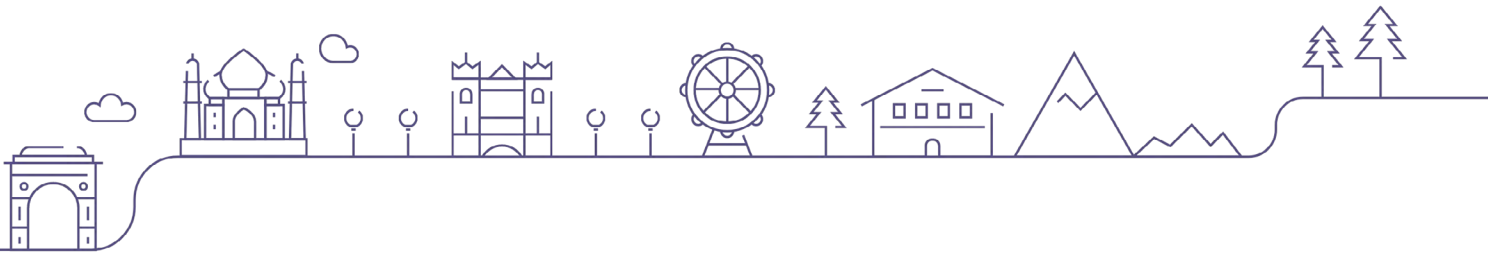
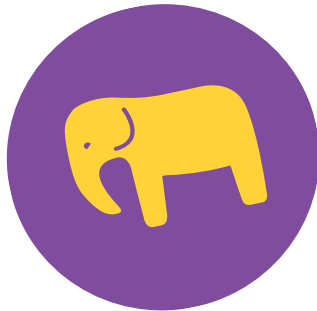


# WORLD CENTRES INTERNATIONAL ADVENTURES





**A WORLD OF  
POSSIBILITIES**

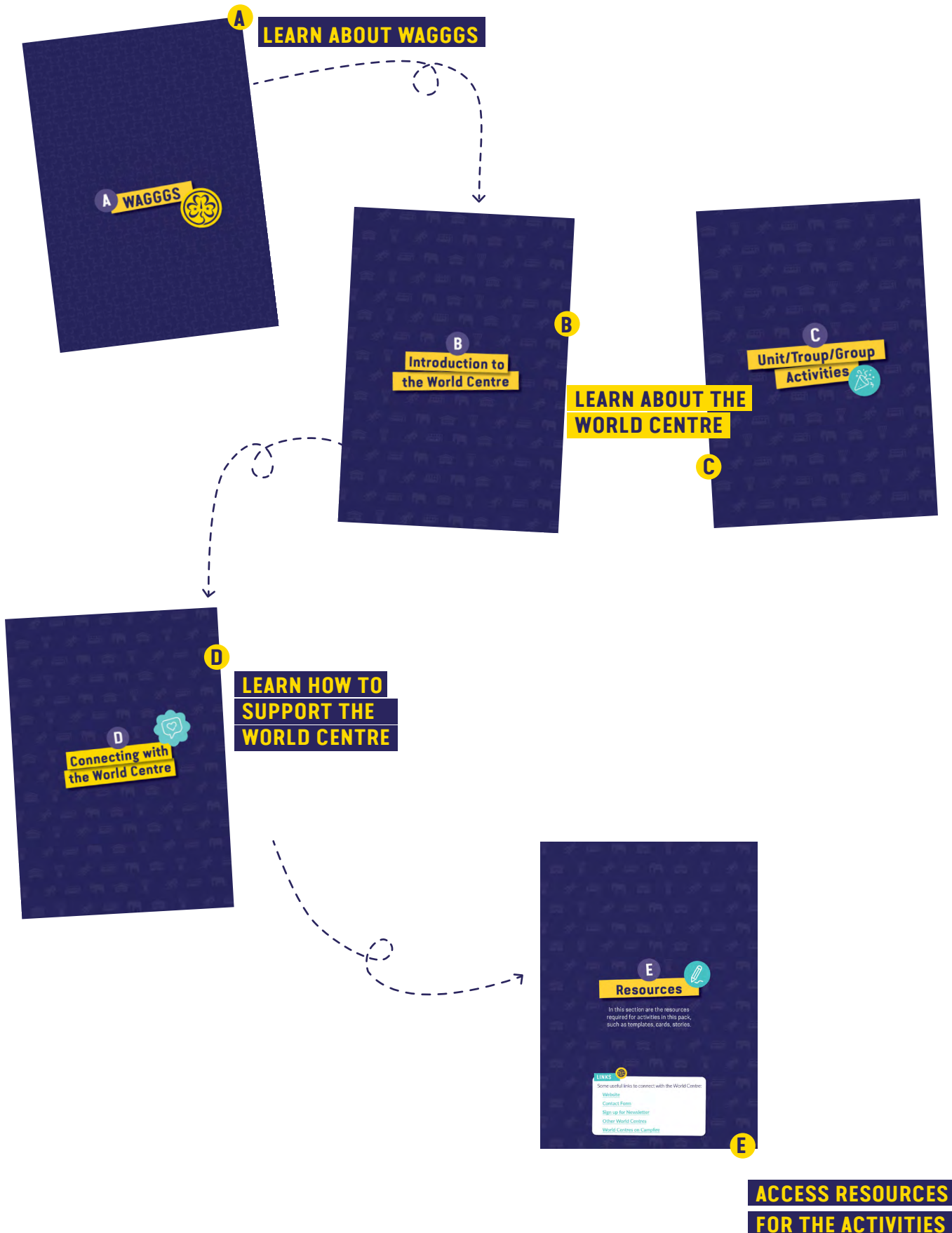


Sign up for our newsletter and get the latest on events,  
programmes and opportunities to get involved.

[worldcentres.waggs.org](http://worldcentres.waggs.org)



# About this Activity Pack





# FIND US



**1932**

**Our Chalet**  
in Switzerland, opened  
in 1932



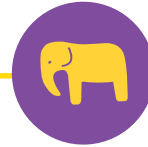
**1957**

**Nuestra Cabaña**  
in Mexico, opened  
in 1957



**1939**

**Pax Lodge**  
in the UK opened in  
1991, starting as  
Our Ark in 1939 and as  
Olave House in 1959



**1966**

**Sangam**  
in India, opened  
in 1966



**2011**

**Kusafiri**  
in Africa,  
officially commenced  
in 2011



## Use social media to share and promote

Share memories

Share photos of recent local events

### LINKS



Connect with our World Centres:

[Website](#)

[Contact Form](#)

[Sign up for Newsletter](#)

[World Centres on Campfire](#)



Use #ourchalet


 [Instagram](#) - @our\_chalet


 [Facebook](#) - @ourchalet

 [YouTube](#) - @OurChaletWorldCentre



Use #paxlodge

 [Instagram](#) - @paxlodge


 [Facebook](#) - @paxlodge

 [YouTube](#) - @paxlodge



Use #NuestraCabaña #wheredreamscometrue

 [Instagram](#) - @nuestracabanamx

 [Facebook](#) - @nuestracabanamx

 [YouTube](#) - @nuestracabanamx



Use #ComingTogether and #SangamWeBelong

 [Instagram](#) - @sangamworldcentre

 [Facebook](#) - @sangamworldcentre

 [YouTube](#) - @sangamworldcentre



Use #kusafiriworldcentre #tojourney

 [Instagram](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre

 [Facebook](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre

 [YouTube](#) - @kusafiriworldcentre



# OUR CHALET

 Switzerland



# Welcome!

This activity pack has information and different activities to help you learn about Our Chalet World Centre and showcases all the amazing things you can do at the World Centres.

There are four sections:



## A. WAGGGS (World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts)

Some general information about WAGGGS and all the World Centres



## C. Unit/Troop/Group Activities

A range of activities leaders can use with groups of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts



## B. Introduction to Our Chalet World Centre

Some general information about this World Centre



## D. Supporting the Centre

Things everyone can do to support and promote the World Centre



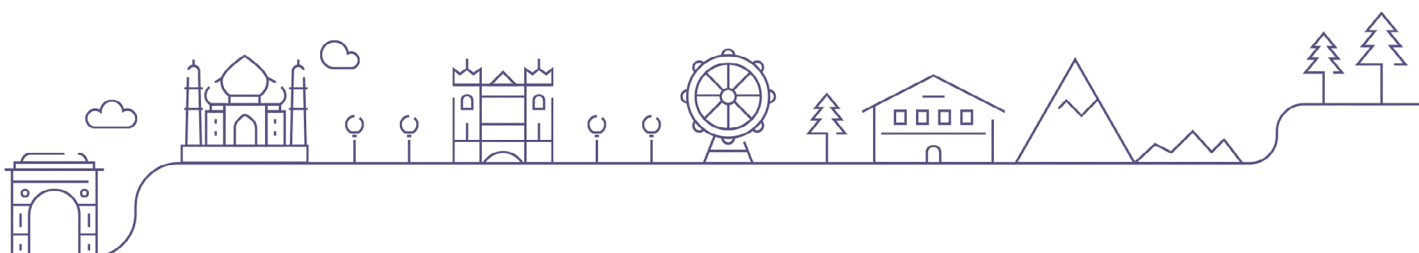
## How to use this pack

By utilising the information and activities in this activity pack, you will be able to celebrate and learn about the diversity of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting through the World Centres. There are some reflective components to help consider different perspectives.

The activities in this pack can be used as described, or may encourage ideas for other activities or variations.

Some activities you can do on your own to learn about the World Centre, or you can learn alongside your group when completing the activities.

You can adapt the activities to suit your needs, this could include the age-range, group size, or whether you are completing activities virtually.





# Cultural Appreciation vs. Cultural Appropriation

When engaging with other cultures, it's important to understand the difference between cultural appreciation and cultural appropriation.

## Cultural Appreciation

is when you genuinely seek to learn about and understand a culture to broaden your perspective and build connections. It involves respecting the traditions, practices, and significance behind them, and recognising their value in their cultural context.



### Example of Cultural Appreciation:

In a Swiss context, an example of cultural appreciation could be participating in the traditional celebration of Alpabzug, which marks the descent of cattle from the mountain pastures back to the valley at the end of summer. This event takes place in various regions of Switzerland, and it involves beautifully decorated cows adorned with flowers and bells, parading through picturesque villages.

To fully appreciate this tradition, one might engage with the local community by attending the event, interacting with farmers, and learning about the significance of pastoral life in Swiss culture. Participating in the festivities allows individuals to experience the lively atmosphere filled with music, traditional food (like cheese fondue and raclette), and folk dances.

## Cultural Appropriation

happens when elements of a culture are taken or used without understanding, often in a way that strips away the meaning, context, or respect for the culture itself. It can sometimes involve using cultural aspects for personal gain or as a trend, without acknowledging the cultural history behind them.



### Example of Cultural Appropriation:

An example of cultural appropriation might be using traditional Swiss attire as fashion statements, such as the "Trachten" (traditional Swiss clothing) or the "Bundeslied" (the distinct Swiss cowbell sound). Traditional Swiss costumes, often associated with specific regions and cultural practices, are meaningful to the local communities. Similarly, traditional Swiss foods, like fondue, have cultural significance often associated with national pride, and many Swiss people consider them an emblematic dish of their culinary heritage.

## How Can We Appreciate Culture?

To truly appreciate the culture of the World Centres and the countries they are located in, take time to:

- 1. Learn the meaning** behind the practices, attire, or activities you are participating in.
- 2. Engage with local communities** to hear their stories, traditions, and histories.
- 3. Respect cultural symbols** by recognising their importance and using them appropriately.

By fostering cultural appreciation, we can celebrate the rich diversity of the world and build meaningful connections based on mutual respect and understanding.





# WAGGGS

(World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts)

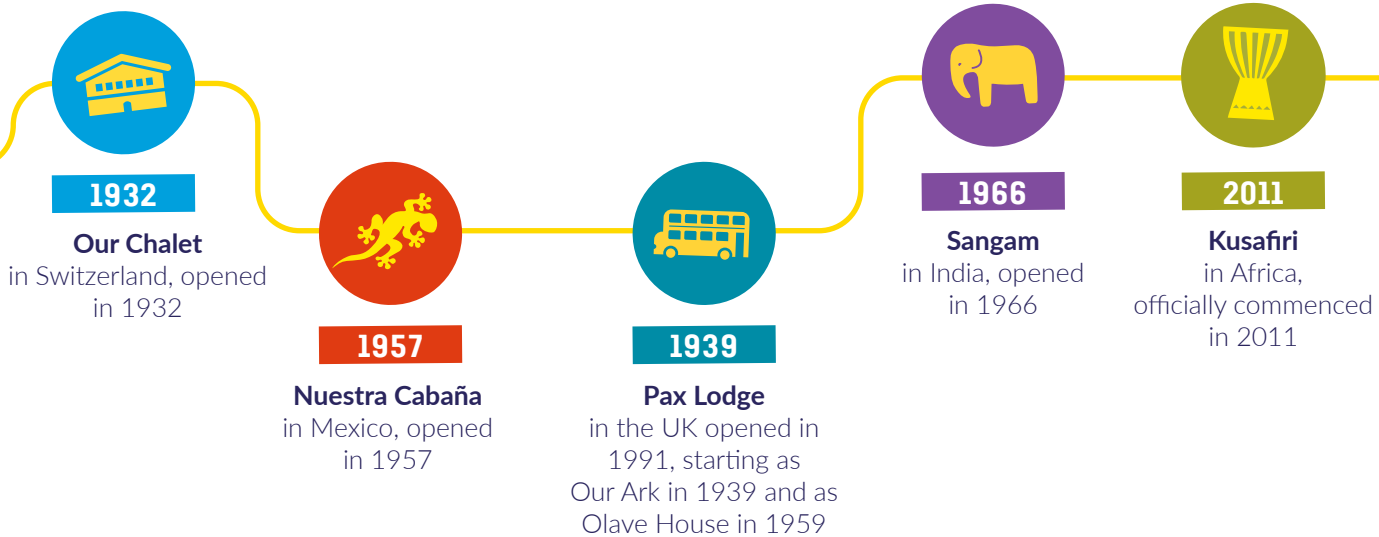
## What is WAGGGS?

