



# e-Twinning Project

## “My School”

### 2017-2018



**ȘCOALĂ EUROPEANĂ DE 12 STELE**

Proiect nr. 2017-1-RO01-KA101-036458

PROIECT FINANȚAT DE UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ  
PRIN PROGRAMUL ERASMUS+ ACȚIUNEA KA1

### Participants:

Secondary School No. 12, Romania

Primary School in Moszczanka, Poland

Anadolu İmam Hatip High School, Turkey

Methana High School, Greece

“For most of us, the school is a special place. The project "My School" aims to present the school through the eyes of little learners. Throughout the school year, the students and the teachers will show their partners important moments in their school.”

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/48416/home>

## INTRODUCTION

This document presents the outcome of the eTwinning Project “My School” in form of an electronic magazine. This document aims to present an European overview on schools. It shows significant moments in different European schools. The magazine will highlight the way culture and traditions are reflected in each school. The students will improve their English and ICT skills.

The aim of the project was to encourage the students to play and learn, to think and describe their relationship with the school and to raise awareness about the importance of the school in their lives. Also, the students improved their English skills by participating to communication activities with their project partners as most of the materials were made by the students with the help of their supervisors.

The main objectives of the project were:

- school presentation (each partner chooses his way of presenting the school- pictures, PowerPoint presentation, videos);
- students’ presentation (each team chooses the variant of presenting the students: pictures, drawings, videos or any other way);
- one or two examples of timetables;
- short description of school subjects (Word documents/Power Point presentations and pictures);
- important events throughout the school year such as: Open Doors Day, the beginning of school year, other days;
- important customs/religious traditions reflected in school life (we may choose between pictures, videos, drawings, PowerPoint presentations);
- conclusions at the end of the project;
- the Romanian part will make an electronic magazine with relevant information from the project. The Romanian team will upload the magazine on Twinspace.

This documents presents in the following pages, a short overview of the euducation system in several european countries and the materials produced by the partners, in their original form, to cover the project objectives described above.

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## EDUCATION SYSTEM OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

In **Europe there are three main compulsory education systems**: a single-structured type of education which provides compulsory education from the beginning to the end of the path without any distinction between Primary and lower secondary level (e.g. in Denmark, Norway and Croatia); the provision of a common basic curriculum from primary to lower secondary education (Germany, Austria); and a type of diversified lower secondary education (Italy, France).

### AUSTRIA

#### School structures

- two parallel types of school for pupils between 10 and 14 years of age, the *Allgemeinbildende Hohere Schule (AHS)* and the *Hauptschule*.
- approximately 30 per cent of pupils attend an *AHS* and 70 per cent a *Hauptschule*
- Compulsory education lasts until the age of 15 years.  
The last year of compulsory schooling can be spent in pre-vocational education, followed by an apprenticeship (and part-time compulsory vocational school);
  - in a medium level secondary technical and vocational college (full-time, 1 to 4 years);
  - in a kindergarten teacher training college (5 years, the final examination leads to university entrance);
  - in a higher level secondary technical and vocational college (5 years, the final examination leads to university entrance);
  - or in the upper cycle of an academic secondary school.

#### Curriculum

- Compulsory subjects in lower secondary education (theoretical ages 10 to 14 years) include amongst others German, a modern foreign language, mathematics, biology & environmental education, physics and chemistry.
- In upper secondary academic education, programmes in all three categories of school (*Gymnasium*, *Realgymnasium* and *Wirtschaftskundliches Realgymnasium*) are constructed around the same basic curriculum but a degree of specialisation is introduced in each one by the time allocated to subjects and the choice of elective or alternative subjects. German, a foreign language and mathematics are core subjects for each year in all three school categories.

## THE BELGIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

### School structures

- Pre-school - Working parents are facilitated by a large choice of childcare facilities, and almost all children attend preschools during their formative years. Prior to formal education, nurseries are available for babies and children up to two-and-half years, after which kindergartens (*kleuteronderwijs/enseignement maternelle*) provide daycare facilities for children until they reach school age. This can be free, though mothers in full-time work are given priority where places are limited.
- Primary school - Children stay at primary school (*lager onderwijs/enseignement primaire*) for six years during which time they study a range of subjects with an emphasis on languages and mathematics. Learning a foreign language will likely be part of the curriculum, for example, French in the Flemish-speaking areas, or Dutch or German in the French community. Homework is also part of the educational structure from early on.
- Secondary school - Secondary school (*secundair onderwijs/enseignement secondaire*) progresses through three stages, starting off with general studies in the early years, after which students can specialise in general, vocational, technical, or artistic streams depending on individual choice and ability.

### Curriculum

- each organising body can plan the curricula for its own network and for each school.
- all three Communities secondary schools comprise three consecutive two-year ‘degrees’.
- The compulsory subjects for the first cycle include:
  - the language of instruction (which may be French, Dutch or German),
  - a second language (in the bilingual region of Brussels this must be either French or Dutch, depending on the language of instruction),
  - mathematics and science.

For pupils who go on to the general education stream (as opposed to the vocational) these subjects continue to be compulsory. However, a wide range of options are offered and pupils’ choices orient them progressively towards particular curriculum areas such as classical humanities (with Latin and Greek), modern humanities, mathematics, economics, sciences or languages.

## DENMARK

### School structures

- nine years of full-time compulsory education for children between the ages of 7 and 16 years.

- 85 per cent of pupils attend the *Folkeskole*, which provides primary and lower secondary education.
- In the *Folkeskole* pupils are taught in mixed ability groups that often stay together for the entire nine years.
- About 50 per cent of the pupils stay on for an optional tenth year (Danish Ministry of Education, 1998).
- At upper secondary level (which 95 per cent of pupils go on to), there are three main types of education available: general upper secondary school (‘*Gymnasium*’ and ‘*HF*’), vocational upper secondary school (‘*HHX*’ and ‘*HTX*’) and other types of vocational education.

### **Curriculum**

- The *Folkeskole* Act states the main objectives of the education that is provided in the *Folkeskole* and also provides a list of the subjects to be taught and the minimum number of lessons.
- Amongst the compulsory subjects taught during compulsory schooling are Danish, mathematics, English (from years 4 to 9), science in years 1 to 6, biology and geography in years 7 and 8 and physics/chemistry in years 7 to 9. (German or French must be offered as a non-compulsory subject from years 7 to 9.)
- Upper secondary general education is provided primarily in *Gymnasia*. These schools provide a three-year course for pupils between the ages of 16 and 19 years and lead to the upper secondary school leaving examination (the *Studentereksamen*).

## **FINLAND**

### **School structures**

- Pupils attend comprehensive school (*Peruskoulu/Grundskola*) from the age of 7 to 16 years.
- The upper stage of comprehensive school lasts from 13 to 16. After completion of compulsory education, pupils may continue with upper secondary general education provided in the *Lukio/Gymnasium* or go into a course of basic vocational education and training.

### **Curriculum**

- The Finnish curricular system comprises not only the national core curricula, the distribution of classroom hours, specifying the minimum syllabus prescribed by the government, but also the school-specific curricula.
- The curriculum is very flexible - indeed too flexible according to some.
- Compulsory subjects in the comprehensive school include mother tongue (Finnish or Swedish), the second official language and a foreign language, mathematics, biology, physics and chemistry. Studies in post-compulsory upper secondary school (*Lukio/Gymnasium*) consist of compulsory studies, advanced and applied studies.

Compulsory studies include mother tongue, the second official language, a foreign language, mathematics, biology, physics and chemistry.



