

Willkommen in Västervik mit Umgebung

- Lysingsbadet



Västervik ist für Lysingsbadet, oder Västerviks Resort wie es auch heisst, berühmt. Lysingsbadet wurde 1933 gegründet und ist seitdem gewachsen. Lysingsbadet liegt im Süden von Västervik und eine riesige Anzahl Touristen besuchen den Campingplatz jedes Jahr. Es ist Schwedens größte Campingplatz und es gibt viele Badestrände und andere lustige Aktivitäten zu machen. Die Natur ist sehr schön und es gibt wunderschöne Aussichtsplätze in der Nähe.

Man kann zu Lysingsbadet mit Boot, Auto oder Bus fahren. Aber es ist nicht weit zum Zen-

trum, das nur 30 Minuten zu Fuss entfernt ist.

Västervik ist eine Sommerstadt und bei schönem Wetter gibt es viel zu machen.

In Lysingsbadet kann man im See oder im Spaßbad baden. Man kann auch Sonnenbaden, Golf spielen, grillen oder Eis essen. Bei schlechtem Wetter gibt es nicht viel zu tun. Aber man kann jedoch jederzeit einen Film im Wohnwagen ansehen.

Jeden Sommer besuchen über 5.000 Menschen Västervik Resort. Im Herbst sind alle Touristen nach Hause zurückgekehrt und wer-

Die Bootsmannhütten

Der Platz liegt sehr zentral im Västervik. Eine perfekte Sehenswürdigkeit für einen Spaziergang durch die Stadt oder einen Fahrradtour am Hafen. Hier liegt auch ein schönes Café mit sehr guten Waffeln und anderen leckeren Kuchen. Die Bootsmann Hütten wurden in den 1740er Jahren als Wohnungen gebaut. Diese Wohnungen waren für Bootsmänner mit Familie. Sie lebten dort bis zu der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts. Danach wohnten Mitglieder der Feuerwehr in den Hütten. In den 1970er Jahren lebte niemand dort, und die Bauten in der Bootsmanns Gasse wurden als Baudenkmäler geschützt.

Bei schönem Wetter sind die Bootsmannhütten sehr beliebt. Das Café ist nur im Sommer geöffnet, wenn das Wetter gut ist. Man kann auf den Fotos viele rote Häuser sehen. Es ist also eine kleine Straße mit kleinen roten Häusern und einem Café.

Wir empfehlen allen diesen Platz zu besuchen. Es ist eine schöne Sehenswürdigkeit.



Moa Fredriksson

Kulbacken

Kulbacken liegt im nordöstlichen Teil von Västervik. Man kommt am besten zu Fuß dorthin. Kulbacken hat viele Sehenswürdigkeiten. Man kann ins Museum gehen und die schöne Natur betrachten. Man bekommt auch einen Blick auf Västervik. In Kulbacken befindet sich auch Unos Turm. Der Turm ist 18 Meter hoch und wurde 1997 gebaut. Dank einer Geldspende von Uno Malmberg konnte der Turm gebaut werden.

Västervik ist eine Sommerstadt. Das Wetter ist deshalb sehr wichtig. Aber wenn es regnet, kann man ins Café auf Kulbacken gehen. Auf dem Bild rechts sieht man einen Teil der Stadtausblick von Västervik.



Tobias Dellemyr



Loftahammar

Loftahammar ist eine kleine Ortschaft außerhalb der Stadt Västervik. Loftahammar liegt im Norden von Västervik, an der Ostseeküste auf einer Halbinsel. In Loftahammar wohnen weniger als eintausend Personen, aber im Sommer kommen mehrere tausend Touristen. Hier gibt es mehrere Sachen für Touristen zu machen.

Viele kommen nach Loftahammar aufgrund der schönen Natur. Wie gesagt, liegt Loftahammar an der Küste, und hat deshalb viele schöne Strände und Inseln in der Nähe zu besuchen. Bei einem dieser Strände, Tättö, gibt es auch einen Campingplatz mit einem hübschen Restaurant. Loftahammar hat noch einige andere schöne Restaurants und Cafés über den Ort verstreut.