The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) is the largest voluntary movement dedicated to educating and empowering girls and young women around the world. WAGGGS was founded in 1928 and now there are over 11.2 million members in over 150 countries. WAGGGS' mission is "to enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world".

## What are the World Centres?

WAGGGS' World Centres are a safe space for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from all over the world to connect with each other, have adventures, and build agency. Every World Centre has their own unique environment and traditions, and every Centre aims to empower through leadership skills and building confidence to create a better world.

WAGGGS has five World Centres



In this pack, you will have the chance to learn more about **Our Chalet**.





# Learn about WAGGGS and The World Centres

First, let's learn a bit about all the World Centres.

There are two different types of activities in this section:



## CULTURE



Explore the World Centres, their location and other information about them

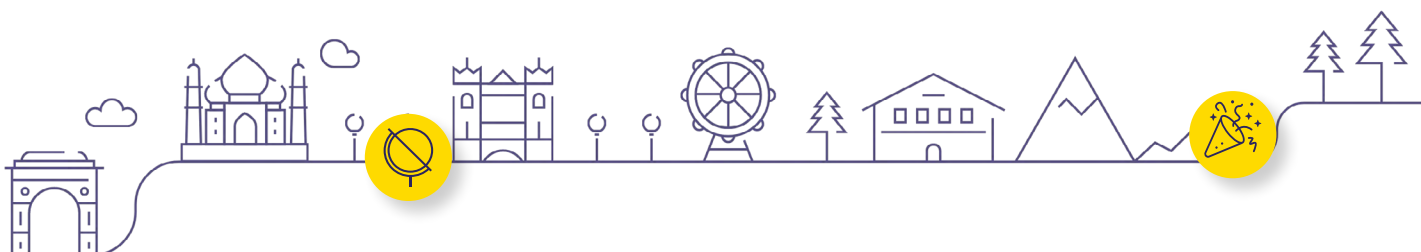


## GAMES

Fun ways to learn about the World Centres

Use the table to help you decide which activity you will try or you could try them all!

Type	Activity Name	Age Group	Time	Preparation	Page
 Culture	Map It	All ages	20 mins	A world map, mapping pins or markers. Digital/online alternative	11
 Game	Card Games	All ages	20-30 mins	Set of World Centre Cards (in Resources)	12
 Culture	Interactive Story	All ages Suitable for large groups	20 mins	The World Centre Story (in Resources), Props (optional)	14
 Culture	Tourist Agency	12yrs+ Suitable for at least 12-18 people or more	45-60 mins	Resources with information about each of the 5 World Centres	15
 Culture	WAGGGS Quiz	All ages	20-30 mins	Quiz questions (in Resources); access to the answers (eg. books, leaflets, websites)	17
 Culture	Souvenir Swap Relay	All ages	20-30 mins	Variety of items from each of the World Centres	18





# Map It

All ages

20 mins

## Purpose

To learn some general information about the World Centres.



## You will need:

- A world map
- 5 different coloured map pins
- or you could make a pin for each World Centre using their country flag or Centre logo
- A pin for your group, or one for each individual, if you are from different countries



## What to do

1. Locate each of the World Centres on the map, and mark it with a map pin.
2. Add to the map your group pin, or get each individual to add their map pin.

## Alternatives

- Use an online whiteboard tool, such as Miro, Canva, Padlet
- Use Google Maps or Time Zone Map
- Draw a map of the world on the ground with chalk, and use people or objects instead of map pins

## Reflective questions



- Which World Centre is the closest to you?
- Which World Centre is the furthest away from you?
- Which of these World Centres would you like to visit?



For each of the above, some follow-on questions

- How long would it take to travel there?
- How would you travel to get there?
- Have you been to that country before? If yes, share your experiences.
- Do you know anyone who has been to this World Centre? If yes, share your experiences.
- What language do you think they would speak?
- How do you think you would feel being somewhere where you don't understand the language being spoken?
- What traditional food is eaten?
- Do you like that sort of food?
- Could you eat that sort of food every day?
- What activities do you think they do at the World Centre?



# Card Games

All ages

20-30 mins

## Purpose

To learn information about each World Centre – what are their similarities, and what makes them unique through various card games or team games



## You will need:

- At least one set of World Centre Cards (see [Resources](#)).  
*More sets may be required for bigger groups.*



## What to do

### Play a card game

#### 1. We Are Family

- Give each person 4 cards
- Place one face up in the middle, with the remainder face down next to it
- Each person needs to collect “4 of the same” – 4 from the same World Centre, 4 logos, etc
- Each person takes their turn to pick up a card (either the face-up card, or the top face down card), then discard one to the face-up pile
- The game ends when one person collects “4 of the same” card
- Everyone shows their cards, and discuss making the remaining sets

#### 2. Memory

- Place all the cards face down in the middle
- Each player takes their turn to turn over 2 cards.

If they match, they can keep the cards and have another turn.

The leader can determine what is a “match” e.g. from the same Centre, the same logo

- The game ends when all the cards from the middle have gone

#### 3. Centre (aka Snap)

- Distribute all the cards to the players
- Each person takes their turn to place a card face up in the middle  

If the card placed in the middle matches the top face up card anyone can place their hand on the pile and call “Centre” to claim the pile.

The leader can determine what is a “match” e.g. from the same Centre, the logo

As a variation, they could call out the match e.g. the Centre name
- Players who have no cards can still claim cards from the centre
- The game ends when one person has all the cards (or when time is called)





## What to do

### Play a team game or relay



#### 1. My World Centre

- i. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- ii. Divide the group into 5 teams (one for each World Centre); number each person – they must run to the middle in order of their number
- iii. each team sends player one to collect a card from the middle
  - If the card belongs to them (their nominated Centre), they keep the card and player two can collect another card from the middle
  - If the card does not belong to them, player two must return the card to the middle (face down) and return empty handed, then player three can collect a card from the middle
- iv. The game ends when each team has collected all the cards for their Centre

#### 2. All in together

- i. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- ii. Divide the group into teams (of 3-6)
- iii. Each team sends one player at a time to collect a card
- iv. The collected cards are placed face up in front of the team
- v. The aim is to collect “4 of the same” sets; once a set has been collected, it is placed face down and the cards cannot be used
- vi. As the game progresses, face up cards held by a team can be taken by another team
- vii. The team with the most sets wins

#### 3. Sort it

(for this you will need one set of cards per team)

- i. Divide the group into teams (of 3-6 – one team per set of cards)
- ii. All the teams are positioned at one end of the room
- iii. Place all the cards face down in the middle of the room, spread out
- iv. Each team sends one player to collect a card from the middle, and place it with their collected cards at the other end of the room
- v. During their turn, a player can
  - collect one card from the middle
  - return one card to the middle (placed face down)
  - organise and rearrange their team's collected cards
- vi. The game ends when one team has collected a full set of cards, with no duplicate cards

### Alternatives

- Change the number of cards e.g. when playing with younger members you may have less cards in a set

### Reflective questions



- What is one thing you did not know before playing this game?
- What do the World Centres have in common?
- What are the unique features of each World Centre?
- Why do you think they are different from each other?



# Interactive Story

All ages

20 mins

## Purpose

To learn about the World Centres in an interactive way.



## You will need:

- The World Centre Story ([in the Resources](#))
- Props (optional)



## What to do

1. Explain to the group, that each person (or group) will be representing a different word/ action. There are 10 different words and actions so divide your group into 10.
2. Assign each group an action, as noted that the beginning of story ([in the Resources](#)).
3. Each time these words are mentioned the actions must be done by the assigned group.

## Alternatives

- Divide the group into 5, and assign each group two actions.
- Make them stand up and do the action.
- Make everyone do all the actions.
- Try it online. Change the verbal responses to actions. Make sure they all have their camera on (without a virtual background).



## Reflective questions

- What is one thing you did not know, before hearing this story?
- How did each World Centre like to celebrate?
- Why do the World Centres celebrate differently?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?



## Purpose

To learn information about each World Centre – their similarities, and what makes them unique



## You will need:

- A group of at least 18-12 people, divided into six groups.
- Five small tables, or spaces that can be set up as a trading table or information booth
- A range of resources with information about each of the five World Centres. E.g. photos, books, documents, leaflets, websites, souvenirs, people who have visited.

## What to do

1. Each group is assigned or chooses a World Centre. The sixth group are “tourists”.
2. The World Centre groups are given resources about their World Centre. They have 15 minutes to gather information from the available resources about their World Centre. From this, they should create
  - a trading table or information booth
  - a presentation (sales pitch) about their World Centre
3. While the World Centre groups are preparing, the “tourists” group considers a hierarchy of needs\* for their dream tour to a WAGGGS World Centre, and questions they would ask each about the various World Centres.

And just like a pyramid, if you don't have the first levels, it's hard to climb up to the next ones. So, we always need to start with taking care of our basic needs before we can focus on bigger dreams!

4. Once the World Centres are ready, the tourist group splits into small groups (if possible), and they should visit each World Centre for about 5mins, asking questions to help them determine if this is the World Centre they want to visit.
5. While the “tourists” consider their findings, the World Centre groups can visit the other World Centres.
6. The “tourists” declare which World Centre they would choose to visit in the future, and why.





## Alternatives

- Instead of a booth, have a Panel Discussion, with one person from each World Centre on the panel pitching to the tourists why they should choose to visit them in the future.
- Online option: use breakout rooms for the groups to do their preparation (if possible, with someone who has been to the World Centre to help). Then could do a Panel Discussion.

## Reflective questions

- What is one thing you did not know, before this activity?
- What are some examples of the World Centres offerings that have a strong connection to the country they are based?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?





## Purpose

To find out how much participants know about WAGGGS. This activity can be used to help them learn some basic information, or to test their knowledge after doing another activity.



## You will need:

- Quiz questions and the answers ([in Resources](#))
- Access to finding the answers, if this activity is being used as an exploration activity.

## What to do

1. Read out the questions, and get the participants to answer.
  - Raise their hand, and select one to answer
  - All shout out the answer

## Alternatives

- Use the quiz as an exploration activity; give them resources so they can find the answers. e.g. books, leaflets, websites
- Divide the group into teams, and get them to compete for the answer (like a game show).
- Create a set of Q&A cards (one question per card, and one answer per card). Play a game where they match the question with the answer.
- Create a multi-choice quiz, and get them to move to a point in the room/space to indicate the correct answer.
- Questions and answers could be loaded into an online quiz platform, like Kahoot!, and played online

## Reflective questions

- How much do you know about WAGGGS?
- What is one thing that is easy to remember? Why?
- What is something that is hard to remember? Why?
- How can you learn more about WAGGGS?





# Souvenir Swap Relay

All ages

20-30 mins

## Purpose

To explore souvenirs from each World Centre and consider their similarities, and what makes them unique

## You will need:

- A variety of items from each of the World Centres, like pamphlets, souvenirs, pictures. You will need enough to make a mixed souvenir pack for each group of players.
- At least one person who knows the origin of each item.
- A picture of each World Centre

## What to do

1. Explain that their task is to create one souvenir pack of items for each group of players (ensure there is a mix of items and origins). These will have items that represent each of the World Centres.
2. Divide into groups, so you have one group for each souvenir pack.
3. Place the souvenir packs at one end of the room/space, in line with the groups lined up at the other end. The packs can be placed loose on the ground, or a table or chair, or in a basket or box, or shopping bag.
4. Place the pictures of the World Centres near the souvenirs. Pinned to a board, or fixed to the back of chair, or on the floor.
5. On the word “go”, the first player for each group runs to their souvenir pack, chooses an item, and identifies where it comes from by pointing at the World Centre picture. If they get it right, they get to take their chosen item back to their group. If they get it wrong, they must go back to their group empty handed. Once the first player has returned to the group, the second player take their turn.
6. Continue to play until all groups have successfully identified all their souvenirs.





# Souvenir Swap Relay

All ages

20-30 mins

## Alternatives

- This could be done online as a group activity using pictures, where groups compete to identify all their items first.
- Play a [Kim's Game](#) with a selection of items – make sure they can name the World Centre the item comes from.

## Kim's Game - What to do

1. Show the Items:
  - Place 5 or 6 small items on a table or tray. Make sure everyone can see them clearly.
2. Look Carefully:
  - Give the players 30 seconds to look closely at the items. Tell them to try to remember what's on the tray.
3. Cover the Items:
  - After 30 seconds, cover the items with a cloth or remove them from view.
4. Ask Questions:
  - Ask the players to name as many items as they can remember. For example:
    - "What was on the table?"
    - "What colour was the ball?"
    - "Was there a spoon?"
  - While covered or hidden from view, remove one or two items.
  - Show the items again and ask the players to tell you what is missing.
5. See Who Remembers the Most:
  - The person who remembers the most items wins the game!



## You will need:

- A few small items (6-5 objects like a spoon, ball, book, toy, pencil, etc.)

## Reflective questions

- What is something you have not seen or touched, before this activity?
- Which item did you get right the first time? Why?
- Which item took a few guesses before you got it right? Why?
- Which item do you like the most? Why?
- Which item would you like to know more about?
- Which World Centre are you now inspired to visit? Why?





