



Lifelong
Learning
Programme

Comenius multilateral school partnership

ROOTS AND WINGS

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This brochure is the result of the combined work of all partner schools and edited by the Bulgarian team. It can be used as teaching resource during curricular and extracurricular activities and it represents an example of good practice.

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ABOUT KATUNTSI VILLAGE

Katuntsi Village is located in the Sandanski-Petrich valley in the southwestern foothills of the Pirin Mountains and the foot of Slavyanka. The climate is transitional Mediterranean with a summer minimum and winter maximum of rainfall. The average annual rainfall amount is about 550 mm. Pirin Bistrica River crosses the land of Katuntsi. The snow in winter here never lasts for more than 2 days.

Katuntsi Village is a village with a rich historical past. Archaeological remains from different epochs and civilizations were discovered. In 1916 during the construction of a bridge on the River Bistrica in Pirin village were discovered the foundations of the early Christian church from 5-6 century, and the floor was covered in a mosaic with geometric motifs.

There's scarce data on the occurrence of the village. The first written records date from 1220 when the settlement was mentioned under the name Katunitsa. In that year the ruler of Melnik - Despot Alexius Slav issued a charter, which required the villagers to work and pay tax for the new built Monastery "the Virgin Mary Speleotisa".





The brief history of our school:

The school was established on 23 September 1931 with an inauguration in a small private house, type "Sharon" ;
In 1933/34 another house was leased for the school;
In 1942/43 the middle school (5 - 7 grade) was available;
1954 - the opening of a new school building with 14 classrooms;
1956 - the start of the high school education (8th - 11th grade)
1976 - the school already had a library, a music classroom and workshops;
1978 - the central heating was installed in the school;
1981 - The gym for the students was built. So the school campus became finished.
Since the opening of the school until now more than 1700 students have received a certificate of maturity and 3000 students have received a certificate of completion of basic (primary) education.



THE SCHOOL NOW - SCHOOL SUBJECTS, ACTIVITIES, CELEBRATIONS; THE PROJECT TEAM

The students from 1st to 4th grade learn the following subjects: Bulgarian language and literature; English; Maths; Information Technologies; National history; Natural sciences; Music; Drawing; Arts and crafts; PE and Sports

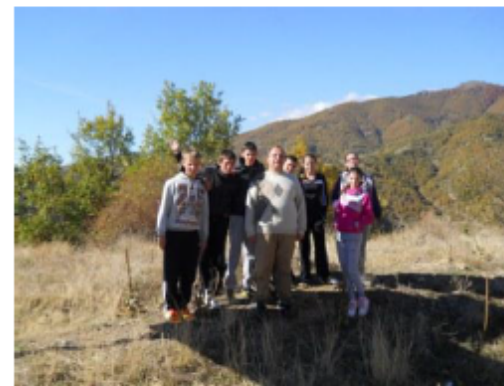
The students from 5th to 8th grade learn the following subjects: Bulgarian language and literature; English; Maths; Information Technologies; History and civilizations; Geography and economics; Chemistry; Physics and astronomy; Biology; Home technologies; Music; Drawing arts; PE and sports

Extracurricular activities in our school are organized as SIGs (Special Interest Groups). There are SIGs in English, Maths, Sports. Pupils from 1st to 4th grade are involved in a full-day education. They always have performances on the Christmas and the Easter celebrations. Pupils from the Maths SIG and Sports SIG take part in different competitions. Other activities are organized to celebrate special days, such as: 1st November - the day of national renaissance; 3rd March- the day of liberty; 24th May - the day of Bulgarian education and culture, Earth Day, the opening of the school year etc.

Our project team:

PUPILS: Antoniy Georgiev, Velizara Lyapcheva, Stanislava Skenderova, Iliyan Sintyukov, Viktoria Kaftanova, Dimitar Korichkov, Petar Kitanov, Mihaela Markova, Valeria Shishoeva, Zornitsa Fafleva, Daniela Cherveniyakova, Atanas Shotev, Darin Kadiftev, Luiza Skenderova

TEACHERS: Pavlina Mihova, Temenuzhka Tsvetanova, Bozhidar Hariskov, Rumèn Kalugerov, Mitra Chorbadzhiyska



The History of Paralimni and Agia Napa

Paralimni and Agia Napa are the two small towns where students of our school come from. The two towns are located on the South East area of Cyprus.