In Loftahammar kann man auch Golf, Minigolf, und Padel-Tennis spielen. Es gibt auch viele Veranstaltungen. Ein Beispiel ist das Hafen-Festival. Mehrere Bands und Artisten kommen um zu singen und spielen. Ein Jahr ist der bekannte Sänger Markoolio aufgetreten. Jeden Sommer hat Loftahammar auch eine beliebtes Rennen um das ganze Dorf.

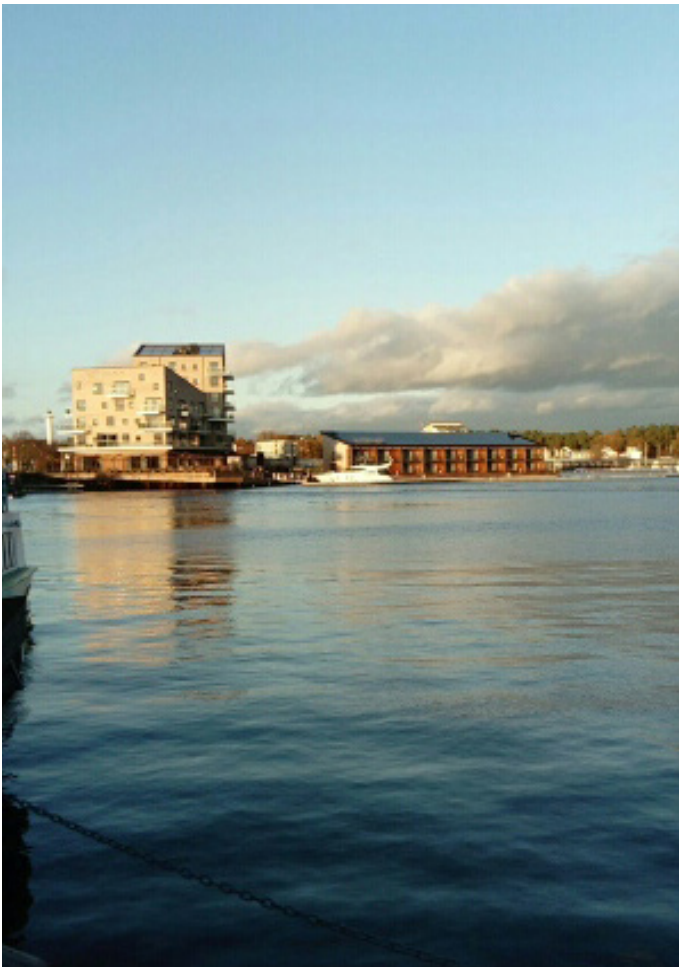
In Schweden gibt es ein Gesetz, "das Jedermannsrecht". Man kann also unter anderem frei in der Natur gehen, obschon der Boden privat ist. Man kann in Wäldern spazieren gehen, an Stränden baden, und Inseln besuchen. Deshalb kommen viele Touristen mit Booten. Loftahammar hat zwei große Häfen, und viele Inseln in der Nähe zu besuchen. Auf diesen Inseln kann man baden und grillen.

Loftahammar hat eine lange Geschichte. Man hat in Loftahammar seit dem 13. Jahrhundert gewohnt. Viele Touristen besuchen die alten Orte in Loftahammar. Zum Beispiel gibt es zwei alte Mühlen. In eine von ihnen kann man hineingehen und sich das alte Handwerk ansehen. Daneben gibt es ein Museum mit vielen alten Sachen.

Clara Jonsson

Slottsholmen

Im zentralen Västervik liegt Slottsholmen, eine Hotel- und Restaurant-Anlage. Es ist auch ein "Wasser-Hotel", was bedeutet dass 33 von den Zimmern auf dem Wasser schwimmen. Man erreicht das Hotel am besten mit Auto oder zu Fuss, weil es nah der Zentralstation liegt. Im Restaurant kann man gute Mahlzeiten essen, und von dem Balkon in jedem Zimmer hat man eine gute Aussicht über Västervik und die Schären. In der Nähe von dem Hotel liegt auch Myntbryggan, ein Steg, wo man baden kann. Die Konstruktion von dem Hotel wurde von Björn Ulvaeus finanziert, der in der Musikgruppe ABBA in der 70er Jahren gesungen hat und auch in Västervik aufgewachsen ist. Das Hotel ist sehr beliebt von Touristen und viele Leute halten da an, wenn sie an Västervik vorbeifahren, weil die Position sehr schön ist - besonders am Morgen oder am Abend wenn die Sonne bei schönem Wetter auf das Wasser scheint.