**B**

**Introduction to  
Our Chalet World Centre**



# Introduction to Our Chalet World Centre

## How it all began

In 1929, WAGGGS' World Committee (now the World Board) decided a World Centre should be built for all Girl Guides and Girl Scouts around the world to share. In 1932, Our Chalet became that first WAGGGS' World Centre.

Helen Storrow, a Girl Scout leader from the USA, offered to donate the money for the construction and the first four years of operation of the World Centre, if it was built in Switzerland. The World Committee agreed and appointed a Swiss Scout, Ida Von Herrenschand, known as Falk, to help Helen Storrow find the perfect place to build the Centre.

After looking at many options, Adelboden was chosen as the site for Our Chalet and construction began in 1931. On 31 July 1932, Our Chalet was officially opened by the first World Chief Guide, Olave Baden-Powell, and Helen Storrow. Most of the village of Adelboden was present along with Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from around the world.

The Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, challenged Our Chalet to become a school of goodwill and understanding among the future women of the world.

**More information about the history of Our Chalet can be found here**



**In 1932, Our Chalet became the first WAGGGS' World Centre.**



# Introduction to Our Chalet World Centre

## What makes Our Chalet special?

**Historical Significance:** Established in 1932, Our Chalet holds a rich history as the first WAGGGS World Centre, making it a significant landmark in the global Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting movement.

**Location:** Nestled in the heart of the Swiss Alps, Our Chalet offers amazing views of mountains, valleys, and story-book landscapes. Its location provides a peaceful yet adventurous and inspiring environment for visitors.

**Cultural exchange:** Our Chalet welcomes volunteers and guests from around the world, supporting a vibrant community of diverse cultures. This creates a unique opportunity for cultural exchange and global friendships.

**Adventure:** The alpine location means there are endless outdoor activities right on the doorstep, from hiking to skiing and rock climbing to sledding, there's action all year round. Making it an ideal destination for adventure enthusiasts and those looking to explore nature.

**Empowerment and leadership:** Our Chalet focuses on empowering young women through leadership development programs, workshops, and activities that promote personal growth and self-confidence.

**Sustainable practices:** Committed to environmental sustainability, Our Chalet incorporates eco-friendly practices in its operations, promoting awareness and responsibility towards nature among its visitors.

**Community and Fellowship:** The tight-knit community of volunteers and staff at Our Chalet creates a welcoming and supportive environment, where lasting friendships and cherished memories are created.

**WAGGGS Programmes:** As part of WAGGGS, Our Chalet offers unique programs and events aligned with the organisation's mission, providing educational and developmental experiences for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts globally.

## Our Chalet Song



The 'Our Chalet' song, was written by Joseph Bovet, with French lyrics by Mme. E. Droin De Moorsier in 1932. The English version was written by Betty Askwith. It was first sung at the opening of Our Chalet and later adopted as the Centre's song.

High up, high on the mountain,  
We've founded Our Chalet. X2  
It's Sloping roof and wide  
Shall shelter us without a care  
And each Girl Scout and Guide  
Shall find a welcome there.  
High up, high on the mountain,  
We'll go to Our Chalet. X2  
Our simple life is free,  
Our hearts are light,  
Our songs are gay,  
We ever shall remember  
The joys of Our Chalet.



## LISTEN TO THE OUR CHALET SONG

## Programmes offered

Our Chalet has exciting programmes running all year round. With everything from hiking to kayaking, fire lighting to team games, zip lines to suspension bridges and excursions to castles, lakes, and even a marble run trail! There really is something for everyone. And, of course, in winter there's a whole other world of snow sports and fun!

The Centre offers overnight stays for individuals and groups and can plan customised programmes. Day tours and pinning ceremonies for day visitors are also available.

Our Chalet offers an exciting volunteer leadership development programme for Girl Guides and Girl Scouts aged 18+, welcoming young women from around the World for three-month placements.

## Want to see what's on offer now?

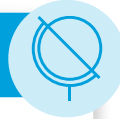
[Click here!](#)





# Introduction to Our Chalet World Centre

## Country profile



Switzerland is a small country located in the Alps in Europe. It has a population of almost nine million. Bern is the capital. Adelboden, the location of Our Chalet is in the Canton of Bern and at an elevation of 1,350 metres (4,430 feet). Switzerland is consistently ranked in the top 10 happiest countries in the world! Maybe it's because they eat almost 10kg of chocolate per person per year, or maybe it's the amazing nature. You'll need to visit to find out!

The Swiss flag is a white cross on a red square background. It's one of only two square national flags in the world. The Swiss flag symbolizes neutrality, democracy, and peace, reflecting Switzerland's long-standing tradition of being a neutral country.



## Culinary tradition



Switzerland has a rich culinary tradition, often a unique blend of German, French and Italian influences. Cuisine varies and heavily depends on high-quality local ingredients like potatoes, cheese and dairy. One of the many varieties of cheese is often added to a meal to make signature dish.

Some of Swiss meals include creamy Cheese fondue, Raclette, Röstli often served with sausages (and baked beans and bacon in Our Chalet), Älplermagronen (Alpine macaroni made with pasta, potatoes, cream, cheese, and onions, often paired with apple sauce). Not forgetting chocolate fondue – yum! Ready to try new meals in Switzerland? Visit Our Chalet to try more.



## Country profile



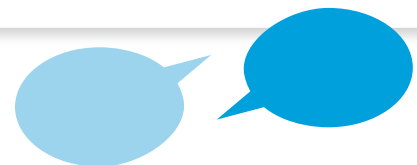
Switzerland is home to several traditions:

- **Alpabzug/Descente des Allemands:** In late summer and autumn, decorated cows (often with big bells and flowers) are led down from mountain pastures amidst celebrations.
- **National Day:** August 1 is celebrated to commemorate the 1291 founding of the Swiss Confederacy with bonfires, fireworks, and community gatherings.
- **Yodelling and Alphorn:** This is a traditional music form deeply rooted in alpine culture.
- **Christmas:** A magical experience defined by snow-covered Alpine landscapes, markets, and festive family-oriented time filled with cozy activities and rich traditions. Key highlights include festive lights, mulled wine (Glühwein), fondue, and local customs like St. Nicholas visits on December 6.
- **Halloween:** While not a traditional Swiss holiday, is a growing, modern trend blending American-style partying with local, cozy Autumn traditions.

## Language



Switzerland has four official languages: German, French, Italian and Romansch. Our Chalet is situated in the German speaking part. Swiss German is the most widely spoken language in Switzerland and is very different to "standard" German, with many words taken from other languages and many unique words too.



C

# Unit/Troop/Group Activities





# How to use this section

In this section, you will find a range of activities you can use with your group.

The activities can be used as described or may spark ideas for other activities or variations.

Remember to use the reflective components to consider and celebrate the diversity of Girl Guiding and Girl Scouting.

When you have finished an activity, share your thoughts and activities on social media using the Our Chalet hashtag #OurChalet

There are five types of activities



## Culture

Explore language, traditions, daily routine, clothing, religious festivals



## Arts & Craft

Make a traditional craft, or do some drawing



## Music & Dance

Explore the music of Switzerland, make/play musical instruments, learn some new dance moves



## Games

Play a traditional game, or a game the children love to play



## Food

Taste the flavours of Switzerland, consider the food source, try a recipe or two





# How to use this section

Use the table to help you consider which activity you will try or you could try them all!

Type	Activity Name	Age Group	Time	Preparation	Page
Arts & Craft	Scherenschnitte	10+ yrs	45-90 mins	Print of design (see Resources), coloured paper, pencil, scissors, craft knife, glue stick	27
Culture	Meet Globi	4-10 yrs	30-40 mins	Print of different Globi figures (see Resources), small wooden sticks, sticky tape, colouring pencils/pens	29
Culture	Swiss Languages	8+ yrs	20 mins	Swiss Language Cards (see Resources)	30
Culture	Snowli	4 - 10 years	30-40 mins	The Snowli story (here)	32
Game	Swiss Chalet Quiz	8+ yrs	20 mins	Swiss Chalet Quiz Questions and Answers (see Resources).	33
Game	YUNGA Biodiversity Predator/Prey Activity	10+ yrs	90 mins	50 players (can be adapted to bigger or smaller groups), pipe cleaners, card, Predator/Prey cards (see Resources), whistle, water gun (optional)	34
Game	YUNGA Super Buildings Activity	11+ yrs	90 mins	Recycling, craft supplies like pipe cleaners, straws, sticky tape, glue, pens, scissors, etc., building toys (eg Lego), pens, paper.	37
Game	Swiss Scout Names - Zauberbuchstabe (Magic letter)	6+ yrs	20 mins	Pen, sticky labels/notes	39
Game	Swiss Scout Evolution Game	6+ yrs	15 mins	Details about the Swiss Scouts/Guides age categories	41
Food	Chocolate Fondue	6+ yrs	30 mins	dark chocolate, cream, selection of fresh fruit, saucepan or pot, bowl, forks or skewers, low heat source, e.g. cooker or gas burner or microwave	43
Food	Älpermagronen	8+ yrs	90 min plus 25 mins in oven	Recipe ingredients, cooking equipment, stove, with oven and two hobs	44
Music and Dance	Blob Opera	8+ yrs	20-40 mins	Access to computer, tablet or phone with internet connection, access to Blob Opera (link provided), lyrics for the Our Chalet Song (see resources)	45
Music and Dance	Edelweiss	8+ yrs	10 mins	Words and tune to Edelweiss, hand clap movements (link provided)	46



# Scherenschnitte

10+ yrs

45-90 mins

## Purpose

To try a traditional Swiss craft



## You will need:

- Printouts of the different design templates ([see Resources](#))
- Coloured paper for chosen design
- White / black paper for the backing
- Pencil
- Scissors
- Craft knife
- Cutting mat or thick cardboard

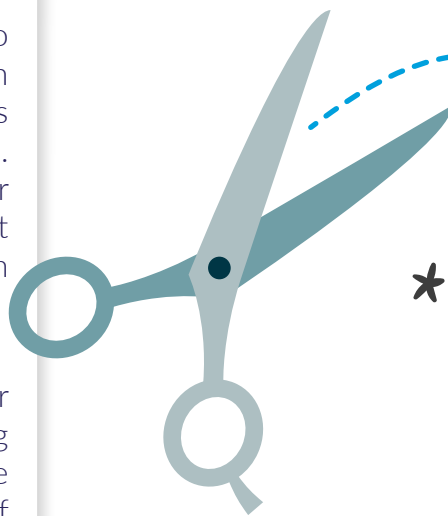


## Background Information

Scherenschnitte literally translates to “scissor cuts” and in English is often called paper cutting. Scherenschnitte is an important art form in Swiss tradition. Paper cutting originated in Asia over 2,000 years ago and the earliest Scherenschnitte in Switzerland are from 1696.

In the past, Scherenschnitte was a popular pastime for farmers, especially during the long winter months. Scherenschnitte designs are often intricate with lots of detail. Many pieces depict a specific event, family, or region. They can be used to study history and in the past were also used to spread religion.

Today, Scherenschnitte is still popular in Switzerland. While some artists continue to create traditional scenes, others create modern Scherenschnitte designs showing cities, modern clothing, and sometimes use colourful paper. However, most Scherenschnitte is still done in the traditional black paper on a white background.



## DID YOU KNOW?

Our Chalet has a framed Scherenschnitte hanging in the dining hall? The artwork was a gift from our local bus company for our 60th birthday in 1992. It is a detailed design showing Main Chalet with a bird sitting on the roof and Girl Guides/Girl Scouts taking part in a campfire in front of the building alongside some cows!



## What to do

1. Choose a template.
2. On the back of the template, use a pencil to rub over the area of the design. This will be used to create a transfer of the design onto the coloured paper.
3. Lay the coloured paper flat, place the template on top of the coloured paper with the design facing up.
4. Use the pencil to trace around the outline of the design. Press firmly to ensure the design transfers clearly onto the coloured paper. You should now have an outline of your design on your coloured paper.
5. Place a cutting mat under the paper.
6. Using your craft knife, begin by cutting out the most intricate or detailed areas of the design first. Take your time and cut slowly.
7. Continue cutting out larger spaces and finish by cutting around the outer edges of the design.
8. Once your design is completely cut out, glue it on to the backing paper.
9. If you like, you can cut the backing paper down to size.