## FRANCE

### School structures

- Between the theoretical ages of 11 and 15, pupils attend the *college* which lasts for four years (6<sup>th</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> classes – i.e. years 1 to 4 respectively).
- Pupils’ education continues in a general or technological *lycee* or in a vocational *lycee*. General or technological *lycees* prepare pupils in three years (2<sup>nd</sup>, 1<sup>st</sup> and *terminale* classes) for the general *Baccalaureat*, the technological *Baccalaureat* and the technical certificate (*brevet de technicien*).
- Vocational *lycees* prepare pupils for examinations for which the following certificates are awarded: the *certificat d’aptitude professionnelle* (CAP), the *brevet d’etudes professionnelles* and the vocational *Baccalaureat*.

### Curriculum and examinations

- Compulsory subjects between the theoretical ages of 11 and 15 include, amongst others, French, mathematics, sciences and a modern foreign language.).
- Compulsory subjects in the first year of the *lycee* include, amongst others, French, mathematics, sciences and a modern foreign language. Studies completed in *lycees* of general education in the last year of post-compulsory education lead to a general *Baccalaureat* examination. This is required for admission to higher education, and includes both compulsory and optional subjects for examination.

## GERMANY

### School structures

- Compulsory schooling begins for all children at the age of 6 years. It usually lasts 12 years, consisting of nine years of full-time schooling (in Berlin, Brandenburg, Bremen and North Rhine Westphalia, 10 years) and three years of full-time or three or more years of part-time schooling, according to the duration of training in a recognised trainee occupation.
- The secondary school system is characterised by division into various educational tracks which have their own leaving certificates and qualifications. The majority of *Lander* have the following types of school: the *Hauptschule*, the *Realschule* and the *Gymnasium*. In some *Lander* there are also *Gesamtschule*.
- The focus in this project is on the *Gymnasien* which provide academic secondary education and normally cover the years 5 to 13 (or in some cases years 7 to 13)

### Curriculum

- text books are used to implement the curricula for the various subjects in the different types of school.

- Subjects in all main types of secondary school include, amongst others, German, a foreign language (two in the *Gymnasium*), mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology.
- In the *Gymnasiale oberstufe* school subjects are grouped together into three main areas:
  - language, literature, arts;
  - social sciences;
  - and mathematics, natural science, technology.

## ROMANIAN

### School structures

**Pre-school education**, organized in groups for children aged 3-7 (lower, middle, upper, and preparatory group), in kindergartens with standard, extended or weekly programme.

• **Primary education** (compulsory), which includes grades 1-4 and is organized in schools as full-time education. • Lower secondary education (gymnasiums), which includes grades 5- 9, is compulsory and ends up with the taking of a “capacity examination”; the pupils who pass this examination get a “certificate of capacity”

• **Higher secondary education** (high school education) includes grades 10-12, 13 – full-time education and grades 9/10-13 – part-time education and evening classes. High school education has the following branches: 1. Theoretical; 2. Technological; 3. Vocational. Enrollment is made on the basis of the results in the capacity exam. High school studies end up with a “baccalaureate examination”. After passing this examination, the graduates get the “baccalaureate diploma”.

• **Vocational education** (1-2/3 years), organized as full-time education or as evening classes in “vocational schools” and apprentice schools with a duration of 2-3 years and 1-3 years respectively. Lower secondary education graduates whether they are “capacity certificate” holders or not, can enroll in the “vocational schools” and in the apprentice schools. Admission is granted on the basis of predominantly practical tests, specific to the selected profession.

### Curriculum

- the applying of the new educational Framework plans; the curricular reform in schools and high schools; the status of the classes that are part of the curriculum decided upon by the school; the possibility of extensively studying a subject, a theme; the structure of the technological education subject; homework; the gradual transition to the textbook free market.

## GREECE

### School structures

- Lower secondary education (*Gymnasio*) covers three years from 12 to 15 and provides general as opposed to vocational education. Attendance at a *Gymnasio* is compulsory.
- Upper secondary education is provided in *Lykeia* and Technical-Vocational Schools. Pupils who have completed the *Gymnasio* can enrol in any upper secondary institution; there are no entrance examinations.
- The course of study in the *Lykeia* is three years (four in the case of working pupils who attend in the evening). There are several types of *Lykeia* – the General, the Technical-Vocational, the Comprehensive, the Classical, the Ecclesiastical and the Music. The General *Lykeio* is the school that prepares pupils for university education and is thus the focus in this study (certain other types of *Lykeia* also prepare pupils for university – for example, the Comprehensive *Lykeio*).

### Curriculum

- In *Gymnasio*, the curriculum includes, amongst other subjects, modern Greek language and literature, mathematics, physics-chemistry, biology and modern foreign languages (English/French and German).

## POLAND

### School structures

- Compulsory education covers full-time compulsory education (up to the age of 16) and part-time compulsory education (up to the age of 18).
  - Full-time compulsory education is divided into:
    - A. one-year pre-school preparation;
    - B. full-time education in school settings that lasts until the completion of lower-secondary school but not beyond the age of 16.
  - Part-time compulsory education concerns students aged 16–18 and may be organized:
    - A. in upper-secondary schools, both general and vocational;
    - B. at the employers’ premises (apprenticeship system).

### Curriculum

- The curriculum is approved for use in nursery schools or pre-school classes of a primary school by the head of the school. In the case of other pre-school education settings, the curriculum is approved for use by the head of the teachers working in such alternative settings.
- Education in primary school is based on the core curriculum which defines the learning outcomes and some general requirements for the organisation of teaching at this level of education.
- The minimum number of compulsory classes (where 1 teaching hour equals 45 minutes) has been defined in the legislation for grades 1–3 of the lower-secondary schools as follows: Polish language, Music, Art, History, Two modern foreign languages, Knowledge about society, Geography, Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics, Information technology, PE Safety education, Artistic activities, Technology classes, Lessons with the class tutor.

## TURKEY

### School structures

- **Pre-School Education:** Optional kindergarten education, up to 6 years of age.
- **Primary Education:** Compulsory and free basic education for eight years (5 years elementary + 3 years secondary), 6-14 years of age.
- **Secondary Education:** 4 years of High School (Lise), or Vocational High School education, 15-17/18 years of age. Some schools might have an additional year of language study. High schools are mostly owned by the government and provide free education.
- **Higher Education:** 4 years of University, or 2 years at Higher Vocational Schools. Some schools have an additional year of language study. Under normal circumstances, Master's study lasts 2 years; PhD 3-5 years. This category includes all educational institutions which will provide post-secondary education. They are under the supervision of Higher Educational Council (YOK).

### Curriculum

- All schools have the same curriculum: Turkish language and literature, religious culture and ethics, history, geography, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, health, foreign language, Atatürk, and philosophy.

# PARTNERS PRESENTATION

SCOALA GIMNAZIALA NR. 12 TIMISOARA

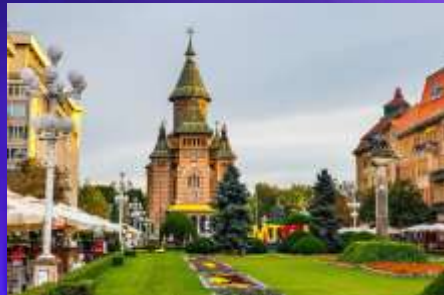


## ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR. 12 TIMIȘOARA



- is a school with a tradition of over 200 years in education;
- is located in a historical neighbourhood from Timișoara;
- it is attended by 600 pupils between 3 and 15 years old;

## TIMIȘOARA



The Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral is the tallest cathedral in Romania and one of the largest churches in our country.

The Dome is the most important baroque monument in Banat.



## ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR .12 TIMIȘOARA



## ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR .12 TIMIȘOARA

### Our projects

THE SCHOOL IS INVOLVED IN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS IN ORDER TO OFFER A HIGH QUALITY EDUCATION WITHIN THE SPIRIT OF THE EUROPEAN VALUES.

- ECO – SCHOOL S
- JOY OF READING (BUCURIA LECTURII)
- ETWINNING PROJECTS

## ECO – SCHOOL



- another way to use energy;



## ECO – SCHOOL

It is an international project which encourages children to have an environmental attitude and cultivates a sustainable mindset which they can apply on a daily basis.





## ECO – SCHOOL



- means of transport

- healthy life



## ECO – SCHOOL



- the power of water



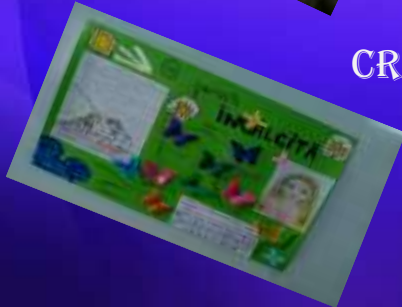
## JOY OF READING



Books  
presentation



CREATIVITY



## JOY OF READING

The JOY OF READING IS A NATIONAL PROJECT. IT TRIES TO CONVINCEN CHILDREN AND TEENAGERS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF READING.



# ȘCOALA GIMNAZIALĂ NR.12 TIMIȘOARA

A GOOD EDUCATION FOR ALL CHILDREN!



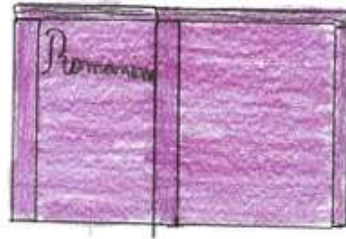
My name is Flina and I am 11 years old.  
My favourite colour is pink. I live in Timisoara.

Timisoara is a beautiful city.

My mum's name is Adriana. She is 38 years old.

I have one dog. His name is Toni. My favourite school subject is: Germany, Romania. My passion is dancing.

My favourite country is Germany.

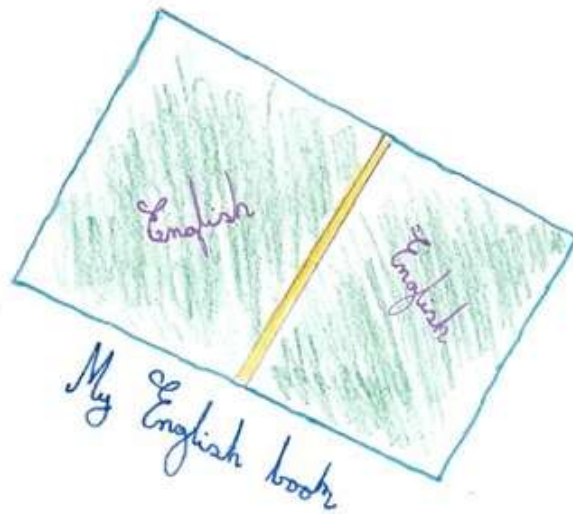


Class: 05-08

Name: Vlad Karlo Flina

My name is Diana. I study at Secondary School No. 12 from Timisoara. I am ten years old. My favourite school subject: Maths and English. My favourite colour is blue and my lucky number is five. I love drawing. I dislike bad people and I like good people.

My favourite season is summer. I have a pet. My pet is little. My pet is Max and my best friend is Mikaela.



Lara a V-a B

Neomiriana  
Diana

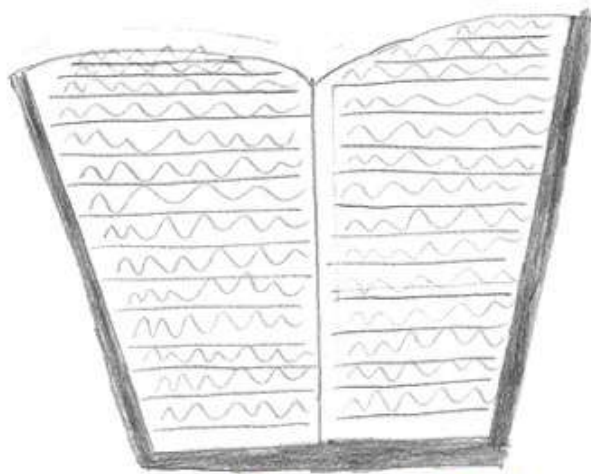
By Kristoff  
Karima

My name is Karina. I study at  
Secondary School No. 12. My favorite school  
subject is Math. My favourite season is summer.  
I love riding a bike. My lucky number is two.  
My favourite colour is green. I like playing video  
games. My hamster's name is Pupi. I have two  
sisters. My sister's names are Thalida and Alexi.  
My dad's name is Martin and my mom's  
name is Michala.



Name: Sofia Marco - Gabriel | Year: 11 | Class: 3 D | Date: 11/11/2018

My name is Marco. I study at Secondary School No. 12. I am seven years old. I like playing video games. My favourite school subject is English. I am #1 in my class at English. My passion is talking with my friends in English. I have a little sister. Her name is Giulia and she is only two years old. This is all about me!

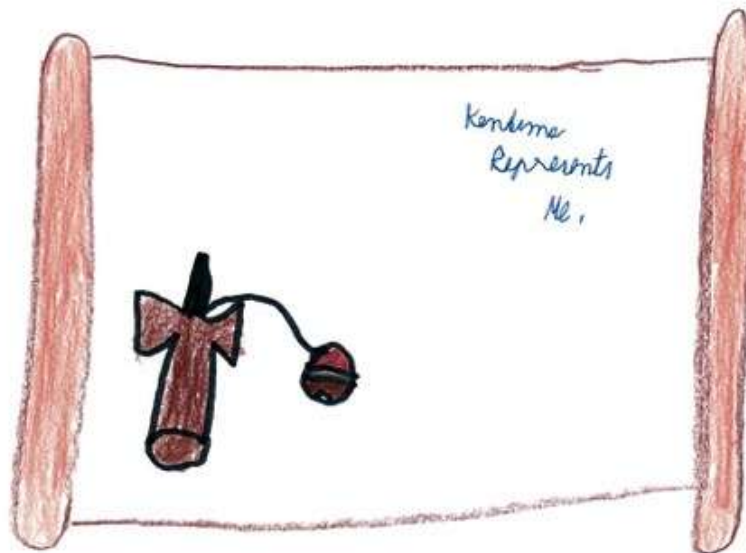


ENGLISH BOOK

17.II.2017

Linda Maria

My name is Maria.  
I study at Secondary School No. 12 from Timisoara.  
I'm 11 years old.  
My favourite colours are: green and red.  
My lucky number is 21.  
My favourite season is summer.  
Because I love Easter.  
I have 1 sister. My sister's name is Adeline.  
I love playing Basketball.





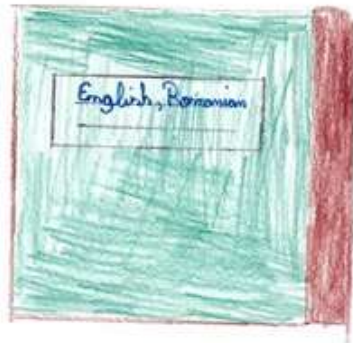
My name is Rebecca. I am 11 years old. I study at Secondary school No. 12. My favourite colour is blue. My lucky number is 27. My favourite school subject is English. I like the winter. I don't like rude people. I adore playing videogames. I have a cat name's Max. My mom's name is Georgeta and my dad's name is Andrei.