Paralimni

Paralimni took its name from the small lake next to it. The shallow lake is partially filled only during the winter. Historically, the town of Paralimni was first built in the area of Saint Demetrios and moved where it is located now at the beginning of the 15th century. Paralimnites (inhabitants of Paralimni) moved from St Demetrios area in order to avoid detection by sea pirates. Just a few old buildings were saved and renovated as museums. Nowadays, Paralimni is considering being the largest town of the free Famagusta district with a population of 21.000.

Just few kilometers away of Paralimni town but within the Paralimni municipality is the area of Protaras. Protaras, is a well known tourist resort with golden sandy beaches and crystal clear waters. The most famous is Fig Tree Bay which attracts thousands of tourists every year. Many hotels have been built due to the tourist demand.

Other attractions are the old church of Saint George, and Saint Anna. In addition, areas such as Nissia, Akefalou, Agioi Saranta, and Konnos are worth visiting since footprints of ancient civilizations can be located.

Agia Napa

Agia Napa took its name from the words Agia which means Saint and "Nape" which means "wooden area". The myth says that a hunter discovered a secret cave with the icon of Holy Mary in the middle of the wooden valley. As a result it was considered as the Saint Wooden valley and in short the today's name Agia Napa. Around the cave the famous monastery was built with few houses. Agia Napa was mainly a fishing village with just few inhabitants. After mid 70s Agia Napa has become one of the biggest tourist resorts in Cyprus. Like any other tourist resort, there are many hotels, restaurants, pubs, and tourist shops.

Other attractions are the sea-life museum and the sycamore tree which is about 600 years old. Furthermore, "Limanaki" (small harbor) where the small fishing boats add a final touch to the geographical uniqueness of the area, is a must for every visitor. The most popular place in Agia Napa is Nissi Beach which is visited mainly by younger people in the summer.



Cyclops Cave



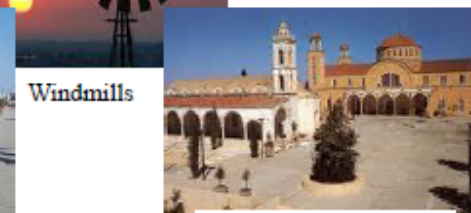
Sycamore Tree



Konnos Area



Lovely Beaches



Saint George Church



Area of Paralimni and Agia Napa



Sea Life Museum



Unique Picture Spot



Limanaki



The History of Our School



Paralimni Gymnasium was first introduced in September 1969, as a three-classes high school. The foundation of Paralimni Gymnasium pioneered Mr. Tassos Kefalas, the community leader of Paralimni for many years, who maintained excellent interpersonal relationships with government officials. He was the person who convinced them that the most appropriate place of school developing was Paralimni. It could serve the surrounding communities of Agia Napa, Sotera, Derynia and Liopetri. The initial idea was to decongest the schools of Famagusta. However, for Mr. Kefalas, Paralimni Gymnasium was a “dream come true”.

The first headmaster was Mr. Andreas Kallis and first president of the School Financial Board Mr. Tasos Kefalas. Key supporters were Mr. Adamos Farkonis, Mr. Costakis Tsisios, Mr. Andreas Papandreou, Mr. Dimitris Mouzouros, Mr. Antonis Artymatas and Mr. Avraam Farkonas. First Secretary of the School was Mr. Dimitris Mouzouris. The first students registration was under the eucalyptus trees of first elementary school in September 1969 because Paralimni Gymnasium was not completed yet.

The increase of educational needs led the Ministry of Education and Culture to the developing of another school. The new school serves as a Gymnasium and the old school as Lyceum.

Paralimni Gymnasium serves the communities of Paralimni and Agia Napa. It is now one of the biggest gymnasiums in Cyprus with 82 teachers and 650 students. The students (12-15 years old) come from different social backgrounds. There are some students with special needs and also immigrants. They all attend the inclusion educational system and they participate in the whole school life the way they can. There also a few pupils at risk of social exclusion, who are helped by specially trained teachers. They all speak Greek, but they are also taught English and French as foreign languages.