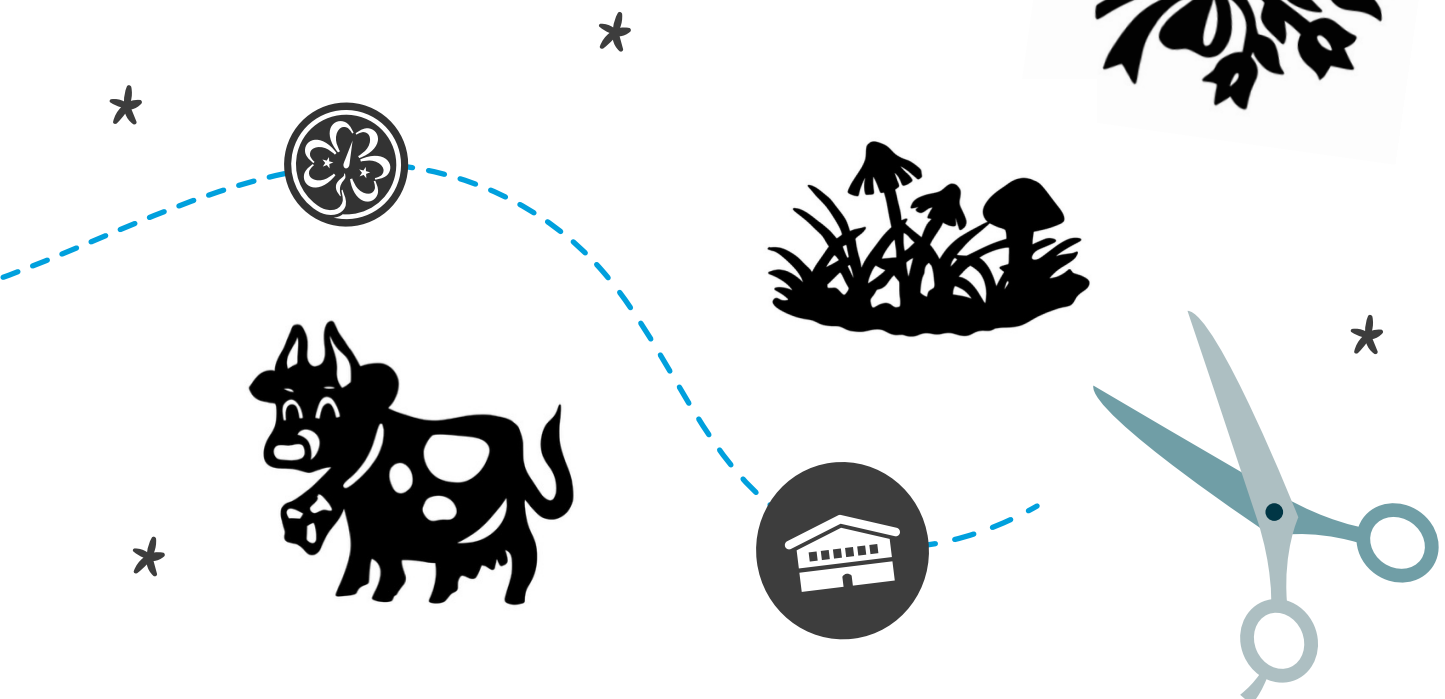
## Alternatives

- Choose a simple, symmetrical design and cut around the outside first. Then fold the design in half and cut out the remaining elements. For this method participants can use scissors instead of a knife.

## Reflective questions



- What traditional crafts are there in your local area or in your country?
- Why do you think lots of Scherenschnitte designs show farm scenes?
- If you had no access to electricity (or battery powered devices) what activities might you do to keep busy in the evenings?





## Purpose

To learn a little about Swiss childhood culture and get creative as a group.



## You will need:

- Print out of different Globi figures ([see Resources](#))
- Lolly sticks/tongue depressors/small wooden sticks
- Sticky tape
- Colouring pencils/pens.



## What to do

1. Read the above information about Globi to the group. For older children, you may choose to include additional information from the background section.
2. Each participant chooses a Globi character to colour in.
3. Once coloured in, cut the character out.
4. Stick the lolly stick to the back of the character with sticky tape.
5. Divide them into groups of 4 to 6 people. Each group creates a play about Globi and what adventures Globi might have if he came to visit their home/region or even their Girl Guide/Girl Scout group.

## Alternatives

- Older children could draw a comic strip about Globi.
- Globi characters can be pre-cut by leaders, so children do not need to use scissors.



## Background Information

Globi is a well-known Swiss cartoon character, especially in the German speaking areas. He was originally created in 1932 as a mascot for the Swiss department store Globus, but over time, he became a beloved character of many children's books.

In his books, he goes on many exciting adventures—visiting the zoo, helping firefighters, and even exploring Engstligenalp – a mountain reached by cable car in Adelboden, near Our Chalet.

Beyond books, Globi is featured on games, cards, food, and even school supplies, making him a big part of Swiss childhood culture. He is also often seen on signs, for example, signs that say, “Children at Play” or “Please drive slowly”.

Although he is popular in the German speaking parts of Switzerland that he is sometimes called “the Swiss Mickey Mouse”, he is not well known in the French or Italian speaking parts of Switzerland. Unlike Mickey Mouse, Globi remains a book character and has never had a TV cartoon made about him.

Globi's friend Globine was introduced in 1988 and has had many of her adventures published in books since 2015. In 2024 she featured on two stamps issues by the Swiss Post!

## Reflective questions



- Are there any similar characters to Globi in your region/country?
- How did you decide what you wanted Globi to do in your play? Did one person decide what to do or did you choose as a team?
- How did you feel about acting in the play? Did it make you excited, nervous, happy?



## Purpose

To learn about the official languages of Switzerland with a memory game.



## You will need:

- Cut out the game in [Resources](#).

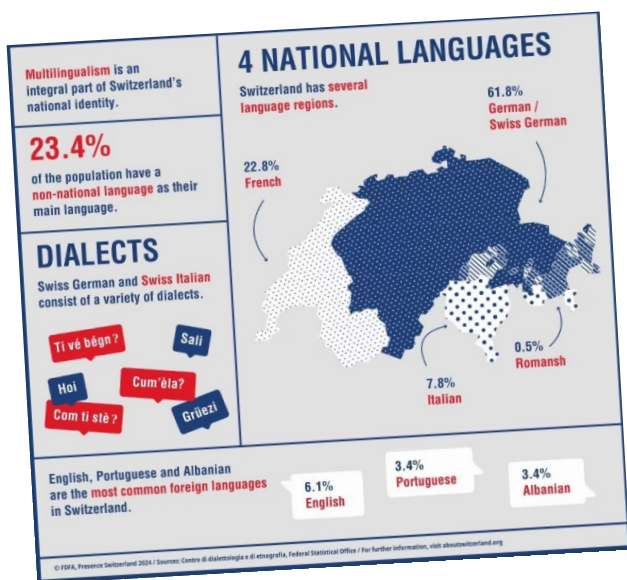


## Background Information

Switzerland has four national languages; German, French, Italian, and Romansh. Each language comes with its own history and culture. German is the most widely spoken with 62% of the population, French at 23%, Italian 8% and Romansh 0.8%. On the map you can see how the languages are divided by areas. Almost two thirds of the Swiss population speak more than one language at least once a week.

Swiss German is very different to “standard” German. Swiss German has many dialects, seen through the different words that are used in different parts of Switzerland. While many Swiss German words come from German, many also come from French, English, or are unique words! The grammar used in Swiss German is also very different to German.

Swiss German has no official spellings so if you are writing in Swiss German you can make up your own spellings! In German-speaking Switzerland, at school all children learn German and official documents are always written in German, not Swiss German.



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## DID YOU KNOW?

Our Chalet is in Canton Bern. A canton is like a state or a county, so they are situated in Bern 'state'. In the village of Adelboden, where Our Chalet is located, people speak Swiss German. In German you might say "Guten Morgen" (GOO-ten MOR-gen) or "Hallo" (HAH-loh) to greet someone. In Adelboden, we would say "Gruessech" (GROOT-sehch) or "Salu" (sah-loo) in Swiss German.

mano

maun



## What to do

1. Lay all the cards face down in a grid formation
2. Players take turns. On their turn, a player flips over 4 cards.
  - a. If all 4 cards match (e.g., they show the same thing), the player keeps them and gets another turn.
  - b. If the 4 cards do not match, the player turns them back over, and the next player takes their turn.
3. The game continues until all cards have been matched.
4. The winner is the player with the most matched cards at the end of the game.

Note: This activity uses standard German, not a Swiss German.

The cards do not feature pronunciations, you can find lots of videos online for French, German, and Italian. We recommend searching to find one most interesting for your group. You can find a video of some [Romansch pronunciation here.](#)

## Alternatives

- To make the game simpler, you can have players turn only 2 cards at a time and the cards flipped overstay face up. Once 4 matching cards are showing the player who turned over the 4th card gets to keep that set.

## Reflective questions

- How many official languages does your country have?
- Swiss German is very different to standard German, most young children in German-speaking Switzerland do not speak or understand German until they learn it at school. Before then, they speak Swiss German. Swiss German does not have any standard spellings, so people can make up their own as they write!
- What do you think it would be like to have no standard way of writing your language?
- What do you think are the benefits of having multiple national languages?
- What do you think would be the challenges?





## Purpose

To learn a little about Swiss childhood culture and get everyone moving.



## You will need:

- The Snowli story, found on the Swiss Ski School website here.



## Background Information

Snowli is the mascot of the Swiss Ski School. When Swiss children learn to ski, they often learn the story of Snowli to help them remember how to stop, turn, and jump on skis!

## DID YOU KNOW?

Our Chalet is located in a ski resort? There are over 200km of ski slopes/pistes in our local ski area in winter. We usually have snow from mid-December to April. There are lots of fun activities to do in snow, not just skiing. On Our Chalet programmes Girl Guides/Girl Scouts can try sledding, snow-showing, snow tubing, visiting an igloo, and much more!

## What to do

1. Read aloud the Snowli story.  
Note: the official story is quite long. The Resources has a summarised version of Snowli's adventures!
2. Get everyone into a space, explain that you will call out different characters from Snowli's story.
3. When a character name is called, everyone should do the following action:
  - Snowli – Arms waving on your head to make long ears.
  - Bear – pretending to ski
  - Penguin – Walk around with your feet turned out like flippers
  - Snake – Walk around making S-shaped turns
  - Kangaroo – Jump as high as you can
  - Snowstorm – Run around with hands like falling snow.

You can add other Swiss animals to make the game even harder:

- Red Kite - Stretch arms out like wings and flap as you move
- Squirrel - Hold your hands in front like little paws and pretend to nibble.
- Ibex (Mountain Goat) – Put your hands up to make horns and pretend to climb.
- Alpine Marmot – Stand tall, make little paws with your hand and whistle.

4. If someone does the wrong action, they are out. If players bump into each other while doing their actions, all those who bumped are out.

## Alternatives

- Change the actions however you wish, add in other Swiss animals, or add other typical Swiss weather.
- To make the game harder, use a smaller space so players are more likely to bump into each other, and/or swap characters rapidly so that players must quickly change their actions

## Reflective questions



- What did you think of Snowli's story? Do you think it would help you learn and remember how to ski?
- What is your favourite sport? How did you learn to play it?
- If you were going to create a character to teach a popular sport from your country, what would that character be?



# Swiss Chalet Quiz

8+ yrs

20 mins

## Purpose

To learn about Switzerland and Our Chalet.



## You will need:

- A copy of the quiz and the answers ([see Resources](#))
- This is a -2part quiz; Our Chalet and Switzerland.



## What to do

1. Divide the group up into teams, each team needs a team name (the most creative team name could get a bonus point!).
2. You can choose how you to run the quiz, here are two suggestions:
  - a. Each team also needs a buzzer noise, when the question is read out, the team who make their buzzer noise the quickest get to answer.  
If their answer is correct, they get a point.  
If their answer is incorrect, all other teams get to buzz in again.
  - b. Each team is given pen and paper to write down their answers, mark the quiz after all questions have been read out.

## Alternatives

- Create multiple-choice answers, to make it easier.
- Make the quiz more interactive by cutting out the questions and hiding them around your meeting place. Have your Guides/ Scouts run around to find the questions and write down their answers. The team that finds and correctly answers the most questions wins. If you play this way you may need longer than 20 mins.
- Use an online platform, such as Kahoot!

## Background Information

At Our Chalet they have quizzes in lots of their programmes. From a Switzerland themed quiz at Swiss Night to a picture clue quiz at Photo Challenge, there are lots of opportunities to test your knowledge at Our Chalet!



## Reflective questions

- What did you learn that surprised you?
- What is one thing that is easy to remember? Why?
- What is something that is hard to remember? Why?
- What would you like to learn more about?



## Purpose

To learn about the importance of biodiversity and the relationship between different animals with a fun and active game.



## You will need:

*Note: These instructions are for 50 players, if you have more or fewer players, try to maintain the ratio of herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores.*

- Pipe cleaners and coloured card to create life-rings (see below on how to make)
  - 30 Herbivore life-rings (green) – each ring has 10 green life-cards
  - 10 Omnivore life-rings (brown) – each ring has 5 brown life-cards
  - 5 Carnivore life-rings (red) – each ring has 2 red life-cards
- Brightly coloured paper or card, for food and water stations
  - 5 Water stations
  - 5 Food stations
- 45 Predator and Prey cards (see Resources)
- A whistle
- A water gun – optional, can be replaced with a bean bag or soft ball
- A way of identifying the 3 groups; green, brown and red. For example, coloured badges, sports vests, or paper flags.

