



SÂMIHA AYVERDİ ANATOLIAN HIGH SCHOOL

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Sâmiha Ayverdi Anatolian High School

Samiha Ayverdi Gymnasium

OUR HISTORY

Our school was established as Fatih Vatan Anatolian High School in 1991. In 2005, it was named Sâmiha Ayverdi Anatolian High School. Since then, it maintains the name of thinker-writer Sâmiha Ayverdi who made a precious contribution to Turkish culture, civilization, and faith, and led young generations.

Serving on Vatan Avenue in Fatih from 1997 to 2017, our institution has been serving at its new building in Zeytinburnu since 2017-2018 academic year.

Our school graduated the first students in 1998, and having great achievements, sent all the graduates to universities. Our education staff, paying strict attention to extracurricular activities, follows the students discovering their skills, recognizing themselves as individuals, and becoming aware of their responsibilities towards society as a main education principle, and accordingly states its vision as 'academic success, cultural awareness'. Our school has been working to make our students acquire this vision.

Today, sending students to Turkey's qualified universities, Sâmiha Ayverdi Anatolian High School continues offering rich academic experience with student exchange programmes, projects, and many other extracurricular activities.

Sâmiha Ayverdi Anatolian High School is one of the best 20 Anatolian High Schools in İstanbul, and 50 Anatolian High Schools in Turkey.

It is a privilege to be from Ayverdi!

Who is Sâmiha Ayverdi ?

Sâmiha Ayverdi, one of the most important thinker-writers of twentieth century, was born in 1095, in Şehzadebaşı, Fatih. Sâmiha Ayverdi, whose first book was published in 1938, has more than forty works. She started her literature life with writing stories and novels, and continued with sociological memoirs, essays and letters. Three main themes shine out in Ayverdi's works: mysticism (sufism), awareness of history and building civilization, and İstanbul. Ayverdi studied mysticism (sufism) especially in her novels and stories.

UNSERE GESCHICHTE

Sâmiha Ayverdi Anadolu Lisesi begann im Schuljahr 1991- 1992 mit vier Vorbereitungsklassen mit der Schulbildung.

Der erste Name unserer Schule war Fatih Vatan Anadolu Lisesi. Bis 2005 war es die einzige Anadolu Lisesi in Fatih. Im Jahr 2005 wechselte der Name dieser Schule zu Samiha Ayverdi Anadolu Lisesi um.

Der Name der Dichterin Samiha Ayverdi lebt seit 2005 mit dieser Schule weiter. Die Dichterin hat der türkischen Kultur und Zivilisation mit wertvollen Diensten beigetragen. In ihren Werken hat sie die Mystik, das Geschichtsbewusstsein, den Bau der Zivilisation, die Stadt Istanbul und die verlorenen Werte der türkischen Kultur mit einem neuen Blickwinkel bearbeitet.

Samiha Ayverdi lebte in Fatih und ihr Grab befindet sich im Stadtviertel Zeytinburnu in Merkez Efendi.

Die Schule war 26 Jahre, zwischen 1991- 2017, in Fatih in der Vatan Straße. Ab dem Schuljahr 2017- 2018 ist die Schule in das neue Gebäude nach Zeytinburnu umgezogen. Die ersten Schüler wurden von dieser Schule 1997- 1998 absolviert. Ab ihren ersten Jahren ist die Samiha Ayverdi Anadolu Lisesi mit ihren schulischen Leistungen erfolgreich und hat alle Absolventen in verschiedenen Universitäten zugelassen.





Farklı diller, yeni ufuklar, yeni bir başlangıç...

Sevgili Öğrenciler;

Eğitim, sadece akademik anlamda belli bir konuda bilgi ve beceri kazanmak, kendini yetiştirmek değildir. Aynı zamanda siz gençlerin toplum yaşamında yerlerini almaları için gerekli bilgi, beceri ve anlayışları edinmeleri, kişiliklerini geliştirmeleri anlamına da gelir. Bu nedenle eğitim hayatınızda sorumluluğunu aldığınız sosyal görevler de sizlerin gelişimi, toplum içinde yer edinebilmeniz, kendinizi en iyi ve doğru şekilde ifade edebilmeniz için önemlidir. Bu sosyal görevlerden biri de okul dergisidir. Okul dergilerinde belki de kendini ilk defa ifade edebilme olanağı sağlayan arkadaşlarınız olacaktır. Kendini iyi ifade eden bireylerin özgüveni gelişir, çevreler içerisinde daha girişken olma özelliği kazanırlar. Çünkü bu kişiler iyi bir gözlem yapma ve yorumlama yeteneğine sahiptirler. Böyle kişilerin de düşünceleri önemsenir. Düşünceleri yazmak ve paylaşmak da önemli bir iştir. Sizler bu platformda kendinizi geliştirme fırsatı buluyorsunuz. Eminim ki aranızdan geleceğin yazarları, şairleri, senaristleri, söz yazarları, bilim insanları çıkacaktır.

Bu sene dördüncü sayısını yayımladığımız Ayverdi Post dergimiz, öğrencilerimizin yaratıcı fikirlerini daha fazla insana duyurmak için yabancı dilde okuyucularla buluşuyor. Yabancı dil öğrenmenin önemini bilen öğrencilerimizin, dergimizi büyük bir keyifle okuyacağından hiç şüphem yok. Biliriz ki bir insanın sahip olduğu dilin zenginliği aslında o insanın dünyasının zenginliğidir. Dünyayı birçok kanaldan algılama ve anlama şansı sunar dil insana.

İyi niyetle yapılan işler mutlaka bir gün sonuç verecek ve hayatınıza en güzel şekilde dokunacaktır. Bu derginin çıkarılmasındaki amaç da siz gençlere araştırma yapma, farklı dillerde yazma alışkanlığı ve yeteneğini kazandırabilmek; güzel düşüncelerin, bilginin paylaşılmasını sağlamak; öğrencilerimizin kendilerini en doğru biçimde ifade edebilecekleri ortamı onlara sunmaktır.

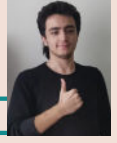
Dergimizin çıkarılmasında emeği bulunan tüm öğretmen arkadaşlarımı ve öğrencilerimi tebrik ediyor, başarılarının devamını diliyorum.

Sâmiha Ayverdi Anadolu Lisesi ailesine katıldığım günden bugüne kadar gördüm ki gerek idari kadromuzda gerek öğretmen kadromuzda gerekse öğrencilerimizde azim, kararlılık, çalışma şevki ve gelecek adına konulmuş hedefler var. Bu azim ve kararlılığın sizlere hem akademik hem de sosyal anlamda başarı getireceğine inanıyor, hepinizi sevgi ve saygıyla selamlıyorum.

Emine Seval YARDIM
OKUL MÜDÜRÜ



IDIOMS AROUND THE GLOBE



AHMET FURKAN YAZICI

In our daily lives, we use a number of ways of speech while communicating. Be it a local slang, or a phrase with a certain meaning that is accepted by the entire nation, also known as idioms and proverbs, we use lots of ways to convey emotions. Almost all the time we say these phrases without knowing where they came from because honestly... it doesn't matter that much. But for the sake of good conversation material or just plain curiosity, this essay will talk about proverbs from different cultures, their meaning, what could they be translated to in our language, and above all where they came from.

