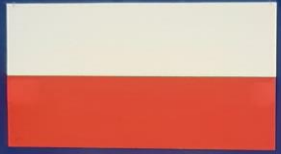


WIN- PLAY GREEN !

ERASMUS+



Polska



Italia



România



Latvija



Türkiye

Ecogames

in my



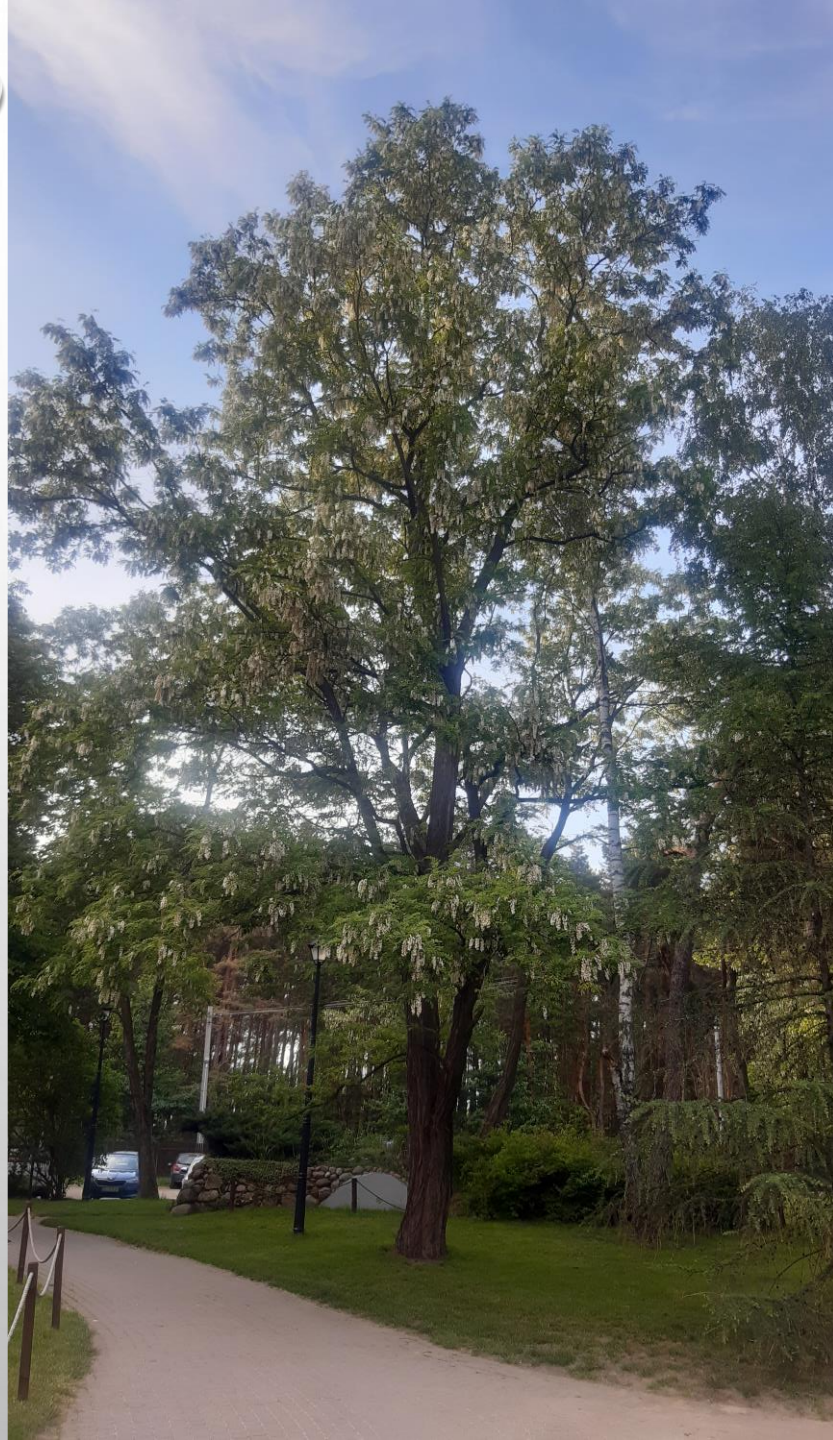
Curriculum

VIZĪTE POLIJĀ, WOLOMIN

06.06.22-10.06.22







Compulsory Education

Compulsory education *from 6 to 18 years old*

Stages	The period/age of education
0 grade	Age: 6-years-old
8-years Primary School	Age: 7-15-years-old Stage I - integrated teaching: 7-10-years-old Stage II- teaching arranged by subjects: 10-15-years-old
Secondary School	Age: 15-19-years-old Stage III - teaching arranged by subjects

- ▶ During the I stage pupils get descriptive assessment
- ▶ During the II and III stages:
 - ▶ 1- insufficient (niedostateczny)
 - ▶ 2- passing (dopuszczający)
 - ▶ 3- sufficient (dostateczny)
 - ▶ 4- good (dobry)
 - ▶ 5- very good (bardzo dobry)
 - ▶ 6- excellent (celujący)

Post-compulsory Education

Stage of education	The period/ age of education
Secondary School/High School	Age: 15-19
Technical School	Age 15-20
I grade Vocational School	Age: 15-18
II grade Vocational School	Age 18-20
Upper/Post Secondary School	Age: 19-21

