

COMENIUS in our school

During Comenius Project our teachers went to Romania and France. I would like to introduce you what was visited and seen by them.

*In **Romania** a multimedia presentation was presented about Romania`s endemic plants. Later they went to town*

Craiova. They visited the botanical garden, where they admired the various species of plants, their place of natural development, methods of care. The next stage of their trip was **Romanescu Park.**

Flowers, trees, shrubs, mini zoo - all these made a great impression on them.

After that they were observing the lessons of nature, ecology, technical trade.

*In **France**, our teachers were involved into the game of nature - such as recognizing by touch, taste and smell different plants and fruits. Besides that, Comenius team visited the city **Thiers**, where they walked through the beautiful winter garden.*

*In the city **Ambert** they went to the City **Botanical Garden** where they learned about plants which are specific to the city Ambert, and they got to know how to care about green spaces in the city.*



ROMANIA & FRANCE

These and other interesting facts our teachers told us during the classes of Science and extracurricular activities.

Martyna Ćwielong

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Our Town

Piekary Śląskie is situated in the South of Poland. The river called Brynica flows through the town. Piekary Śląskie is a medium sized city the number of inhabitants: 62 thousand.

Piekary is a town with steel industry and the coal industry. There were deposits of zinc, lead and coal. The first coal mine

was opened in the early eighteenth century. Now, the city has Piekary Coal Mine, which is a part of the Coal Company.

The name Piekary Śląskie has two versions. One says, that there were two bakers who baked some bread for residents of Bytom (the town next to Piekary) and the second



version claims that the name comes from the mines caves. Our city is not only the industry town but also the culture and religion place. There are choirs like Halka and Polonia and Cecilia. There are also childrens choirs.

SPORT

There are also childrens choirs. Nowadays, there are 13 sports clubs, which train more than 1,100 players.

The most popular sports are soccer, volleyball, basketball and swimming

Come and visit our city !!!



CULTURE

The wide cultural and educational activities are offered by Houses of Culture and the Public Library. Central Library offers a number of exhibitions of paintings, prints, drawings and photographs, which are presented in Eterna Gallery, Young Artists and the Regional Chamber.

One of the most important monuments of the city is the **Basilica Church**. There is a picture of **Our Lady of Charity and Social Justice**.

HOLY PICTURE

The Picture was painted by unknown artist and it was created in 1500-1510. It became famous in 1676, when the plague appeared in Tarnowskie Góry.

The disease finished when people had promised that they would be organised the pilgrimages to Piekary. Since the 17th century Piekary Śląskie has been the place of Marian cult and destinations of pilgrimages.

Paulina Cwielağ

Our School

The Primary School which is called **Miejska Szkoła Podstawowa number 11** is located in East part of the town Piekary Śląskie. It was built 50 years ago. At this school students from first to sixth class have their lessons.

There is a common room opposite the gym, where young learners wait for their parents and play or do homework.

There is a library next to the common room in the library you can borrow books, do your homework, read or surf the net. You can write some articles for our school newspaper, too. When you go straight ahead to classrooms for young learners, you past a secretary and a Principal's room but students aren't allowed to go there.

There are five classrooms for young learners with audio and video equipment, a relaxing classroom where the youngest can

play and spend good time. Students from class 4 to class 6 have their lessons on the first and the second floor. Here, we've got a Science classroom, a History classroom, Polish classrooms,

a Music classroom, Maths classrooms and also ICT classrooms which are our favourite.

We like spending time there, playing computer games, chatting, surfing the net. In our school there is an interactive board, which is used during English lessons.

Our school is great. You can learn here, have fun, You can meet a lot of nice friends in my school!

Oliwia Brzoza



There are two playgrounds : a school football pitch, basketball and volleyball courts. Downstairs, there is a gym where we have our PE lessons but there are also

organised some school performances. Near the gym we've got fitness club.



Interview with Rocio Sanchez

I'm Paulina Moszyńska and I'd like to ask You some questions:

1. What's your name? - Rocio Sanchez.

2. Where are you from? - Spain.

3. What do you think about our school?

Do you like it?