Firstly I would like to start with an idiom that is often used in West countries. When you or someone you know is sick, you can use the phrase "feeling under the weather." For example, you can say "Yesterday it suddenly started raining and I didn't have an umbrella with me so I'm feeling under the weather today." Supposedly this idiom came from how sailors who got ill during sails got inside the boat and protected themselves from the bad weather they were under. To my knowledge, there is no idiom that conveys this feeling but I think "Üşüttüm." wouldn't be so improper.

Up next I wanted to add a cool proverb from Japanese. Sadly Japanese proverbs are pretty straight forward so I couldn't find an interesting story about them. Given how they are self-explanatory. "鯛も一人はうまからず (Tai mo hitori wa umakarazu)" which would translate literally to "Even sea bream is tasteless when eaten alone." Like I said it explains itself quite nicely. Telling how food is best enjoyed together with those you love. Now coming to the translation side, I guess the best way I can translate it would be "Ekmeğini yalnız yiyen, sofrasını yalnız kaldırır." This is not the best way to translate but for the sake of using another proverb I think this would suffice. Otherwise a literal translation such as "Beraber yenmeyen yemeğin tadı çıkmaz." would still make sense. This proverb shows how Japanese people are connected with each other very deeply, and how their bonds are strong.

Another idiom that I use very often myself is "spilling the beans". Which funny enough, although doesn't directly translate to our language; there is another idiom that carries the same meaning and is also about food. Spilling the beans means to give out the secret. For example, if your cousin wants you to tell where you hid their toys they can say "Just spill the beans already." Its origins seem to be about ancient Greeks using "black and white" beans for "yes and no" votes. So when the voting was over to learn the results they would have to "spill the beans." Now for the translation, I think "Ağzında bakla ıslanmamak" would be a pretty close translation. Again, it doesn't convey the literal meaning but it gets the job done.

Although I would love to write more about the stories of these proverbs, there really aren't that many with any story to them. Such as "un cane in chiesa" which is an Italian proverb meaning "a dog in a church." This proverb is used when something is out of place. And most of the idioms from other countries don't have a tale to them. They are just cool metaphors. While researching I did notice the Turkish and English proverbs are the ones that were the weirdest. As in if you weren't a local there would be no way for you to know what they would mean.

All in all, there are many more beautiful phrases out there that can show us some of the light of wisdom. Looking into them, researching them, trying to get a feel for the countries in which they originated from was a fun experience. And I would never get tired of learning more cool words. And I think we should all be open to knowledge.



ELİF EYLÜL NURAL

Ostern

Ostern, ist der älteste und wichtigste Feiertag der christlichen Welt. Es ist ein fester Bestandteil der Deutschen Kultur. Ostern, der in verschiedenen Zeiträumen gefeiert wird, umfasst den Zeitraum von ungefähr März bis April. Im 4. Jahrhundert hat die Kirche den ersten Sonntag nach dem ersten Vollmond nach Frühlingsanfang als Ostern festgelegt. Ostern, auch als Auferstehungsfest bekannt, ist der wichtigste Feiertag der christlichen Welt, weil es die Auferstehung von Jesus symbolisiert. Heute sind für Ostern einige Tage wie



Gründonnerstag, Karfreitag und Ostersonntag von besonderer Bedeutung. Ostern hat in Deutschland einen hohen Stellenwert. Symbol für Ostern sind Eier, Hasen und Küken.

Das Ei ist das Symbol der Wiedergeburt von der Vergangenheit bis zur Gegenwart. Die Tradition, Ostereier bunt zu färben, reicht Jahrhunderte zurück. Jede Farbe hat eine Bedeutung von diesen bunten Ostereiern. Es wird angenommen, dass Eier, die mit ihren lebendigen Farben ein visuelles Fest bieten, das Schenken und die Freundschaft stärken. Diese Tradition ist ein kleiner Teil des Deutschen Osterfestes.



Weihnachten



Weihnachten ist der christliche Feiertag, der jedes Jahr am 25. Dezember die Geburt Jesu feiert. Es ist auch als Fest der Geburt Christi, der Heiligen Geburt oder des Festes Christi bekannt. Weihnachten wird jedes Jahr am 25. Dezember von den meisten Christen auf der ganzen Welt gefeiert. Die Feierlichkeiten beginnen mit Heiligabend am 24. Dezember und dauern in einigen Ländern bis zum Abend des 26. Dezember. Weihnachten ist in Deutschland ein Feiertag mit tiefen Wurzeln. Schon im Herbst werden Spezialgebäcke wie Lebkuchen, Kekse, Stollen auf Märkten und in Geschäften verkauft und Weihnachtsmärkte veranstaltet. In Deutschland gibt es zwei Tage Weihnachtsferien; 25. und 26. Dezember. Der Tag der Heiligen Nacht, der 24. Dezember, ist ein zweiseitiger Tag, den viele morgens in Eile und abends in festlicher Stimmung verbringen. Am frühen Abend versammelt sich die Familie unter dem Weihnachtsmarkt und sie singen zusammen oder machen Musik. Nach dem Essen werden Geschenke überreicht. In der Weihnachtsnacht, dem 24. Dezember, sind die Kirchen voller Menschen. Der Weihnachtsgottesdienst in den Kirchen hat eine besondere Atmosphäre, mit besonderen Hymnen, besonderen Texten und Illuminationen.

Am Weihnachtsabend spielen Kinder in den Kirchen ein Theater, das die Weihnachtsgeschichte erzählt. Diese Gottesdienste sind in den Kirchen öffentlich und können von allen Personen besucht werden. Heute sind die Weihnachtsfeiern in den christlichen Ländern ziemlich bunt. Weihnachtsbäume werden geschmückt, Haus-, Garten- und Straßendekorationen werden beleuchtet. Es werden Geschenke gegeben, Grußkarten geschickt und die Ankunft des Weihnachtsmanns am Heiligabend symbolisch dargestellt. Geschenke, die unter dem Weihnachtsbaum stehen, werden am Weihnachtstag ausgetauscht. Geschenke und Süßigkeiten werden für kleine Kinder in riesige Socken gesteckt. Den Kindern wird gesagt, dass der Weihnachtsmann diese Geschenke bringt. Am 31. Dezember wird Silvester in Deutschland meist mit einem lauten Feuerwerk gefeiert. Silvester zu feiern hat nichts mit Weihnachten zu tun, das symbolisiert den Start ins neue Jahr.





This is My Story...

