



No Early School Leaving by Sports, Musical, Theatrical, Artistic Activities 2016-2018



Erasmus+



Greece



Hungary



Italy



Portugal



Turkey

## Our visit to Drama, Greece

### Journey:

**Beja /Lisbon / Athens / Thessaloniki/ Athens/ Lisbon/ Beja**

### **Weather forecast:**

I think it may be nice weather (around 20 degrees) and it may be rainy.

### **Please check before our departure:**

<http://www.accuweather.com/pt/gr/drama/183098/weather-forecast/183098?lang=pt>

## **What to Pack:**

### **The Essentials**

- Important documents (ID, Health security card, School card, itinerary, etc.)
- Some money in Euros
- Extra eye glasses/contacts
- Enough prescription drugs for the length of your stay (You will need to check to make sure you can bring them into the country and that you have proper documentation, i.e. a doctor's note)
- Backpack (for day trips and daily use) – You should use this as your carry-on so you'll have less luggage.
- **Gifts for your host family** and others (try to get ones that are specific to the region where you live)
- If you wish, a computer with charger
- **Camera with cords and charger**



### **Clothing/Shoes (In general pack a week's worth of clothing)**

- Jeans (2-3 pairs)
- Sweaters/Hoodies (2-3)
- T-shirts
- Underwear (one week's worth)
- Pyjamas (1-2 pair)
- slippers

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- Socks (a week's worth)
- Swimsuit, Flip flops (especially for showering)
- Two sets of workout or gymnastic clothes to take to school for the project activities, indoor sports shoes
- Coat/Jacket (water resistant with zip pockets and removable lining)
- One nice outfit (pants/skirt/dress) for the special international night
- Decent walking shoes (boots, trainers and/or sneakers)

## Toiletries (If you aren't picky, a lot of these items can be found in your host country)

- Shampoo/conditioner, toothbrush/toothpaste, deodorant
- Brush/comb (and hair ties if you have long hair)
- Tissues
- Feminine products
- Contact lenses and solution
- Over-the-counter medicines (aspirin, anti-diarrhea, anti-nausea, etc.)
- Nail clippers and nail file

## Other things...

- Alarm clock (or a cell phone works well too)
- Refillable water bottle
- Purse
- MP3 Player (especially for long plane/train rides), Travel books for the region(s) you will visit (these can be found online...)
- Umbrella or rain coat
- Watch
- Playing Cards (good for long train rides and lighter than a pile of books)
- **Journal** (to write your memories in – journaling really helps students deal with culture shock – some people suggest writing online, but generally you won't be able to do that/might not have internet access daily while you're traveling so having something you can physically write in every day or night is a good idea)
- Thin lightweight towel (preferably microfiber so that it will dry fast when you're traveling)

**Schools website:** <https://lepaldramas.gr>  
<http://lepal-dramas.dra.sch.gr/1EPAL-DRAMAS-en/index-en.html>

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## Geographic location:

	<u>Country</u> Greece <u>Administrative region</u> East Macedonia and Thrace <u>Regional unit</u> Drama
	<u>Government</u> Mayor Christodoulos Mamsakos
	<u>Area</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Municipality</b> 840.1 km<sup>2</sup>(324.4 sq mi)</li> <li><b>Municipal unit</b> 488.8 km<sup>2</sup>(188.7 sq mi)</li> </ul>
	<u>Elevation</u> 115 m (377 ft)
<u>Population</u> (2011)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Municipality</b> 58.944</li> <li><b>Municipality density</b> 0.070/km<sup>2</sup> (0.18/sq mi)</li> <li><b>Municipal unit</b> 58.532</li> <li><b>Municipal unit density</b> 0.12/km<sup>2</sup> (0.31/sq mi)</li> </ul>

**Drama** (Greek: Δράμα ['ðrama]) is a city and municipality in northeastern Greece. Drama is the capital of the regional unit of Drama which is part of the East Macedonia and Thrace region. The town (pop. 44,823 in 2011) is the economic center of the municipality (pop. 58,944), which in turn comprises 60 percent of the regional unit's population. The next largest communities in the municipality are Choristi (pop. 2,725), Xiropótamos (2,554), Kallíftitos (1,282), Kalós Agrós (1,178), and Koudounia (996).