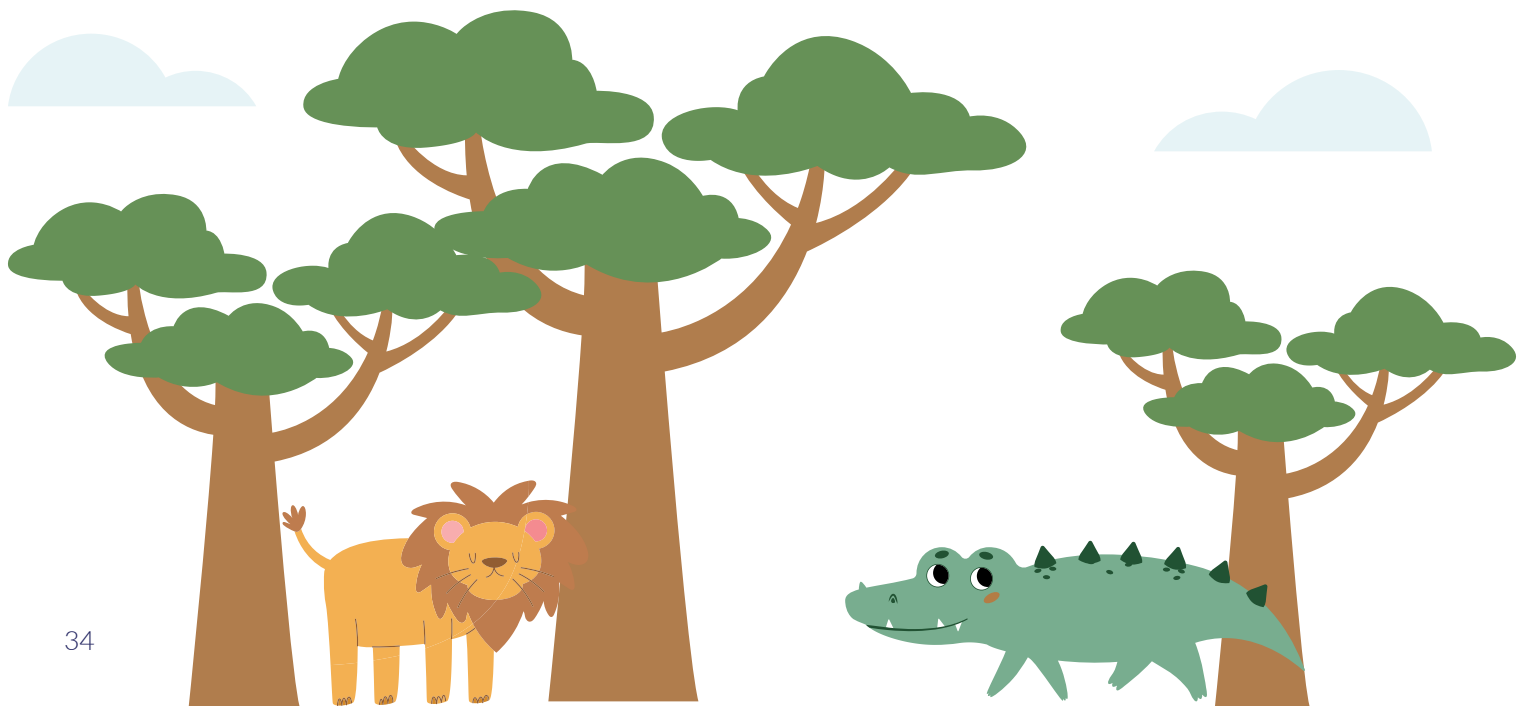
## Background Information

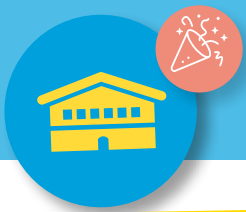
Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA) is a partnership between United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other entities that work with children and young people.

Our Chalet uses a lot of the YUNGA badges, from running week-long programmes where participants earn the badge while doing lots of fun, outdoor activities, to running enrichment sessions for the volunteers where they get a taster of different YUNGA badges. This activity is from the YUNGA Biodiversity badge, used during the YUNGA Winter Adventure programme in February.

You can find out more about YUNGA badges at [fao.org/yunga](http://fao.org/yunga) (look for Challenge Badges in the resources section).

This game is a great way to teach the basics of ecology and the food chain, though it may seem complicated at first. The introduction should explain the relationship between herbivores (plant-eating), omnivores (everything-eating), and carnivores (meat-eating) animals. You can also talk about some strategies these animals use to survive in nature, which will become clearer as the game unfolds.





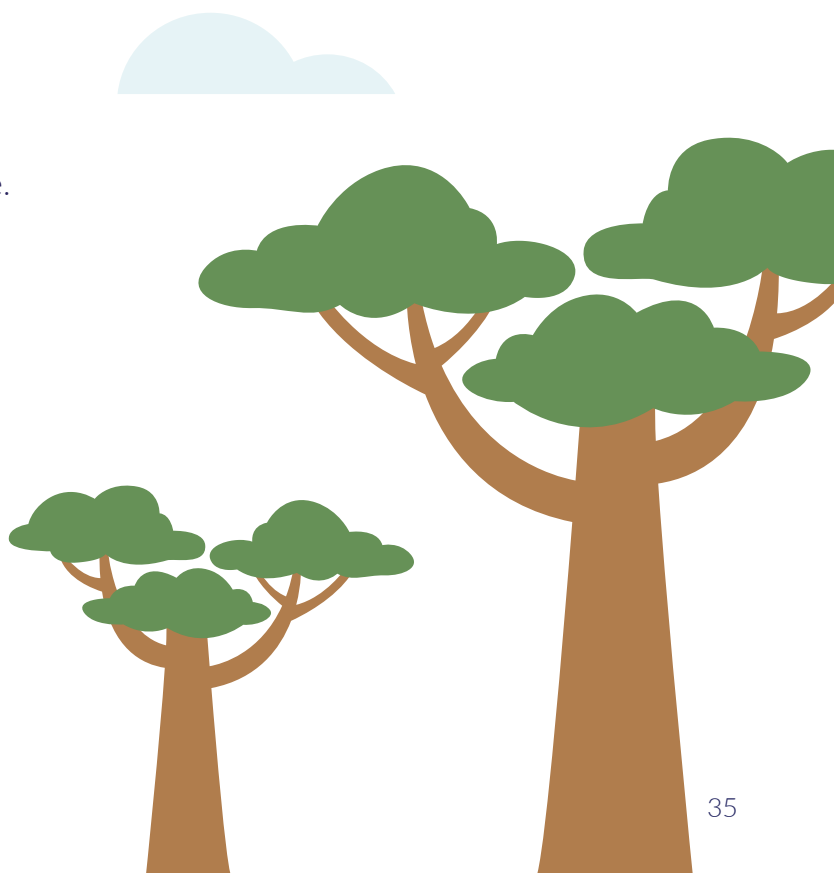
### What to do

#### Set-Up

- 1. Life ring construction:**
  - Cut coloured card into small circles and punch a hole in each.
  - Thread them onto a pipe cleaner to create a life-ring.
  - Attach a Predator and Prey card ([see Resources](#)) to each life-ring.
  - 45 players each needs the following:
    - a. 30 Herbivores each get 1 ring with 10 green life-cards
    - b. 10 Omnivores each get 1 ring with 5 brown life-cards
    - c. 5 Carnivores each get 1 ring with 2 red life-cards
- 2. Food and water stations:**
  - Use brightly coloured paper or card to make 5 food and 5 water stations.
  - Attach a pen or crayon on a string to each station, each station needs a different colour pen.
  - Players mark their Predator and Prey card with the pen as proof they found each station.
  - You could also use stickers or stamps.
- 3. Play area:**
  - Make the play area as large as possible.
  - Scatter the food and water stations around, ensuring that at least two are challenging to find.

#### Alternatives

- Players can be put into pairs or groups and instructed that they must protect their animal family. To do this they must stay together, and they can share their life cards as a group (each player must keep at least one life card).
- Players who are not able to run may be best chosen to play Fire, Famine, Flood, Cold, or Person as these players do not have life cards so cannot be eliminated from the game. Leaders can choose to adapt how Fire, Flood, Famine, and Cold can catch players. For example, instead of running and tagging players Fire could throw red bean bags.
- If you have players who are not able to play continuously for an hour, you could have a “night fall break”. Announce that night has fallen and all animals must sleep for a set time (for example, 5 mins). You can do this multiple times during the game.





# YUNGA Biodiversity Predator/Prey

10+ yrs

90 mins

## The Rules:

1. This game simulates survival in the wild, and the goal is to still be alive at the end of the game.
2. Each type of animal (herbivore, omnivore, and carnivore) has specific needs that must be met in order to survive.
  - a. **Herbivores' Survival Needs:**
    - Herbivores are sent out first and given at least a 10-minute head start.
    - Herbivores must find all the food and water stations to survive.
  - b. **Omnivores' Survival Needs:**
    - Omnivores are sent out after the herbivores.
    - Omnivores must find all the water stations and at least two food stations.
    - Omnivores must also catch at least four herbivores to survive.
    - Catching herbivores: This is done by tagging them.
    - When tagged, herbivores lose one life (take a life card from their life-ring).
  - c. **Carnivores' Survival Needs:**
    - Carnivores are sent out next.
    - Carnivores must find all the water stations and catch at least ten animals (these can be either herbivores or omnivores).



## Special Players:

### d. Fire, Flood, Famine, and Cold:

- Four players are designated as Fire, Flood, Famine, and Cold. These players can tag any animal and take one life card at a time.
- Their goal is to eliminate as many animals as possible.

### e. Person:

- The last remaining player is Person. Person has a water gun (or a soft ball or bean bag) and does not need to tag animals to catch them.
- Person can shoot an animal with the water gun (or hit them with the bean-bag/sort ball), and the animal must give as many life-cards as Person demands.
- Person can take all life-cards from an animal except for the last one.
- When an animal runs out of life-cards, they are out of the game and must return to the starting point.

## Reflective questions



- What strategies did you use to survive in your role during this game?
- How did your strategies change over time? Why did they change?
- What would you do differently if you played again?
- What do you need to survive?





## Purpose

To think about how architecture can help us prepare for natural disasters and protect our communities.



## You will need:

- Recycling
- Craft supplies like pipe cleaners, straws, sticky tape, glue, pens, scissors, etc.
- Optional – LEGOS or other building toys
- Pens
- Paper



## Background Information

Youth and United Nations Global Alliance (YUNGA) is a partnership between United Nations agencies, civil society organizations and other entities that work with children and young people.

Our Chalet uses a lot of the YUNGA badges, from running week-long programmes where participants earn the badge while doing lots of fun, outdoor activities, to running enrichment sessions for our volunteers where they get a taster of different YUNGA badges. One of the favourites with the volunteers is Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). This activity is the Building Better activity from the DRR badge pack.

You can find out more about YUNGA badges at [fao.org/yunga](http://fao.org/yunga) (look for Challenge Badges in the resources section).





## What to do

1. Create a brave space that will allow participants to engage and contribute to the activity, especially the reflective activity. The space should be  
**Inclusive:** everyone can meaningfully participate and feels an equal part of the space  
**Empowering:** everyone feels confident to be themselves  
**Safe:** everyone is respected and free from discrimination and harm
2. Discuss different natural disasters, how many can you name? (e.g. earthquake, tsunami, volcano, floods, drought). The DRR badge pack has lots of information about different natural disasters from page 41 onwards. You can find it in the resources section at [fao.org/yunga](http://fao.org/yunga).
3. Split into smaller groups.
4. Give the brief "In your groups, you need to create a super building, one that can survive and be prepared for as many natural disasters as possible."
5. Groups should be encouraged to be as creative as possible.
6. Using the materials provided they have 45 minutes (can be adjusted depending on group size and time constraints) to create their buildings.
7. Once they are created, ask everyone to talk through their buildings, here are some prompt questions to help them explain their buildings...
  - What makes the building strong?
  - What materials is your building made from?
  - What hazards is your building protected against?
  - Would your building be comfortable to use (live in, work in, etc.)?
  - Are there any special features or extra fun ideas you included?

## Alternatives

- Leaders can choose what materials their groups are given, for example if you have participants that can't use scissors don't give any group scissors and give the instruction that cutting materials is not allowed.
- Instead of building the houses, have the groups draw or paint their designs instead.

## Reflective questions



- What is a natural disaster?
- Have you ever experienced a natural disaster?  
Do you know anyone who has experienced a natural disaster?  
*Note: this could potentially be a triggering conversation/topic for some people*
- What natural disasters are you at risk of experiencing?
- How could you prepare for a natural disaster to happen where you are?





## Purpose

To learn about a Swiss Scouting/Guiding tradition and think about the characteristics each person brings to the group.



## You will need:

- Pen
- Sticky labels/notes
- An area where players can move from one side to another.



## Alternatives

- Play some other name games using your Scout/Guide name. For example, Everyone in the group stands in a circle. The first person says, "My name is and I like to \_\_ (insert hobby and act out a motion from that hobby)."

The rest of group then says, "(Person's Name) likes to (hobby)" and acts out motion. Example, "My name is "Spårarscout" (Tracker Scout), and I like Fish (action out casting a reel).

The next person repeats the process. The rest of group then says that person's name, hobby, and motion and the moves onto the first person's info. This continues until the last person goes, at which the entire group calls out the last person's info and moves along through the whole group and repeats everyone's info.

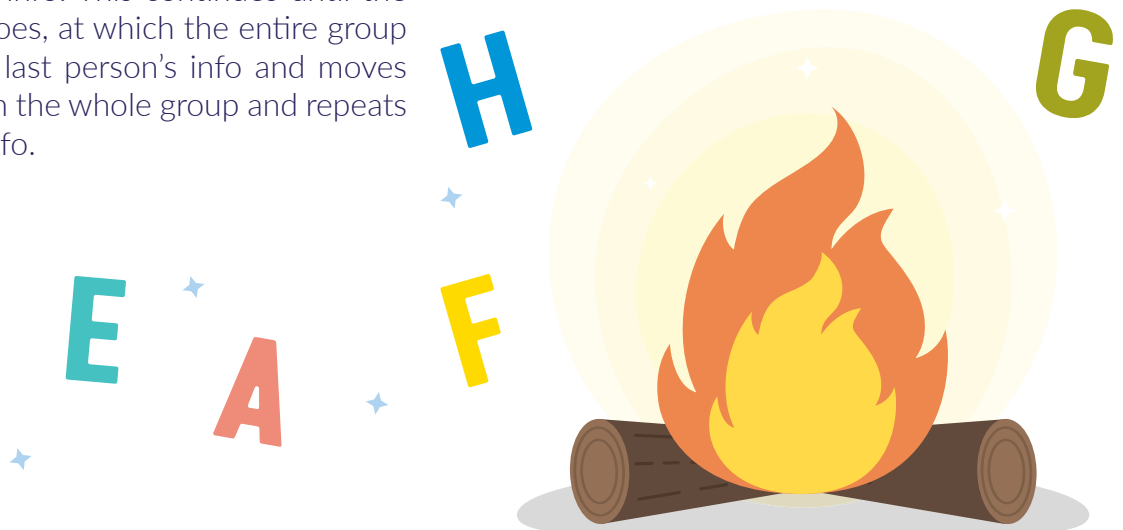
## Background Information

In Switzerland, Scouts and Guides (Pfadi in German) typically call each other by their Scout or Guide name. This unique nickname is given during a person's first camp and it is based on their personality, special talents, or distinctive traits. The Scout name can be an animal, a historical figure, a fictional character from a film or novel, an item associated with the person, and much more. Often Swiss Scout names are words from other languages. The names should be as unique as possible and express positive characteristics or special abilities of the children and young people. Scout names are often given in a special ceremony. Once given, Scouts and Guides usually keep their name throughout their entire Scouting or Guiding journey.