A Normal School Day



School Subjects

The school offer different subjects in three levels. The subjects are: Modern Greek, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Religious Studies, History, Computer Science, English, French, Physical Education, Music, Technology, Ancient Greek, Geography, Home Economics, Guidance and Career Counseling.

Activities

The school takes part in different type of activities such as sports and theater competitions. Paralimni Gymnasium has a basketball and a volleyball team. Also many students compete in Track and Field sports. In addition, students represent the school in swimming and athletics. Students of our school also participate in National Olympiads in Maths, Computing and Physics.

School Celebrations

School celebrates almost all the national and international holidays. The main celebrations are:

- Cyprus Independence Day – October 1st
- October 28th
- Christmas and Easter Holidays
- March 25th and April 1st
- Language Day
- European Day – May
- Green Monday
- Religious Bank Holiday

Our Comenius Project Team

Teachers

- Panayiotis Pittakis
- Socratis Mylonas
- Christiana Pelagia
- Foteini Fotiou
- Chionoulla Xenophontos
- Christiana Megalemou
- Demetris PapaEvelthontos
- Alexia Paphiti
- Nikoletta Loizou

Students

- Emili Metaxa
- Zlatka Alekova
- Constantinou Evita
- Constantinos Tsiolakis
- Maria Pasie
- Marianna Kombou
- Andri Hambou
- George Pittakis
- Fani Siantani
- Emili Christofi
- Andreas Zorbas



Schwabach History

In 500-750 B.C. the first settlers arrived near the river Schwaben-Bach .

Schwabach became a real city in 1371 and the first Industry was brewing beer .

After the 30years war the city was nearly completely destroyed and very much peoples were killed.

Schwabach is famous for its gold-beaters, in the 17. century there were 120 people which beat gold for jewelry.

In year 1717 the „pretty fountain“ was built. It`s one of the greatest town landmarks of Schwabach.

In the 19th century there were a lot of modernisations in Schwabach like the new trainstation or gaslights in the streets, and in year 1870 some steammachines powered the great needle-fabrik.

The first world war and the world economy crisis damaged the economy of Schwabach hard. A lot of immigrants helped to reconstruct the city.

Today Schwabach is famous for the golden roofs and the beautiful church. And of course the big golden egg and the oldest cinema of germany the „Luna“. Schwabach won the „europe-nostra medal“ 1979 for its reconstructed city centre.



The golden egg



The golden roof



The city centre



„pretty fountain“

Adam-Kraft-Gymnasium History

- in 1479 first evidence of a grammar school
- in 1945 the school was closed because it was changed in a hospital during the war
- in 1989 the school was closed again because harmful substances had been found
- in 1995 photovoltaic cells were placed on the roof of the atrium
- in 2003 a cooperation pact with the University of Erlangen and the company Niehoff was signed in order to promote the sciences
- in 2004 the G8 (8 grades in secondary school) was introduced in Bavaria
- in 2007 a new building was added because of a growing number of students
- in 2012 renovation of the west wing with a new photovoltaic roof covering in 2013

Facts: 5 languages are taught at the AKG:
English, Latin, French, Italian and Chinese

students: -- in 1981/82 (1066);
-- in 1991/1992 (977);
-- in 2001/02 (1249);
-- in 2011/12 (1415)

teachers: right now about 120 with additional 25 teachers in training for teaching

the headmistress is Dr. Angelika Fuchs, vice-headmaster is Robert Scherbel



About our school:

Our school is called „Adam Kraft Gymnasium“ (=> AKG) and that's because of a man in the past, who was called Adam Kraft (he was a sculptor). The AKG is in the centre of Schwabach and it's the biggest school in the city. The school has a focus on languages (especially English, French, Italian and Spanish) and science. In 6th year you can choose between french and latin and in the 8th classe, you can choose between scientific and linguistic.