Built at the foot of mount Falakro, in a verdant area with abundant water sources, Drama has been an integral part of the Hellenic world since the classical era; under the Byzantine Empire, Drama was a fortified city with a castle and rose to great prosperity under the Komnenoi as a commercial and military junction.

In the modern era, tobacco production and trade, the operation of the railway (1895) and improvement of the road network towards the port of Kavala, led to an increase in the population of the city and to the enhancement of commercial activity.

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Drama hosts the "Eleftheria", cultural events in commemoration of the city's liberation, at the end of June or beginning of July, and an annual film festival in September.

### Name

Archaeological finds show that in the area of the modern city there used to be an ancient Greek settlement named *Dyrama* (Greek: Δύραμα) or alternatively *Hydrama* (Greek: Υδράμα), both meaning "rich in water". Some scholars associate Drama with the ancient Greek Drabescus (Greek: Δράβησκος). Hydrama was notable as the place of worship for many Gods of classical Greek mythology, especially Apollo and Artemis. With the passage of time Dyrama became Drama. In the South Slavic languages, the city is known as Драма which is itself a transliteration of the Greek name.

### History



Metropolis.



Part of the town's Byzantine walls.



The church of St. Panteleimon.

Drabescus was part of the Roman and Byzantine Empires along with the rest of Greece. The region was conquered by Ottoman Empire in 1371. In the 19th century, the town became centre of the Sanjak of Drama. In 1912 during the First Balkan War, Drama was taken from the Ottomans by Bulgarian troops. Subsequently, in 1913 as a result of the Treaty of Bucharest, following the Second Balkan War, it was incorporated into Greece along with the rest of eastern Macedonia.

### World War II

Drama was occupied by Bulgarian troops in the wake of the German invasion of Greece, from 1941 to 1944 during World War II.

On 29 September 1941, in response to local communist guerrilla attacks against the Bulgarians in the villages of Drama, the Bulgarian occupation forces applied harsh reprisals in Drama, Doxato and several villages like Choristi, Kyrgia, Koudounia and Prosotsani.

On 4 March 1943, after midnight, the Bulgarian military authorities rounded up the Jewish population across their zone of occupation in eastern Macedonia and Thrace. The 4,000-strong community, including 589 Jews from Drama, was carried by train into Bulgarian territory and assembled in the tobacco warehouses that were

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Old mansion in Drama.

The springs of Agia Varvara.

Statue of Pavlos Melas.

empty this time of year. From there, the Jews were taken by train to the extermination camp of Treblinka. No one of the 589 Jews from Drama came back.

### Economy

In the recent past the economy of the Drama area relied heavily on the local paper and textile-clothing industries. However, these industries have either closed down or moved across the border to Bulgaria, because of the low demands of the Bulgarian workforce, with a negative impact on the local economy and employment. The situation worsened after 2007, when Bulgaria was admitted to the EU, and local Greek businessmen moved to expand their operations there. Other sources of revenue include agriculture, consisting mainly of tobacco plantations, small-scale mining (particularly of marble) and forestry. Recently, there have been efforts to exploit the rich local natural environment and to develop ecotourism.

There is a modern ski resort on Mount Falakro. Drama also hosts an annual short film festival.

### Culture

Since 1978, Drama hosts Drama International Short Film Festival. In 1987, the festival was recognized nationally. It which was included in 1996 in the National Cultural Network of Cities by the Greek Ministry of Culture. In 1995 it added the International competition section where short films from all over the world visiting the city every year.

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## Museums

### **Archaeological Museum**

The Archaeological Museum of Drama covers human presence in the regional unit of Drama from the mid Paleolithic Period (50,000 years before present) with traces of life from Paleolithic hunts in the caves of the source of the Angitis, up to modern times (1913).

The exhibition space consists of three main halls. In the first archaeological finds from the cave of Maara give witness to the presence of nomadic hunters in the area from the mid Palaeolithic period, while other finds show us about the life of settled farmers and animal rearers from Neolithic villages and the passage of the Copper Age in the city of Drama and the village of Sitagri. The reproduction of a Neolithic house with finds which describe the activities of Neolithic man and his daily activities is the main centre of interest for visitors of all ages.

Bust of Dionysius, found in the area of Kali Vrysi. The same hall continues the journey through time to the Iron Age and later years where the main element was the worship of Dionysius at the city of Drama itself and at Kali Vrysi and other areas of the regional unit. In the second hall architectural sculptures, pottery and coins confirm that life continued in the city and throughout the whole regional unit during early Christian, Byzantine and post-Byzantine years.