Primary School No. 7 Wołomin

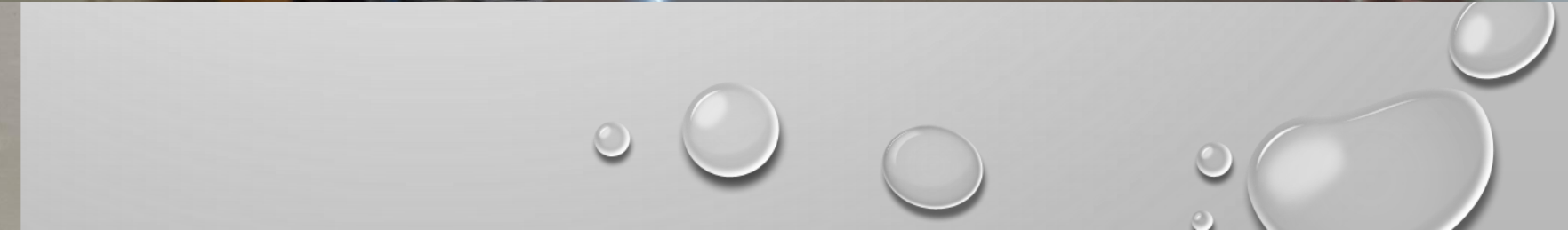




SZKOŁA PODSTAWOWA NR 7















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mânia


a Türkiye

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Italia



România



Latvija



Türkiye

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Curriculum















ROSLINNOŚĆ ŁOTWY

ERASMUS +

ZWIERZĘTA RUMUNII

ROSLINY TURCJI

ZWIERZĘTA TURCJI

WŁODZY

Rosliny Łotwy

ZWIERZĘTA ŁOTWY

ROSLINY TURCJI

ZWIERZĘTA TURCJI

START

4-





A woman with short dark hair, wearing a green floral patterned shirt, is seated at a wooden table. She is looking down at a notebook and writing with a blue pen. Her left hand is resting on the notebook, and she is wearing a ring on her ring finger and a beaded bracelet on her right wrist. The notebook is open to a page with a grid and some text, possibly a checklist or a record book.

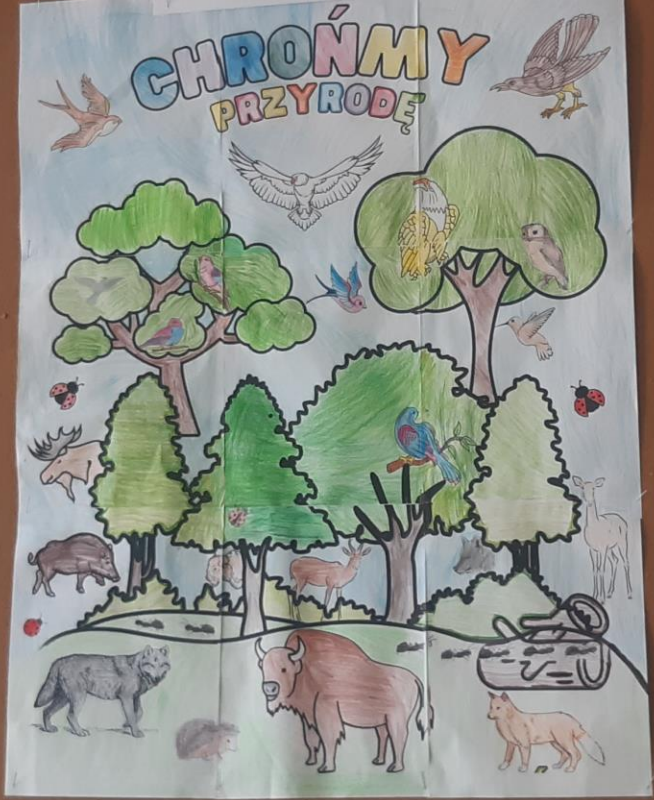
A young boy with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a light blue and white striped button-down shirt, is seated in a red office chair behind the woman. He is smiling and looking towards the camera. His right hand is raised, with fingers slightly spread, and his left hand is resting on the chair's armrest. The background shows a bookshelf filled with books and binders, and a teal cabinet with a yellow flower sticker.





Erasmus+

CHROŃMIY PRZYRODĘ



TURCJA



FLORA		FAUNA	

TURCJA



PRACOWNIA JĘZYKA
POLSKIEGO

WELCOME
TO
POLAND





DYREKCJA SZKOŁY ZWRAÇA
SIĘ Z PROŚBĄ
DO NAUCZYCIELI
O SPRAWOZDANIACH I
DO SZKATNI PODCZAS
LEKIEJ

POMARAŃCZOWY
SOK 100 %
Hort
SOK 100%
POMARAŃCZOWY
W PASTYLCE

Prima
500 ml
WITAMINA

Prima
100%
WITAMINA

RIVIVA
100%
WITAMINA

pol
WITAMINA









TURCJA • TÜRKIYE



- ludność: 84 340 000 os.
- stolica: ANKARA
- waluta: lira turecka

Günaydın → dzień dobry
Güle güle → do widzenia
Teşekkürler → dzięki
Evet → tak
Hayır → nie

POTRAWY:

kebab, baklava, kofta, sachtukum



- 99% Turków wyznaje islam
- turecki Dzień Dziecka obchodzony jest 23 kwietnia
- Święty Nikołaj urodził się w tureckiej miejscowości Patara
- namalowana na suficie czarna strzałka wskazuje kierunku Mekki - najważniejszej, islamskiej świątyni
- Król Midas, który zamienił wszystko w złoto, władał w Turcji
- najpopularniejszymi napojami w Turcji są herbata, gorzka, czarna kawa i szербet

RUMUNIA • ROMÂNIA



- ludność: 19 230 000 os.
- stolica: BUKARESZT
- waluta: lej rumuński

Buna dimineata! → dzień dobry
Sa revedere → do widzenia
Multumesc → dzięki
Da → tak
Nu → nie

POTRAWY:

marmotyga, sarmale, lonbă



- 85% Rumunów jest wyznania prawosławnego
- 10-letnia edukacja rozpoczyna się w wieku 7 lat
- Rumunia słynie ze „szczęśliwych cmentarzy z kolorowymi grobami”
- hymn Rumunii:
„Przebudź się, Rumunie”
„Deșteaptă-te, Române!”
- narodowy sport w tym kraju to gimnastyka
- Timisoara to pierwsze miasto, które wprowadziło tramwaje Kolonne i elektryczne oświetlenie ulic w Europie

WŁOCHY • ITALIA



- ludność: 59 550 000 os.
- stolica: Rzym
- waluta: euro

Buongiorno → dzień dobry
Buonasera → do widzenia
Grazie → dzięki
Sì → tak
No → nie

POTRAWY:

pizza, pasta, lasagne, risotto, tiramisu



- 87% Włochów wyznaje katolicyzm
- Średnia długość życia Włochów jest jedną z najwyższych na świecie → 83 lata
- Włochy są 4. najczęściej odwiedzanym przez turystów krajem
- we Włoszech wynalaziono telefon, balon, termometr, okulary, fontannę czy skrzypce
- przypadkowe rozlanie wina przynosi szczęście
- Włochy produkują najwięcej wina na świecie; deizata tam także fontanna, z której za darmo skosztować można ten trunk
- 17 to dla Włochów pechowa liczba
- WATYKAN:
 - 0,44 km² powierzchni
 - siedziba papieża i katolickich dostojników