Our school starts at 7:45 and usually ends at 12:50 ~ 15:20. One lesson takes 45 minutes and we have a big break in the 7th lesson (12:50 ~ 13:50), if the school ends later than 12.50 o'clock

Offers:

We got a cafeteria, which is called „Adam's“ and it opens at 12:50 ~ 14:00. Also, we have a room to do homework and a library at school.

There also are some „Pluskurse“ (=extra courses), for example

- Music courses
- theatre courses
- Science courses like robotics
- sport courses, like hockey
- math-, german courses
- and, of course, COMENIUS

Schooltrips:

in 6th class: school-camp

in 7th class: Oxford

Exchange: Les Sables / Montpellier

in 8th class: skicamp in Wagrain

in 9th class: Exchange: France (Les Sables / La Réunion)

Italy (Udine)

in 10th class: Exchange: France (Les Sables / la Réunion)

Italy (Carignano)



That's our theatre group!



Working in the classrooms



Lunch at the „Adam's“

Our Comenius group with our headmistress





HISTORY OF YLAKIAI

1568- the first known record of the name Ylakai. Supposedly Ylakai grew into a town when Bareikiai town was vanished during the wars with Swedish. In 1725 Ylakai became a town.

In the early 19th century, after administrative division in Lithuania, Ylakai became the township centre. The number of inhabitants increased when Jews inhabited to live in villages. Big markets and fairs were held in Ylakai. Brick buildings appears here. The town extended on all sides. The synagogue, school, the township building and the other buildings were built then. In 1874 the fire destroyed 41 residential property and the synagogue. The town reconstruction took 10 years. In late 19th century there were 1367 inhabitants and 35 shops in Ylakai. It was the flourishing period of Ylakai.

58 residential properties were destroyed on fire during the World War I. During the World War II the Jews community in Ylakai was vanished (446 Jews were killed). Disasters: the mass deportations to Siberia (50 families from Ylakai were deported from Ylakai), post-war battles. The kolkhoz „Lenino Keliu“ (in 1950) was established in Ylakai. It broke-up in 1993. The town was electrified in 1965. During the Soviet period town grew rapidly (new housings, a culture house, a kindergarden, a hospital, Elderly Care Home building, a poultry yard).

After Lithuanian Independence restoration Ylakai became the parish (*liet.seniūnija*) centre. The composer's Br. Jonušas museum was established in 2004. Ylakai town is known for St. Rokas feast, which is in August.





HISTORY OF YLAKIAI GYMNASIUM

The first school in Ylakai was established in 1804. It was a primary school, established by church. Children were taught only religion. Later they were taught to read, write and count.

In 1866 the state school was established in Ylakai, but education was in Russian.

In 1897 a brick school building was built. (Now there is an Ylakai community park).

In 1907 Ylakai priest S. Panceris established the Lithuanian school for girls. Their age was different: some of them were school age and others were adult (17-18), because there was no possibility to attend school earlier.

In 1915 a new school- red brick building was built. Then boys and girls were learning in the same building.

In 1920 a progymnasium was established in Ylakai, but education was paid and the progymnasium was closed. In 1944 the progymnasium was re-established. The number of pupils was increasing, because the most of children did not attend school during World War II. In 1950 there was established a secondary school in Ylakai. The number of pupils was increasing and the school building was extended.



YLAKIAI GYMNASIUM TODAY

In the last few decades, the Ylakai gymnasium has improved a significant development. Modern technologies and equipment for education play an essential role in nowadays school life. CCTV cameras guarantee the safety and publication is approached by a TV set and school's website. Moreover, the design and environment of Ylakai gymnasium are always accurate.

Mandatory subjects are these: native language (Lithuanian), two chosen foreign languages, mathematic, physic, biology, chemistry, geography, history, IT, PE, music, technology, art, safety prevention, economic, basic of citizenship and the choice between ethic and religion.

Wide variety of after class clubs are arranged as well. Sport clubs are the most popular. Similarly, music is fundamental in Ylakai gymnasium. Students participate in other activities as well as dance, photography and performing events. As a matter of fact, many traditional celebrations are important and always original. September 1st is the date for the first day of a new school. Not only beginning but the end of school year is a lovely event too. Not to mention the Christmas party, events for graduates' honor, Autumn Fair, where children sell their goodies. There are plenty of other small celebrations take place during the year and put the smile on students' faces.