DEBANNİ ÇAVDURI



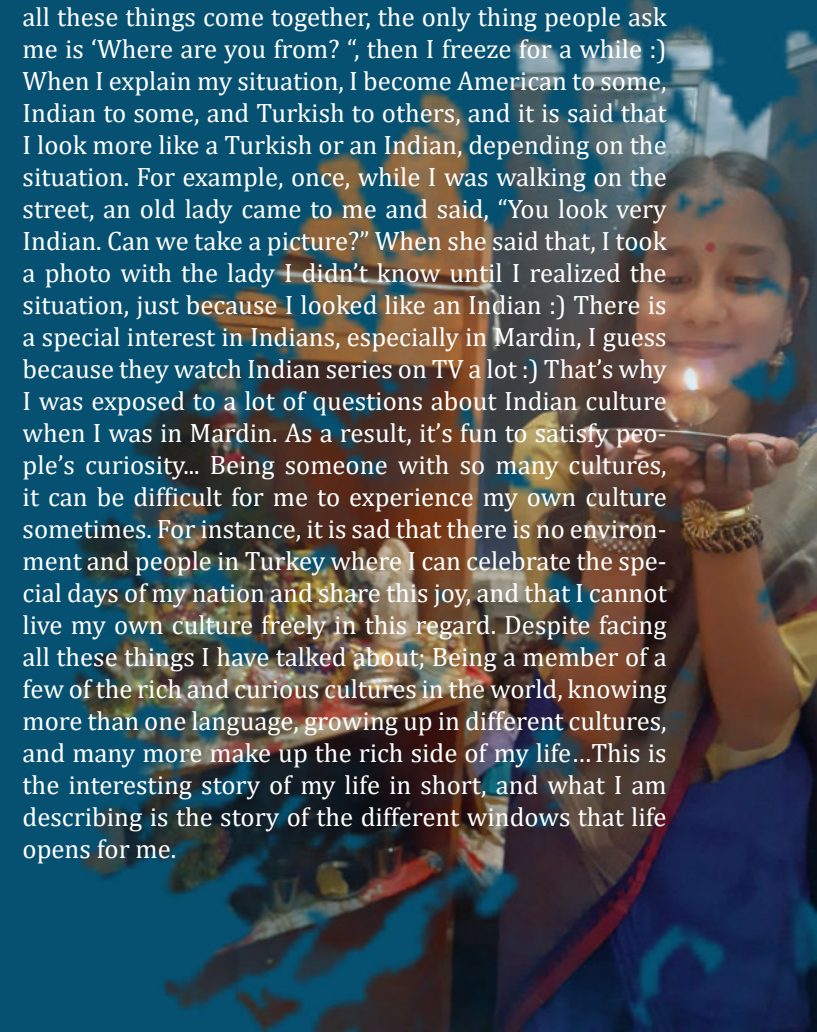
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Sometimes life does not give us the right to choose; Sometimes our destinies decide which family we will be born in, what our cultures will be, and sometimes our families decide which lands we will be born in, and many more. The results of these decisions can often become complex and reveal interesting stories. Here are the complexities of my multiple cultures and my life, these are some of those interesting stories I would like to enlighten the readers with.

Where did this world take me when I opened my eyes in the state of New York, America in an October night; I said hello to life, unaware of what different people, what different lives, and what different cultures it would lead me to. My parents are originally from Bangladesh; Bangladesh is a very populated Asian country, which is the neighboring country of India. It shares almost the same culture as India and has people from the Indian-origin in the Bangladeshi nation, in this nation there are people that share the same origins from India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. My father had studied at the "Atatürk High School", a Turkish-Bangladesh partner school in our village in Bangladesh. Thanks to a scholarship that Kenan Evren initiated, he was given a chance as the top student in Atatürk High School to go to Turkey. There he could study engineering at ODTU or medicine at Hacettepe Medicine. He went to Turkey with a scholarship to study in the faculty of medicine. Currently, he is a gynecologist, a graduate of Hacettepe University English Faculty of Medicine. Since, my father and mother lived in Turkey, I came to Turkey a month after I was born and now here is how my interesting adventure begins :) My father was working as a gynecologist in the Nusaybin district of Mardin and I started living in Mardin because of my father. Growing up in the Nusaybin district of Mardin until the age of 10, I made multiple Kurdish, Turkish, Assyrian, Armenian, and Christian friends. Although I was not aware of the how interesting my situation was at the time, being an American citizen of Indian origin and living in the Nusaybin district of Mardin sounds very interesting when I say it :) Of course, the best thing that this culture clash brought me is that I know more than one language and I have met different enchanting people from different areas around the world. When there are people from more than one culture in my life, naturally, my social side and communication skills have also improved a lot; So much so that I can speak Turkish, Bengali, English, and Kurdish, and let's not forget that I speak a little German, which I've started learning since middle school :)

When I tell my fascinating stories to those around me, most of the time people want to be in my place and they think that I am very lucky, and they are right. However, my biggest luck is my family; after all, if they hadn't decided 17 years ago that I should have been born in America or if my father had not been appointed to Nusaybin, or if

I had not been of Indian origin, none of these possibilities would have come together and perhaps I would not have had an interesting story to tell you. As for the future, yes, being born in the USA is a very privileged situation in terms of having American citizenship. Considering the strict rules of America and the difficulty of living in America, it is a good opportunity to stay in my country as long as I want as a citizen of the United States and to have all the rights from birth. In addition, when the trio of Turkish, Bangladeshi and American passports come together, there is almost no country I cannot enter without a visa, which is another advantage. When I think about it, I believe that having multiple cultures could have been confusing at times but it never has and I can easily adapt to any situation. For example, I have never stayed away from spicy dishes, which are abundant in Indian culture, or I have had no difficulty getting used to Turkish food, Arabic food, or Syriac food, which are the exact opposites. Or when I went to the USA or Bangladesh, I had no difficulty in communicating with people or adapting to the culture... As for my school life, I was always in the spotlight because of my diversity of cultures, I was exposed to a lot of questions where people looked at me with curious eyes and asked me to answer them. It was a real pleasure to answer all of them and share my experiences with them as someone who grew up in a culture clash that people may rarely encounter in their lives... When all these things come together, the only thing people ask me is 'Where are you from? ', then I freeze for a while :) When I explain my situation, I become American to some, Indian to some, and Turkish to others, and it is said that I look more like a Turkish or an Indian, depending on the situation. For example, once, while I was walking on the street, an old lady came to me and said, "You look very Indian. Can we take a picture?" When she said that, I took a photo with the lady I didn't know until I realized the situation, just because I looked like an Indian :) There is a special interest in Indians, especially in Mardin, I guess because they watch Indian series on TV a lot :) That's why I was exposed to a lot of questions about Indian culture when I was in Mardin. As a result, it's fun to satisfy people's curiosity... Being someone with so many cultures, it can be difficult for me to experience my own culture sometimes. For instance, it is sad that there is no environment and people in Turkey where I can celebrate the special days of my nation and share this joy, and that I cannot live my own culture freely in this regard. Despite facing all these things I have talked about; Being a member of a few of the rich and curious cultures in the world, knowing more than one language, growing up in different cultures, and many more make up the rich side of my life... This is the interesting story of my life in short, and what I am describing is the story of the different windows that life opens for me.





Auf jeden Topf gehört ein Deckel

Bedeutung: Wenn zwei sich finden, die perfekt zusammenpassen, sind sie wie Topf und Deckel.

Wer rastet, der rostet

Bedeutung: Sowohl Körperliche als auch geistige Anstrengung und Bewegung ist notwendig, um fit zu bleiben. Gar nichts tun führt zu einem Verlust der Fähigkeiten.