Ella Hultqvist

Garpedansberget

Garpedansberget liegt in der Ortschaft Gamleby, in der Nähe von Västervik. Der Berg ist etwa 80 meter hoch und man kann durch unberührte Bergnatur wandern. Der Weg durch den Wald ist etwa 700 meter lang und auf dem Weg kommt man an etwa 80 Kunstwerken vorbei. Die Kunstwerken sind Skulpturen von Trollen.

Der Künstler von den Skulpturen ist Jan Pol. Die Skulpturen sind seit 2007 auf dem Berg. Jan Pol fand Inspiration für die Kunstwerken in den Märchen die die Leute aus Gamleby erzählten.

Die Märchen handelten von einem Riese namens Garpe.

Auf dem Berg gibt es auch einen Aussichtspunkt über Gamleby.

Garpedansberget ist perfekt für einen wunderbaren Spaziergang kombiniert mit interessanter Kunst.

Der Ausflug wird am schönsten sein, wenn das Wetter gut ist.



Agnes Saari

Bienvenue à Västervik

Les Chalets des bateliers

Les chalets des bateliers (båtsmansstugorna) à Västervik, c'est les plus anciens bâtiments de la ville, qui datent du 18^{ème} siècle.



Saint Petri

Cette image représente l'église du saint Petri. C'est une église qui a été construite en 1903-1905. C'est la plus grande et la plus populaire église à Västervik.



Place des légumes

C'est la place des légumes (Grönsakstorget). Les vieux jours, il y avait un marché sur cette place, où tu pouvais acheter des légumes. En arrière-plan, vous pouvez voir une grande église blanche. C'est l'église de la sainte Gertrude. C'est la plus ancienne église de Västervik. Elle a été construite au Moyen Âge.



Le temps à Västervik

Le temps à Västervik est très varié, il y a du soleil et de la pluie pendant toute l'année, mais en hiver il y a de la neige. Souvent il y a des nuages. L'été il fait chaud, jusqu'à vingt-cinq degrés et du soleil. L'allée est belle pendant la nuit quand les lampadaires s'allument.

La grande place

La grande place de Västervik, Stora torget. Ici, tu peux trouver l'office du tourisme et une nouvelle et une ancienne boulangerie. Nous avons beaucoup de magasins à Storgatan.



Ici vous pouvez marcher au bord de la mer. Vous pouvez vous asseoir sur l'un des bancs et profiter de la belle vue. Vous pouvez aussi manger au restaurant qui est situé sur l'eau. Le bateau s'appelle Simpsons et est populaire parmi les locaux.

Angelica Brisheim Jonsson
Karla Bozic

Sweden and swedes

What do you think of when you think of Sweden? What is typically Swedish? What are Swedes like?

The typical characterization of the Swedish people is often described as calm, neutral and independent.

However, the Swedes' image has differed throughout history. In the 1000s, the Vikings were combative, barbaric and Swedes were feared all over Europe. Nowadays Sweden avoids disputes and stays neutral in conflicts. This can be applied on Swedes as individuals as well. The stereotypical Swede is politically correct and follows the law of Jante.

The law of Jante is an informal law which plays a big role in the culture of Sweden. The main theme is: You shall never think of yourself as better than anyone else.

Swedes are intrinsically quite proud, but keep it to themselves. From an outside perspective, Swedes are quite distant. They like to keep to themselves and not bring in new people to their closed groups. However, Swedes are very fond of the ones they have let in. As soon as you get to know a Swede, she can be very loving and warm.

Sweden is a beautiful country and every year loads of tourists come here to enjoy the appealing nature and vibrant city life.

Sweden has a good structure when it comes to the health care system and education system. The nation is known for its strife for equality and fair treatment for all.