ŁOTWA • LATVIJA



- ludność: 1 902 000 os.
- stolica: RYGA
- waluta: euro

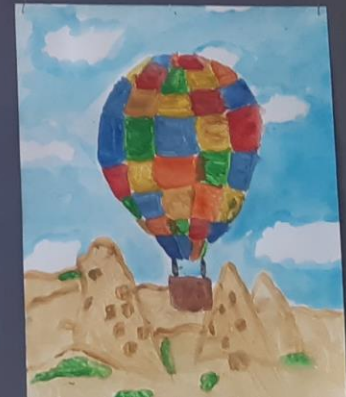
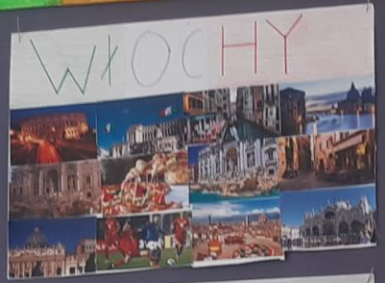
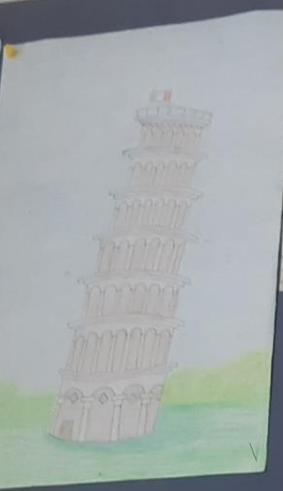
Labrīt → dzień dobry
Uz redzīšanu → do widzenia
Paldies → dzięki
Jā → tak
Nē → nie

POTRAWY:

wędzony karp, kawior, śledź marynowany



- główną religią jest protestantyzm
- motto kraju:
„Boże, stępsław Łotwę”
- hymn Łotwy:
„Būg zaptāt za Latviju”
„Dziś, święta Łotwy”
- ponad 50% kraju → LASY
- na Łotwie obowiązuje 10-stopniowa skala ocen
- Łotwa szczepi się ponad 300 000 tradycyjnych pieśni
- średnia długość życia → 80 lat





Mc'Donalds

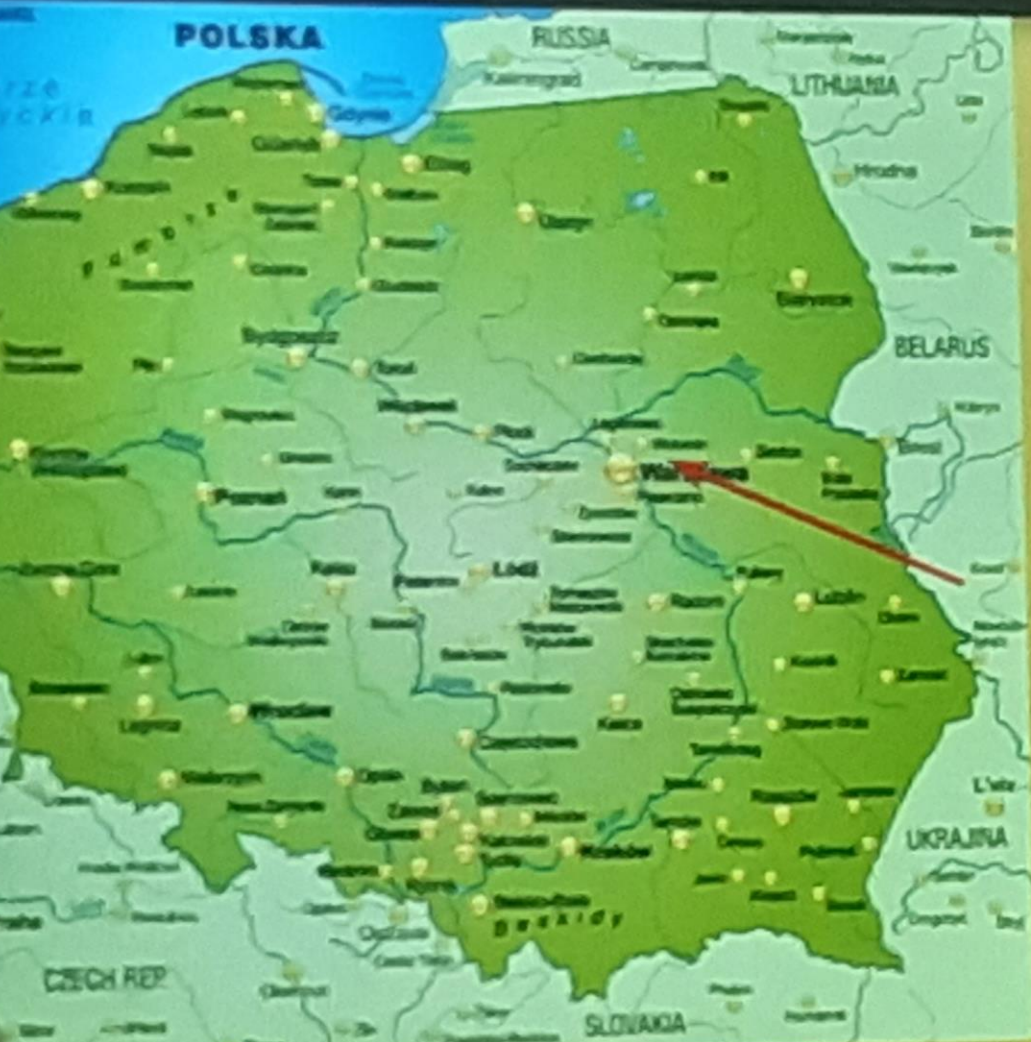
Mc'Donalds is opposite the park in Nadarzynska street. It is the favourite restaurant of teens.



