Below is the final publication from the students of the above school on the various works exchanged by the eight classes in COMPUTER CHRONICLES ELEMENTARY SCHOOL I. The coordinator of the programme is Mr. Barry s. Krammer. The Facilitator is Christine Hocket. The teachers are:

Christine Hockett ------ Hixson, Tennessee, United States (Facilitator)
1. Alfiya Zakirova ------ Almetyevsk, Tatarstan, Russia
2. Irm Omer ------ Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan
3. Linda Giesen ------ Dallas, Texas, United States
4. Luminita Agiurgioaiei ------ Constanta, Corbu, Romania
5. Nasir Danzaria ------ Katsina, Northern Nigeria, Nigeria
6. Nadejda Pavlovna Salikhova ------ Almetyevsk, Tatarstan Region, Russia
7. Stephanie Ladbrooke ------ Stourbridge, West Midlands, United Kingdom
8. Yuliya Shyleyeva ------ Brest, Belarus

We have two publications. This is the first one which is in a form of MS Word and the other one in a form of power point but pasted on MS Word. Hope You would enjoy our publication.

Nasir Danzaria

Teacher and Editor

Katsina college katsina

Nigeria.
The Classroom Survey from katsina college katsina Nigeria

learn project January - May 2013

Circle Name: Computer chronicles

Class Name: Elementary

PART I. INTRODUCING THE CLASS
A. Name of teacher: Nasir Danzaria
B. Grade level: Senior secondary 15 – 18 years
C. Class favorites (List your class top 5 favorites in each category):
   1. Music groups: Traditional music such as Sa’adu Bori, Dan Kwairo, Shata, Dan Ibro and Michael Jackson.
   3. TV programs: Drama, News and comedies.
   4. Foods: Tuwo (made from maize and corn), Fura, rice, beans, yam, cassava e.t.c
   5. School subjects: English language, Hausa, Math, Chemistry, Physics, Islamic Studies, Economics, History, Geography, Biology, Agricultural Science, computer Sciences and citizenship Education.
   6. Sports: Football, basketball, Hockey, table tennis e.t.c
   7. Video or computer games: Free cells, Spider solitaire, Minesweeper, Sonic, Ultimate mortal combat.
   9. Other Class Favorites of your choice: Going for excursions and attending traditional activities.

PART II. INTRODUCING THE SCHOOL
A. School information
   1. Name and address of class and school: Katsina college katsina p.m.b 2008.
2. Number of students in class and school: Number in class = 50 – 60. Number in school about 2200.

3. **Size of school**: The size of the school is so big. And this is a cross section of the college buildings and students on Assembly ground.

4. School emblem, colors or mascot
5. Type and number of computers: We have more than one hundred computers, donated by different organizations for student’s and teacher’s uses, which comprises of desk top and laptops.

6. School history: Katsina college katsina was formerly known as katsina Teachers college. It was started as Elementary Training Centre in 1929 providing 3 years training to students leading to a Grade III Certificate. In 1949, Higher Elementary Training Centre was opened awarding Grade II Certificate very close to the college. In 1950 the two colleges were merged and were under the supervision of Mr. J. J Williams.

The name of the school was recently renamed by the state government as Katsina college katsina. It is a government owned school. The current Principal of the college is Muhammad Ahmad Rimi.

B. School program

1. List 3 things about your school program that make it unique.
   a. Disciplinary subject taught in it
   b. Debates and quizzes conducted in the school
   c. Dedicated staff
2. List school calendar from the session dates (holidays and special events that may affect your participation): None

PART III. INTRODUCING THE COMMUNITY

A. Your community

1. Name of your community: Hausa/Fulani
2. If not a city, name and size of nearest city: Katsina city
3. Location of your community: Northern part of Nigeria
4. The area of your community: The area is so big.
5. The population of your community: 2.2 million people.

