**INDIA ON SKYPE**

**On the 12th of February 2018 a team of the class 8.a talked to an Indian school in the Mohali Campus named Oakridge International School.**

**The topic was Geography.**

**We had prepared with information about Hungary and the 45 Indian students aged 8-9 prepared pictures and drawings about India and there region which they explained to us on Skype.**

**The students who were in the team:**

**Márky Réka, Madácsi Krisztina,Takács Emese, Marozsák Hédi, Szilágyi Berill**

**The teachers who helped the project:**

**Divya Vaid Sharma from India**

**Kámán Veronika and dr. Széllné Hajdú Indira from Hungary**

Below you can read some of the things we shared with them about Hungary:

**Geography**

Hungary is a country in Central Europe, situated in the Carpathian Basin. The land contains hills and some low mountains. The highest point located in Mátra is Kékes , 1014m high. The Great Hungarian Plain includes approximately 56% of the country’s land. The Danube is the major river, it divides the country almost in half. Additional significant rivers are the Tisza and the Drava. Hungary has three big lakes. Lake Balaton is the largest, 78km long and from 3-14km wide. It’s Central Europe’s largest freshwater lake. The capital of Hungary is Budapest.

Madácsi Krisztina 8.a

**History**

Hungarians were nomadic people and were believed to have moved to the Carpathian basin under the leadership of Árpád in 895.

In 1000 King Stephen founded the state of Hungary and accepted the catholic religion as a standard. He later got crowned with the holy crown of Hungary which you can visit in the parliament.

In 1241-1242 the fight with the Mongols many people were killed.

After the Turkish people defeated us at Mohács in 1526, Hungary split into 3 parts in 1541: Hungarian kingdom, Habsburg dominion, Turkish Dominion.

In the 19th century Hungarian became the official language of the country.

From 1956 to 1989 the soviets dominated but afterwards we finally became a free country.

In 2004 we became a member of the European Union.

Hungary is a historically [Christian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Christian) country but the freedom of religion is a right. Most of the people are roman Catholics or Christians but there are also reformed Calvinists, Lutherans, Jewish and Muslim people.

**January 1 – New Year's Day**

**March 15 – National Holiday, commemorating the Hungarian Revolution of 1848**

**Easter – Easter Sunday and Easter Monday in March or April**

**May 1 – Labour Day**

**Whit Monday – May or June**

**August 20 – St. Stephen's Day, commemorating the first king of Hungary**

**October 23 – Day of the Republic, commemorating the revolution of 1956**

**November 1 – All Saints' Day**

**December 25-26 – Christmas**

Szilágyi Berill 8.a

**Hungarian Food and Drink**

Our food and drink culture is really rich. It started very far behind and it has developed since then. These are some of our best national foods.

Soup:

* Goulash soup (beef, potato, carrot, onion, red paprika, caraway seeds, dumplings)
* Bean soup (bean, red paprika, smoked pork leg, carrot, parsnip)

Main corse:

* Layerd potato (potato, sausage, hard boiled eggs, sour cream)

Dessert:

* Palacsinta (almost pancake)
* Túró rudi (cottage cheese covered in chocolate)

Spices:

* „Strong Steve” (erős pista) (ground hot paprika)
* Tarragon (tárkony)
* Parsley (petrezselyem)

We have a really big hill side where we can grow many-many grapes that we use up to make wine out of it. Our most famous wine is called „Tokaji aszú”.

We have healthy and clear water so we drink a lot of water or we mix fruit syrup and water.

Our biggest lake is Lake Balaton and there is a city, Siófok where we can find huge plains of fruit trees. It’s really healthy and tasty too.

Takács Emese 8.a

**Hungary is famous for:**

I don’t know exactly how much you have heard about Hungary, and its values, we call Hungarikums. These are typical and specific views, foods, objects and buildings that are well- known all around the country. In general foreign tourists prefer foods the most. Like túrórudi which is an everyday dessert. Actually it’s cottage cheese wrapped in chocolate (but it hasn’t won the award yet).The téli szalámi that we can translate as “winter salami” is one of the most popular variety of meat. Also brandy, soda water and Hungarian acacia honey. As for sights and cultural heritages-they can be National Parks, cities, landscapes and nationally organized occasions like festivals too. We are sometimes called the country of festivals which ranges from classical music to pop music, theatre festivals, folk festivals, food and drink festivals and so on. Also several places are famous for different things, like ceramics in Herend, Lipicai horses in Hortobágyi National Park, folk fancy dress festival called búsójárás in Mohács, the beautiful buildings in Andrássy Street in Budapest, laces in Halas and so on.

Márky Réka 8.a

**Free time activities**

The most popular ones: 1. sports: - folkdance: https://youtu.be/6Vk3F871GDg

 - volleyball

 - basketball

 - horse riding

 - tennis

 - handball

 - dancing

 2. reading: - e.g. Leiner Laura

 3. video/computer games, Xbox, Fifa etc.

**Indian companies in Hungary**

**SMR Automotive Mirror Technology Hungary Bt**.

The initial mirror and lamp assembly has now become the European centre for mirror manufacturing. Its main profile is injection moulding, painting and mirror assembly of plastic parts for passenger car rear view mirrors.

A less well-known pharmaceutical company is among the largest investors in Asian countries: **Sun Pharmaceutical Industries** owns Alkaloids in Tiszaújváros.

**Telco**, a company called Swisscar, has a distribution centre in Hungary. They sell vehicles from their downtown Budapest.

Technocraft Industries (India) Ltd. acquired the Danube Knitwear Factory in Baja.

**Tata Consultancy Services (TCS)** set up its European software development centre in Budapest.

Marozsák Hédi 8.a