The visitor is taken through modern recent history by a photographic exhibition relating to the city of Drama, the towns of the regional unit and the mountain villages. The exhibition covers the period from the beginning of Ottoman period up to the middle of the 19th century. In the third hall which is roofed with an atrium, the visitor can admire sculptures arranged into three thematic groups. The first includes architectural sculptures dating from ancient times up to Turkish occupation. The second contains votive monuments connected with the worship of various gods in the Greco-Roman pantheon as well as local deities, with particular reference to Dionysius while the third group of sculptures focuses on funerary monuments from Hellenistic and Roman times.

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## Sport



Doxa Dramas emblem.

Drama hosts many sport teams in various sports. The most famous and most popular is Doxa Dramas, founded in 1918. Other successful clubs with presence in Greek national divisions are KAOD (basketball club), Pandramaikos FC, Drama 1986 and Amazones Dramas.

### Sport clubs based in Drama

Club	Founded	Sports	Achievements
Doxa Dramas	1918	Football	Earlier long-time presence in A Ethniki
Pandramaikos FC	1969	Football	Earlier presence in Beta Ethniki
Drama 1986	1986	Handball	Presence in A1 Ethniki
KAOD	1989	Basketball	Presence in A1 Ethniki
Titanes Dramas	1990	Basketball	Presence in A2 Ethniki women
Amazones Dramas	2005	Football	Panhellenic title in Greek women football

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## Notable people

- Tabaniyassı Mehmed Pasha- Grand Vizier of the Ottoman Empire, (died 1637)
- Mahmud Dramali Pasha (1780–1822) - Ottoman General during the Greek Independence War
- Ibrahim Pasha of Egypt (1789–1848) ruler of Egypt in 1848 (Son of Muhammad Ali of Egypt)
- Yesari Asım Arsoy (tr) (1900–1992), classical Turkish music composer - singer
- Koulis Stoligkas (1910–1984), actor
- Michael Athans (b. 1937), electrical engineer, retired MIT professor
- Basilis C. Xanthopoulos (1951–1990), theoretical physicist
- Nikos Sergianopoulos (1952–2008), television and stage actor
- Tania Tsanaklidou,(b. 1952) singer
- Petros Gaitanos (b. 1967), singer
- Natassa Theodoridou, (b. 1970), singer
- Paraskevas Antzas (b. 1977), footballer
- Vassiliki Pavlidou (b. 1977), astrophysicist
- Giannis Papazisis (b. 1978), actor
- Konstantinos Douvalidis (b. 1987), hurdler
- Dimitris Siovas (b. 1988), footballer
- Ioannis Fetfatzidis (b. 1990), footballer
- Alexis Koubroglou (b. 1991), footballer
- Anna Korakaki (b. 1996), shooter, Gold medalist Women's 25m pistol, bronze medalist in the 10m air pistol at the 2016 Summer Olympics

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## Useful Words and Phrases in Greek

<u>Welcome</u>	<u>Καλώς Ορίσατε</u> (Kalós orísate) - frm <u>Καλώς Ορισες</u> (Kalós órises) - inf <u>Καλώς Ήλθατε</u> (Kalós ílthate) - frm Καλώς Ήλθες (Kalós ílthes) - inf Καλώς Ήρθατε (Kalós írthate) - frm <u>Καλώς Ήρθες</u> (Kalós írthes) - inf
<u>Hello (General greeting)</u>	<u>Γειά!</u> (Ya) - inf <u>Γειά σου</u> (Ya su) - inf <u>Γειά σας</u> (Ya sas) - frm
<u>Hello (on phone)</u>	<u>Έλα</u> (Éla) - inf <u>Λέγετε</u> (Léyete) - frm <u>Εμπρός</u> (Embrós) - inf
<u>How are you?</u>	<u>Πώς είστε;</u> (Pos íste?) - frm <u>Πώς είσαι;</u> (Pos íse?) - inf <u>Τι κάνετε;</u> (Ti kánete?) - frm <u>Τι κάνεις;</u> (Ti kánis?) - inf
Reply to 'How are you?'	<u>Καλά (είμαι), σας ευχαριστώ. Εσείς;</u> (Kalá [íme], sas efharistó. Esís?) - frm <u>Καλά (είμαι), ευχαριστώ. Εσύ;</u> (Kalá [íme], efharistó. Esí?) - inf
<u>Long time no see</u>	<u>Καιρό ύχονμε να τα πούμε!</u> (Keró éhume na ta púme! [lit "we haven't talked for a long time"]) <u>Καιρό ύχω να σας δω!</u> (Keró ého na sas do) - frm <u>Καιρό ύχω να σε δω!</u> (Keró ého na se do) - inf
<u>What's your name?</u>	<u>Πώς σας λένε;</u> (Pós sas léne?) - frm <u>Πώς σε λένε;</u> (Pós se léne?) - inf Πώς λέγεστε; (Pós légeste?) - frm Πώς λέγεσαι; (Pós légesē?) - inf <u>Πώς ονομάζεστε;</u> (Pós onomázeste?) - frm <u>Πώς ονομάζεσαι;</u> (Pós onomázese?) - inf <u>Ποιό είναι το όνομά σας;</u> (Pyó íne to ónomá sas?) - frm <u>Ποιό είναι το όνομά σου;</u> (Pyó íne to ónomá su?) - inf
<u>My name is ...</u>	<u>Με λένε ...</u> (Me léne ...) Ονομάζουμε... (Onomázome...)