Minda  
Rebecca

My name is Mihai Samuel, I'm eleven years old.  
My favourite colour is black, and my lucky number is 22.  
I study at Secondary School No. 12 from Timisoara.  
My favourite season is autumn, I have two brothers their names are: Andrei and Cristian.  
I love to play on the computer, and to make my homework.  
My favourite school subject is English, and I love to learn new things.

By Mihai  
Samuel

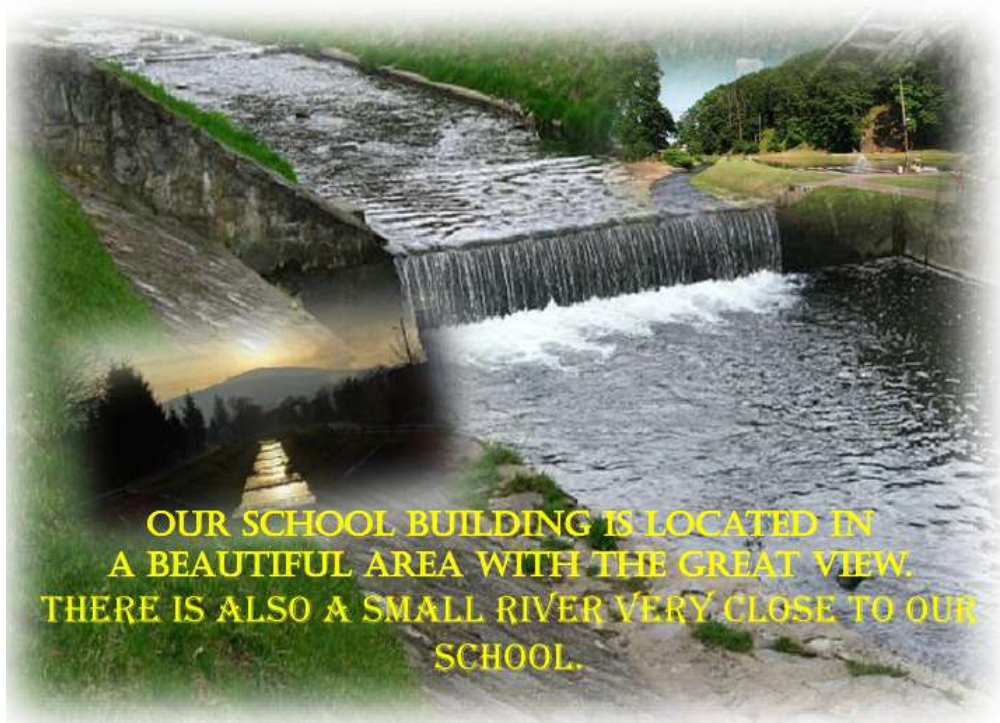


## PRIMARY SCHOOL IN MOSZCZANKA, POLAND



It is surrounded by the picturesque Opawskie Mountains with the highest top Kopa Biskupia.





**OUR SCHOOL BUILDING IS LOCATED IN  
A BEAUTIFUL AREA WITH THE GREAT VIEW.  
THERE IS ALSO A SMALL RIVER VERY CLOSE TO OUR  
SCHOOL.**



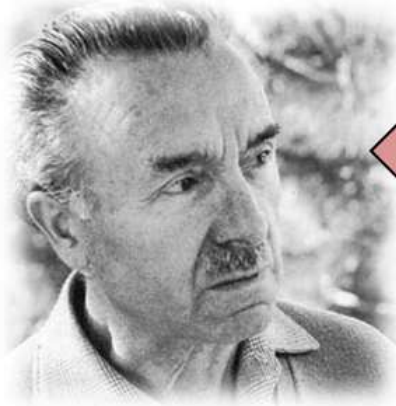
**AT THE BACK OF THE  
SCHOOL WE HAVE GOT A  
MODERN PLAYGROUND  
WHERE WE HAVE GOT PE  
LESSONS AND SOME  
SPORT EVENTS TAKE  
PLACES.**

↕ Our school has got two floors. ↕



**1** ⇒ On the first floor there is a school cafeteria, a staff room, a headteacher’s office, kindergarten and a gym.

**2** ⇒ Upstairs there are our classrooms. There are about 110 pupils aged 6-13 years. Many of us live in Moszczanka, but some students commute to school from the nearest town Prudnik.



This school is unusual because teaching and learning is based on Celestyn Freinet’s pedagogy.



At school we learn :  
**POLISH, ENGLISH,  
MATHS, SCIENCE,  
HISTORY, MUSIC, ART,  
RE, PE, IT and D&T.**





We also develop our skills during after school activities.

These lessons give us possibility to express ourselves in many different ways: in art, music, poetry, sports, cooking, karate etc...



Every year we go on many school trips and a spring camp to the seaside. The Polish sea is called the BALTIC SEA. It's cold but towns and cities are beautiful there. It's worth visiting.

Every year we prepare lots of different projects and celebrate local and national festivals. This year there are some changes in educational system and we will stay at school two years longer...



So from the year 2017 primary school in Poland lasts 8 years. We like the idea because our class is the oldest one and we can still stay together.









## METHANA HIGH SCHOOL, GREECE

### *Methana High school*



### *The building*

- Our school is a small junior high school united with senior high school in the same building. The students altogether are less than 60. It's a small school built in the decade of '80s but it has wonderful view to the sea!



*The library*





*IT room*



## *Working hour*

- The school is open from Monday to Friday from 8.15 a.m. to 14.00. a.m. During this working hour we have 7 class periods and 6 breaks every 45 minutes, some of them for 5 minutes and some of them for 10 minutes.

## *Classroom*



## *Our subjects*

- The lessons our students learn are Greek language and literature, ancient Greek language and literature, History, Maths, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Informatics, Religion as school, Art etc....



*The outside of the building*





## TURKEY-OF ANADOLU İMAM HATİP HIGH SCHOOL, TURKEY



Hello, I'm Mirca ÇOBANLI. I'm 15 years old. I'm in the 9<sup>th</sup> grade. I will introduce English lesson. English course Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. We have 5 hours a week. We have various activities and are dealing with issues. English teacher is Hilal SARIUSTA. We like English very much she knows the way she tells it. Even though English is a difficult language it, must be learned. The world is a common language. We have 10 themes in our course book. Some of the units in the book are "Studying Abroad, Television and Social media, Human in Nature ooooo"





*Hi, my name is khaled al-mowas alzaref.*






*I'm from syria .I live in Turkey. I'm 16  
years grage,9.class student. I like  
mathematics and physics lessons.On  
mathematics we have 6 hours a  
week.Our techer saadet bayram, We  
love her so much.*

*Physics on monday, We have 2 hours a  
week.Our teacher turgut semiz.I love it  
very much.*



## SCHOOL ACTIVITIES AND SCHEDULE

### ROMANIA

HOUR	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
8:00 AM	Romanian 	Music 	German 	English 	Romanian 
9:00 AM	German 	History III	Mathematics <sup>++?</sup>	Mathematics <sup>++?</sup>	Biology 
10:00 AM	Mathematics <sup>++?</sup>	Mathematics <sup>++?</sup>	History III	Drawing 	English 
11:00 AM	Sport 	Romanian 	Social Education <sup>ONU</sup>	Romanian 	Geography 
12:00 P.M	Informatics 		Sports 	Technologic Education 	Religion 
13:00 P.M	Education for Health 				

### STUDYING FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN ROMANIA

In Romania, foreign languages are studied from Primary School. We have a 5+4+4 system (5 years-Primary School, 4 years-Secondary School, 4 years High School). There are three types of schools: normal schools, bilingual schools and schools where all the school subjects are taught in a certain language.