Sweden has rather high taxes, but eventually it all comes back to the people. If you get sick in Sweden you will not be denied health care no matter what your economic situation is like. Young people under the age of 18, get prescribed medication for free. Some medications are also protected by a high cost protection law. This means that, the user, no matter the age, does not have to pay for it because it is really expensive.

With everyone paying taxes we can help each other out and the people who need a prescribed medication are not affected by their socioeconomic background. This gives everyone the same opportunities in society, no matter their salary.

The Swedish justice system is built on four fundamental laws, these are the right to free speech, free press, the succession regulation which determines who will inherit the crown in the royal family and the form of government; this regulates how and when our elections take place. Sweden took in a lot of refugees during the refugee crisis in 2015. However in Sweden, just like in other countries in Europe, xenophobia is growing bigger and bigger. On the other hand, laws in Sweden are clear that you should be able to practice your religion, express your sexual orientation, and love who you want to love; without the fear of violence or discrimination.

Though Sweden has its struggles, it counts as one of the richest, happiest and most equal countries in the world.

Klara, Ingrid

Breaking down swedish stereotypes

The typical Swede: They're tall and thin and their skin is fair. Their hair is light blond and their eyes are blue. They look like supermodels. However, they are very shy and tend to be scared of causing conflicts. They're arrogant and quite unemotional; either they lack emotions or they never show them. Perhaps, that is why they're also so lonely and depressed. Their hobbies include going to IKEA, eating meatballs or fermented herring, and most importantly: having a fika. When they do open their mouths to speak they sound like the Swedish Chef from the muppet show. And finally, the terms "Swede" and "Swizz" are basically interchangeable. But is this really accurate to how most Swedes are? Let's break that down.

First of all, we can discuss physical appearance. Swedes are more diverse than people tend to think they are. To start off, not all of them are white. About 25% of the population come from a foreign background, which means that not everybody has blue eyes and blond hair. As for height, swedish people used to be the tallest people in the world, but that title was overtaken a long time ago. According to Insider, the average height for swedish people is around 172,71 cm, while the current tallest people in the world (the Dutch) are 175,62 cm. Besides, that number is only the average height, which means there are plenty of Swedes who are shorter than that. As for body types, Swedes aren't all skinny; they are actually average and quite diverse. But if Swedes are beautiful or not; that's for you to decide.

When it comes to the stereotype about Swedes being shy, quiet and scared of conflict it's true. Of course it's different for everyone, but in general a lot of Swedes tend to be quiet and scared of conflicts. This behaviour is also the basis of another stereotype, namely Swedes being arrogant. Most Swedes would disagree with that statement, but it's based on the Swedes' reserved nature often being mistaken for arrogance.

Next stereotype, are Swedes actually unemotional? Yes and no, of course Swedes have the same emotions as everyone else, both positive and negative. However, they do tend to keep their emotions bottled up. It's not very common for Swedes to express negative emotions publicly. Expressing sadness in public can feel embarrassing for Swedes. Due to Swedes often being scared of conflict, they may be careful about expressing anger as well. Even positive emotions such as joy and pride are usually toned down, since expressing those emotions could be perceived as boasting.

Toning down positive emotions also has to do with culture. In many cultures strangers can greet each other by hugging and kissing each other, and they have no problem sparking emotional conversations, but in Sweden personal privacy is very important. If you come too close to a Swede you might come off as invasive. The need for personal space and the habit of not showing that much happiness is probably the basis of the stereotype that Swedes are lonely and depressed. While it is true that Sweden is one of the loneliest countries in the world, it mostly stems from swedish people's need for independence and privacy. But the stereotype that Swedes are depressed is false. Even though they don't show it, they are among the happiest people in the world. The myth that Swedes are the most suicidal people in the world was largely accepted as a fact after the US president Dwight Eisenhower said so in a speech, however, the suicide rates in Sweden are average.

Moving on, IKEA might be what Sweden is known for and most Swedes buy all their furniture from there. But there isn't an IKEA around every corner of Sweden like some might think, they're actually only found in the bigger cities. In 2016 there were only 20 IKEA stores in all of Sweden, a lot less than what most people think. Therefore, Swedes don't go there very often. When it comes to meatballs it's definitely a common dish, nevertheless it's not the only thing Swedes eat, believe it or not.