B. Special characteristics

1. List 3 reasons why people come to visit your area.

   a. Traditional activities such as traditional boxing and traditional wrestling
   b. Traditional festival i.e Sallah festival and Durbar festival. Here are some pictures of durbar festivals in our community:
c. Is an ancient city with historical places

2. Describe any unusual land formation found in or near your community:
   None
C. Industries
   List major industries or occupations in your community.
   A. Farming
   B. Pottery making
   C. Dying
   D. Craft works
   E. Cattle Rearing
   F. Carpentry
   G. Fishing
   H. Poultry e.t.c

PART IV. OTHER INFORMATION
The community in which I lived is a Muslim community comprising Muslims and Christians, we live, trade and learn together.

Regards.
Nasir Danzaria.
Katsina college katsina
Katsina.
Nigeria.
**Year 5 Bengal Tigers’ Class Survey**

**Pedmore Church of England Primary School**

**Stourbridge, Dudley, West Midlands, United Kingdom**

Circle Name: Computer Chronicles

Class Name: Year 5 Bengal Tigers

**PART I. INTRODUCING THE CLASS**

A. Name of teacher: Mrs Steph Ladbrooke

B. Grade level: **Year 5 (9-10 year olds)**

C. Class favorites (List your class top 5 favorites in each category):

1. **Music groups:** Little Mix, One Direction, The Script, Wanted, Guns n Roses
2. **Authors:** J K Rowling, Roald Dahl, Darren Shan, J RR Tolkein, Anthony Horowitz
3. **TV programs:** Horrid Henry, Victorious, Adventure Time, Charlie CBBC, Jessie Adventure
4. **Food:** Fish Fingers, Pizza, Chicken Nuggets, Doughnuts, Pancakes
5. **School subjects:** English, Maths, ICT, History Art & Design
6. **Sports:** Swimming, rugby, tennis, gymnastics, dance
7. **Video or Computer games:** Super Mario, Minecraft, Temple Run, BBC Splatalot, Candy Crush
8. **Favourite Websites:** CBBC, Miniclip, Panfu, ITV.com, Girls Go Games
9. **Favourite hobbies:** Singing, dancing, horse riding, Xbox, Computer

**PART II. INTRODUCING THE SCHOOL**

A. School information

Name and address of class and school:

**Pedmore Church of England Primary School,**

**Hagley Road,**

**Pedmore,**

**Stourbridge,**

**Dudley,**

**220 school total; 32 children in Year 5 West Midlands,**

**UK DY9 0RH**
Our school logo: 

Our class mascot is Stripey, a ringtailed lemur:

Our school colour is navy blue

4. Type and number of computers: There is at least one PC in each classroom. Teachers each have a laptop computer. In Year 5 each pupil has a netbook – either their own or provided by the school. Year 5 also has 8 iPod touches. There is also an ICT suite containing 18 computers.

5. School history: There has been a school on the Hagley site for over 200 years. Pedmore CofE Primary school has always had close links with the Church and its links with St. Peter’s Church continue to this day.

B. School program

1. List 3 things about your school program that make it unique. I think our Pedmore’s history and close links with the church make it distinctive. Over the last few years we have introduced some new initiatives including an emphasis on outdoor learning, philosophy for children throughout the school and, more recently, a project based learning approach.

2. List school calendar from the session dates (holidays and special events that may affect your participation).
PART III. INTRODUCING THE COMMUNITY

A. Your community

1. Name of your community: Pedmore

2. If not a city, name and size of nearest city Birmingham, the UK’s second city Birmingham is just over 100 square miles and has a population of just over 1,000,000.

3. Location of your community: Pedmore is located in the Midlands.

4. The population of your community: In 2001 there were 5110 households in Pedmore & Stourbridge East.

B. Special characteristics

1. List 3 reasons why people come to visit your area. Pedmore is part of a region known for traditional glass making and children study the local history as part of the school’s curriculum. Pedmore is also part of the Dudley, known as ‘The Black Country’. The dialect spoken in Dudley is the closest to that spoken in the Middle Ages. Dudley is traditionally known for its engineering traditions including heavy chain making.