In normal schools (like our school), we begin studying the first foreign language in Primary School, then we introduce the second foreign language in the 5th grade. The first language is usually English while the second language is German or French. We teach two hours of foreign languages per week.

In bilingual schools, the main language of teaching is Romanian, but they have more hours of foreign languages than us. We have English, French, Spanish, Italian bilingual classes in our

city. In the third type of schools, they study everything in their mother tongue. We have German, Hungarian and Serbian Schools because we have these national minorities in our city. For instance, next to our school building, there is a Hungarian school. They study everything in Hungarian and they have only three or four Romanian classes per week. There are only few private schools in Romania, most of the schools are public. We also have confessional schools: Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant schools in Timisoara. Few years ago, we had a private school where those interested could learn Turkish. The school was managed by a Turkish head teacher. Our students took lessons there during a Comenius project. :-)

ORAR CLASA - A V - A B					
	Luni	Marti	Miercuri	Joi	Vineri
8 <sup>00</sup> -9 <sup>00</sup>	Limba Română 	Edu. Muzicală 	Limba Germană Deutsch	Engleză <i>Englisch</i>	Limba Română 
9 <sup>00</sup> -10 <sup>00</sup>	Limba Germană Deutsch	Istorie 	Matematică $100 + 100 = 200$	Matematică $2 \times 2 = 4$	Biologie 
10 <sup>00</sup> -11 <sup>00</sup>	Matematică $4 \cdot 3 = 12$	Matematică $10 : 2 = 5$	Edu. Socială 	Desen 	Engleză <i>Englisch</i>
11 <sup>00</sup> -12 <sup>00</sup>	Edu. Fizică 	Limba Română 	Istorie 	Limba Română 	geografie 
12 <sup>00</sup> -13 <sup>00</sup>	Informatică și TIC 	Consiliere și dezvoltare personală 	Edu. Fizică 	Edu. tehnologică 	Religie 
13 <sup>00</sup> -14 <sup>00</sup>	Edu. fizică 				

Clasa a V-a B  
 Orarul clasei

	Luni	Marti	Miercuri	Joi	Vineri
8-9	Limba română	Muzică	Limba germană	Limba engleză	Limba română
9-10	Limba germană	Istorie	Matematică	Matematică	Biologie
10-11	Matematică	Matematică	Ed. socială	Desen	Limba engleză
11-12	Educație fizică	Română	Istorie	Limba română	Geografie
12-13	Informatică și TIC	Dirigenție	Ed. fizică	Ed. tehnologică	Religie
14-15	Activități integrative				

## ORARUL CLASEI I A V-A B

	Luni	Marti	Miercuri	Joi	Vineri
8-9	Română	Muzică	Română	Engleză	Română
9-10	Română	Istorie	Matematică	Matematică	Biologie
10-11	Matematică	Matematică	Istorie I	Desen	Engleză
11-12	Ed. Fizică	Română	Ed. Socială	Română	Geografie
12-13	TIC	Dirigenție	Ed. Fizică	Ed. Tehnologică	Religie
14-15	Activități integrative				



## Class 7


Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8-8.45	IT	Geography	Chemistry	—	History
8.50-9.35	Maths	Biology	Chemistry	R-E	Maths
9.40-10.25	Polish	English	Maths	Geography	German
10.35-11.20	English	Physics	English	Biology	German
11.25-12.10	History	Physics	Polish	Art	Polish
12.25-13.10	R-E	Maths	Music	P-E	Polish
13.25-14.10	Educational hour	<del>Maths</del>	Polish	P-E	P-E
14.15-15	IT			WDZ	P-E

## Class 6

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8-8.45	Maths	R-E	Biology	—	IT
8.50-9.35	Polish	Maths	Maths	P-E	History
9.40-10.25	Educational hour	Maths	English	R-E	Maths
10.35-11.20	Biology	Music	Art	Polish	Biology
11.25-12.10	English	English	History	Polish	
12.25-13.10	Polish	Polish	P-E	IT	P-E
13.25-14.10	WDZ	Technology	P-E		Polish
14.15-15					


**CLASS 5**

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1.	Polish	Maths	IT	—	Maths
2.	Technology	English	RE	Science	English
3.	History	Lesson with the teacher	Maths	P-E	P-E
4.	Math	Polish	Polish	P-E	Polish
5.	Science	Polish	English	Maths	Art
6.	IT	P-E	Music	Additional Math	Science
7.	Sports	P-E	Additional Polish	—	
8.				school self-government	



**CLASS 4**

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
1.	Physical Education	English	Maths	—	English
2.	Maths	R-E	IT/English	Polish	Maths
3.	Science	Lesson with the teacher	Polish	Polish	History
4.	Polish	Maths	P-E	R-E	Art
5.	English	Technology	P-E	P-E	Science
6.	Additional Polish	Additional Maths	IT/English	Music	
7.	Sports	Additional Polish		Additional Math/ school self-government	



# OUR SCHOOL SUBJECTS?



## Maths

- We do some calculations and solve math problems
- The mathematician explains the material very well
- We have a humorous part during the lesson too
- Every week we have 5 Maths lessons





## *Chemistry*

Our teacher allows us to do various experiments

- We learn about interesting facts and useful information
- We start learning Chemistry in the 7th grade and we have 2 lessons a week



## *Polish*

- We learn the rules of Polish spelling
- We prepare performances based on a reading book or a story
- We often play spelling games
- We do many projects related to the authors of books and the books themselves
- We often work in groups
- We have 5 Polish lessons every week



## *Religious Education*

- We get to know the parables from the Bible
- The teacher tells stories of Christianity in an interesting way
- We learn about faith
- We sing songs



## *Music*

- We sing a lot of songs
- We learn about famous composers and their works
- We also create our own songs



## *English*

- We learn new vocabulary and grammatical structures
- We do various international projects and correspond with students from other countries
- We have 3 English lessons during a week
- We take part in many English contests



## *Physics*

- We do many physical experiments
- Learn about physical laws and properties
- We start learning physics in the 7th grade
- During a week we have got 2 lessons



## Geography



- We have geography as a separate school subject in the 7th grade
- This year we learn about the regions of our country, economy, unemployment, agriculture etc.



## Biology



- We learn about the human body
- We often watch short videos connected with the topic of the lesson
- We attend various lectures at the university in Opole and Wroclaw
- Sometimes we go to the museum to see the exhibition of the human body

## *Art*

- We learn different drawing techniques
- We watch instructional videos
- We paint and sketch
- We prepare decorations for school events



## *Physical Education*

- We create our own gymnastic systems
- Do a lot of physical exercises
- Play different games such as: football, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, hockey etc.