The project 'Roots and Wings'. *Pupils:* Lukas A., Gabija B., Raminta B., Tadas B., Gerda G., Raminta J, Rokas J., Milda K., Rasa K., Valentas L., Agnė L., Gabija L., Simonas M., Vaidotas N., Ieva O., Ieva V., Karolina V., Antanas V., Gabrielė Z., Simas Ž., Daiva G., Ieva J.

Teachers: O. Vilkauskienė, D. Šmitienė, N. Navickienė, V. Statkus, V. Taurinskaitė, A. Petrauskas, L. Drukteinienė, J. Liekytė.





THE HISTORY OF OUR VILLAGE

Białowieża is situated in the south-eastern part of Poland near the border with Belarus. The First people in Białowieża appeared in the Neolithic, about five thousand years ago.

Before 1426 a wooden hunting manor for a **king Władysław Jagiełło** was built in the middle of the **Białowieża Forest**. The forest was already penetrated by hunters from the nearby areas and by the king himself who wanted to hunt there. The wooden manor was painted in white and became the namesake both for the future village and the forest (Białowieża means *White Tower*).

After the **Partitions of Poland** the local population was turned into **serfs** and Białowieża quickly depopulated. **Tsar Alexander I** reintroduced the reserve in 1801 and hired a small amount of peasants for protection of the animals. Most of them were settled in the administrative centre of the area - Białowieża. In 1894 the tsar's residence was erected on the hill and surrounded with an English style park.

During **World War I** most of the local Russian population fled before the advancing German army. The Germans built a lumber mill in Białowieża and connected it with railway to the nearby town of **Hajnówka**. In 1921 the **Białowieża National Park** was established. The village became the administrative centre of the Park and one of the most popular tourist attractions of the area.

During the **World War II** the area came under **Soviet** occupation. In 1939 and 1940 most of the local inhabitants were arrested and sent to **gulags**. They were replaced with Russian forest workers, but in 1941 the forest came under German occupation and the Russian inhabitants were also deported. In July 1944 the area was captured by the **Red Army**.

After the war Białowieża recovered again and became the centre of the re-established Białowieża **National Park** in 1947.



The National Park made its way into the World Heritage List in 1992 and gained recognition as a Biosphere Reserve under UNESCO'S Man and the Biosphere Program in 1993.

THE HISTORY OF OUR SCHOOL

In 1889 Two schools with two classes were established . One school for boys at Zastawa Street and the second one for girls near the Orthodox Church at Waszkiewicza Street.

In 1900 there were 181 pupils altogether.

XIX/XX The school building at Stoczek Street was built.

1933 – The second building of the school was built.

1939 – Russian school was established. It lasted two years.

1941 – School buildings were occupied by German soldiers.

1942 – German allowed to open schools for Belarusian children at Podolany and Tropinka Street.

1944 – The School buildings were changed into the hospital for soldiers.

1946 –Belarusian and Polish school was established in the buildings where previously the hospital had been .

1986 – Extension of the old school buildings .The new building of the school started to be built.

21.12.2005 - The oldest part of the school was destroyed by the fire.

2006 - Renovation of the school building (the newest one) destroyed by the fire.



OUR SCHOOL NOWADAYS

There are about 200 pupils in our school .

- There is a kindergarten, primary school and gymnasium.
- Children aged **3 to 5** may attend **kindergarten**.
- Children between the ages of **6/7 and 13** attend a **primary schools** for a period of 6 years. Education in primary schools is divided into two stages:

the first stage (grades 1 to 3) offering elementary – integrated learning and the second stage (grades 4 to 6) at which subject teaching is provided. At the end of the 6-year primary school pupils have to take an external test.

- All the primary school leavers continue their education in a **3-year gymnasium (pupils aged 13 to 16)**, a lower secondary compulsory school. At the end of this school pupils take a compulsory external examination.