I liked it very much. Truly speaking,

I never found students so kind and sweet. Your school is very colourful and lively, and I liked very much the interactive activities among students. I can't say why, but I thought that teaching would be more traditional, in the sense of teachers giving



information to students all the time, and I surprisingly found a lot of creativity, conversation among students, openactivities in which students gave their opinion A teaching method more modern that I thought, openminded and focused on students.

really jealous of the beautiful decorations, lively and cheerful decorations at your school.

5. How did you imagine Poland?

I imagined Polish people more serious but you are friendly and charming

6. Do you like Piekary and Kracow?

Yes, I did. It's a pity I couldn't spend at least

two more days getting to know better those cities. I will have to come back !!

4. What can you tell us about your school in Spain?

Our school is very big. We have about 600 students and 75 teachers. It's a secondary school, so minimum age is 16 and maximum 20. We teach compulsory education, post-compulsory and technical studies. Those students who need very high marks for entering University also prepare original research project during their last two years at school. We have laboratories, art classrooms and so on, but I'm

We are very happy we could meet such a nice and friendly person.

Thank you for the interview.

Paulina

Thank you very much. I feel honoured and pleased for your interest. I've travelled to many countries, I've crossed the seven seas from Argentina to Istanbul, But I've never found students as sweet and friendly as you.

Thank you, Rocio



Plants which are protected in our town

Protected plants which occur in Piekary Śląskie : *Convallaria majalis*, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, *Nymphaea alba*, *Cephalanthera damasonium*, *Carlina acaulis*, *Epipactis helleborine*, *Gentiana cruciata*, *Veratrum lobelianum*, *Viburnum opulus*,

Nuphar lutea,
Epipactis palustris
and many more.

I would like to describe
some of them.

Here they are:

Clematis recta,
it grows in bright parts
of the forests and
parks. It grows in May
and June; this plant
is helpful for bees
and other insects.

**Cypripedium
calceolus** - one of the
orchids. It likes bright
perennial deciduous
forests (beech,
hornbeam, oak).
In Piekary Śląskie you
can find it in the forest
near Lipka. This plant



is endemic plant, that's why you can find
it in the "**Polish Red Book of Plants**".

Aesculus hippocastanum- a beautiful
ornamental tree with white, red or yellow
inflorescences. It was brought to Poland



during the king Stefan Batory
(XVI century). The time of
flowering is associated with
the start of secondary school.

Anna Czech i Paulina Cwielağ

Castanea sativa

Edible Chestnut- longlived
tree which grows in southern
Europe. It is called edible
chestnut because of its edible
fruits. One of this tree grows in



Piekary Slaskie in Calvary Hill,
and it was planted in 2002 by
members of the bakery division
LOP, including the
representatives of our school.

Anna Czech

Natural Curiosities in Europe

PORTUGAL. The island **Madeira** is a part of the country and it is called God's botanic gardens or „**floating flower pots**“, because of the richness of plant species occurring there. The fertile soils were made on the volcanic basaltic rocks. The temperature and rainfall have an influence on the luxuriant vegetation. You can meet there: mimosa, geranium, hydrangeas, juniper.

The crops on Madeira: coffee, avocado, papaya, aloe, sugar cane, laurel trees.

It's an island paradise!

ROMANIA

There are 29 main protected areas in Romania such as national parks, reserves, Danube Delta Biosphere Reserve and around 900 smaller protected areas. There are over 650 thousand ha of forests in national parks and almost 2 million ha of forests



which belong to Natura 2000.

Retezat National Park is situated in the southwest of Romania in the southern part of Carpathian Mountains. It was founded in 1935. Its area is 544 km. There are many peaks (over 2000 m. n.p.m.). WE can meet there glaciers traces: moraines and lakes

fir and spruce woods, alpine meadows, different animals such as deer, wild boars, wolves, lynxes, brown bears or eagles.