## *German*

- We play different games
- We learn grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation and reading
- We learn German only for two years in the 7th and 8th class



## *Information Technology*

- We play computer games
- We get to know different computer programmes
- Prepare powerpoint presentations
- Use various ICT



# **History**



- We learn History from the 4th grade
- Our teacher in a very interesting way tells us about historical events in our country and in the world
- Sometimes we take part in live history lessons



***During a school year we travel a lot and learn about the most interesting places in our country.***



Pola Podwysocka i Emilia Furgała

TURKEY

<i>Days/Time</i>	<i>08.30 09.10</i>	<i>09.20 10.00</i>	<i>10.20 11.00</i>	<i>11.10 11.50</i>	<i>12.00 12.40</i>	<i>13.40 14.20</i>	<i>14.30 15.10</i>	<i>15.15 15.55</i>
<b>Monday</b>	<i>Quran</i> 	<i>Quran</i> 	<i>Physics</i> 	<i>Physics</i> 	<i>Geography</i> 	<i>Geography</i> 	<i>Math</i> 	<i>Math</i> 
<b>Tuesday</b>	<i>Math</i> 	<i>Math</i> 	<i>English</i> 	<i>English</i> 	<i>Literature</i> 	<i>Literature</i> 	<i>Health</i> 	<i>Quran</i> 
<b>Wednesday</b>	<i>Biology</i> 	<i>Biology</i> 	<i>Literature</i> 	<i>Literature</i> 	<i>Arabic</i> 	<i>Arabic</i> 	<i>English</i> 	<i>English</i> 
<b>Thursday</b>	<i>Arabic</i> 	<i>Arabic</i> 	<i>Guidance</i> 	<i>Math</i> 	<i>Math</i> 	<i>Literature</i> 	<i>History</i> 	<i>History</i> 
<b>Friday</b>	<i>Quran</i> 	<i>Quran</i> 	<i>Religious Sciences</i> 	<i>English</i> 	<i>Chemistry</i> 	<i>Chemistry</i> 	<i>P.E</i> 	<i>P.E</i> 

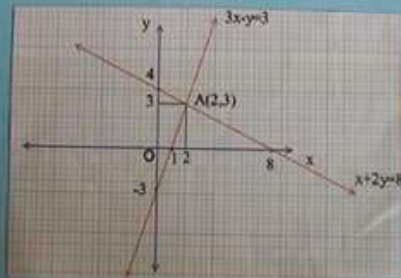
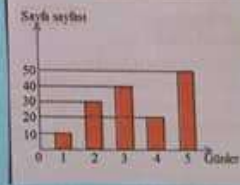
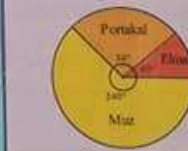
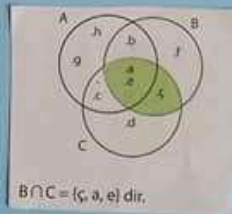
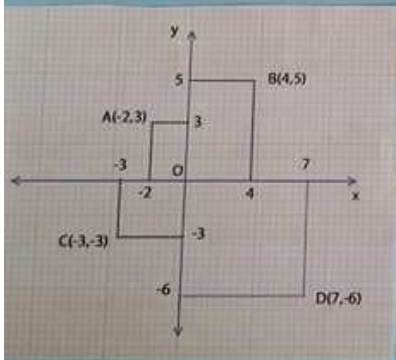


# MATHEMATICS

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1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

p	q	r
1	1	1
1	1	0
1	0	1
1	0	0
0	1	1
0	1	0
0	0	1
0	0	0

Hello, my name is Zule. my favorite course is our back Has. When we start the lesson we prepare Alirst Then we besin to lster to instructor. I enjoy it very much. we have b hours a week. my favorite subject is establishing fundamental numbers and equations.



## TURKISH LITERATURE

Subjects of literature;

- Grammar
- Communication items
- Linguistic functions
- Narrative style and techniques in story
- Tale, fable, literary arts, novel, biographies
- Theater, blog, daily, petition, letter types

The art that aims to express the events, emotions, thoughts and images in a way that will awaken aesthetic sentiments in human beings through language, speech and writing.

Literature deals with the basic issues in our lives.

## SCHOOL EVENTS

ROMANIA

### **Every year our school celebrates:**

- ❖ the beginning of the school year;
- ❖ Open Doors day ;
- ❖ the school winners awards;
- ❖ the end of the eighth grade;
- ❖ end of the school year;

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### **IMPORTANT MOMENTS IN OUR SCHOOL LIFE**



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## The Beginning of the School Year



The school opens in the middle of September in Romania. All the teachers and the students gather in the schoolyard to celebrate the beginning of a new school year.



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## The Beginning of the School Year



Words which define the beginning of the school year:

- *confidence*
- *new beginning*

- *courage*
- *knowledge*
- *friendship*



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# Open Doors Day

- Every year, on December 6th, our school receives many visitors. Kindergarden children come with their families to visit their future primary school.



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# Open Doors



- *They will be our future students*

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# School Winners Awards

- Our best students are awarded prizes for their achievements in a ceremony which takes place each year.



# The End of the Eighth Grade



*Goodbye secondary school!*

*We promise to make you proud.*



## The End of the Eighth Grade

At the end of the school year, the eight graders offer a symbolic key to the seventh graders.



*We, the 8<sup>th</sup> graders,  
offer you the key of  
knowledge!*

*We, the 7<sup>th</sup> graders,  
promise to pass it on to  
the next generations.*



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## End of the School year



*•now we see the results  
of our work*



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# End of the School Year



*the best moments*



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POLAND



## Ceremonial start of the school year



After the holidays everyone meets in the gym, where most of the school events take place. Among other things, the beginning of the school year.

# Men's day



Usually on that day there is a sweets fair and a raffle.  
We also give presents to boys and we wish them a lot of luck and fun.



# World Animal Day in our school



That day we invite furry friends to our school and a conference about animals takes place.



# We learn how to save people



We like very much such activities,  
because we can learn a lot on them,  
but also have fun

## How we celebrate Independence Day



In our school we take care of the memory  
of heroes and national holidays

# A day of kindness and greetings



*That day everyone receive smiley faces,  
we are nice to each other  
and a sweets fair is held.*

# A recitation contest of English-language poetry



*This contest (as you can see) is very popular.  
Many students choose a poem or a fragment  
of the text of their favorite song,  
learn it by heart and then recite the piece  
in front of the jury.*

# School Eve



When Christmas is coming,  
there is a big dinner at school,  
called Christmas Eve.



# Carnival at our school!



On this day,  
students dress up in various characters  
such as Cinderella, Princess or Bat Man.

# Another history lesson



That day an unusual history lesson takes place.  
We can participate  
in swordfighting and learn new things.

# We are celebrating Women's Day



On this day,  
all women receive beautiful flowers,  
a small gift and a lot of smiles.





# Green School



Every year before summer holidays,  
some classes go to the so-called "Green Schools".  
They go to the sea, to the mountains ...  
But not only they rest there,  
but they also learn and have a fun.

## The ceremonial end of the school year



This is not only the day  
of the end of the school year,  
but also the farewells and joys  
of starting the summer holidays !!!



## TURKEY

**Republic Day of Turkey** is one of the public days in Turkey, commemorating the proclamation of the republic in 1923. Turkey had effectively been a republic from April 23rd, 1920 (the establishment of Grand National Assembly of Turkey) but official recognition of this came only 3 years later. On 29 October 1923, the new name of the nation and its status as a republic was declared. After that, a vote occurred in the Grand National Assembly of Turkey and M.K. Ataturk was selected as the first president of the Republic of Turkey by unanimous vote. Since then, every year on October 29th is celebrated as Republic Day in Turkey.







### **March Çanakkale Victory and Martyrs' day**

The Gallipoli Campaign, also known as the Dardanelles Campaign or the Battle of Gallipoli or the Battle of Çanakkale .Took place on the Gallipoli peninsula in the Ottoman Empire (now Gelibolu in modern day Turkey) between 25 April 1915 and 9 January 1916, during the First World. It is celebrated at schools as a commemory day for the martyrs.Poems are read,songs are sung and students show any other activities on that day.

Our school has prepared a drama for 18th March Çanakkale Victory.







## CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS

### ROMANIAN HOLIDAYS AND TRADITIONS

Maybe no other thing can better define the spirit of a people than its ancient traditions and customs. The traveler coming from the West will be surprised to discover that Romania is a place with a lot of legends, myths, and traditions preserved for ages. Here, different moments of the year, the religious days – Easter, Christmas – as well as the moments relevant for the agricultural calendar – harvesting, reaping – are celebrated with great joy by festivals and feasts. Tourists are fascinated by the old Romanian folk dances such as “calusarii” or “hora”- combining elegant moves and satirical verses with giddy rhythms of the dance. Calusarii is a ritual initiation dance, while hora may be danced by all the villagers, especially on Sunday.