Kalendarz z mundurem 2020



Main information about Wołomin



Population: 37164

Location:

20 km from Warsaw

Surface area: 17,2 km²

SZKOŁA PODSTAWOWA NR 7



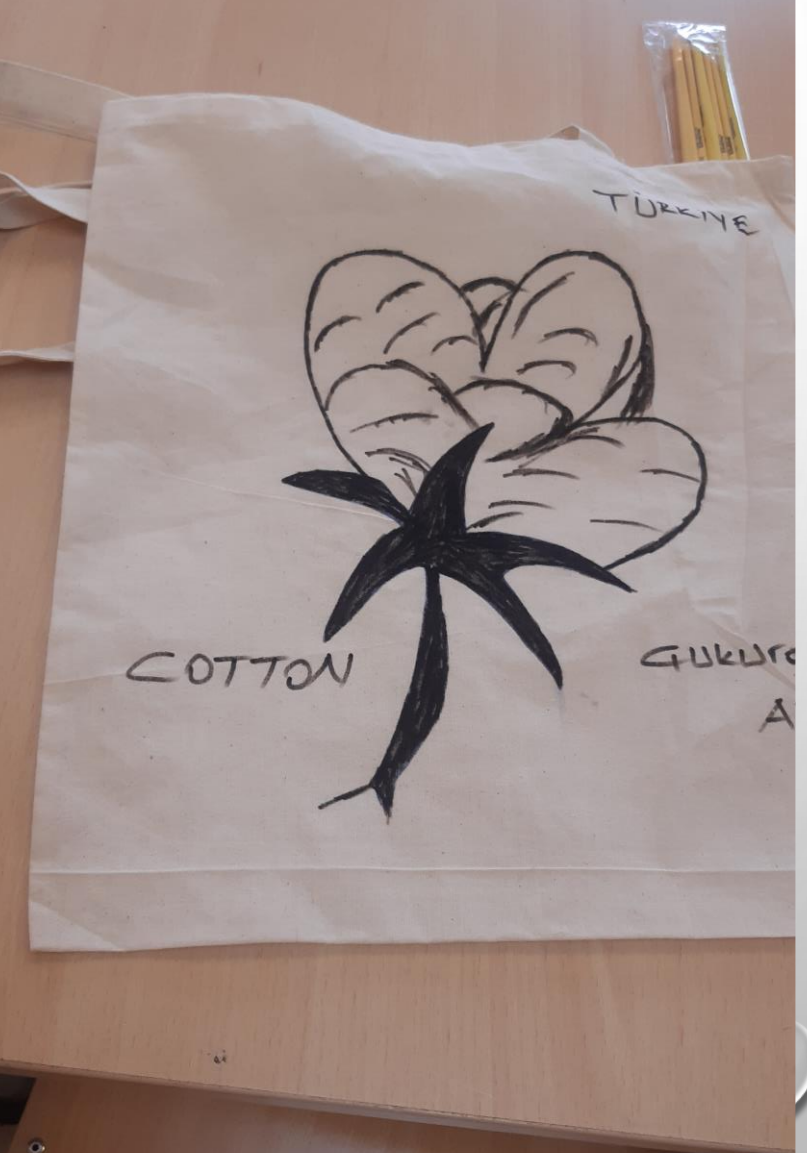
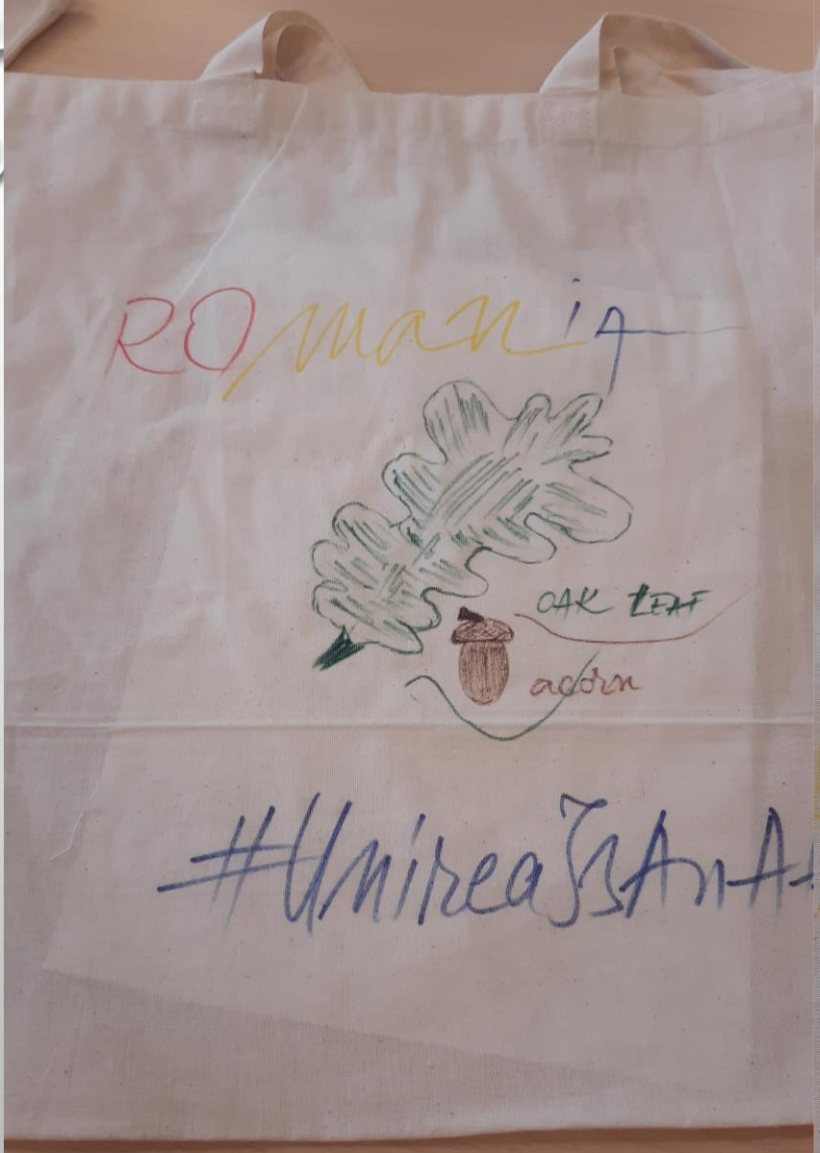