2. Describe any unusual land formation found in or near your community.

Year 3 and 4 children visit Wren’s Nest a nature reserve rich in fossils. It is the only place in the world where it is possible to find the trilobite fossil.

C. Industries

The people of Pedmore hold varied jobs in administration, the professions and retail. There are good motorway links enabling people to travel to work in nearby cities.

PART IV. OTHER INFORMATION

Please feel free to share any other information about yourself that you think would help us to know you better. From time to time we post some of our work on a blog. You can visit the site by following this link:

http://pedmorebengaltigers.wordpress.com/
1. What natural feature makes the place you live in special?

Answer: We have a flat land, dry season, raining season and harmattan season in a year.

2. In what ways does it influence the community?

Answer: We embark on different types of farming eg raining season farming and irrigation farming so it is a means of economic empowerment.

3. Are there any special plants or animals which don’t live anywhere in the rest of the world?

Answer: Below are some of the animals and plants that we have.

4. Are those plants or animals endangered? No.

5. What kind of things do people do to help save these things?

Answer: They could be found in our various homes.

6. Are there any mysterious facts connected with your place? No.

Kyaya senegalensis

Mango
Adansonia Digitata

Neem

Phoenix dactylifera

Acacia Albida
Balanite eaugyptica

Goats
Sheep

Horse

chickens
HISTORIC / CULTURAL HERITAGE OF OUR CITY (KATSINA STATE NIGERIA)

Katsina is our city, the old Katsina city was surrounded by walls 13 miles in length which were constructed for safety and defence. See the old wall:

1.

![Katsina wall](image1)

2.

![Katsina wall](image2)

3.
These are some of the gates of the old city, the below is called “sabuwar kofa” It is no longer existing ,only the name remains.
This one is called “kofar ‘yandaka”

This is new constructed kofar yandaka but not the modern one.
This one is called “kofar sauri”

New kofar sauri (kofar sauri gate) below:
Gobarau Minaret is part of a Mosque which was built in Katsina in the 14th century by the efforts of Sheikh Muhammad Abdulkarim Almaghili (Algerian) and that of Sarkin Katsina Muhammadu Korau. The Mosque was meant to serve as a centre for spiritual and intellectual activities. The mosque was designed and built to reflect Timbuktu type of architecture.

John Hunwick in his book titled ‘Literacy and Scholarship in Muslim West Africa in the pre-colonial period’ says:

“Many of the Timbuktu scholars made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and on their return journey, settled for a period of time in Katsina to teach some residents there permanently”. Gobarau served as University and the curriculum of the university comprised Quranic recitation, Hadith (traditions of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)), Islamic Jurisprudence, Islamic Law, Mathematics, Astronomy, Astrology, Logic, Arabic grammar, Poetry and other disciplines. No written evidence has been found for the decline and abandonment of Gobarau, both as a mosque as well as a centre for learning.

After the decline of Gobarau, the minaret was preserved and used as a surveillance tower for sighting invaders as they approach Katsina during the inter-communal wars of the 19th century.

In 1927, one of the teachers at the famous Katsina College, Mr. E. Mart took a photograph of the remains of the minaret. The picture generated concern among the people of Katsina and the British Colonial Officers. As a result of this, the Late Emir of Katsina, Alhaji Muhammedu Dikko commissioned some Katsina master builders to rebuild the minaret. The rehabilitation was carried out successfully and the minaret as seen today is the product of that exercise.

In 1959, the Federal Government declared Gobarau Minaret a National Monument. Every year, thousands of tourists within and outside Nigeria visit this great historical landmark.
Traditional Emir’s palace gate leading inside the house.
Main entrance of the Emir’s palace

Old katsina Training college(kofa uku) (Three gates)
Kofar Durbi gate:

Most of the old walls cannot be seen now, only a few of it because of the growing and expanding population, so many people are living outside the walls. NB (kofa is a Hausa word meaning Gate)

Regards

Nasir Danzaria

Nigeria
SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF YOUTH

My kids worked on the project proposed by Nadejda Salikhova. By Luminita’s students.