Fermented herring however is a completely different story, the idea of Swedes loving fermented herring is extremely out-dated and most Swedes actually hate the smell and taste of it. Fika is another thing that most people associate with Sweden and it's one of the stereotypes that is relatively accurate. It's considered tradition for Swedes to have a daily coffee break or a snack, not only at home but also at their workplaces. It's a part of the Swedish culture.

When some people find out that a person is Swedish, they might start quoting the Swedish Chef from the Muppet Show. The Swedish Chef is supposed to be a stereotypical Swede, so some might assume that the foreign words he says are Swedish. The truth is that adding dots on top of the letters of made-up words (like this) doesn't make them sound more Swedish. In fact, the expression "hurdy gurdy" sounds a lot more English than Swedish. Some also confuse Sweden with Switzerland. However, they are two completely different countries. They might start with the same two letters, but that is where the similarities end. So next time you meet a Swede, make sure not to call them Swizz or ask them about the Alps.

In conclusion, even though a few stereotypes about Swedes are true it's safe to say that most of them are not. A lot of these stereotypes stem from misunderstandings surrounding Swedish culture; like how Swedish people's shy nature is confused with arrogance and sadness. Certain things translate differently across different cultures, so remember not to have preconceived notions when meeting people from other cultures.

01-12-2020

Clara Jonsson
Agnes Saari

VÄSTERVIKS GYMNASIUM

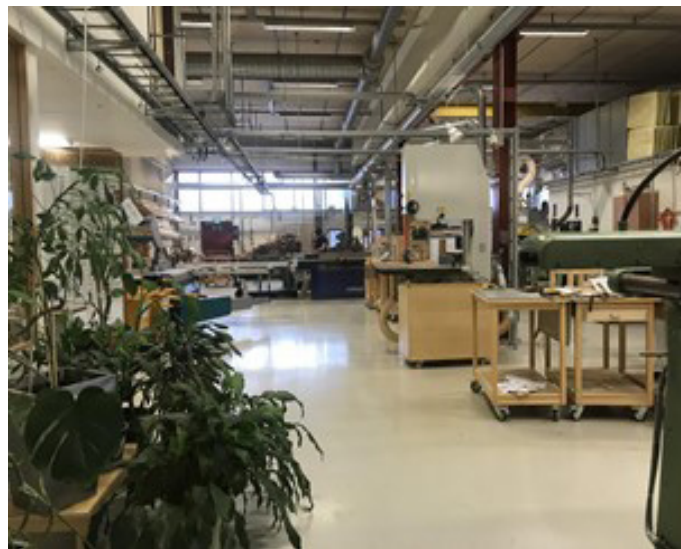
Västerviks Gymnasium est un lycée situé à Västervik qui offre dix programmes nationaux. Les étudiants peuvent choisir entre des cours préparatoires pour entrer à l'université et des filières professionnelles. Les étudiants qui choisissent les filières professionnelles rejoignent directement la vie active après le bac. Sans tenir compte de filière, vous suivrez 5 à 7 matières différentes, toutes enseignées en suédois. Chaque classe consiste de 25 à 30 élèves. La majorité des élèves est des suédois, mais un petit nombre a une nationalité différente.

Une des filières que vous pouvez choisir est "naturvetes kapsprogrammet", équivalent à la filière scientifique. Dans cette filière vous faites souvent des expérimentations en laboratoire, comme l'image vous montre. C'est très intéressant et éducatif avec des travaux pratiques.



Dans la filière pratique on travaille avec les mains. Ces cours ont leur propre département dans le lycée, avec de grands espaces pour accueillir toutes les machines. En plus du travail au lycée, les étudiants obtiennent au moins 15 semaines d'apprentissage sur un lieu de travail.

Le lycée vous offre beaucoup de places pour étudier. Par exemple, il y a une grande bibliothèque, où les élèves peuvent trouver un lieu calme pour étudier. La bibliothèque a une large sélection des livres, depuis l'antiquité jusqu'aux temps modernes et une grande variété de langues.