Numer i godziny lekcji	Poniedziałek	Wtorek	Środa	Czwartek	Piątek
1. 7:30 – 8:15	język rosyjski	język polski	matematyka	-	godzina wychowawcza
2. 8:20 – 9:05	fizyka	informatyka	matematyka	wychowanie fizyczne	fizyka
3. 9:15 – 10:00	matematyka	wychowanie fizyczne	język angielski	język polski	religia
4. 10:10 – 10:55	wychowanie fizyczne	język angielski	edukacja dla bezpieczeństwa	język polski	wychowanie fizyczne
5. 11:10 – 11:55	geografia	historia	język polski	język angielski	biologia
6. 12:10 – 12:55	chemia	doradztwo zawodowe	wiedza o społeczeństwie	matematyka	religia
7. 13:10 – 13:55	język polski	dotatkowy język angielski	język hiszpański	historia	chemia
8. 14:05 – 14:50	język polski		język hiszpański	język rosyjski	wiedza o społeczeństwie
9. 14:55 – 15:40					



THE ROYAL CASTLE

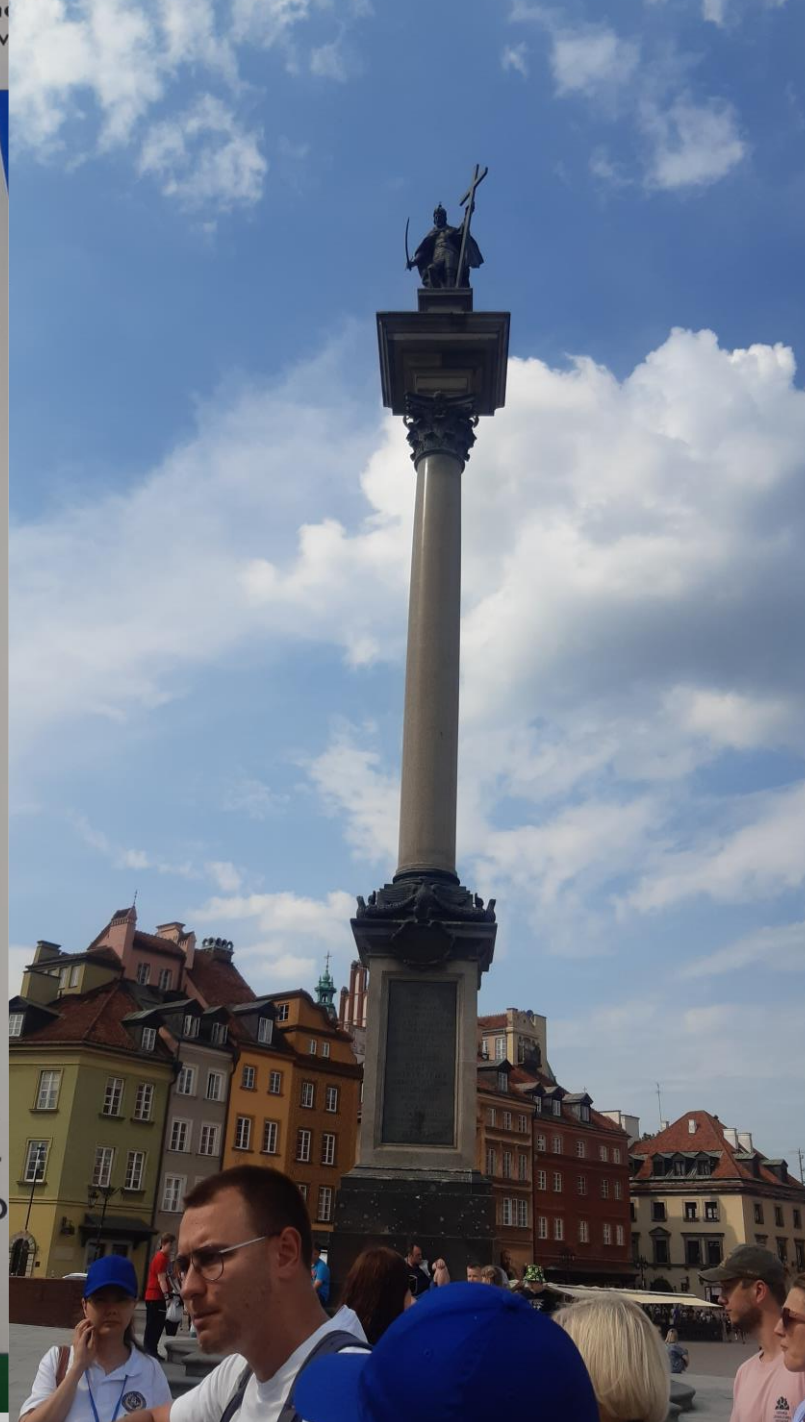
Is used to be the residence of Poland's monarchs and the authorities of the Republic of Poland. Today it is a museum. The highlights of the Castle's collection are the original paintings of Rembrandt and the works of Bernardo Bellotto called Canaletto, whose vedutes of the 18th century Warsaw were invaluable during the post-war reconstruction of the city. It is also the place where the Constitution of May 3rd (1791) – the first one in Europe and the second one in the world – was adopted.

KOLUMNA ZYGMUNTA III WAZY 4

Najstarszy i najwyższy świecki pomnik w Warszawie, wzniesiony w 1644 r. z inicjatywy króla Władysława IV na cześć jego ojca – Zygmunta III Wazy, który przeniósł stolicę Polski z Krakowa do Warszawy.

THE KING ZYGMUNT III WAZA COLUMN

This the oldest and the tallest (22 m) secular monument in Warsaw, erected in 1644 out of the initiative of king Władysław IV in honour of his father – Zygmunt III Waza, who moved the capital of Poland from Cracow to Warsaw.



LEGEND ABOUT A WARSAW MERMAID

According to legend, a mermaid swimming in from the sea stopped on the riverbank near the Old Town to rest. She found the place so admirable that she decided to stay. Local fishermen living nearby noticed that something was creating waves, tangling nets, and releasing their fish. Although their original intention was to trap the offender, they fell in love with the mermaid upon hearing her sing. Later, a rich merchant trapped the siren and imprisoned her in a wooden hut. A young fisherman heard the mermaid's cry and with the help of his mates, released her, whereupon she declared her readiness to offer fishermen her help whenever it would be needed. Ever since, the mermaid, armed with sword and shield, has been ready to help protect the city and its residents.