Major National Parks:

Rodna National Park
Ceahlau National Park
Retezat National Park
Calimani National Park
Cozia National Park

Bucegi National Park

Apuseni National Park
Cheile Nerei Beusnita National Park

Anna Czech i Paula Kosmala



BULGARIA

Bulgarian landscape is diverse. The highest peak (2925 m. n.p.m.) is Musala. There are 12 national parks, several dozen national reserves and over 2,000 protected areas.

Pirinu National Park

It is situated in the Pirin Mountains in the southwest of Bulgaria. It was founded in 1962 to protect forests in the highest part of mountains. In 1998 the park was 40332,4 ha big. In 1983 Pirinu National Park was listed by a UNESCO as World Heritage Site.

Another ways of environment protection in Bulgaria:
Ropotamo Reserve, Kaliakra Reserve and Strandza Park.

There are 1315 different mountain plants species, herbs, for example hypericum, thyme, melisa, wild strawberry, yarrow and many others. There are also 375 mushrooms species.

We can meet there different species of invertebrates and vertebrates including 6 species of species, 8 species of amphibians, 11 species of reptiles, 117 species of birds and 45 species of mammals

Anna Czech

Natural Curiosities in Europe

FRANCE

I would like to tell you about nature in both France and Spain (two of the countries working on Comenius Project). Nature in France is abounding and diverse which is the result of geographical position and climate

We can meet there beautiful meadows of Normandia, herds of cows and blooming

apple trees. There is a beautiful central mountain massif with its volcanos and uplands. Western France is known for its meadows, fields and groves while southern part of a country is distinguished with rocky hills and plateaus, thorny bushes and stepped



covered with short oaks and many herbs. Near the sea we can meet olives, box trees or thyme.

During the spring there are blooming fruit trees growing in the Apls. France is famous for its grapes. There are places in Burgundia,

Szampania, Rodan Valley or near Bordeaux which you can visit and see French wines.

Martyna Ówielong



SPAIN

In Spain there are high Pyrenees Mountains. The mountains separate Spain from France. In the region of Cap de Creus mountains meet sea. There are rocky wastelands with dwarfish plants. The climate and human activity deprived the region of woods. There are pastures separated with stone walls.

Makia, makicha
- a secondary plants formation in humid areas.

There are around 8000 plants species. In the northern part of Spain there are forests (both deciduous and coniferous) mainly in Pyrenees Mountains. You can meet there oaks, chestnut trees and beeches.

Martyna Ówielong

Natural Curiosities in Europe

SLOVAKIA

Slovakia is one of the most scenic spots in the World. The jagged peaks of the High Tatras are splendid to see because we normally don't come across mountain ranges with this kind of profile. Many of the mountain ranges have a rounded top. Of course, the mere fact that these mountains have protected



Slovakia is a testimony to that preservation of its nature and identity.

Ochtinska Aragonite Cave - of all the numerous caves in Slovakia, this

might probably be the most unusual. It was discovered in 1954, and has blue limestone walls. Slovakia is really a hotspot of natural wonders.

Paula Kosala & Paulina Cwiela



LITHUANIA

Nature has been generous to Lithuania. Although there are no

mountains or great forests, you can meet here a tree called oak, which is the fattest and the oldest in Europe. It is 1500 years old. You can also see here the tallest tree 46 m. tall and for example a **Witch's spruce** - in the past people believed that this protected them from witches, devils

Paula Kosmala

TURKEY

There are 3000 endemic plant species (such plants which grow only on islands of Aegean Sea).

The climate of Turkey is diverse. You can meet here palms, olive trees, banana trees, fig trees, orange trees, pines or eatable chestnuts (and many other plants). The national plant is tulip

(in Turkish language it's called lala). First tulips taken to Holland have come from Turkey.

Weronika Kurzok

"Projekt został zrealizowany przy wsparciu finansowym Komisji Europejskiej. Projekt lub publikacja odzwierciedlają jedynie stanowisko ich autora i Komisja Europejska nie ponosi odpowiedzialności za umieszczoną w nich zawartość merytoryczną."