Travelers not used to such events will assist, amused and frightened, curious and reserved, but the moment they understands the message of the dance and realize that they are in fact helping to reconstruct some ancient times, they will remember their emotion from that unique moment. Invarianta,, Hategana, Batuta and Banu Maracine are other dances, rendering the specificity of every



Romanian area in the very way they combine the specific moves and steps.

On Christmas and New Year’s Eve, children and young men go from house to house singing carols. In some regions, they dance with folk masks on their faces and recite speeches. For their effort, they receive fruit and home-made cakes. The best known carols are Steaua, Plugusorul, Sorcova and Capra.

Boboteaza (January 6) and Sfantul Ioan (January 7) mark the first week of January. It is the moment when Romanians go to the church to take holy water, used for curing and purification. In the riverside villages and towns, young men compete in bringing back to the shore the cross that the priest throws into the frozen waters. Those who succeed have success in store. It is the moment when waters are believed to be holy, which is why women do no laundry in the following 8 days.

Martisorul (March 1) is the celebration that brings hope, optimism and faith in a better future, year by year. Now, from the clash between cold and sun rays, between dark and light, life and spring break out in victory. The festival is symbolised by a white and red lace with an amulet (a coin, a shell), that parents used to tie around their children’s joints and young men offered to girls as a sign of good luck and health. In Dobrogea, the March amulet is worn until the coming of the storks, and then it is thrown into the doors, windows and on animals’ horns to cast away bad spirits and to invoke life.

Easter is the holiday that Romanians will always associate with knocking red eggs. The legend goes that after Jesus was crucified, the Rabbis of Pharisaism held a celebration banquet. One of them said: “When the cock we are eating rises from the dead and the boiled eggs turn red, only



then will Jesus resurrect!” No sooner had he finished his words, the eggs turned red and the cock started to flap its wings. Now, at Easter time, eggs are knocked according to a specific ritual: the elder person knocks the head of its egg against the head of the egg held by a table companion, while saying: “Christ has risen from the dead!” and he is answered “Indeed he has!” On the first day of Easter, it is customary to wear new clothes, as a sign of the refreshment of the body and soul. The meal is an opportunity to gather the family and is made up besides red eggs,

of traditional dishes such as sheep pot cheese, radish and green salad, roast lamb and sweet cream cheesecake.

Romanian folk architecture is preserved today especially in the countryside, but also in the numerous museums dedicated to ethnography. Founded in 1936, the Village Museum of Bucharest is one of the most valuable places of this kind in the world. The Ethnographical Museum of Transylvania, from Cluj-Napoca, Astra Museum in Sibiu and the famous open-air museum in Ramnicu Valcea are other places that brought the art born centuries ago in the countryside up to the present.

The architecture of the houses, the pottery and the woodcarving, the glass painting of icons and the folk masks, the musical instruments – bagpipes, flutes, fiddles – and the embroidery are all Romanian wonders born from a skill handed down from father to son for centuries. In many households, the clothes, carpets and embroideries are still handmade. Carpets woven on looms are highly appreciated for their quality, colors and models.

Music has always represented one of the most important elements of Romanian life. Doina, the epic song, as well as the satirical extempore verses from the feasts (hora, wedding, christening dinner party) are part of a particular rich repertoire. Even if there are fewer types, the lyrics, especially the songs of love and longing, are something special. One of the things of which Romanians will never cease to be proud is their talent for playing the bagpipe – an instrument invented by the ancient Dacians. And some singers also use leaves or fish bones.



Folk costumes blend complicated embroideries and vivid colors in models that usually represent conventional flowers and animals (Walachia and Oltenia) or geometrical shapes (Transylvania). Each region has its representative costumes. But everywhere, women wear colored head-kerchiefs, and men, caps of lamb’s wool. In Maramures, these caps are very tall, without brims and decorated in various models. They are known as ‘clop’.

## POLISH EASTER TRADITIONS



**Easter in Poland is rich in customs and traditions. It is the most important holiday, even more than Christmas. In this presentation we would like to tell you a few things about this wonderful time. Easter in our country is celebrated according to the Western Roman Catholic calendar.**



## SHROVE THURSDAY



In Poland the last Thursday of carnival is called Fat Thursday. On that day donuts filled with rose marmalade and „faworki” – French dough fingers sprinkled with powdered sugar are the favourite food.



## PALM SUNDAY

Palm Sunday is celebrated 7 days before Easter Sunday. People make „palms” from branches of native trees eg. boxtree, willow, yew or olive, decorate them with flowers and ribbons. Such prepared palms and brought to church. According to Catholic tradition, the day marks the entrance of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem and people greeted Him with palm branches.

Some of the Polish villages and small towns organize palm competitions.





## HOLY WEEK

Holy week lasts from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday. During this time people clean their houses and prepare Easter decorations. On Maundy Thursday people gather at churches to commemorate the Last Super. The Good Friday remind us about the crucifixion of Jesus. Families visit the tomb of Christ decorated in spectacular fashion for this occasion.



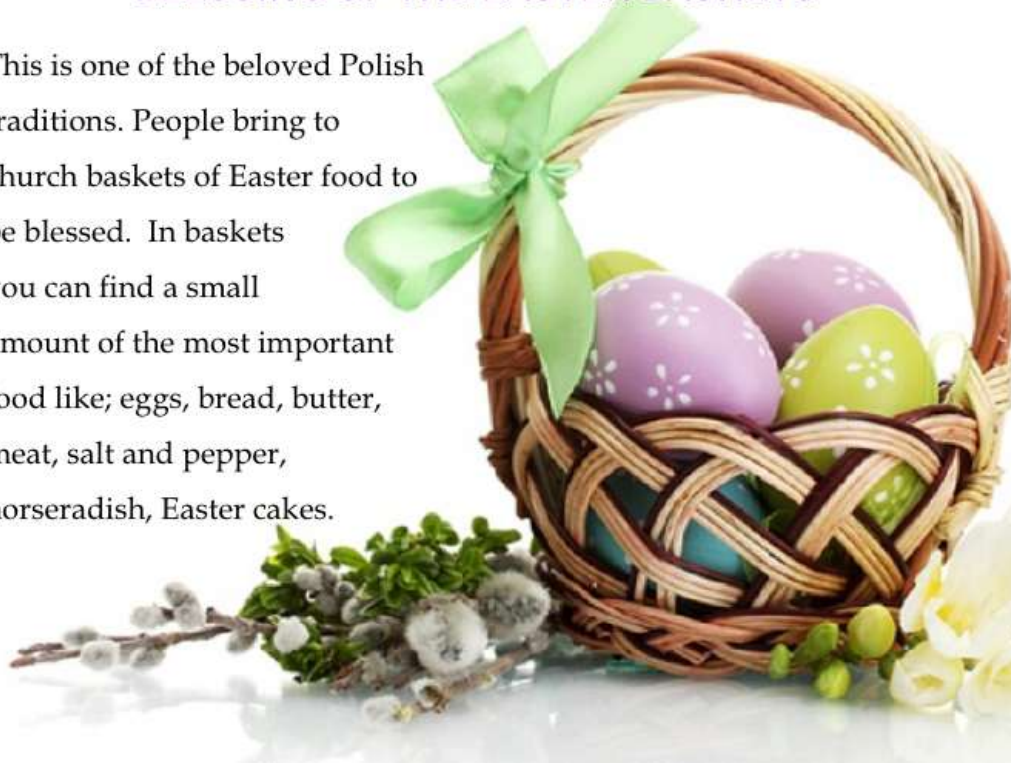
## EASTER CARDS

Some time before Easter Polish people send Easter cards. There are still a lot of people who made the cards by themselves. It is very important to write unforgettable wishes for our relatives and friends.