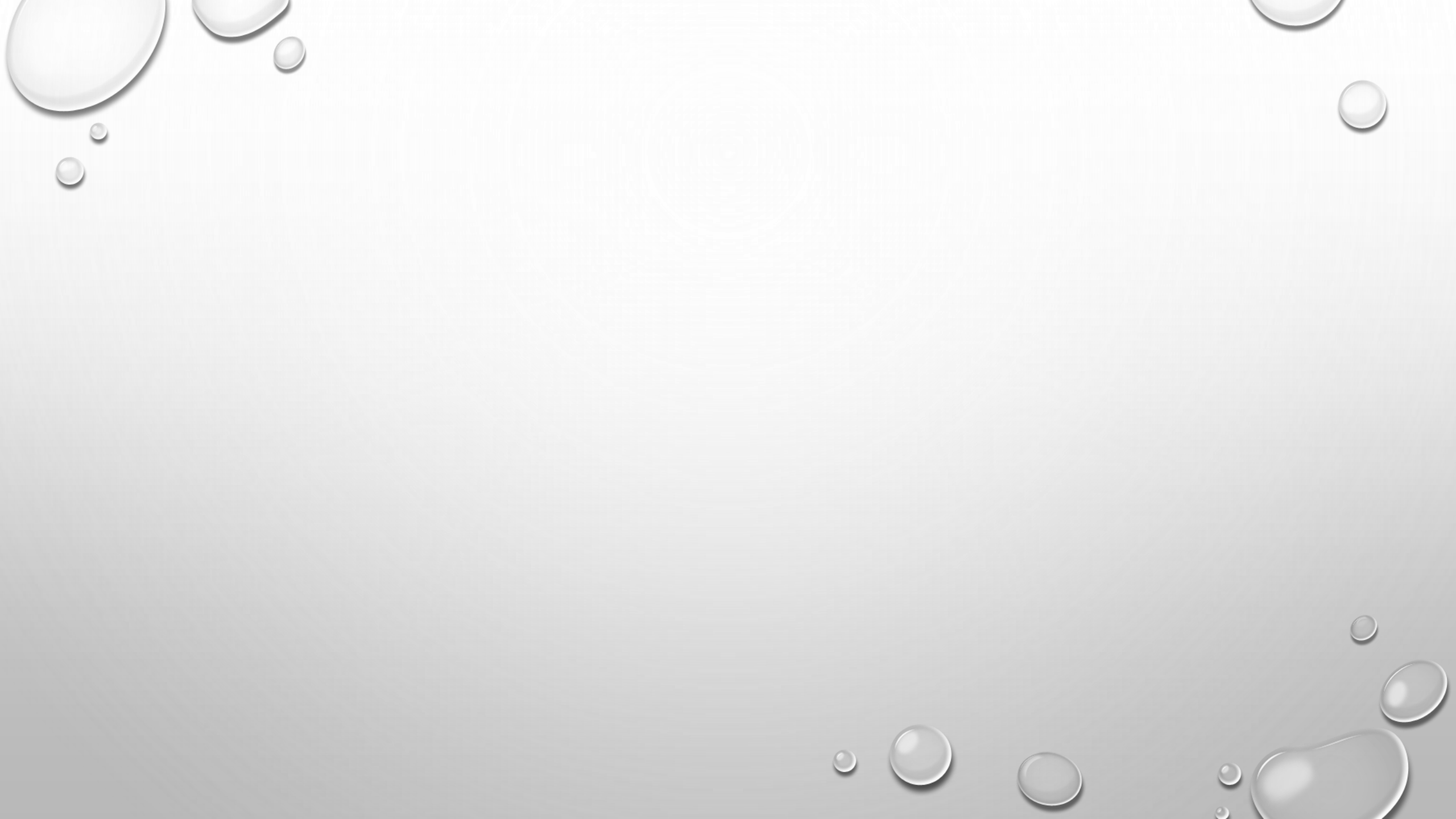


foto: bodrichos, fotofolia.pl



















Lastnie Krynica

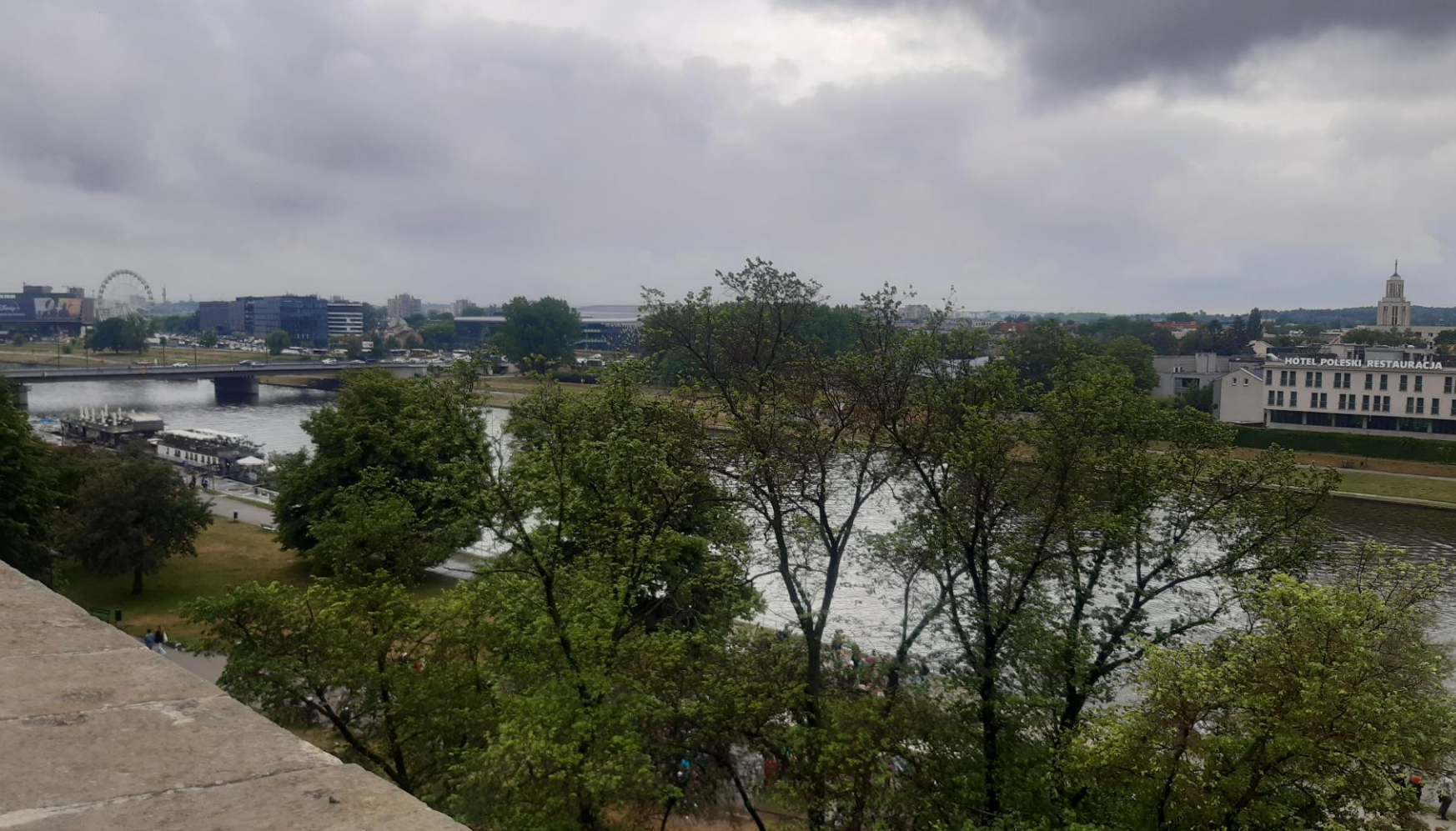
Trasa Uniwersytecka / University Route
0 100 200 m

