Der Fisch stinkt vom Kopf her

Bedeutung: Wenn etwas schon an der Spitze nicht stimmt, zeigt sich dies auch im Gegenbild.

Der Ton macht die Musik

Bedeutung: Nicht nur was gesagt wird, sondern vor allem wie es gesagt wird, entscheidet darüber, wie es beim Gegenüber kommt.

Reden ist Silber, Schweigen ist Gold

Bedeutung: Nicht alles, was man sagen kann, soll man sagen. Oft ist es besser sich in schweigen zu hüllen.

Eine Hand wäscht die andere

Bedeutung: Wird benutzt, wenn zwei Seiten sich gegenseitig helfen. Oder wenn für etwas eine Gegenleistung verlangt wird.

In der Not frisst der Teufel Fliegen

Bedeutung: Wenn die Situation es erfordert, muss man mit weniger begnügen und in schwierigen Lagen zu außergewöhnlichen Mitteln greifen.

Kleider machen Leute

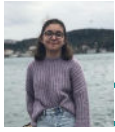
Bedeutung: Wie ein Mensch auf andere wirkt, wird maßgeblich von seinem Outfit und dem äußeren Erscheinungsbild geprägt.

Lügen haben kurze Beine

Bedeutung: Lügen werden nach kurzer Zeit aufgedeckt und lohnen sich nicht.

Der Apfel fällt nicht weit vom Stamm

Bedeutung: In Kindern zeigt sich oft nicht nur das Aussehen der Eltern, sondern auch deren Eigenschaften oder Charakterzüge.



HATİCE NAZ YALÇIN

Interview with a Serbian about Culture

Presenter: First of all, thank you very much for agreeing to do this interview. If you were ready, i'd like to start interviewing with you. At that time okey, first question. Can you tell us about a few traditions that serbians never give up ?

Amira Ciguljin: The first thing, that comes to my mind when we talk about serbian tradition and culture is Slava. So, Slava is celebration. And it doesn't have any translation in English or any other language. So, we have to say 'Slava' and then we explain what it is. It is particularly for Christians and for Orthodox Christians and what is interesting is that every family has it is own Slava so it is different. It happens once a year. And a family who is celebrating Slava is preparing a lot of food that day and they are inviting their friends and family to dinner or to lunch and they have a good time. What is also interesting is that day drink i mean serbian drink rakia. So, it is kind of alcoholing drink. And it is very strong. So, particularly man drink that. And also on that table when they celebrate Slava it is always a candle on that table. This i think the most important tradition.



Presenter: Next question. What elements do Serbians care most about cultural accumulation? For example books, historical places etc.

Amira Ciguljin: I read the question and i was preparing a bit. And unfortunately i have to say that we don't care about our tradition and past and history enough. And i am afraid that we are losing sense for saving tradition and the culture and past. Because i know i mean 'i am that young generation and i hang out with young people and i know that they are not really interesting in that. And they want maybe to be modern. So they want to forget all those traditionnel things. We have many historical. Let's say museums and statues and you know in the city. And also we have many books from which you can learn a lot about Serbian language, Serbian past and history. But i am not really sure if we actually read all those books and the if we really see all those like the monuments . So we have it and i mean they exist but i am

afraid that if we don't wake up, we will soon lose it. So i would say books and historical monuments because in every city they are a lot of them. And museums.

Presenter: Okay, next question. I want to ask do parents direct their children to hobbies such as art,sport in Serbia?

Amira Ciguljin: Well, i think yes. I think that many parents actually listen to their children and when they are very young, they direct them. If you maybe love English, okay so you will go to private English course to learn English better. If you are good in acting, then you will go to that to acting school. I live in Belgrade, it is the capital. We have actually a lot of opportunities also about sports. I think that no just parents but teachers also pay attention to that. If you are tall, they say 'Oh maybe we will be good in basketball and you can try it.' So,i think many parents direct their children and that they really want their children to find their own way and that hobby, that child will be interested in. But not giving so much pressure. So, if you are not good in that, okay you will go to something else. I also work as a teacher, as an



English teacher. And i work with children mostly. So i see that many children after school they go to English classes and they go to some sport. So and they are really happy. They love English and they love that sports they are going to. So their parents they give them chance. That is really good thing.

Presenter: Okay, thank you. Next question. What activities do they do generally most in the free time the people living in Serbia?

Amira Ciguljin: I know the answer this question. It is very interesting. We would give the least many to drink coffee. So, i would say that number one activity. We love that cultural 'drinking coffee' and we always say 'let's go to drink coffee'. Maybe we will not drink coffee. Maybe we will drink tea or something else. But we can sit for hours in a cafe with our friends. And you know talk and hang out, drink or eat. So, going for a walk, go-

ing to cafes, restaurants. Many people work from Monday to Friday. So, I would say that at weekend city is full and city is live. Belgrade has two rivers. So, we can go for a walk next to the river. It is also what we do in free time. A lot of people go to the gym and they do a lot of sport. So, it becomes really popular. So, I am going to gym and that is popular.

Presenter: Okay, next question. What opinions do Serbians have about Turkish People?

Amira Ciguljin: I don't want to say sentences like 'Serbian people love Turkish people.' or 'Serbian people don't love Turkish people.' It really depends. It depends who are you talking with? Do you talk with young people, old people? And do you talk with educated people? But mostly people are when they hear Turkish language on the street they recognized and they are interested in that. I would say in general that Serbian people are open-minded and Turkish series have big influence on that because here people are watching many on our national TV programmes with translation. We have like maybe about 10 Turkish series at the same time. It really helped people to understand Turkey better and to learn about their culture, food and people. Mostly I would say that they are very positive about that. And also what is important a lot of Serbian people go to the seaside, they go to Turkey. To all those turistic destinations. If they didn't like it, I mean they wouldn't go.

Presenter: Next question. Turkish people have a so rich food culture. Is this situation also the sort in Serbia?

Amira Ciguljin: Yes. Serbian people like eating. They eat a lot. And they prefer eating meat. So meat is number one. And a lot of our traditional meals are similar to Turkish traditional meals. So we have 'čevap'. So 'čevap' is actually 'kebab'. It is just pronunciation is a little different. We have 'sarma'. 'Sarma' is same as 'dolma'. And we have many others. So we have a lot of food that is similar to Turkish food. It means that so we shared history. So we have a lot of things that came from Turkey and that things are still here. But with time we also made like hundred percent 'Serbian things'. So some pastry that is popular. So we didn't stole from anybody. It is our. And all that tra-