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	Λέγομαι ... (Légome ...)
<u>Where are you from?</u>	<u>Από πού είστε;</u> (Apó pu íste?) - frm <u>Από πού κατάγεστε;</u> (Apó pu katágeste?) - frm Από πού είσαι; (Apó pu íse?) - inf <u>Από πού κατάγεσαι;</u> (Apó pu katágese?) - inf
<u>I'm from ...</u>	Είμαι από... (Eíme apó...) <u>Κατάγομαι από...</u> (Katágome apó...)
<u>Pleased to meet you</u>	Χάρηκα για την γνωρημά (Hárika ya tin gnorimáa) - frm <u>Χάρηκα</u> (Hárika) - inf
<u>Good morning</u> <u>(Morning greeting)</u>	<u>Καλημέρα σας</u> (Kaliméra sas) <u>Καλημέρα σου</u> (Kaliméra su) <u>Καλημέρα</u> (Kaliméra)
<u>Good afternoon</u> <u>(Afternoon greeting)</u>	<u>Καλό απόγευμα</u> (Kaló apóyevma)
<u>Good evening</u> <u>(Evening greeting)</u>	<u>Καλησπέρα</u> (Kalispéra) - <i>when arriving</i> <u>Καλό βράδυ</u> (Kali bradi) - <i>when leaving</i>
<u>Good night</u>	<u>Καληνύχτα</u> (Kaliníhta)
<u>Goodbye</u> <u>(Parting phrases)</u>	<u>Γειά σου</u> (Ya su) - inf <u>Γειά σας</u> (Ya sas) - frm/pl Αντίο (autio)
<u>Good luck!</u>	<u>Καλή τύχη!</u> (Kalí tíhi)
<u>Cheers! Good Health!</u> <u>(Toasts used when drinking)</u>	<u>Στην υγεία σου!</u> (Stin iyá su!) - sg <u>Στην υγεία μας!</u> (Stin iyá mas!) - pl including self <u>Στην υγεία σας!</u> (Stin iyá sas!) - pl not including self Είς υγείαν! (Is iyán)
<u>Have a nice day</u>	<u>Νάσαι καλά!</u> (Náse kalá!) - inf <u>Νάστε καλά!</u> (Náste kalá!) - frm - "May you be well"
<u>Bon appetit /</u> <u>Have a nice meal</u>	<u>Καλή όρεξη!</u> (Kalí óreksi!)
<u>Bon voyage /</u> <u>Have a good journey</u>	<u>Καλό ταξίδι!</u> (Kaló taksídi!)