The Opening Ceremony of Palace Of Culture And Science was held on July 21st, 1955, after three year process of building. Designed by the team of architects supervised by a Russian engineer Mr. Lew Rudniew. The Palace - meant as "a gift from the nations of Soviet Union" to the Polish society - occupies the area of 3.3 hectares near Złota and Chmielna Street, originally covered by dwelling houses destroyed during the World War II.

The interiors of The Palace are multifunctional indeed: Theatres, cinemas and concert halls of total capacity of about 6.000 seats cover 154.000 square meters. Exhibition halls of 10.000 square meters capacity make it the biggest exhibition hall park in Poland. And that is not all: museums, Palace Of Youth and over 100 other institutions of different kind have also sheltered in The Palace. The Palace still remains the highest and the biggest building in Poland: 231 meters of height and 817.000 m³ of capacity.

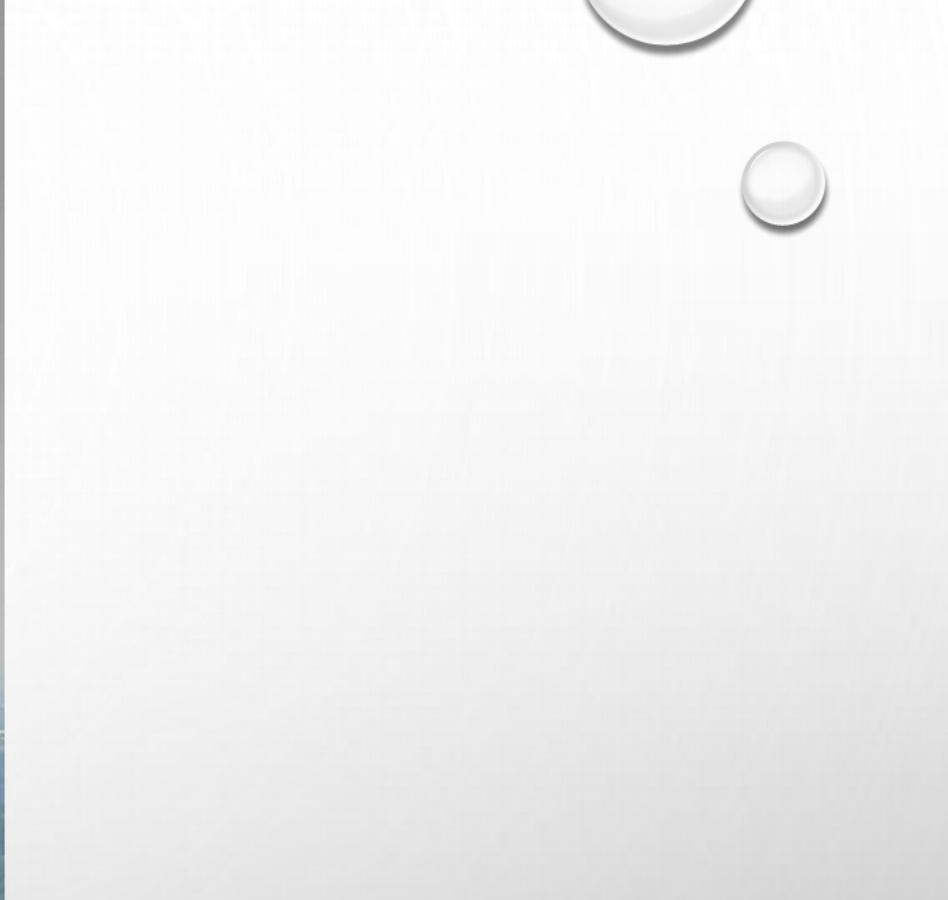
Among 28 lifts available in the Palace Of Culture, as many as 13 work on high storeys. Made in Soviet Union and originally installed in 1955, the old lifts were replaced in nineties with modern devices made in Western Europe. Elevators arriving at XXX floor of the Palace are the fastest devices of this kind in Poland. Their speed is 6 meters per second. An upward trip to the view terrace is now reduced to less than 20 seconds!