Large group had just finished and I was on summer vacation. Then I met a girl younger than me by two years who was abandoned by her mother since she was a year and a half. It was and is raised by her father as could be because not a place munca.Cu However it is registered and attending regular kindergarten.

I was surprised when some children are not raised by both parinti.Eu thought to all children is like my family, like all girls have what they want, are protected and feel real princesses. I thought when you can feel it when he sees around other children or their mothers hand when he takes in his arms and kisses her.

But when mom is sick and is not to hold her close to courageous? On celebration March 8 can not look into your eyes when my mother reciting poetry as well as her colleagues! . I was at home to know better and saw that has very few toys and clothes compared to mine.Este a very sociable girl, we played together and we hardly despartit.La next visit I provided toys, shoes, sweets and many of my lovely dresses that i could not wear them, but they made them great joy. Now she feels a little princess.

Victoria

This year, a few weeks before spring break I met and visited with my parents two sisters who lived in my grandmother because their parents did not have a house of their own. Had eight and seven aní. When I saw how poor some people are. They had no heat, electricity, had their room and even TV. The clothes were very old and broken.

We found that never went to kindergarten or school. Did not even have a toy. Grandmother does not have a job. Working on the neighbors that you have to give them food. However, they were very happy with my grandmother were very smiling, and glad to have a house to live. Do not understand how they can be so happy with so little, and I often, though parents strive to have everything I need, I sometimes feel unhappy!

It was a real lesson for me happiness when I saw that you do not need the most expensive Barbie doll that you can be a happy child.

Miruna
My kids worked on the project proposed by Linda Giesen.
By Luminita’s students

Chituc has a rich flora and fauna.

Red-footed Falcon, female

Heron Yellow
Great cormorants

Crab
Mussels

First grade
School "Gheorghe Lazar" Corbu

Romania
teacher Luminita Agiurgioaei
**Historical and cultural heritage**

My kids worked on the project proposed by **Yuliya Shileeva**.

Corbu Lake angling is practiced in the loft, the necessary device of pension being made. Different species can be caught. The beach at the Black Sea.

Chituc is a marine-type grind sandy lagoon, composed of Holocene-aged sedimentary formations, marine coastal belts (sandy deposits of mixed origin marina and lagoon). Which means it was formed by depositing silt brought by the Danube River on the way to the Black Sea.

First grade  
School "Gheorghe Lazar" Corbu  
Romania  
teacher Luminita Agiurgioaiei
Minsk, the capital of Belarus

Minsk city is the capital of Belarus. It is the political, economic, scientific and cultural centre of the country and the administrative centre of the Minsk region.

Minsk is the most economically developed city in Belarus. There are 1.901.1 million inhabitants in Minsk, and the population is constantly growing.

Transportation network in Minsk

Minsk is located on the main transportation routes connecting Western Europe and the East, regions of the Black Sea coast and the Baltic States.

Highways connect Minsk with the largest cities in Belarus: Orsha, Vitebsk, Molodechno, Brest, Slutsk, Mogilev and Gomel. Minsk has a large railway network which connects Brest, Moscow, Vilnius and Gomel. There is a national airport in the capital. The city has a very good public transportation system. You can easily reach any place by bus, trolleybus or tram. Minsk, like most big European cities, has a fine metro system.

Industry in Minsk

Minsk is a large industrial centre. The city produces 20.2% of the total volume of industrial output.

Industry within the city is diverse in nature. The main branches are:

- food production
- light industry
- motor industry
- tractor manufacturing
- machine-tool construction
- metal working
- instrument making
- radio engineering and electronic equipment manufacturing

There is a free economic zone in Minsk

Education in Minsk
Minsk is a large educational centre within Belarus. The main educational institutions of the country, including lyceums, high schools and colleges, are concentrated in Minsk. The key institutions include:

- Academy of Management of the President of the Republic of Belarus
- Belarus State University
- Belarus State Medical University
- Belarus State Economic University
- Belarusian National Technical University
- Belarusian State Technological University
- Belarusian State Academy of Arts