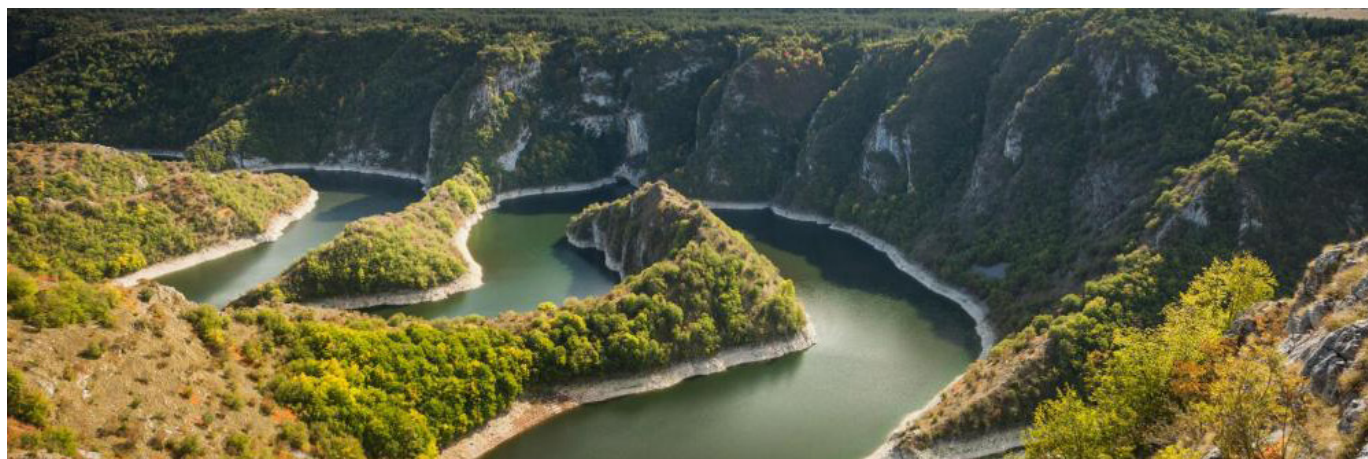
dition about food is really rich. Because I said, we like eating and not just eating. But also drinking and having fun. That is very similar.

Presenter: Last question. What are the differences between education system in Serbia and education system in Turkey?

Amira Ciguljin: It is different. I can say. So first of all, I know that you first four grades. We call from first to eighth grade. We say primary school. We don't call it in two names. We have primary school. It lasts eight years. And then we go to high school. Which lasts four years. So it is the same. And then faculty is mostly four years. And you know some harder faculties last more. I know that you have in primary school or in high school you do an exam and you have points. It is not really case here. In primary school and in high school we do a test or an oral exam and we get to mark. Marks are from 1 to 5. First semester is from first of September to thirty-first of December. Then we have winter holiday in January. And then second semester begins in at the end of January or in February. And it lasts to June. So after June, we have July and August. It is cold summer holiday. And we also have in April. It is cold Easter holiday. Because many people here celebrate Easter. So let's say we have three big holidays, two semesters and marks are from 1 to 5. So in one semester you can have two tests. You go to the marks and then teacher asks you in class. Something you got third mark and then the average mark is your final mark. So it works like that and this Corona time helped our schools to become more modern. When I say modern, I mean using computers and using mobiles and all this modern things that we have. So we were old school but now because of this virus you know for one or two years children went online. I think really helped our education to become modern. And about faculties and universities marks are from six to ten. So six is the worst but also you pass the exam and the high mark is 10. And also one more thing.

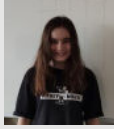
Presenter: Yes, it is so different. I think so too. Thank you so much again.

Amira Ciguljin: You're welcome.





Esskultur der Deutschen und der Türken



MİNA KORKMAZ



İSMAİL ARDA GÜLER

Deutsche und türkische Essgewohnheiten unterscheiden sich sehr. Die Türken machen sich großen Aufwand bei Essenszubereitungen und haben sehr unterschiedliche Gerichte, im Gegensatz zu den Deutschen, sie haben es lieber praktisch und schnell.

Wir haben die Esskultur, also das deutsche / türkische Frühstück, Mittagessen und das Abendessen verglichen.

Fangen wir mit dem Frühstück an; das türkische Frühstück ist sehr reich an Auswahl. Der Tisch wird morgens bedeckt mit Brot, Käsesorten, Marmelade, Oliven, Honig, Salami, Wurst, Pommes, Spiegelei, usw.. Daneben ist Tee ein "Muss" als Getränk. Manchmal wird auch nachdem Frühstück türkischer Kaffee getrunken.



Typisch deutsches Frühstück ist hingegen ein bisschen dezenter. Butter, Käse und Marmelade werden häufig zum Frühstück verzehrt. Menschen, die ein schnelles und praktisches Frühstück bevorzugen, bevorzugen in der Regel praktische Mahlzeiten, die mit Joghurt, Müsli und frischem Obst zubereitet werden. Viele Deutschen machen es sich sogar noch einfacher und trinken nur einen schwarzen Filterkaffee zum Frühstück und beginnen den Tag damit.

Kommen wir zum Mittagessen; in der Türkei wird zum Mittagessen Suppe, Fleischgerichte und Gemüsegerichte gegessen. Einige der beliebtesten Gerichte sind Braten, Blumenkohl und Fleischbällchen.

In Deutschland wird das Mittagessen normalerweise zwischen 12:00 und 14:00 Uhr konsumiert. Aus Sicht der traditionellen deutschen Esskultur lässt sich sagen, dass die Hauptgerichte meist zur Mittagszeit verzehrt werden. Deutsche, die in der Stadt arbeiten oder sich an das Tempo des modernen Lebens anpassen, können jedoch das Mittagessen mit schneller zubereiteten und verzehrten Mahlzeiten wie Sandwiches, Currywurst oder Schnitzel vermeiden.

Das Abendessen ist in der Türkei die Hauptmahlzeit und sehr wichtig. Oft ist die ganze Familie zu der Zeit zu Hause und setzt sich zum Essen zusammen. Es werden meist Gerichte mit Fleisch, Gemüse und Fisch bevorzugt. Suppe, Reis oder Nudeln werden neben diesen Hauptgerichten gegessen. Das Menü ist also sehr vielfältig und es wird sehr viel gegessen.

In der deutschen Kultur ist das Abendessen je nach Familientradition verschieden. Für manche Deutsche heißt das Abendessen, das "Abendbrot", also eine sehr schlichte Mahlzeit, in der Brot, Butter und Käse verzehrt wird.

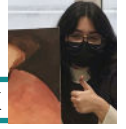
Bei anderen sieht es aus wie bei türkischen Familien, wo sich die Familie zusammensetzt und Hauptgerichte wie Reis, Kartoffel und Suppe verzehrt.



Es gibt zwischen der deutschen und türkischen Esskultur einige Gemeinsamkeiten, aber eher Verschiedenheiten. Denn türkisches Essen ist berühmt mit seinem Sortiment, seinen Gewürzen und der Vielfalt der verschiedenen Regionen innerhalb der Türkei. Diese Vielfalt entwickelte sich durch die Jahrhunderte besonders unter der Prägung der osmanischen Kultur und Lebensweise. Sie hat großen Einfluss auf die heutige türkische Küche.



10 MOST COMMON BRITISH TRAITS



MİRAY MISRA SELÇUK

Hi, I'm miray, I'm a 10th grade student. In this article, I will talk about 10 most common British traits. It was so fun to write this, so i hope you will enjoy it as much as i do. And a e warning, some parts of the article may be offensive, they are the things I say completely out of love, without any malicious intent. Let's start.

Wearing summer clothing at the first sight of sun

As the weather in England is usually cloudy and rainy, in March, when winter starts to end, they switch directly to t-shirts. So in the weather where we are still wearing coats and sweaters, they turn on their summer mode.