<u>I understand</u>	Καταλαβαίνω (Katalavéno)
<u>I don't understand</u>	<u>Δεν καταλαβαίνω</u> (Then katalavéno)
<u>Yes</u>	Ναι (Nai)
<u>No</u>	Όχι (Ochi)
<u>Maybe</u>	Ίσως (Isos)
<u>I don't know</u>	Δεν ξέρω (Den xéρο)
<u>Please speak more slowly</u>	<u>Παρακαλώ μιλάτε πιο αργά</u> (Parakaló miláte pyo argá) - inf <u>Παρακαλώ μίλα πιο αργά</u> (Parakaló míla pyo argá) - frm
<u>Please say that again</u>	Μπορείτε να επαναλάβετε; (Mporite na epanalavete?)
<u>Do you speak English?</u>	Μιλάτε αγγλικά; (Miláte angliká?)
<u>Do you speak Greek?</u>	<u>Μιλάς Ελληνικά;</u> (Milás Elliniká?) - inf <u>Μιλάτε Ελληνικά;</u> (Miláte Elliniká?) - frm
<u>Yes, a little</u> ( <i>reply to 'Do you speak ... ?'</i> )	<u>Ναι, λιγάκι</u> (Ne, ligáki)
<u>How do you say ... in</u> Greek?	<u>Πώς λέτε ... στα Ελληνικά;</u> (Pos léte ... sta Elliniká?) - frm <u>Πώς λές ... στα Ελληνικά;</u> (Pos les ... sta Elliniká?) - inf
<u>Excuse me</u>	<u>Με συγγωρείς!</u> (Me sinhorís) - inf <u>Με συγγωρείτε!</u> (Me synhoríte) - frm
<u>How much is this?</u>	<u>Πόσα κοστίζει αυτό;</u> (Pósa kostízi aftó?) <u>Πόσο κάνει αυτό;</u> (Pósso káni aftó?)
<u>Sorry</u>	Συγνώμη! (Sygnómi) <u>Λυπάμα!</u> (Lypáme [lit. "I'm saddened"]) - more frm
<u>Please</u>	Παρακαλώ (Parakaló)
<u>Thank you</u>	<u>Ευχαριστώ</u> (Efharistó ) <u>Ευχαριστώ πολύ</u> (Efharistó polí)
Reply to thank you	<u>Παρακαλώ</u> (Parakaló)
<u>Where's the toilet?</u>	<u>Πού είναι η τουαλέτα;</u> (Pu íne i tualéta?)

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	<u>Πού είναι το μπάνιο;</u> (Pu íne to báño?)
<u>Would you like to dance with me?</u>	<u>Θέλεις να χορέψεις μαζί μου;</u> (Thélis na horépsis mazí mu?) - inf <u>Θέλετε να χορέψετε μαζί μου;</u> (Thélete na horépsete mazí mu?) - frm
<u>I love you</u>	<u>Σ' αγαπώ</u> (S'agapó) - inf <u>Σας αγαπώ</u> (Sas aghapó) - frm
<u>Get well soon</u>	<u>Περαστικά</u> (Perastiká)
<u>Go away!</u>	Αφήστε με ήσυχο/μόνο! (Aféste me ésikho/móno) - m Αφήστε με ήσυχη/μόνη! (Aféste me ésikhē/mónē) - f
<u>Leave me alone!</u>	<u>Άφησέ με ήσυχο!</u> (Áfisé me ísiho!) - m/inf <u>Άφησέ με ήσυχη!</u> (Áfisé me ísihi!) - f/inf
<u>Help!</u>	<u>Βοήθεια!</u> (Voíthia!)
<u>Fire!</u>	<u>Φωτιά!</u> (Fotyá!)
<u>Stop!</u>	Στόπ! (Stop!) <u>Σταμάτα!</u> (Stamáta!) - inf/sg <u>Σταματήστε!</u> (Stamatíste!) - frm/pl
<u>Call the police!</u>	<u>Καλέστε την αστυνομία!</u> (Kaléste tin astynomía!) - frm <u>Κάλεσε την αστυνομία!</u> (Kálese tin astynomía!) - inf
<u>Christmas and New Year greetings</u>	<u>Καλά Χριστούγεννα!</u> (Kalá hristúyenna) <u>Ευτυχισμένο το Νέο Έτος!</u> (Efthyisméno to Néo Étos!) <u>Καλή γρονιά!</u> (Kalí hroñá)
<u>Easter greetings</u>	Καλό πάσχα (Kaló pásha) <u>Χριστός ανέστη!</u> (Hristós anéstí) <i>Christ has Risen</i> <u>Αληθώς ανέστη!</u> (Alithós anéstí) <i>Truly he has Risen</i> (reply)
<u>Birthday greetings</u>	Χρόνια Πολλά! (Hróña Pollá) <u>Χαρούμενα Γενέθλια!</u> (Harúmena genéthlia!)