## Reflective questions



- What do you think makes a good Scout/Guide name?
- Was it hard to come up with the names? What made it difficult?
- Why do many groups choose to give their members nicknames or special names to use when the group meets?





## What to do

### Part 1 – Swiss Scout Names

1. Each person needs a label, or sticky note they can stick to themselves.
2. Tell the group about Scout/Guide names and the information above on how they are chosen.

Read the information above to learn about how they are chosen. Here is a quote from a Swiss Scout group about Scout names:

*“If we give names, then they should be more apt than common names; they should characterise the bearer in the spirit of those epithets with which historical figures have gone down in history. These epithets often represent entire biographies: Louis the Pious, Henry the Quarrelsome (Henry VIII), John the Good. So it continues in world history: the Wise, the Saint, the Bold, the Just, the Brave, the Strict, the Powerless, the Hammer, the Confessor, the Rich, the Great, the Navigator, and the “Empty One.” How expressive such epithets are!”*

3. Scout/Guide names should be given, not chosen by the person themselves. In Switzerland, leaders usually give the name to their Scouts/Guides. For this game, you can choose for the leader to give the names or for Scouts/Guides to give each other their names.
4. You can do this as a celebration like they would in Switzerland or just write the names on sticky labels and give them to each person.
5. If you're stuck for ideas, some ideas to get you thinking are in the Resources.

### Part 2 – Zauberbuchstabe

6. Players stand on one side of the playing area.
7. One player is selected as the caller, and stands on the opposite the playing area, facing the other players. Make sure they are in hearing distance.
8. The caller decides on some random letters, of their choosing – a “magic letter”.
9. The caller calls out the first “magic letter”.
10. The other players are allowed to take a step forward if the called letter appears in their Scout name.

If a player has the letter multiple times in their name, they can take that many steps (e.g., if their name contains two “A”s and “A” is called, they can take two steps).

11. If the caller calls out the magic letter and a player accidentally steps forward, they must go back to the starting line.
12. The game continues until one player reaches and touches the caller.

That player becomes the next caller for the next round.





# Swiss Scout Evolution

6+ yrs

15 mins

## Purpose

To learn about the different age groups in Swiss Scouts and get an idea of the Swiss languages.

## You will need:

- Details about the Swiss Scouts/Guides age groups



## Background Information

This game is played by the Swiss Scouts/Guides. At Our Chalet they play a version on the water when they go kayaking.

The first Scout group started in 1910, with the Swiss Scout Federation (SPB) founded in 1913, this was boys only. The Swiss Confederation of Guides (BSP) was founded in 1919. The two groups worked together from their creation until 1987, when they became a mixed gender association called The Swiss Guide and Scout Movement (MSdS). Today they have become the largest youth organisation in Switzerland, with over 50,500 members and around 550 local groups. The MSdS are members of both World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) as well as the World Organisation of the Scout Movement (WOSM).



## DID YOU KNOW?

There is no Swiss Scout/Guide group that meets at Our Chalet. Swiss Scout/Guide groups usually meet on Saturdays and from the age of 13 Swiss Scouts/Guides can start working towards becoming a group leader. The Swiss Scouts has the motto "young people leading young people" and most Scout/Guide groups are led by young leaders aged 16 or 17.

## Reflective questions



- How similar or different are the Swiss Scouts/Guides names to the names in your Member Organisation?
- What was your strategy for the game?
- How did your strategy work?
- What would you change next time you play the game?
- How did you feel about not being able to move onto the next section as quickly as others?



## What to do

1. If your group doesn't know how to play rock, paper, scissors teach them this first.
  - a. Decide on timing to reveal your choice of action e.g. on a count of three or ready, set, go.
  - b. In pairs or small groups show your choice of rock (closed fist), or paper (open hand), or scissors (fist with forefinger and middle finger stretched, like scissors)
  - c. The winner is determined by ... rock beats scissors, scissors beat paper, and paper beats rock
2. Talk through all the Swiss Scouts/Guides age categories with your group
  - a. Explain that in Switzerland Scout/Guide groups are mixed gender and Scouts/Guides are members of both WAGGGS and WOSM.
  - b. Take time to compare them to those in your country.
3. Each level will have a different noise and action to it:
  - a. Beaver – Use your hands to make beaver teeth in front of your mouth and make a Gnaw Gnaw noise, like chewing wood.
  - b. Wolf – Cup your hands around your mouth and howl looking at the sky
  - c. Scout/Guide – Guide/Scout salute, whilst saying Be Prepared
  - d. Pioneers – Pretend to be hammering something strong, whilst saying “build it strong”.
  - e. Rover – Pretend to look into the distance, with your hand over your eyebrows, whilst saying “adventure awaits”
4. Everyone starts off as a Beaver, doing the Beaver noise and action.
5. Each player finds another beaver and plays “rock, paper, scissors”. Whoever wins becomes a wolf, while the loser stays as a beaver, and find another beaver to play against.
6. The wolf will then make the wolf noise and walk around to find another wolf to play with. The winning wolf moves up a level to become a Scout/Guide, while the loser stays a wolf, and finds another wolf to play against.
7. The game continues with each player only playing rock, paper, scissors against another player at their same level. The winner moves up a level, the loser always stays on the same level.
8. The game finishes when some people reach being a Rover.

## Alternatives

- Change the noises/actions to suit your group.
- To make it harder, whenever you lose rock paper scissors you go back down a level.
- Use an alternative “head-to-head” game. For example, have players try not to blink and whoever blinks first loses.
- Use the different languages for the section names.





# Chocolate Fondue

6+ yrs

30 mins

## Purpose

To learn about the origins of chocolate fondue with a simple cooking activity, especially suitable for teaching basic knife skills.



## You will need:

Per group of up to 6 people.

- 150g dark chocolate
- 150ml cream
- Selection of fresh fruit – apples, bananas, and grapes work well, but you can choose what you want
- Saucepan or pot
- Bowl
- Forks or skewers
- A low heat source, e.g. cooker or gas burner or microwave



## What to do

1. Add the chocolate and cream to a saucepan over a low heat until it has melted together and thickened.  
Make sure you keep stirring and don't let it burn on the bottom.  
If using a microwave, do it in small bursts and keep stirring
2. Cut the fruit up into bite-size pieces.
3. Once it is all ready, serve the fruit on a plate, with the chocolate fondue in a little bowl.
4. Make sure everyone has their own fork or skewer.
  - Place a piece of fruit onto the fork.
  - Dip the fruit into the chocolate and enjoy.  
Remember not to “double dip”, e.g. once you have dipped your fruit you should eat that whole piece of fruit without licking the fork.
  - Then choose a new piece of fruit and dip it in the chocolate.

## Background Information

Chocolate fondue is a delicious dessert served in a communal pot, and at Our Chalet it is included as part of the Swiss Night evening programme.

Despite its strong association with Switzerland, chocolate fondue is not a traditional Swiss dish—it is Swiss-inspired. It was created in 1964 by Konrad “Konni” Egli, a Swiss restaurateur in New York. As part of a Toblerone chocolate marketing campaign, Konni introduced chocolate fondue as a dessert option at his restaurant, Chalet Swiss, which was already well known for serving cheese fondue (which is a traditional Swiss dish).

Since then, chocolate fondue has become a popular and fun dessert enjoyed worldwide, often mistaken as a long-standing Swiss tradition.

## Alternatives

- For dairy free, use a dairy replacement, at Our Chalet, we use coconut milk and dairy-free chocolate.
- For small children or anyone who may have a reduced immune system or allergies, serve the fondue individually to avoid contamination.



## Reflective questions



- What did you learn about using a knife safely?
- How do you make sure the food you prepare is safe for others to eat?  
(You can prompt on good hygiene practices and allergy safety, depending on the age of your group)
- What is a traditional food or dish of your country?
- Is there food or a dish that is commonly associated as from your country but actually comes from another country?
- Can you think of any other foods that are similar to fondue where you share and eat them with other people?





# Älpermagronen

8+ yrs

90 mins +  
25 mins

## Purpose

To learn to make a traditional Swiss dish with a simple recipe.

## You will need:

For 8 people you will need:

- 600g of pasta, alper or macaroni pasta is best.
- 800g of potatoes
- 400 grams parmesan
- 400ml cream
- Salt and pepper, to taste
- Cheese grated – enough to cover the top of the dish.
- Onions (optional) – fried as a topping
- 400 grams apple sauce, for serving
- Chopping boards; 1 for potatoes and 1 for onions
- Vegetable peeler
- Chopping knives
- Spoon (for stirring)
- Ovenproof dish
- 2 pots; 1 to cook the pasta and 1 to cook the potatoes
- Colander (to drain the pasta)
- Frying pan (to fry the onion)
- Spatula
- Access to oven and two stove hobs



## Background Information

Älpermagronen is a traditional Swiss dish, especially popular in the mountain regions of Switzerland. The name means “Alpine Macaroni”. It is a comforting, hearty meal made of pasta (typically macaroni), potatoes, cream, and cheese. It’s usually served with a side of apple sauce. It is a firm favourite at Our Chalet all year round!

The dish has its origins from the 19th century in the mountain region of Switzerland and is linked to the daily diet of the Alpine Herders who would make the most of the simple ingredients they had available for themselves. It has since become a popular meal traditionally served in Swiss mountain huts.

## What to do

1. Preheat the oven to 180 °C.
2. Peel the potatoes and cut them into small cubes (2cm).
3. Start two pots of water, 1 pot for the pasta and 1 pot for the potatoes.
4. Cook the potatoes until tender but still holding their shape.
5. Cook the pasta until it is just done.
6. Once both are drained, put into one pot, together.
7. Add the parmesan and cream. Season as you wish.
8. Gently mix.
9. Put it all into an oven proof dish and cover with cheese.
10. Bake in the oven for 25 minutes.
11. Optional: thinly slice and fry onions to add on top when serving.
12. Serve with warm apple sauce.

## Reflective questions

- How do you make sure the food you prepare is safe for others to eat? (You can prompt on good hygiene practices and allergy safety, depending on the age of your group)
- Why is Älpermagronen a good meal for alpine farmers? (Uses a lot of dairy products which alpine farmers would have easy access to, high in calories which is important for a job using a lot of energy especially in cold weather)
- What is your favourite meal when you go to camp?
- Do you have a ‘comfort meal’ -what meals or dishes do you like to eat when you are feeling unwell?
- What is a typical meal for people in your country who work on the land, or in a factory?



# Blob Opera

8+ yrs

20-40 mins



## Purpose

To learn the Our Chalet Song and get creative using an online interactive game.



## You will need:

- Access to computer, tablet, or phone with internet connection.
- Access to [Blob Opera](#)
- The lyrics for the Our Chalet song ([see Resources](#))

## Background Information

The Our Chalet Song dates back to 1932 when Our Chalet was first opened. Its tune is loosely based on the traditional Swiss tune "Ranz des Vaches" which is a famous cowherd's song from the Swiss alps.

Nowadays the Our Chalet Song is sung at the pinning ceremonies and opening ceremonies for Guides/Scout on programme events. This is when participants receive their pewter pin, an item that can only be obtained by visiting Our Chalet.

## What to do

1. Try to recreate the Our Chalet Song using Blob Opera (online game).
2. Open Blob Opera here.
  - a. There are four blobs:
    - Bass (green)
    - Tenor (red)
    - Mezzo-soprano (blue)
    - Soprano (purple)
  - b. Move blobs up/down for pitch
  - c. Move blobs forward/back for sound clarity
3. Record your song so you can play it back.
4. Once you've got the hang of it, you can try recreating other songs like your favourite campfire tunes!

## Reflective questions



- What is the main message in the Our Chalet song?  
*(Everyone is welcome at Our Chalet)*
- Why is this message important for a World Centre?
- How easy or hard was it to re-create the song using the Blob Opera?
- Did it get easier with practice?
- Can you think of some other ways that could you re-create the Our Chalet Song?

## Alternatives

- A great activity for an online meeting.
- Have a concert (in person or online) to share the songs and choose a winning performance.





# Edelweiss

8+ yrs

10 mins

## Purpose

To learn a campfire song popular at Our Chalet.



## You will need:

- The words to Edelweiss ([see Resources](#))
- The tune to Edelweiss, and instructions for the hand clap movements
- Here you can [watch the video](#) of Our Chalet volunteers talking through the actions.



## Background Information

“Edelweiss” is a show tune from the 1959 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical *The Sound of Music*. It is named after the edelweiss, a white flower found high in the Alps. Edelweiss is the national flower of Switzerland, so even though the song has no link to Switzerland and is not well known in Switzerland, it is a popular one to sing at Our Chalet campfires.

At Our Chalet, Edelweiss is sung at most campfires, partly because Edelweiss is the Swiss national flower and partly because many Guides/Scouts know the song from their home campfires. You will learn not only the words but also a hand clap to go with it. If you don't already know it, it could be a great addition to your campfire at home!

## What to do

1. Learn the tune and words to the song, Edelweiss.
2. Learn the hand clap movements (count to six).
3. Put the hand clap movements to the song.