## BLESSING OF THE EASTER BASKETS

This is one of the beloved Polish traditions. People bring to church baskets of Easter food to be blessed. In baskets you can find a small amount of the most important food like; eggs, bread, butter, meat, salt and pepper, horseradish, Easter cakes.



## EASTER SUNDAY

Very early in the morning, people go to church to celebrate Christ’s resurrection. After that they have a big traditional family breakfast.

It starts with sharing an Easter egg and wishing each other all the best and Joyful Hallelujah – “Wesołego Alleluja”. Then they eat food that was blessed on Easter Saturday.



## EASTER MONDAY

Easter Monday is the last day of Easter holiday. People usually take a walk, visit relatives and friends or just rest. It is also called „Śmigus Dyngus” or Wet Monday. Traditionally boys were allowed to shower girls with water, but nowadays the roles are often reversed .





They use water pistols, bottles, water balloons thrown from windows. It is good to remember that on that day no one is safe from the Śmigus Dyngus tradition .

## EASTER EGGS

Easter eggs are called in Poland „pisanki”. They are often handcrafted in traditional designs, decorated with paints, crayons, stickers etc.

They are not only used as food but also as the Easter decoration.





## EASTER LAMB

A cake in form of a lamb to symbolize Christ is a traditional centerpiece of the Polish Easter table and Easter basket. It often has a miniature red flag with a cross.



## EASTER BUNNY

There is a tradition in Poland that on Easter Eve, the gigant Easter Bunny visits houses and hides sweets somewhere for children. In the morning, on Easter Sunday children look for the small gifts and have a lot of fun.



## TRADITIONAL DISHES OF POLISH EASTER

Eggs are symbol of new life.  
They are served boiled,  
stuffed, fried.



White sausage is usually served with  
„żurek”  
or horseradish, mustard or „ćwikła”  
– horseradish – beetroot relish.



„Żurek or żur” is a soup made of sourdough from rye flour.  
It is served with white sausage and boiled egg halves.

Horseradish is added to many Easter  
dishes.



### „Mazurek”

A cake with fat layer of icing, decorated with dried, nuts, almonds.



### „Babka”

A tall round sweet cake with a hole in the middle. It can be laced  
with rum syrup and decorated with icing but it has not filling.





## „Makowiec”

Among the Easter cake a poppyseed cake is very often served. It is sometimes covered with sugar or chocolate icing

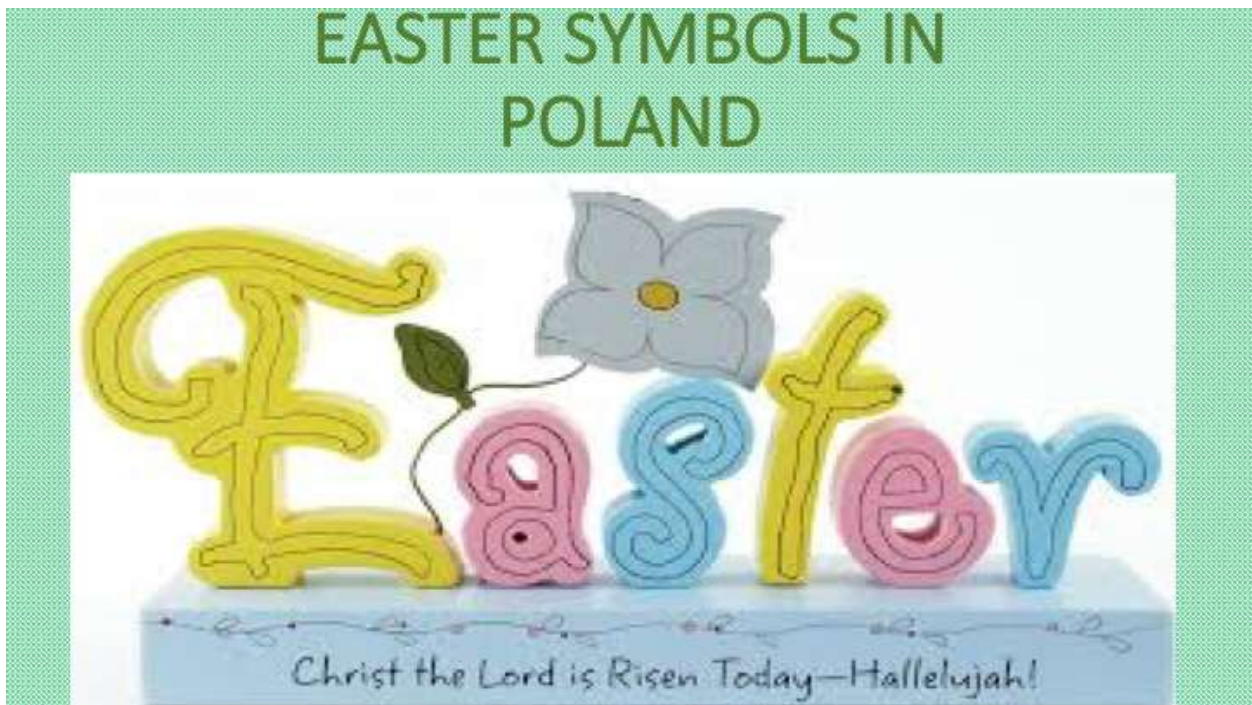


HAPPY EASTER  
TO ALL OUR FOREIGN  
FRIENDS.

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR  
EASTER TRADITIONS.  
COME AND VISIT US TO  
KNOW MORE ABOUT  
EASTER IN POLAND.



## EASTER SYMBOLS IN POLAND



## EASTER PALM



## DAFFODILS



## EASTER BASKET





## EASTER FOOD



## EASTER LAMB-BARANEK WIELKANOCNY



## EASTER BUNNY- KRÓLIK WIELKANOCNY



## EASTER CHICK AND DUCK



## EASTER EGGS



## EASTER CAKE



## WET MONDAY





**HAPPY EASTER TO OUR FRIENDS**





## CONCLUSIONS

### ROMANIAN PARTICIPANTS

**Adriana:** Thank you etwinning project. We have learned a lot.

**Ciprian:** It is a very important experience for me. Thank a lot.

**Alexia:** We learned a lot about other countries and other schools. We had a chance to introduce our school. Thank you.

**Nicola:** I am happy to meet you. We did a good job.

**Denisa:** Nice to learn about your schools and your students. Thanks our project friends.

**Timeea:** We enjoyed a lot. I am very glad to join this project.

**Crist:** This project provided us to know other countries and other schools. It is an amazing experience. Thank you.

### TURKISH PARTICIPANTS

**Miraç Çoruhlu:** Nice to learn about your schools and your students. Thanks our project friends.

**Güleda Çakır:** This project provided us to know other countries and other schools. It is an amazing experience. Thank you.

**Gülhanım Akaydın:** I am happy to meet you. We did a good job.

**Enes Uludoğan:** We learned a lot about other countries and other schools. We had a chance to introduce our school. Thank you.

**Ceren Hacıfendiöglü:** We enjoyed a lot. I am very glad to join this project.

**Betül Hacımurtazaöglü:** Thank you etwinning project.. We learned a lot.

**Şule Gündoğdu:** It is a very important experience for me. Thanks a lot.