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## *Schedule - Greek meeting in Drama,*

*March 12<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> 2017 1<sup>st</sup> 2016.*

## *Sunday*/ Κυριακή (Kyriakí)

Lisbon – Athens – Thessaloniki. Kids go to families. Teachers to the hotel.

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*Monday*/Δευτέρα (Deftéra)

## 9.00 – visit to the school premises

10.00 – 15.00 – Welcoming ceremony, coffee break, Project meeting

## 18.00 – Transnational dinner

## MEMORIES OF THE DAY

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# REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA

EDUCAÇÃO

**DGEstE – DSR Alentejo**  
**AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS N° 1 DE BEJA – 135021**  
**SEDE: ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DIOGO DE GOUVEIA - 404627**



## *Tuesday*/Τρίτη (Tríti)

9.00 – 15.00 – Introductory games, acquaintance games for students, practice for the concert, project meeting, lunch

## 17.00 – Walking around Drama, Archaeological museum

19.30 - Dinner

MEMORIES OF THE DAY

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## *Wednesday*/Τετάρτη (Tetárti)

9.00 – 15.00 – Project meeting, students will make posters or drawings, coffee break, practice for the concert, lunch

15.00 – 21.00 – Cave of Alistrati, workshop for students on the spot, dinner

MEMORIES OF THE DAY

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# REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA

EDUCAÇÃO

**DGEstE – DSR Alentejo**  
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## **Thursday / Πέμπτη (Pémpti)**

9.00 – 14.00 – visit to the City Hall, meeting the Mayor, press conference, students workshop, practice for the concert, lunch

14.00 -21.00 – Visit to the Archaeological site of Filippi and Kavala city, free for dinner

MEMORIES OF THE DAY

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# REPÚBLICA PORTUGUESA

EDUCAÇÃO

**DGEstE – DSR Alentejo**  
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**SEDE: ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DIOGO DE GOUVEIA - 404627**



*Friday*/Παρασκευή (Paraskeví)

9.00 – 15.00 – concert at school, certificates, evaluation of the meeting

15.00 – free afternoon

19.00 – farewell dinner

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EDUCAÇÃO

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**SEDE: ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DIOGO DE GOUVEIA - 404627**



## **Saturday/Σάββατο (Sávvato)**

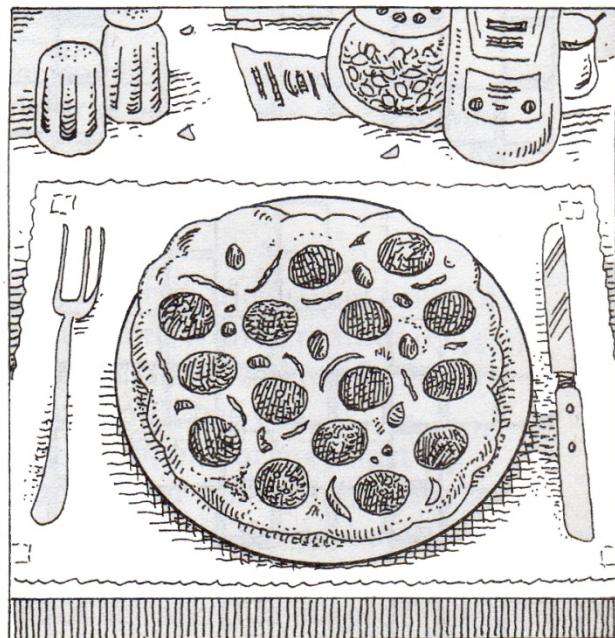
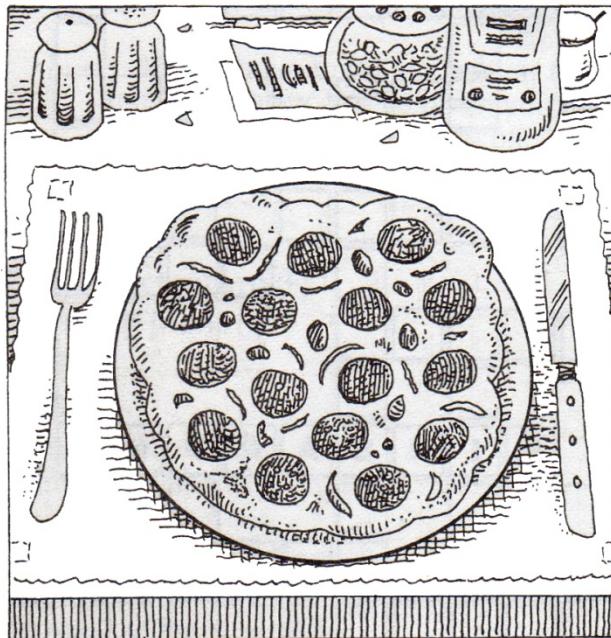
Departure

MEMORIES OF THE DAY



PASTIMES

See if you can find the eight differences.