## Alternatives

- Try changing the direction of the clap movements (using left hand for movement, instead of the right).
- Introduce a switch/change at the end of each six beats.

## Reflective questions



- Were you able to sing the complete song with the hand clap movements?
- Was it easier with the left hand or the right hand?
- What do action songs like this teach us?
- What have you learned about the Edelweiss?
- Does your country have a national flower?





D

**Connecting with  
Our Chalet**





# SUPPORT OUR CHALET

## YOUNG PEOPLE

There are many opportunities for young people to support and experience a World Centre, here are just a few of the different opportunities available at Our Chalet and the other World Centres:



### Scholarship

Look out for scholarship opportunities to volunteer or attend an event



### Specialist Volunteer

An opportunity to practice skills, such as hospitality, media, marketing



### Gap Year

Something to do while you consider your future ... you may find your perfect career!



### Volunteer

As a season volunteer, or other volunteer/leadership programme

Our Chalet offers an exciting volunteer leadership development programme for Guides/Scouts aged 18+ from around the world. We also have a small, paid long-term staff team.

Take a look at the Opportunities at Our Chalet website to see what's on offer now, including an exciting volunteer leadership development programme and short-term volunteer opportunities. Please carefully read the note about criteria for working in Switzerland.

By working or volunteering at Our Chalet you can experience the wonder of the Swiss Alps in a busy, international workplace with a focus on leadership development, all while making a difference in the world. Your work helps children and young people from all over the globe have adventures, make international friendships, gain knowledge and skills, and find their path to become leaders and changemakers.

Become part of the [WAGGGS Volunteer Pool](#); when volunteering opportunities are available, they will be announced to the Volunteer Pool and you can apply.





# SUPPORT OUR CHALET

## ADULTS

Whether you have visited Our Chalet or not, you can promote the World Centre to others and encourage people to visit and share experiences.

### Make a donation, or become a “friend”

- Friends of the World Centres – [Facebook](#)
- [Our Chalet](#)
- Donate to support Our Chalet
- Other ways to [support Our Chalet](#), including [Amazon wishlist](#) and [online shop](#)



### Local Events

Plan and run some events at home to create awareness

- dinner at a local Swiss restaurant
- a shared meal of Swiss cuisine
- a cooking event
- a craft event
- other events e.g. skiing/dance



### Attend a Virtual event

- Attend one of our scheduled virtual events
- If there's nothing that suits your schedule, then request a special virtual event for your group
- Explore cooking, culture, have a World Centres tour and ask all the questions you like

### Plan a Trip

The best way to support Our Chalet is to go there!

- attend an event, or stay enroute to another destination
- volunteer
  - take a look at the [Opportunities at Our Chalet](#) website to see what's on offer now
  - join the [WAGGGS Volunteer Pool](#)
- invite your friends and go as a group
- support others planning a trip (even if you cannot go)



## Use social media to share and promote



- Share memories
- Share photos of recent local events

Use #ourchalet

- [Instagram](#) – @our\_chalet
- [Facebook](#) – @ourchalet
- [YouTube](#) – @OurChaletWorldCentre





# Resources

In this section are the resources required for activities in this pack, such as templates, cards, stories.



## LINKS

Some useful links to connect with Our Chalet:

[Website](#)

[Contact Form](#)

[Sign up for Newsletter](#)

[Other World Centres](#)

[World Centres on Campfire](#)



# Card Games

Use this template to make a set of cards. You can add your own additional information.

<b>Our Chalet</b>	<b>Nuestra Cabaña</b>	<b>Pax Lodge</b>	<b>Sangam</b>	<b>Kusafiri</b>
<b>31 July 1932</b>	<b>24 July 1957</b>	<b>2 May 1939</b>	<b>16 October 1966</b>	<b>11 July 2011</b>
High up, high on the mountain	'Neath the grand Sierra Madre	We wish you love	The symbol of one	Remember the day I met you.
English	English Spanish	English	English	English French
Adelboden, Switzerland	Cuernavaca, Mexico	London, England, UK	Pune, India	Accra, Ghana (2023-2026)



# Interactive Story

1. Divide the group into 10.
2. Assign each group an action, as noted below

Five World Centres	High Five the person next to you
Party	Cheer
Birthday	Blow out Candle
Sangam	Namaste
Our Chalet	Cow udder
Nuestra Cabaña	Shout 'Chili'
Pax Lodge	Wave like the Queen
Kusafiri	Play the drums
Girl Guides/Girl Scouts	Salute
WAGGGS	Shout 'Girl Guides and Girl Scouts'

3. Read the story. Each time these words (highlighted in story), the actions must be done by the assigned group.

## The Story

The **World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS)** have **Five World Centres** in United Kingdom, Mexico, Switzerland, India and Ghana (the Africa Region). Each of the **Five World Centres** offers a programme of events and activities reflecting the character and culture of the country where it's located. They also like to **party!** Today we are going to **party** with our **Five World Centres** as we celebrate each of their **birthdays!**

Our oldest one of the **Five World Centres** is located in Switzerland and is called **Our Chalet**. **Our Chalet** celebrates its **birthday** on the 31st of July. **Our Chalet** is located at the end of a road below a beautiful mountain range. At **Our Chalet Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** eat lots of cheese especially when they **party!**

The next one of the **Five World Centres** operated by **WAGGGS** is **Pax Lodge** which is located in London, England. **Pax Lodge** celebrates its **birthday** on the 15th of March. **Pax Lodge** is a great place to explore London and to meet other **Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** from around the globe. On their **birthday**, **Pax Lodge** serves cream tea with tea, scones, jam and cream for their guests, just like the Queen.

Another of the **Five World Centres** is called **Nuestra Cabaña**, located in Mexico with the Centre celebrating its **birthday** on the 24th of July. **Nuestra Cabaña** is located in the city of Cuernavaca which is a few hours bus ride from Mexico City. At **Nuestra Cabaña** you can immerse yourselves in arts and culture and enjoy the sisterhood of **WAGGGS**. At **Nuestra Cabaña** they like to **party**.

**Sangam** in India has its **birthday** on the 16th of October and they always like to **party** with **birthday** cake and special traditions! **Sangam** helps you learn about yourself and the change you want to be in the world. **Sangam** is located in the small city of Pune (near Mumbai) which has a population of 6 million people. At **Sangam**, people do Yoga everyday as part of their programme.

The newest of the **WAGGGS Five World Centres** is **Kusafiri**. This Centre for **Girl Guides and Girl Scouts** is unique because unlike the **Sangam, Pax Lodge, Nuestra Cabaña** and **Our Chalet** – **Kusafiri** is currently located in Ghana but serves the whole Africa Region. **Kusafiri** has its **birthday** on the 11th of July and on the 10th **birthday** of **Kusafiri** a song was written which always helps us **party**.

Now you know more about all the **Five World Centres** of **WAGGGS** – **Kusafiri, Sangam, Pax Lodge, Our Chalet** and **Nuestra Cabaña**. When are you going to one of the **Five World Centres** to **party**?



# WAGGGS Quiz

## Quiz Questions and Answers

Select the questions appropriate for your group and activity. Research and add your own questions, to suit your group.

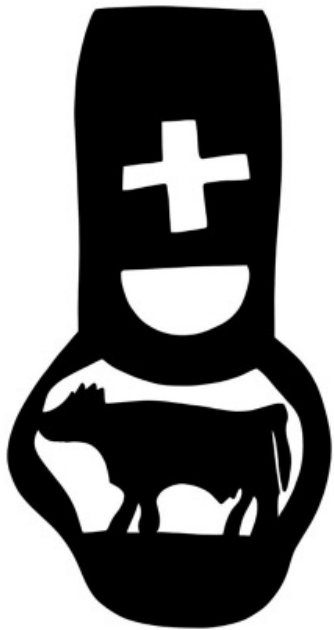
## Links to find the answers

- [WAGGGS Home Page](#)
- [WAGGGS About Us](#)
- [WAGGGS World Centre](#)

What does WAGGGS stand for or mean?	World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
How would you describe WAGGGS?	The largest voluntary movement dedicated to empowering girls and young women in the world
What is the symbol of WAGGGS?	The Trefoil, used on the World Badge, is the unifying symbol of WAGGGS with every part of the design having its meaning. 
What is the mission of WAGGGS?	To enable girls and young women to develop their fullest potential as responsible citizens of the world
What is the vision of WAGGGS?	For an equal world where all girls can thrive. By 2032, we will be a girl-led Movement where every and any girl feels confident to lead and empowered to create a better world together.
What does the World Flag look like?	The golden Trefoil remains the focal point on a blue background. A white blaze in the lower, right-hand corner represents WAGGGS' commitment to peace. This is crowned by three golden blocks symbolising the three-fold Promise. It is used at the World Centres, the World Bureau, WAGGGS' gatherings and by all Member Organisations, often as a unit flag. 
What is the first line of the World Song?	Our way is clear as we march on
How many members does WAGGGS have?	153 Member Organisations approximately 11.2 million girls and young women
When was the first WAGGGS World Conference?	1920, in England
What year was WAGGGS formed?	1928, at the fifth International Conference in Hungary
How many member countries founded WAGGGS? Name 3 countries.	26 countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iceland, India, Japan, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UK and Northern Ireland, USA and Yugoslavia
How many WAGGGS Regions are there? What are they called?	There are five WAGGGS Regions. Africa, Arab, Asia Pacific, Europe, Western Hemisphere.
Name the five World Centres.	Our Chalet - Nuestra Cabaña - Pax Lodge - Sangam - Kusafiri
What countries have a World Centre?	Switzerland (Our Chalet) Mexico (Nuestra Cabaña) England/UK (Pax Lodge) India (Sangam) Africa, currently Ghana (Kusafiri)
Why is Kusafiri different to other World Centres?	Prior to the 2023 decision to host Kusafiri in Ghana, events have been held in nine different countries.
Which World Centre was the last to open? and in what year?	Kusafiri, opened in 2011
Which World Centre was the first to open? and in what year?	Our Chalet, 1932
What is the purpose of the World Centres?	The World Centres are safe spaces provided by WAGGGS, where Girl Guides and Girl Scouts from around the world connect, have adventures and build leadership skills.
What is the strapline for the World Centres?	A world of possibilities
Can you name 3 things that the World Centres offer?	Adventure - Empowerment - Culture - Impact - Moments - Identity - Friendship - Wellness - Nature - Lodging



# Scherenschnitte



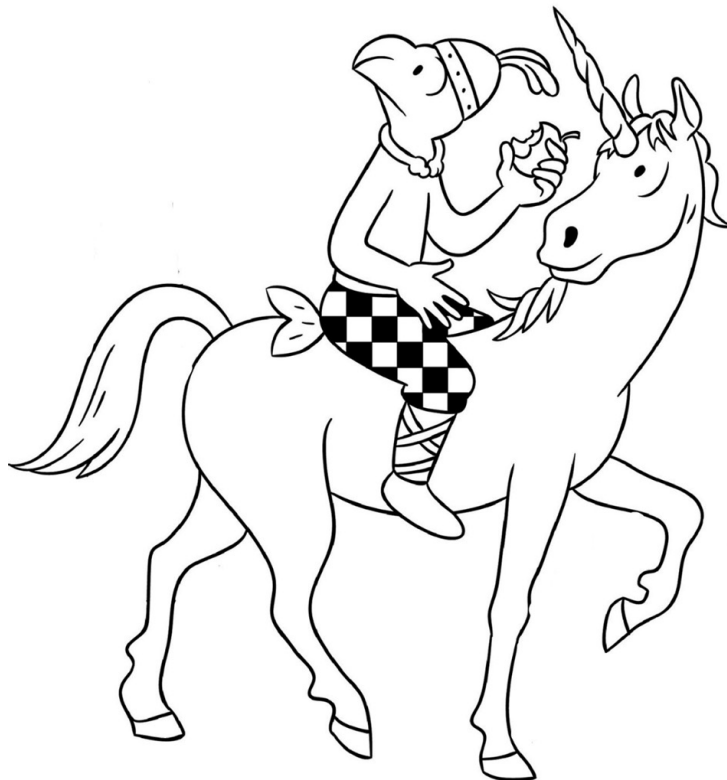
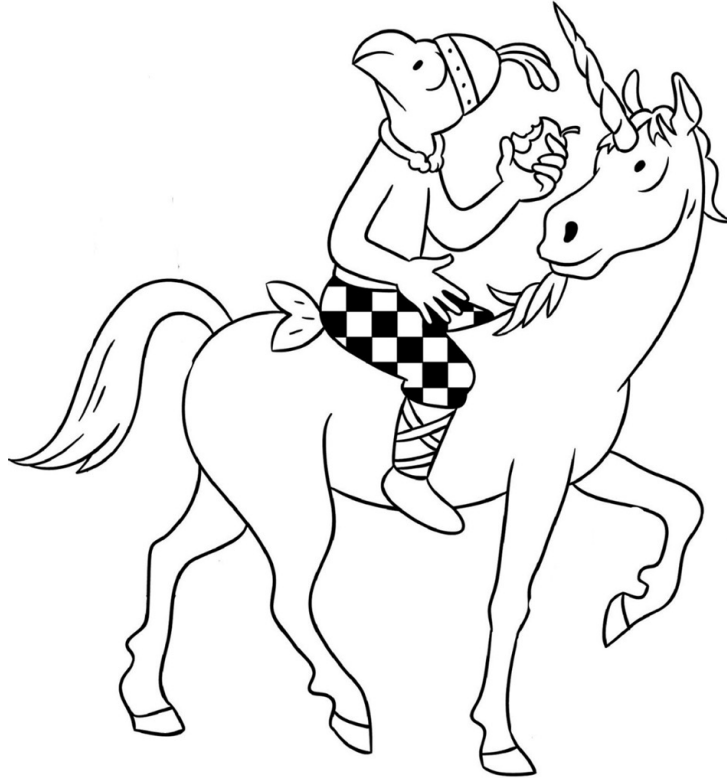