May 2000













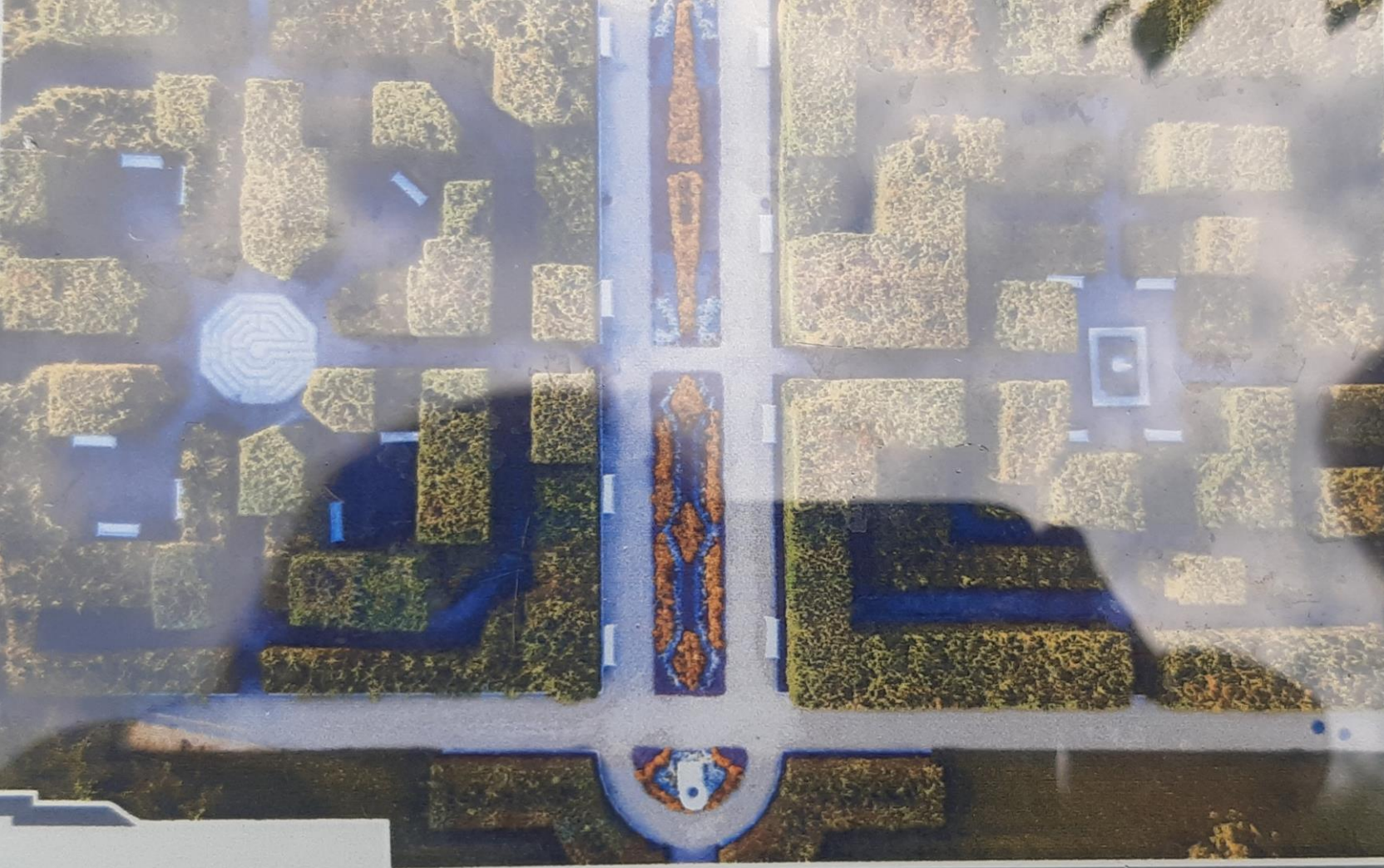
HISTORIC BOSQUETS

Bosquets (French: bosquet) are derived from small quarter sticks in the Italian Renaissance gardens known as boschetto. They were tall lumps of greenery framed by trimmed walls, in contrast to the flat ground floors. The space of the bosquets created various halls, offices and labyrinths.

Fragments of bosquets located in the northern part of the Lower Garden date back to the times of Adolf Szyszko-Bohusz (1937). They are a reference to the baroque garden art. The architect planned cut hornbeam walls on both sides of the main axis of the garden. Four of them were planted then from young plants. Two of them survived the war.

During the process of restoring the Gardens under the Castle, the historic bosquets were replenished, and an attempt was made to recreate their fragment lost from the south, as far as the current administrative boundaries allow.









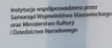
V RODZINNY PIKNIK
Z ZESPOŁEM
MAZOWSZE

SPĘDŹ WEEKEND
W KAROLINIE

11-12 CZERWCA 2022

OTRĘBUSY

2 DNI ATRAKCJI, 9 ZESPOŁÓW, 12 KONCERTÓW,
STREFA DZIECKA, POKAZY CYRKOWE I ANIMACJE, TEATRY D
WARSZTATY, ZWIEDZANIE CENTRUM FOLKLORU POLSKIE
STREFA GASTRONOMICZNA, STREFA FOOD TRUCKÓW
STREFA WYSTAWCÓW, STOISKA PARTNERSKIE



Since 1948, when Tadeusz Sygietyński and Mira Zimińska-Sygietyńska founded the "Mazowsze" ensemble, Palace of Karolin was a place of work and study as well as a second home for Polish youth. Yet in the first year a group of young artists consisted of some 100 members. Also a staff of educators and administrative workers numbering 40.

On the ground floor there were male dormitories and on the first floor those of the ladies. Classes on theory of music, singing and general preparatory lessons were held in five classrooms. Young people practised playing the instruments also in dormitories. Before the rehearsal room was built in so called barracks near the palace (1950–1951), folk dance was practiced in halls on the lower floors. In the palace there were also an after-school club where young people would take part in some optional classes such as embroidery, paper cutting and glass painting.

Next to the main entrance on the ground floor there was the administrative office. The basement contained kitchen with canteen, pantry and boiler room. In loggias of the ground and the first floor, souvenirs of numerous concert tours of "Mazowsze" started to be gathered, which gave further rise to large museum collection.

After the premiere of "Mazowsze" in Teatr Polski in Warsaw on the November 6, 1950, a large memorial boulder was placed in front of the palace to commemorate the founders of the ensemble. Names of the countries and concert tour dates of "Mazowsze" were carved in the stones on the square in front of the edifice.



LOTWA

2006

2007



LEGENDA:

- - - - - granice województw
- — — rzeki główne
- Toruń - miasta wojewódzkie
- — — regiony etnograficzne















PALDIĒS PAR UZMANĪBU!
14.06.2022