**Can You Spot the Differences?**

There are 15 differences. Can you spot at least 10?

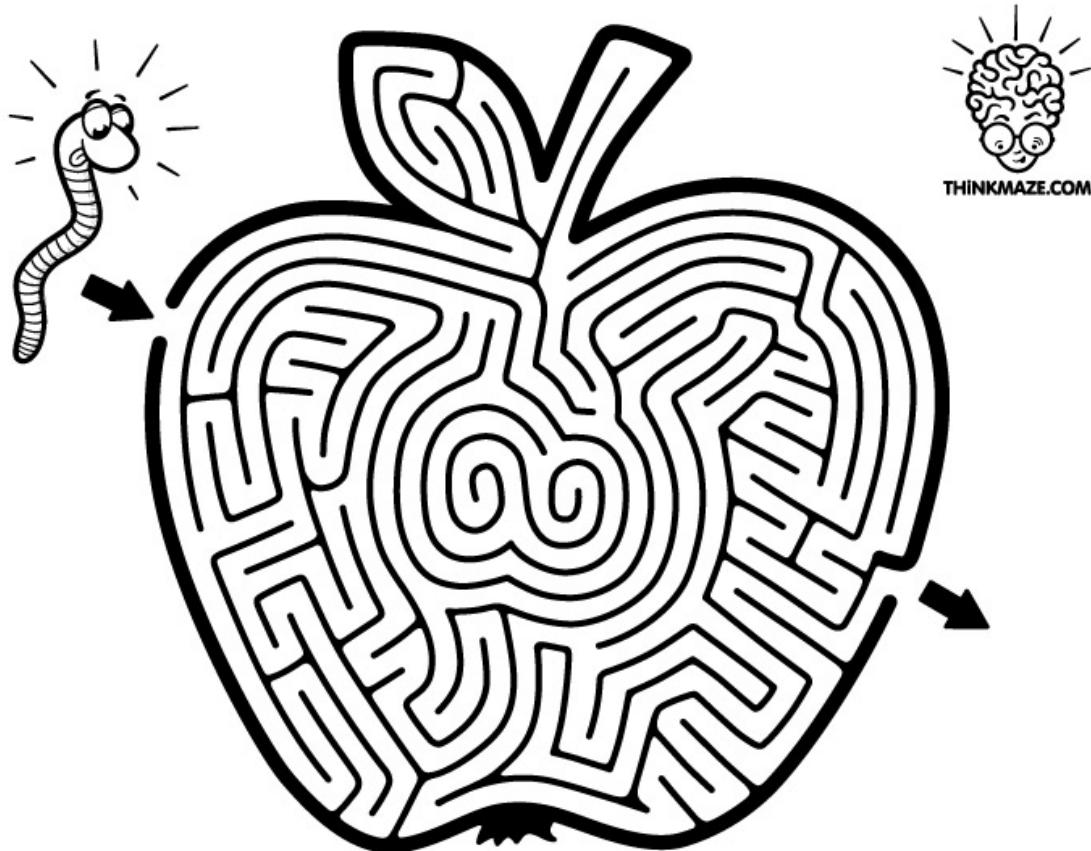
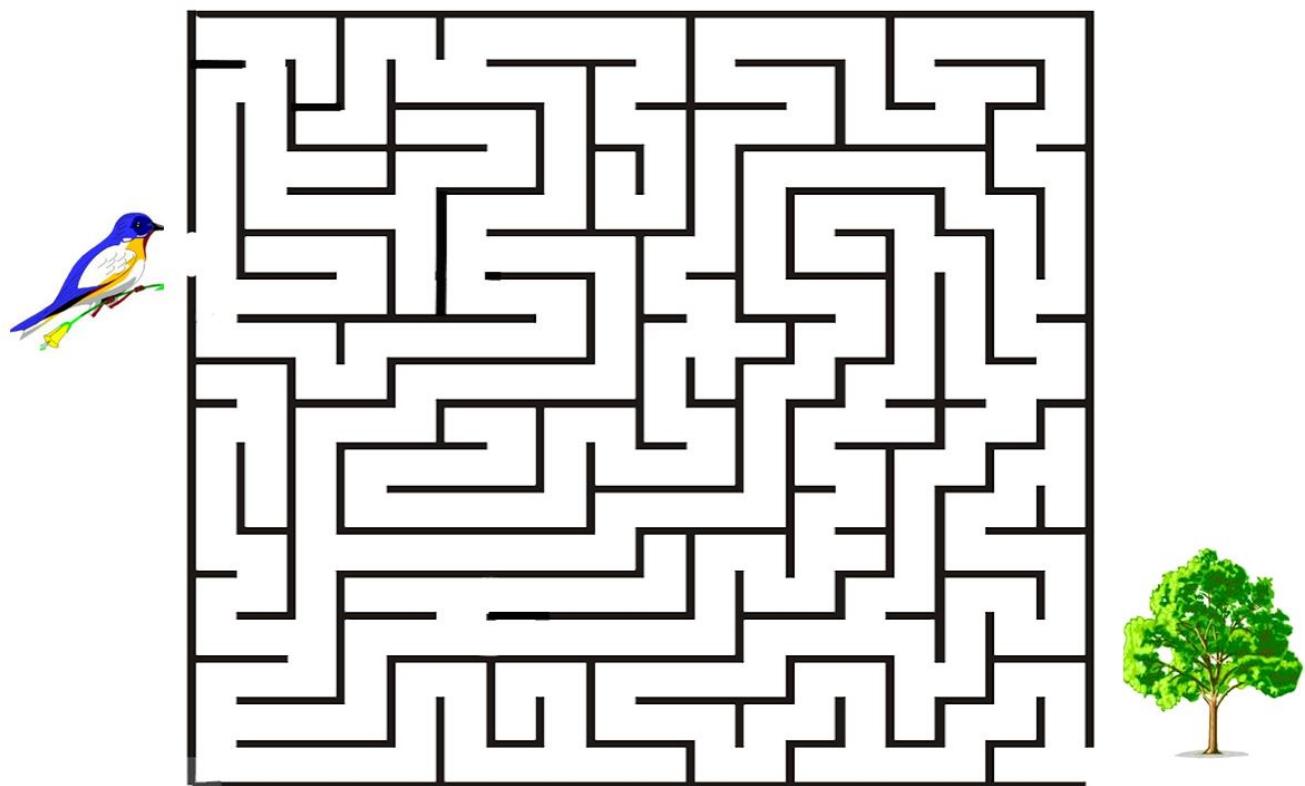