Apologising automatically

They really are the kindest people. They apologize for everything they've done and even for things they didn't do and sometimes they apologize for apologizing too much. They themselves don't know why they apologize too, but when asked, they prefer to joke about it by saying "thats because of our past". :D

Ability to talk at length about the weather

British are a society that doesn't want to open up to people they've just met, so you can often find yourself talking about the weather instead of describing the details of your life.

Making a cup of tea in response to a crisis

They have a cup of tea to drink for every situation. Just like us, they have excessive tea consumption. And even more, sometimes they meet just for tea. Although the younger generation prefer coffee a little more, they still can't say no to a cup of tea. We can say "forty years' sake of a cup of coffee" but in a British way.

Finding queue-jumping the ultimate crime

As I explained in the second article, they are really kind people and they pay attention to the rules. Even if they only respond to disturbing behaviors in public with an

eye roll, if you're skipping a line i'm sorry but you're done. If you ever go to England, be very careful where you stand for your own safety!

No upper lip

It may be the sweetest trait of the British . I bet that I can understand an Brittish from 40m away with their no upper lips and crystal white skin. They really have a very different vibe.

Making sarcastic/dry jokes

Another thing you have to get used to. Their jokes are as cold as their weather. I haven't met any British, but at every British celebrity's interview that i've watched, they make such bad jokes that make me want to close the video. But i love them.

Never accept compliments

Based on their sarcasm, when they receive compliments they think the other person is sarcastic as well, which is very toxic behavior. just admit that we love you, not everyone is sarcastic.

Finding the American forwardness 'a bit much'

Which I personally agree. Like, you don't need special bread cutters to cut bread, just use a knife or you don't need microwave to heat water or a rice cooker to make rice. I feel like its a bit much. And this is between us so dont tell anyone, British people think that they're smarter than Americans

Finding nothing better than a bacon sandwich

You can think of it like our bagel&cheese. Nothing better than a quick and satisfying snack, right?

As you can understand, I love British people. Think of these all amazing singers and actors and what they've given us!! That's all the tips I'll give about the British. We love them despite all their coldness and bad jokes. Thank you if you've read this far, see you next year.



This is the most British picture I've ever seen. There is not one lip in this whole photo!!





Interview mit

FATMA NESİBE KOÇ

Yusuf Ildokuz ist 21 Jahre alt und er ist ein ehemaliger Schüler einer Oberschule in Bağcılar.

Er hat sich vor zwei Jahren an deutschen Universitäten beworben und von der Universität Siegen für das Studium Wirtschaftsinformatik Zusage bekommen. Wir sind bei einem Online-Treff zusammen gekommen und haben Fragen zu seinem Leben und Bildungsgang gestellt.

Wir freuen uns sehr dich kennenzulernen, würdest du dich ganz kurz vorstellen und uns deinen Weg nach Deutschland näher erläutern?

Ich heiße Yusuf Ildokuz, bin 21 Jahre alt. Ich studiere seit zwei Jahren in Deutschland Wirtschaftsinformatik. Mein Weg nach Deutschland hat damit begonnen, dass ich in der Türkei nach der Oberschule die Zentrale Hochschulprüfung, jetzt "YKS", abgeschlossen habe. Und in der Türkei ein Hochschulprogramm an der Uludağ Universität erworben habe. Mit diesem Ergebnis habe ich mich an deutschen Universitäten beworben und von der Universität Siegen Zusage bekommen. So hat das Studentenleben in Deutschland für mich begonnen. Ich habe Unterkunft im Studierendenwerk Siegen gefunden. Jetzt lebe ich in Köln, mein Studium geht weiter und ich arbeite nebenbei in einer Firma um Erfahrung zu sammeln.

Was gefällt dir an Deutschland am meisten?

Die Menschen kennen ihre Grenzen und sind respektvoll, verständnisvoll, höflich und aufrichtig. Sie sind sehr nett, wenn sich zum Beispiel zwei Nachbarn im Treppenhaus begegnen, begrüßen sie sich auf jeden Fall. Andererseits wäre es eine Unhöflichkeit. Außerdem ist hier niemand arrogant wegen seiner beruflichen Stellung, sogar unser Chef. Er ist immer ganz freundlich zu uns und verbringt Zeit mit uns.

Wir sind zurzeit auf der ganzen Welt in einer Pandemie. Wie ist es in Deutschland damit, welche Maßnahmen wurden vorgenommen?

Anfangs der Pandemie gab es fast keine Vorsichtsmaßnahmen in Deutschland, die Maßnahmen kamen sehr spät, deshalb verbreitete sich die Krankheit auch sehr schnell. Aber jetzt gibt es sehr viele Einschränkungen besonders für die nicht Geimpften, sogar auch für die Geimpften. Es gibt Regeln und Voraussetzungen für den Eintritt in Geschäften.

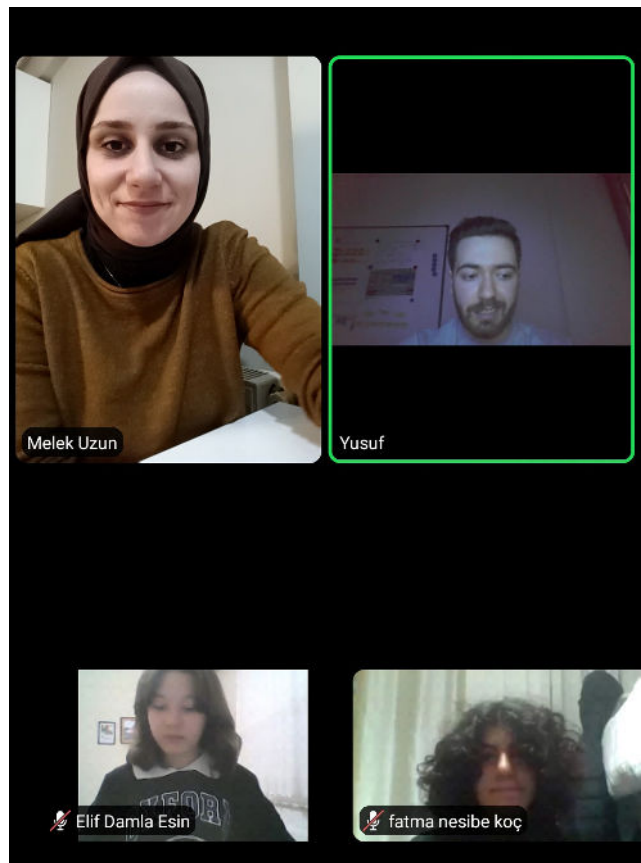
Wie ist es mit deiner Religion, kannst du deinen Glauben ausleben?

Ich habe bisher keine Schwierigkeiten damit erlebt. In jeder Stadt gibt es mindestens eine Moschee, in Köln gibt es sogar den Merkez-Moschee mit Minaretten, welcher



ein Symbol für die Muslime in Deutschland ist. Es wird auch an Freitagen der Gebetsaufruf von den Minaretten gemacht. Außerdem können hier türkische Familien ihre Kinder in die Moschee schicken, hier lernen sie den Koran und die Richtlinien des Islams und es wird auch Nachhilfe für die Schule angeboten.

