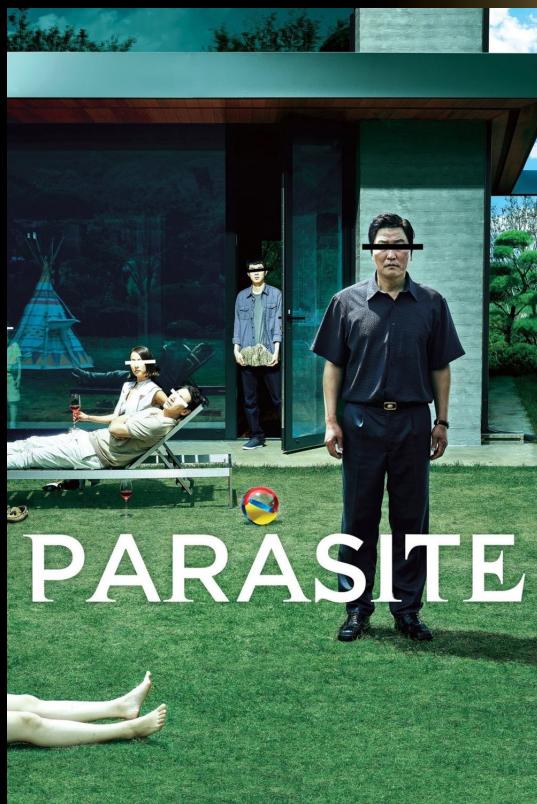
By Minyoung Park, DP1c

This year's Oscar ceremony was surprisingly focused around awarding the first non-English film, and first South-Korean one. The director of 'Parasite' Bong Joon-ho, succeeded in creating the best international feature film and best original screenplay. I have recently just watched the movie and, I must say, I was really impressed. It is not surprising that it won four Oscars including Best Picture, Best Director, Best Original Screenplay, and Best International Feature Film at the same time starring talented, skilled Song Kang-ho as Kim Ki-taek, father of the Kim family, Choi Woo-Shik as Kim Ki-woo (Kevin; son of the Kim family), Park So-dam as Kim Ki-Jung (Jessica; daughter of the Kim family), Jang Hye-jin as Park Chung-sook, mother of the Kim family.

The plot of the film focuses on the differences between social classes, and the problems in a social-economic system that the population is trapped in. 'Parasite' is a black comedy that gives satirical insight into the patriarchal family units, the idea of having servants, materialism and aspirations. A poor unemployed family living in stinking basement-flat clashes with very wealthy people residing in a spectacularly grand modernist house. One day, all the members of the Kim family get a chance to change their life completely.

This film stands out not only as a brilliant satire but also as a drama. The screenplay is sharp and clever and it makes the film really engaging. This slow-paced thriller keeps you on edge and powerfully develops the characters' stories to the ultimate conclusion. It is full of surprising twists and makes you feel as if you were a participant of some real game in the world full of desires, ruled by money, power, authority, and respect, infected by nihilism, injustice, inequality, and agony of the deprived. Of course, the movie is not flawless. While in general, the actors are excellent, I was less impressed by a few of the scenes which were disturbing due to the actions of characters which were a bit cruel and harsh. What is more, the message behind the film is so deeply revealed that there is hardly anything left to allow the viewer imaginative freedom.

'Parasite' is not only a great film but also a pleasure to watch. I truly recommend this film to everyone who enjoys the dramatic power of innovative comedies, hilarious, terrifying and brutal reflection of reality. It will change the way you think about it. It will open your eyes about certain issues in the world and change your perspective of the system we live in.



ISoP Internal Debate Competition

By Maurycy Gawłowski, DP2a

Fruitfully, our school organized the first ever internal Oxford-style debate competition on Tuesday, January 14. There were four teams attending, two from the ISoP Debate Club, and the remaining participants representing the ISoP Economics Club.

The first topic was Democratic Laws Cannot Effectively Regulate Social Media, with the Debate Club (represented by Amelia Zawadzka, Karol Masztalerz and Jakub Wozniak) being the proposition (supporting the claim), while the Economics Club (represented by Hubert Perliński, Franciszek Celm, Michał Krzyżański and Maurycy Gawłowski) took the opposition to that stance.

The debate was fierce and arguments presented by both teams were strong, however it was the jury who made the verdict in favour of Debate Club.

The second debate was held under the topic Private Cars Shouldn't Be Allowed in Poznań City Centre. Among the proposition (Debate Club) the speakers were Michalina Czapska, Georgie Stepanov, Alicja Kluck and Marta Halasz. The Economics Club delegation was represented by Deniz Zelenstov, Maksymilian Grajek, Mikołaj Nowak and Julio Ramirez. Despite a very heated debate, members of the jury and the audience decided in favour of the opposition, resulting in a subtotal draw between the Debate and Economics Clubs.

To conclude, we congratulate all speakers, jury members, as well as the Time Lord Pola Matoga on the success of our first internal debate competition and hope to inspire younger speakers to join more such events in the future.