# Meet Globi





























# Meet Globi





























# Swiss Language Game

  <b>CAR</b>	 <b>HAND</b>  <b>HAND</b>	 <b>GUIDE/SCOUT</b>  <b>PFADI</b>
 <b>CAR</b>  <b>VOITURE</b>	 <b>HAND</b>  <b>MAIN</b>	 <b>GUIDE/SCOUT</b>  <b>ÉCLAIREURS</b>
 <b>CAR</b>  <b>AUTOMOBILE</b>	 <b>HAND</b>  <b>MANO</b>	 <b>GUIDE/SCOUT</b>  <b>ESPLORATRICI</b>
 <b>CAR</b>  <b>AUTO</b>	 <b>HAND</b>  <b>MAVN</b>	 <b>GUIDE/SCOUT</b>  <b>EXPLORATOUR</b>










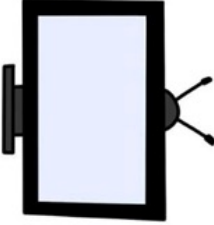

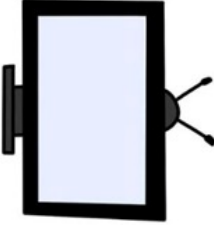

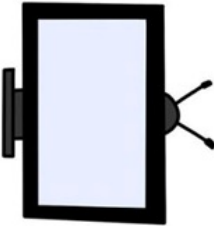

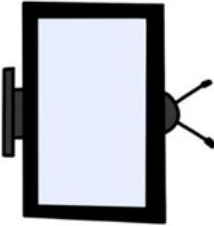

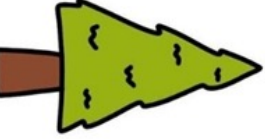

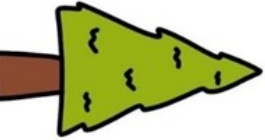

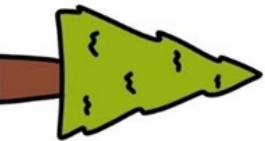




# Swiss Language Game

 KETTLE  WASSERKOCHEK	 KETTLE  BOULLOIRE	 KETTLE  BOLLITORE	 KETTLE  TSCHADAINA
 ROOSTER  HAHN	 ROOSTER  COQ	 ROOSTER  GALLO	 ROOSTER  TGIET
 TRAIN  ZUG	 TRAIN  TRAIN	 TRAIN  TRENO	 TRAIN  TREN


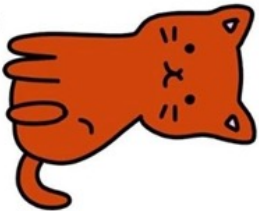

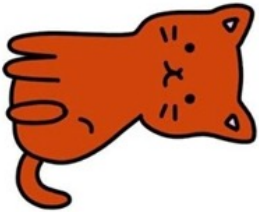

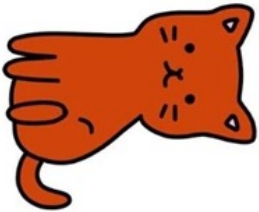

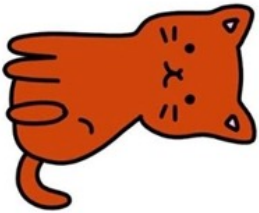





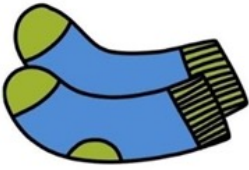

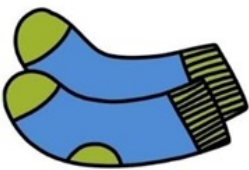










# Swiss Language Game

  <b>UHR</b>	  <b>HORLOGE</b>	  <b>OROLOGIO</b>	  <b>URARI</b>
  <b>TELEVISION</b>	  <b>TELEVISION</b>	  <b>TELEVISIONE</b>	  <b>TELEVISION</b>
  <b>BAUM</b>	  <b>ARBRE</b>	  <b>ALBERO</b>	  <b>PLONTA</b>
<b>TREE</b>	<b>TREE</b>	<b>TREE</b>	<b>TREE</b>



# Swiss Language Game

 <b>KATZE</b>  CAT	 <b>CHAT</b>  CAT	 <b>GATTO</b>  CAT	 <b>GAT</b>  CAT
 <b>SOCKEN</b>  SOCKS	 <b>CHAUSSETTES</b>  SOCKS	 <b>CALZINI</b>  SOCKS	 <b>SOCCAS</b>  SOCKS
 <b>SCHERE</b>  SCISSORS	 <b>CISEAUX</b>  SCISSORS	 <b>FORBICI</b>  SCISSORS	 <b>TGIRAS</b>  SCISSORS



# Snowli

The Snowli story in twelve chapters, is on the Swiss Ski School website [here](#).

*This is a summarised version of the story.*

## Snowli

Not so long ago, a strange white creature with two large eyes and long ears came flying through space from an unknown planet and landed on Earth.

After falling into the snow, Snowli asks a snowman about his surroundings. The snowman, amused, explains that he's in the "Swiss Snow Kids' Village" and introduces the concept of snow, linking it to Snowli's name. Snowli shares his journey from space, eager to learn more about snow.

Snowli learns from the snowman that snowflakes form in clouds as tiny crystals that join together. Only in cold winter do they fall as snow; otherwise, they melt into rain. The snowman's tales reveal how wind and temperature shape flakes into unique forms, with stars being the most beautiful. He explains that colder temperatures create dry, powdery snow, while warmer conditions produce wet snow, making it easier to build. When Snowli asks how many snowflakes make up the snowman, he says it's impossible to count them.

Snowli is fascinated by Mr. Long Nose, the snowman, who shares his experiences of gliding and jumping on snow. When Snowli questions if it hurts his paws, the snowman jokingly reassures him. He explains that special equipment helps perform these manoeuvres and highlights the challenges of moving on fresh and frozen snow.

The snowman explains that skis, invented thousands of years ago, were originally used to prevent sinking in deep snow, like snowshoes. Over time, they evolved into leisure equipment for skiing. Snowboarding, a modern sport inspired by surfing, adds excitement. Together, Snowli and the snowman explore this fascinating world.

In a vast snow village, Snowli and Mr. Long Nose play joyfully in the snow until Snowli's feet freeze. Mr. Long Nose brings him to a cozy wooden house for warmth, offering hot drinks, biscuits, and warm clothing. Exhausted, Snowli falls into a deep sleep by the fireplace for days.

After a long journey filled with new experiences on Earth, our little friend felt content to sleep safely in a wonderful place where he could learn many interesting things. He drifted into deep dreams, cherishing the sense of security and discovery around him.

Mr. Long Nose overloaded Snowli with clothes, making him clumsy. In the forest, he met a bear skiing and snowboarding. The bear invited Snowli to join in the fun, teaching him to ski. They played cat-and-mouse games, and Snowli felt like a young bear, filled with joy and excitement.

In his dream, Snowli discovered a gentle slope and started skiing, but lost control and panicked. He opened his eyes to find a penguin who promised to teach him safe skiing techniques. Despite occasional falls, he enjoyed the experience, feeling like a young penguin while navigating the challenging slope.

Next to a silver fir, Snowli met a friendly snake who offered to teach him proper skiing techniques. With the snake's guidance, he learned to make turns and avoid obstacles while racing. Snowli felt exhilarated, singing as he glided through the valley, feeling light and carefree amidst the mountains.

Snowli, frightened of jumping and flying, encounters a kangaroo who offers to teach him how to jump. After practicing on moguls, Snowli feels exhilarated as he soars high, nearly touching the sky. Before leaving, he realises he wants to remain on Earth to learn even more exciting things.

Snowli wakes up in his warm snow village home, noticing his body has transformed. His legs are blue and firm, his upper body is orange, and his paws are yellow and hairy. A red snake's tail has sprouted, but his head remains unchanged, reflecting his essence despite the physical changes.

After his transformation, Snowli ventured outside and was welcomed by children singing. They wanted him as a friend for their skiing and snowboarding adventures. Mr. Long Nose seemed to smile, and Snowli became a beloved companion, showcasing his skills and inventing fun tricks. He's ready to share his expertise!





# Swiss Chalet Quiz

## Our Chalet questions

1. What year did Our Chalet open its doors?	1932
2. Who was the founder of Our Chalet?	Helen Storrow
3. What was the nickname of the first Guider in Charge?	Falk
4. What was the name of the building built for the founder?	Baby Chalet
5. What town is Our Chalet in?	Adelboden
6. What Swiss canton is Our Chalet located in?	Canton Bern
7. What is the name of the pin you can get only if you visit Our Chalet?	Pewter Pin
8. What building has an animal's name?	Squirrel House
9. Which WAGGGS Region is Our Chalet in?	Europe
10. What is the first line of the Our Chalet Song?	High up, high on the mountain



## Switzerland questions

11. What is the capital of Switzerland?	Bern
12. What currency is used in Switzerland?	Swiss Francs (CHF)
13. What are the 4 official languages of Switzerland?	French, German, Italian, Romansh
14. What is the name of the traditional Swiss cheese dish melted in a pot and eaten with bread?	Fondue
15. What is the national flower of Switzerland?	Edelweiss
16. How many cantons does Switzerland have?	26
17. What is unique about the Swiss flag?	It is square and symmetrical
18. What is the tallest mountain in Switzerland?	Dufourspitze (Monte Rosa)
19. Which Swiss city is home to the headquarters of the Olympic committee?	Lausanne
20. Which scientist developed the theory of relativity whilst living in Switzerland?	Albert Einstein





# Predator / Prey sheet

You need 1 per Herbivore (3 copies of this sheet for 30 Herbivores)

HERBIVORE					
WATER					
FOOD					

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WATER					
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# Predator / Prey sheet

You need 1 per Omnivore (1 copies of this sheet for 10 Omnivores)

OMNIVORE - CATCH 4 HERBIVORES					
WATER					
FOOD					

OMNIVORE - CATCH 4 HERBIVORES					
WATER					
FOOD					

OMNIVORE - CATCH 4 HERBIVORES					
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OMNIVORE - CATCH 4 HERBIVORES					
WATER					
FOOD					



# Predator / Prey sheet

You need 1 per Herbivore (3 copies of this sheet for 30 Herbivores)

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
<b>WATER</b>					
<b>FOOD</b>					

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
<b>WATER</b>					
<b>FOOD</b>					

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
<b>WATER</b>					
<b>FOOD</b>					

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
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<b>FOOD</b>					

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
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<b>FOOD</b>					

<b>CARNIVORE - CATCH ANY 10 ANIMALS</b>					
<b>WATER</b>					
<b>FOOD</b>					



# Swiss Scout/Guide Names

NAME	Meaning
<b>Spider</b>	Someone who is quick, attentive, alert, “dangerous” Suitable for one who is cheerful, quick, and attentive but may sometimes act before thinking!
<b>Castle</b>	Crime writer in television series Castle, who helps police solve their cases. Suitable for one who is friendly and helpful and likes to read crime novels.
<b>Saggio</b>	Italian word for wise or clever
<b>JJ</b>	Horse from Belgium comic series Lucky Luke. Always has something to say! Suitable for one who is wild and happy and likes to talk.
<b>Piña</b>	Spanish for pineapple. Suitable for one with a hard shell and a soft inside J
<b>Squirrel</b>	Suitable for one who is cheeky, cautious, or nimble.
<b>Churro</b>	Fried pastry from Spain. When you eat sugar you temporarily have more energy which makes you excited. Suitable for one who is quiet/reserved but sometimes has bursts of excitement/enthusiasm.
<b>Eevee</b>	Pokemon character that is fluffy and fox-like and can evolve in many ways. Suitable for one who is playful, curious, loyal or has changed a lot over time.
<b>Corona</b>	The outer layer of the sun’s atmosphere Suitable for one who is cheerful with a positive attitude
<b>Kuroshio</b>	A warm ocean current near Japan that brings summer. Suitable for one who brings warmth to the group.
<b>Allegro</b>	Fast and cheerful in music Suitable for one who is cheerful and quick thinking or nimble on their feet.
<b>Hicks</b>	When one domino falls, others follow. Suitable for one who can inspire others to follow their lead.
<b>Chuli</b> (pronounced “Kool-ee” in English)	Hiccup the Giant from How to Train Your Dragon. Suitable for one who is kind, good-natured, and inventive.
<b>Domino</b>	Swiss word for a pen. Suitable for one who likes to write.



# Our Chalet & Edelweiss Song Lyrics

## Our Chalet Song



High up, high on the mountain,  
We've founded Our Chalet. X2  
It's sloping roof and wide  
Shall shelter us without a care  
And each Girl Scout and Guide  
Shall find a welcome there.  
High up, high on the mountain,  
We'll go to Our Chalet. X2  
Our simple life is free,  
Our hearts are light,  
Our songs are gay,  
We ever shall remember  
The joys of Our Chalet.



**LISTEN OUR CHALET SONG**

## Edelweiss



Edelweiss, Edelweiss  
Every morning you greet me.  
Small and white,  
Clean and bright,  
You look happy to meet me.



Blossom of snow, may you  
bloom and grow,  
Bloom and grow forever.  
Edelweiss, Edelweiss,  
Bless my homeland forever.

Blossom of snow, may you  
bloom and grow,  
Bloom and grow forever.  
Edelweiss, Edelweiss,  
Bless my homeland forever.





[www.worldcentres.waggs.org](http://www.worldcentres.waggs.org)