Subjects in a primay school: Polish language, History, English, Mathematics, Natural Science, Music, Art, Technology, Computer Science, Physical Education, Religion, Lesson with a class Tutor

Subjects in Gymnasium: Polish language, Russian, English, History, Civic Education, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography, Technology, Computer Science, Physical Education, Religion, Art/Music, Lesson with a Class Tutor

Extracurricular activities:

- Belarusian language
- Education to Family Life
- extra PE lessons

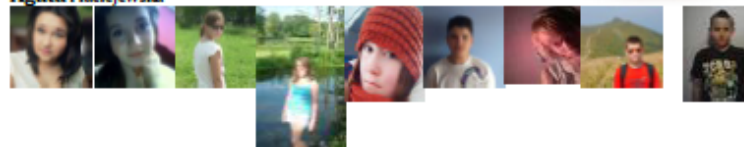
Schools celebrations:

- National Education Day (October)
- Independence Day (November)
- Christmas (December)
- Easter (April)
- Constitution Day (May)
- Mother's & Father's Day (May)
- Children's Day (June)



There are 14 students in OUR COMENIUS TEAM

Ania Siemieniuk, **Małgorzata** Prytulczyk, **Katarzyna** Uleźło, **Martyna** Szpakowicz, **Natalia** Sikorska, **Aleksander** Masquera, **Marta** Sawa, **Dawid** Bielawski, **Tomasz** Sikorski, **Piotr** Szpakowicz, **Magdalena** Gwaj, **Natalia** Kowalczyk, **Klaudia** Kupień, **Agata** Maciejewska



AYDIN



Aydin is one of the major cities in the Aegean region of Turkey and is growing very fast. Apart from the industry, the main agricultural products of the province are; figs, olives, strawberries and cotton.

The ancient name of the province of Aydin was Tralleis. It was celebrated as the center of sculpture, with a well known sculpture school. The museum in Aydin exhibits the relics of many civilizations which have passed through this important center in Anatolia. The remains in the city date back to the 2nd-century A.D. while you may see many examples of other periods in the environs of the province.

After 1186, Aydin was ruled by Seljuks who affected architectural style of the city during that time.

A variety of fruits & vegetables is grown on the fertile lands of Aydin province, especially figs are world known. The city is also rich in folklore and legends. "Zeybek" is the traditional play of Aydin and around, played with the groups of two, four, six or nine. "Zeybek" can be played with music or not, alternatively in slow and faster version. The man player of "Zeybek" is called "Efe", a special name given to the courageous men in the area.

Aydin enjoys a reputation for its mineral springs and spas that are serving with their varied curing and healing properties. Aydin spa is the most famous one, having two close and one open pools. The temperature is about 31C. There are also different spas in Imamkoy, Germencik and Alangullu, around the province of Aydin.

Aydin includes important historical sites within its borders. Nyssa, Priene, Miletos, Didyma, Aphrodisias and Heraklia are the principles attracted by thousands of visitors every year.





EFELER SECONDARY SCHOOL

The school was established in the 1967-1968 Educational year.

In August 1993 the high school and the secondary parts are seperated.

In 2012-2013 Educational year after the new education system 4+4+4, the school got its new name as EFELER SECONDARY SCHOOL.

In 2013-2014 Educational year the teachers and the students of 3 central schools came to our school and now the school has 1600 students and 140 teachers.The school got its name from the hero named "EFE' .

OUR SCHOOL NOW...

Since 2012 September the students from 5th to 8th grade are educated in our school.

As it is a very crowded school the 7th and 8th grades start school at 7.20 a.m and finish at 12.15 p.m.

They have 6 lessons everyday.

The 5th and 6th grades start school at 12.35 and they finish at 6.20 p.m.They have 7 lessons everyday.

The subjects studied are :Turkish ,English,Maths.Social sciences,Science,Arts,P.E,Religion and Music.

Since the beginning of 2013-2014 Educational year 5th grades study English 11 hours a week.

There are many clubs at school like Theatre,chess,Science,Folk Dance,Sports ... and the member students of the clubs come together in every two weeks.

Many trips are organized for the students in and around the city during the school year as well as international trips during the summer holidays to take a part in folk dance festivals.

There are 40 classes in our school, 2 computer labs,a music room,2 science labs.

We have one School Director and 3 deputies.

Our Comenius Team are the most successful 14 students of the 2013-2014 Educational Year.