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Le lycée a une grande cantine, où les élèves obtiennent un déjeuner gratuit. Il y a deux à trois plats différents au choix et un des plats est toujours végétarien. L'image à droite représente un plat typiquement suédois avec du poisson, des pommes de terre et une sauce épinards. Des salades, du pain croquant, de l'eau et du lait sont toujours à votre disposition.

Comme en France, le lycée n'est ni obligatoire, ni payant. Mais en France les élèves passent les examens à la fin du dernier semestre pour obtenir leur diplôme du baccalauréat. Cependant, en Suède les élèves passent des contrôles continus pendant les trois ans pour obtenir leur diplôme du baccalauréat.

Thea Palm Bäckström
Buena Gjana

The school system in general and Västervik's Upper Secondary School in particular

In Sweden we have a nine year long mandatory school attendance and then we have another three years in the Upper Secondary School but those three years are optional. However it's very common to continue to go to school those three years. All schools in Sweden get free lunch everyday, thanks to our taxes. In Västervik we get one main meal, one vegetarian option and a salad buffet. It's very rare that schools in Sweden have dress codes so we can dress how we like. We don't have so much focus on religion but everybody has the right to believe in what they want.



In Västervik's Upper Secondary School you can choose between college preparatory programs and vocational programs. The social science, science and economy programs are the names of the different college preparatory programs which prepare you for college or university. Within the programs you have the opportunity to choose between two various orientations. In the social science programs you can choose a behavioural science orientation or a social science orientation. In the science program you can choose a science or social science orientation, and in the economy program you can choose a juridical or economical orientation. Depending on what program and orientation you choose you get to read different subjects. Construction, electronics and health and social care are a few of the vocational programs that prepare you for work life and not college. We also have a restaurant, hairdresser and a trading program.

Every student in the Upper Secondary School and in university gets a monthly payment, a grant called CSN if they have gone to school full time. It's to help you in your youth and student life. We also have bus cards paid for by the county ensuring that the teenagers living more than six kilometers from school travel safely to and from school everyday.

In Sweden we went over to online school back in March until the summer break, for three months. While we were in online school almost every county in Sweden gave the students lunch passes. It made it possible for us to get free take-away lunch from almost every restaurant in the city. That was introduced both to help students get lunch and to help the local restaurants so they wouldn't go bankrupt. After summer break when we went back to school we were in school as normal until the end of November. Now the last weeks until Christmas break the vocational programs and the freshmans go to school full time because it's harder for them to have online school. Whilst they go to school we juniors, and seniors are alternating each week going to school. We don't know what's going to happen after Christmas break.



Sally Klein, Hannah Kronstål
Västerviks Gymnasium

Our films

Made by the students from the 2019 social science program
These films are an introduction, to our school and general
knowledge about Västervik



<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uu7t105zevgzwEC4z-YW1lx6E4h2zFY4/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BnDxIEYZ4iwOF15juG7kjpiiEerrY4x/view?usp=sharing>

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1am1rmznIPAHkdI4p4V1-_mWU27RV-40cC/view?usp=sharing



VÄSTERVIKS GYMNASIUM

The young people in Västervik

Västervik is a very popular town to be in when the summer time comes around. The town features almost any type of leisure activities. However Västervik is mostly famous for its large and wide archipelago. Therefore activities such as sailing, swimming and fishing are very popular in the summertime.

Most of the younger people perform one sort of sport, like football or ice hockey. The most popular one is hockey. Västervik has a skilled team playing in the second highest tier of Swedish ice hockey. This makes the sport very popular in the city, as well as the team "Västerviks IK" has one of the best hockey profile academies, meaning you can play hockey as a part of your school education and receive benefits. However most of the sports in both Västervik and across the country, are currently canceled due to pandemic situations.

We interviewed Kalle Kronvall and Noah Klasson, two students from the natural science program, at the upper secondary school in Västervik. They commented on what they typically did in their spare time and how the Covid pandemic has changed their everyday lives.