**Culture and sport in Minsk**

The capital has an extensive network of cultural establishments with 18 museums and 12 theatres, including:

- The Belarusian State Museum of the Great Patriotic War (World War 2)
- National Art Museum of the Republic of Belarus
- The National Museum of Culture and History of Belarus
- National Academic Bolshoi Ballet Theatre of the Republic of Belarus
- State Musical Comedy Theatre of the Republic of Belarus
- State Theatre of Dolls of the Republic of Belarus

Minsk has about 3,600 sports centres including stadiums and athletic fields, pools, sport centres and exercise rooms, tennis courts and a ski line.

The largest sports centres in Minsk are:

- Dynamo Stadium
- Sports Palace
- Tennis Palace
- Football Arena
- Ice palace
- Minsk-arena sport centre

**Attractions in Minsk**

There are numerous interesting historical places and architectural monuments, including:

- Troitsky suburb
- Victory square
- Independence Avenue
- Orthodox and Catholic Churches
- National Library of Belarus

*Victory Square at night*
Troitsky suburb
Minsk-arena

The "Red" castle (saints Simon and Helen
Katsina is our state and it is the capital of the state.

Location of Katsina in Nigeria:

Katsina is an old city of Northern Nigeria, 160 miles east of Sokoto state, 84 miles north west of Kano state, close to the border Niger Republic. Latitude 13 N, longitude 7.41’E. Katsina lies on the River of the same name which is a tributary of River Benue. Katsina is an Agricultural region producing groundnuts, cotton, hides, millet and guinea corn. Old Katsina city was surrounded by walls 13 miles in length.

Katsina is now a modern city having so many modern buildings, the government house is in the state capital, Emir’s palace, modern factories, good roads, modern infrastructure etc. See the modern Emir’s palace gate, traditional house and one of the city gates.
1. Landmarks visit by tourists:

- Gobarau minerate:
Emir’s palace:

Museum:

The reasons for the visit is being the places historic and attractive.

2. We have flat land having no Rivers but Dams

3. The land is used for:
   - Residence
   - Business
   - Infrastructure
   - Farming
   - Cattle rearing etc

4. We are living in the state capital, while the capital city of our country is Abuja. The two were incomparable due to the fact that the capital of our country is where the president is residing together with his cabinet, while in our state capital we have only the governor and his cabinet who are answerable to the president.

5. Me and some of my students have visited our country’s capital city while others do not.

6. There were some sort of pollution in our capital cities due to smokes from cars and motor cycles together with that of the Industries.

There are availabilities of places to live in.

2. OUR CAPITAL CITIES (ABUJA)
ABUJA CITY GATE

Abuja is the capital city of Nigeria. It is located in the centre of Nigeria. Abuja is a planned city, and was built mainly in the 1980s. It officially became Nigeria's capital on 12 December 1991, replacing Lagos. At the 2006 census, the city of Abuja had a population of 776,298, making it one of the top ten most populous cities in Nigeria. The population of Abuja's Urban Area as of 2012 is 2,245,000.

Abuja's geography is defined by Aso Rock, a 400-metre monolith left by water erosion. The Presidential Complex, National Assembly, Supreme Court and much of the town extend to the south of the rock.

Other sights include the Nigerian National Mosque: See the picture below

and the Nigerian National Christian Centre. See the picture
The city is served by the Nnamdi Azikiwe International Airport, while Zuma Rock lies nearby. See the Rock below:

The Abuja skyline is made up of mostly mid-range and a few tall buildings. Most of the buildings are modern, reflecting that it is a new city.

Landmarks include the Millennium Tower, the Central Bank of Nigeria headquarters, the Nigerian Presidential Complex, the Ship House, the National Stadium, National Mosque the Christian Centre, the Castle of Law, Aso Rock and Zuma Rock.
Ship House, Defence Headquarters Abuja

Millennium Park Abuja.

Best Regards
Nasir Danzaria
Katsina college katsina
Nigeria
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