Was war das Seltsamste, das du erlebt hast, als du das erste Mal nach Deutschland gekommen bist?



Die Ruhezeiten am Wochenende! Alle Geschäfte sind fast das ganze Wochenende geschlossen. Am Samstag ab Mittag und am Sonntag den ganzen Tag, ist totale Ruhe auf den Straßen. Das hat mich sehr gewundert, als ich

Yusuf İlkdokuz

ELİF DAMLA ESİN



zum ersten Mal am Wochenende draußen war.

Hattest du Schwierigkeiten, wie hast du dich akademisch an das deutsche Bildungssystem angepasst?

Ich hatte keine Schwierigkeiten, im Gegenteil! Zum Beispiel in Mathematik haben die Universitäten hier den Rahmenplan, den wir in der Türkei an der Oberschule haben, so kannte ich Vieles schon vorher. Das Bildungssystem in der Türkei ist im Vergleich zu Deutschland ab der Grundschule ein bisschen schwieriger.

Triffst du oft auf Türken in Deutschland?

Ja natürlich, besonders hier in Köln trifft man sich sehr oft, im Arbeitsleben, im Schulleben. Überall sind Türken :) Es gibt türkische Ärzte, türkische Märkte und sehr viele türkische Restaurants.

Beeinflusst das deutsche - türkische politische Verhältnis dein Leben dort?

Es wirkt sich auf das Visum aus, aber es hat keinen Einfluss auf das tägliche Leben. Die neue deutsche Regi-

erung kümmert sich jetzt mehr um ausländische Studenten, denn sie brauchen junge Arbeitskraft.

Ändert sich das Verhalten der Menschen gegenüber dir, wenn sie erfahren, dass du ein Türke bist?

Nein, es ändert sich nicht. Zumindest habe ich so etwas Gott sei Dank noch nicht erlebt. Aber es gibt natürlich auch Deutsche, die Ausländer nicht mögen. Aber in meiner Umgebung waren immer freundliche Menschen.

Wie ist die Esskultur in Deutschland, passt das Essen zu deinem Geschmack?

Die Deutschen haben keine Esskultur. Sie haben selber keine Spezialitäten. Das Essen schmeckt mir eher roh. Ich esse lieber unser Essen, den gibt es hier nämlich überall zu finden. Und ich weiß, dass auch die Deutschen selbst türkisches Essen lieben, besonders den Döner :)

Wir kommen zum Ende unseres Interviews. Yusuf, wir danken dir ganz herzlich, dass du uns entgegengekommen bist und auf ein Interview zugesagt hast. Was möchtest du uns noch sagen?

Es hat mich sehr gefreut euch kennenzulernen. Es war sehr schön Frau Uzun nach langen Jahren wiederzusehen. Ich kann euch eins mitgeben, wenn ihr auch vorhabt im Ausland zu studieren, geht euren Träumen nach. Denn ich kann euch versichern, wenn ihr es wirklich wollt und sehr viel dafür arbeitet, gehen auch Wünsche in Erfüllung. Mach's gut :)





GERMAN CULTURE



TUANA KILIÇ

German Architecture

Germany is home to a fascinating array of architectural styles, with city landmark structures, 'Disney' castles, and chalets can be found all over the south of the country, whilst Baltic brick homes from the Medieval era are still found in northern towns today. In the cities, a blend of Gothic and Romanesque sits happily alongside Bauhaus, Modernist, and Contemporary buildings. Also, new residents can find out more about German buildings and the country's architectural history at the German Architecture Museum in Frankfurt.

Famous German Architects

- Water Gropius
- Gottfried Bohm
- Max Dudler
- Karl Friedrich Schinkel

German Holidays And Celebrations

Germany enjoys a number of national and regional public holidays and other festivities that take place throughout the year.

Famous German Holiday and Celebrations

- Three Kings Day: January 6
- Oktoberfest: from September 17 to October 3
- German Unity Day: October 3
- All Saints' Day: November 1
- Boxing Day: December 26

German Art

German artists have been integral to the story of European art, notably in the movements of Expressionism and Modern Art thanks to the Blue Rider Group. Some of the most famous German people of all time are artists; names such as Richter, Klee and Dürer.

Famous Germany's Art

- "Melencolia 1" by Albert Dürer (1514)
- "Ad Parnassum" by Paul Klee (1932)
- "Abstraktes Bild" by Gerhard Richter (1986)
- "The Ambassadors" by Hans Holbein (1533)
- "Wanderer above the Sea of Fog" by Casper David Friedrich (1819)

German Food

Whilst there are regional variations in food culture, most German recipes focus heavily on bread, potatoes, and meat, especially pork, as well as plenty of greens such as types of cabbage and kale. Cake, coffee, and beer are all highly popular elements of German cuisine too.

Famous German Foods

- Brot and Brötchen
- Kasespatzle
- Kartoffelpuffer and Bratkartoffeln
- Rouladen
- Eintopf

German Literature

German literature is rich in beautifully crafted stories, especially from the eras of Sturm und Drang, Romanticism, and Realism. Certain German books are an excellent introduction not only to German literature but to German culture and the history of Germany too. Many of the most famous works of literature to emerge from Germany, such as All Quite on the Western Front, The Neverending Story and The Sorrows of Young Werther, have all been translated into English.

Famous German Books

- Death in Venice - Thomas Mann
- All Quite on the Western Front - Erich Maria Remarque
- The Sorrows of Young Werther - Johann Wolfgang von Goethe
- The Neverending Story - Michael Ende
- Berlin Alexanderplatz - Alfred Döblin

German Sport

Football (soccer), known in Germany as Fussball, is considered a national sport. A testament to this is the sheer quality of the teams that play in the Bundesliga, the top German professional football league, as well as the national team who won the European Football Championship in 1996 and the World Cup in 2014. Motorsports, thanks to the country's heritage in the car manufacturing industry, is also popular in Germany, as are ice hockey, handball, and skiing.

Popular Sports in Germany

- Soccer / Football
- Motorsport / Formula 1
- Skiing
- Ice Hockey
- Handball

TYPISCH DEUTSCH

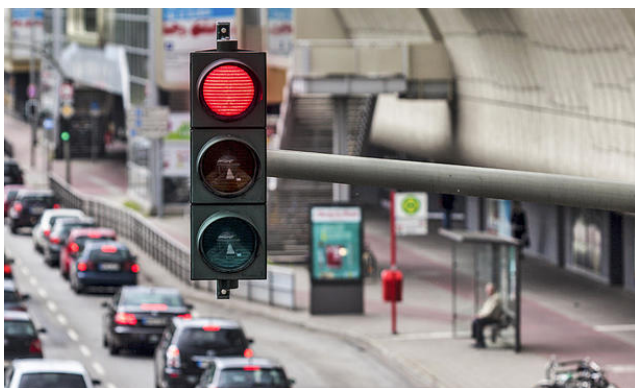
İREM KALKAN

Disziplin und Pünktlichkeit sind für die Deutschen sehr wichtig. Die Busse fahren auf die Minute genau; zum Beispiel um 14.13 oder 17.23. Kommt der Bus zu spät, kann das für viele Deutsche Probleme bereiten. So könnten sie sich nämlich auch zu ihrem Termin verspäten. Deshalb fangen sie bei Verspätungen gleich an nervös zu werden.