In their typical leisure time, they mostly spend the time on studying. However if they don't have that much work, they like to be with their friends and they both share the same interest in music. But as of yet they can't play their music at places like restaurants or in front of large crowds of people. They have to adapt to the new recommendations that the Swedish government has provided for the population. Noah Klasson commented specifically on the Covid pandemic in Sweden

"I haven't noticed any big differences as of yet. But what I can say is that I have noticed that you have to think twice before you do something in your spare time, like going bowling or going to the gym. You may prefer to stay indoors. We appreciate the freedom we have as citizens but we respect the government recommendations." - Noah Klasson from Västerviks upper secondary school.

There is a large difference between doing activities in the summer compared to the winter. Sweden's general climate in the winter is very cold, meaning that most of the activities are difficult to access due to the weather here in northern Europe. Therefore sports like ice hockey, as well as handball and floorball are popular in this period.



But sports isn't for everyone. In our community we see that the majority of the guys are playing some sort of video games. Video games are huge both in our country, as well as in the rest of the world. With the current pandemic we could see a rise in the video games, meaning that games get more popular with more people to join, because we get more spare time with the official activities getting canceled. That also includes popular websites like Netflix and Amazon Prime Video where the number of users have increased massively.

Tobias Dellemyr and Madis Wibell
Västerviks Gymnasium

Erasmusdays

The Erasmusdays started on the 15th of October. On this day we got to watch the videos that the other countries had made about their school and cities. It was interesting to see how different their schools and culture are. During the day we had the opportunity to read about this project in our library and in the cafeteria. We also got to watch the documentary Social Dilemma on Netflix. It was about the daily use of social media in our society. We thought the documentary was really good and interesting because we can relate to it very much. It's mind-blowing how addicted we are to what's happening on our screens!

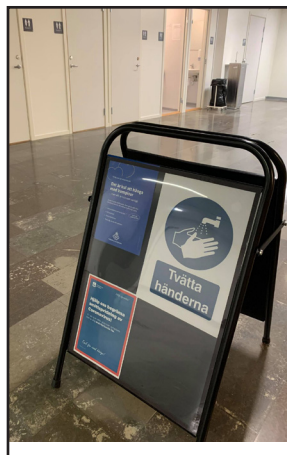


Sweden's controversial response to the coronavirus pandemic

It is easy to say that no-one was prepared for the coronavirus pandemic, nor the devastating consequences and weight it would turn out having on our lives. One aspect to take into account is the different countries' response, tactics and handling of the pandemic, which differs from country to country.

This article will focus on Sweden's treatment of the coronavirus, which has been described as controversial. Why Sweden took a different approach in handling the pandemic, primarily focusing on herd immunity, and how it affected its citizens, both positively and negatively.

Sweden was rather late to take action when the pandemic struck. The first confirmed case of coronavirus in Sweden was discovered on 31 of January. The response from the public health authorities was "it's not unexpected to see a few cases, but it's important to differ between single cases and mass spreading, a risk which we currently evaluate to be rather low". The health authorities also ruled out early the possibility of nationwide testing, having strict requirements for why someone would be tested. On the 13th of March, the first official government regulated restrictions were enforced. The restrictions, which primarily addressed event organizers, prohibited public gatherings with more than 500 people to reduce public spreading. These mentioned restrictions were in place until the 27 of March, when the health authority decided to decrease the maximum number of people from 500 to 50, as a response to the increasing number of cases.



Sweden's methods and tactics of handling the coronavirus has in the media been described as controversial, questionable and sometimes calling it an outright mistake. The country took a different turn from the rest of the world when building a strategy once the crisis struck. The tactic adopted by most countries was to initiate a total lockdown of the society.

All stores closed, restaurants or large gatherings were made illegal, all to minimize the spread of the virus. Sweden's approach to reducing the spread was to focus on herd immunity. Herd immunity is a concept revolving around a hypothetical situation when a majority of a population naturally develops immunity against a virus, which in turn protects individuals who have not yet developed immunity by drastically impeding the spread of the virus.

This meant that life carried on as usual in Sweden. Restaurants, shops, bars and school were all kept open for the first two quarters of the year.

Sweden is practically the only country applying herd immunity as its main strategy. It's also one of the few countries to not have initiated a lockdown as of yet, letting citizens roam free on the street like usual. For instance, comparing Sweden's strategy to Italy, a country which was heavily struck by the virus early on, where Italy acted with a more rapid response, initiating heavy restrictions and a total shutdown of society, following the example set by the rest of the world, when Sweden took a totally different turn.

Another nordic country Norway and the way they handled the corona pandemic was very different to how Sweden handled it. Norway decided to close down educational institutions, and they even banned sports and culture activities. Norway methods of handling the coronavirus were way more effective than Sweden's methods.

Sweden has experienced an abundance of criticism for their handling of the coronavirus. Primary from the media, who've had the standpoint that there is no substantial evidence pointing towards herd immunity being an effective method for containing the virus. Sweden also faced criticism for not taking serious measures towards informing the public about the seriousness of the virus, only giving suggestions rather than restrictions. This has led to many citizens being totally unaware of the seriousness of the virus, believing that life could go on as usual.

Fredrik Rosenmüller and Alve Vestling
Västerviks Gymnasium

Rezept für Pfefferkuchen

Die Zutaten:

150 g Butter
2,5 dl Zucker
0,5 dl Sirup
1 dl Wasser
0,5 Esslöffel gemahlener Ingwer
0,5 Esslöffel gemahlener Nelken
1 Esslöffel gemahlener Zimt
1 Teelöffel gemahlener Kardamom
0,5 Esslöffel Bikarbonat
ca 7,5 dl Mehl

Die Zubereitung:

1. Butter, Zucker und Sirup verrühren.
2. Wasser, Gewürze, Bikarbonat und Mehl hinzugeben. Dann zu einem glatten Teig verrühren.
3. Dann den Ofen auf 225 Grad vorheizen
4. Den Teig ausrollen. Mit einem Plätzchenausstecher verschiedene Figuren ausstechen. Für ungefähr 5 Minuten backen.
5. Die Pfefferkuchen trocken stellen.

Wenn die Pfefferkuchen fertig sind, sind sie braun und sehr gut!



Moa Fredriksson

Les biscuits au poivre "peparkakor"

Ingrédients:

2 ½ dl (190 g) de cassonade
¾ dl (100 g) de mélasse claire
¾ dl (75 g) d'eau
150 g beurre ou margarine
1 cuillère à soupe de cannelle moulue
1 cuillère à soupe de gingembre moulue
1 petite cuillère de clou de girofle moulue
environ 6 dl (360 g) de farine (+extra pour la cuisson)
1 ½ petite cuillère de bicarbonate

Préparation:



1. Mélangez la cassonade, le sirop et l'eau dans une casserole. Bouillez le mélange.
2. Mettez le beurre ou la margarine et laissez fondre. Ajoutez les épices.
3. Laissez la pâte refroidir, sans mélanger.
4. Mélangez dans le bicarbonate et la farine de blé.
5. Emballez la pâte dans un film plastique. Laissez refroidir jusqu'au lendemain.
6. Réglez le four à 175°C.
7. Travaillez la pâte en douceur.
8. Étalez la pâte et façonnez les biscuits comme vous le souhaitez. En Suède, nous utilisons généralement les moules à pain d'épices.
9. Laissez cuire les biscuits au milieu du four pendant environ 6-8 min.

Thea Palm Bäckström, Buene Gjana & Karla Bozic

Rezept für Glühwein

Für 7 dl Glühwein braucht man diese Zutaten:

1 Teelöffel Pomeranze
2 ganze Zimtstangen
7 Nelken
3 Sternanis
1 Teelöffel ganze Kardamomkerne
1 dl Streuzucker
1,5 dl Wasser
75 cl Rotwein
1 dl Konjak (freiwillig)

Für Servieren:

Mandel
Rosinen

Die Zubereitung:

1. Die Gewürze, Zucker und Wasser in einem Topf mischen und aufkochen. 25 Minuten auf schwache Wärme sieden lassen, dann auf die Seite stellen und abkühlen lassen.

2. Die Gewürze sieben und Rotwein und Konjak hinzugeben, wenn man will. Sorgfältig den Glühwein erwärmen, danach mit Mandel und Rosinen zusammen servieren.

Ella Hultqvist