Sie achten auch genau auf die Verkehrsregeln. Eine rote Ampel ist eine rote Ampel. :) Und über die fahren und laufen die Deutschen nicht. 14 Prozent der Deutschen fahren auch dann nicht, wenn die Ampel sehr, sehr lange rot bleibt. Sie kehren lieber um. Auch im Autoverkehr wird mit hoher Priorität auf die Verkehrsregeln und Verkehrsschilder geachtet. So kann es leicht dazu kommen, dass jemand, der falsch links abbiegt oder sich an die "Rechts vor Links Regel" nicht hält, einen Unfall macht. Denn Fehler im Verkehr werden nicht verziehen.

Typisch Deutsch ist außerdem die Ruhezeit. Mittagsruhe und Sonntagsruhe muss in Mehrfamilienhäusern unbedingt eingehalten werden. Zwischen diesen Zeiten wird besonders für Stille gesorgt. Sonst kann es schnell zu Konflikten kommen, und sie können Besuch von der Polizei bekommen.



Deutsche ändern ihre Gewohnheiten sehr selten, so gehen fast alle jeden Abend in dasselbe Café und setzen sich an denselben Tisch, also "Stammtisch". Sie treffen sich mit Freunden und verbringen Zeit. Am Ende zahlt jeder seine eigene Rechnung selbst. Also auch typisch Deutsch, was für einige Nationalitäten sehr merkwürdig ist.

Außerdem sind die Deutschen typische Urlauber und erwerben einen Hobbygarten, in denen sie ihre Wochenenden verbringen und sich mit Gärtnerei beschäftigen. Das Kuchensortiment Deutschlands ist ziemlich breit. Kuchen sind nicht nur für besondere Anlässe, sondern auch zum täglichen Verzehr da. Viele Arten von Kuchen werden gemacht. Berliner, Streuselschnecken, Zuckerschnecken, Schweineohren sind einige vom Sortiment.

Die am häufigsten konsumierten Lebensmittel in De-



utschland sind Pommes Frites, Wurst, Käsesorten, Spargel, Kochkohl-Gemüse, Berliner, Schwarzwälder, Kirschtorte, Sauerkraut, Butterbrezel, Eintopf, Knödel und Schnitzel.

Des Weiteren sind die Deutschen berühmt mit ihrem Fleiß und ihrer ordentlichen Arbeit. So sind deutsche Elektrogeräte und Autos weltweit die stabilsten und sichersten.

Auch hat Deutschland berühmte Dichter und Denker, wie Nietzsche, Kant, Goethe und Schiller, die der Menschheit neue Sichtweisen zeigten.

Deutschland ist jetzt, im 21. Jahrhundert, einer der wichtigsten und stärksten Länder in Europa, so sind auch die Menschen dieses Landes ganz besonders und haben verschiedene Gewohnheiten, die ich für sie aufgestellt habe.



Kultur ist gemeinsam zu wachsen, statt aufeinander herunzutreten.

MERKMALE DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE

BARIŞ ÖZKAN

Die deutsche Sprache ist ursprünglich germanischen Ursprungs und zählt mit knapp 120 Millionen Sprechern zu der meistgesprochenen Sprache in Europa und der Welt und gilt als eine der Amtssprachen der Europäischen Union.

GESCHICHTE DER DEUTSCHEN SPRACHE

Nach Ansicht von Forschern und Historikern begann sich das derzeit gesprochene Deutsch mit Dialekt- und Wortunterschieden im Sächsischen in der Mittelzeit zu bilden und ist jetzt in 3 historische Epochen unterteilt: Althochdeutsch, Mittelhochdeutsch und Neudeutsch, das jetzt gesprochen wird.

Merkmale Althochdeutsch (n.Chr.750-1050):

- älteste bekannte Variante des Deutschen
- stammt aus der Sprache der germanischen Stämme die sich an den Ufern der Elbe niederließen
- der verbliebene sächsische Dialekt wurde in zwei Sprachen geteilt; als Hoch- und Niedersächsisch.

Merkmale Mittelhochdeutsch (n. Chr.1050-1500):

- Im Jahr 1050 n. Chr. gab es eine Vereinfachung der Flexionsgrammatik
- die Reduzierung der Vokale in unbetonten Silben gilt daher als Beginn der mittelhochdeutschen Zeit.

Merkmale Neudeutsch (1500 n. Chr.-Gegenwart):

- Die Ära des Neudeutschen begann mit Martin Luthers Bibelübersetzung (Neues Testament 1522 und Altes Testament 1534 abgeschlossen).
- Exemplare dieses Buches enthielten eine lange Liste unbekannter Wörter, die jeweils in regionale Dialekte übersetzt wurden
- Die Katholiken versuchten, ihre eigenen katholischen Standards zu schaffen, die sich nur in geringfügigen Details vom „evangelischen Deutschen“ unterschieden
- Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts etablierte sich ein weithin akzeptierter Standard, das Ende des Mittelhochdeutschen, das bis 1800 fast ausschließlich literarische Schriftsprache war.

16



CULTURE AND CULTURE SHOCK



ELİF AYŞE AKBAŞ

Culture is a life style shared with and by the people. Culture consists of different elements and this elements affect the culture at the same time.You are going to read “culture shock” element from those.

Culture shock refers to feelings of uncertainty,confusion or anxiety that people may experience when moving to new country or experiencing new culture. But one sentence is not enough to explain the element therefore I want to share some informations about this.We handle “culture shock” four different phases.

1. Honeymoon

Usually the people feel excited in this stage. This stage starts with the first time in the new culture and continues for several weeks.

2. Frustration

Frustration may be the most difficult stage of culture shock and is probably familiar to anyone who has lived abroad or travels frequently. At this stage, the fatigue of not understanding gestures, signs, and the language sets in and miscommunications may be happening. Feelings such as disappointment,anxiety,anger,tension,restlessness come to the surface because of coming some mismatches with new environment.If you are like this situation,you can feel homesickness or depression because they are common situation during the frustration. So,someone can,who comes from Germany, think like “Nobody really understand me, my English is not good enough. I wish people , just be able to speak German for one day!”

3. Adjustment

Frustrations are often subdued as travelers begin to feel more familiar and comfortable with the cultures, people,food and languages ofnew environments.Navigation becomes easier, friends and communities of support are established.Poeple feel like they belong to somewhere with these developments.The someone can think like

“I have developed my own little routine, learned to adapt to stress through various techniques, and made many new friends.”

4. Acceptance

The last stage of culture shock.This stage same with the title.You feel comfortable during the acceptance stage for instance,Fernanda Araujo says”When I moved from California to North Carolina, I came to the conclusion that one culture is not better than the other — there is no right or wrong, they are just. different. And yes, that brought peace of mind, no more judgement or coming to my own conclusions.”

In conclusion,please think about “How can we take precautions for the culture shock?”according to the information and your ideas.