REPÚBLICA  
PORTUGUESA

EDUCAÇÃO

DGEstE – DSR Alentejo  
AGRUPAMENTO DE ESCOLAS N° 1 DE BEJA – 135021  
SEDE: ESCOLA SECUNDÁRIA DIOGO DE GOUVEIA - 404627



Cofinanciado por:



UNIÃO EUROPEIA  
Fundo Social Europeu



## Western Europe Word Search

L	U	X	E	M	B	O	R	G	N	I	A	P	S	L	D	M	
R	I	S	O	A	Z	A	R	R	O	D	N	A	L	H	B	F	
V	A	T	I	C	A	N	C	I	T	Y	W	I	S	Z	E	M	R
B	T	J	F	E	J	V	Y	K	H	J	A	E	U	C	E	O	A
Z	I	H	H	D	M	Z	Q	N	P	O	L	T	R	W	S	N	N
E	D	G	L	O	L	U	O	T	Q	Y	E	S	P	N	P	A	C
T	H	C	Y	N	R	R	I	R	M	H	S	N	Y	Q	K	C	E
K	Y	C	V	I	W	C	J	G	B	B	O	E	C	C	X	O	M
E	E	D	V	A	Q	I	T	A	L	Y	H	T	C	R	Y	A	Z
P	E	P	Y	C	O	A	E	K	Y	E	S	H	A	C	L	S	P
A	U	S	T	R	I	A	Q	L	G	C	B	C	B	T	N	D	D
C	D	D	D	T	D	M	O	D	O	O	S	E	A				
B	E	N	G	P	M	N	O	T	N	W	R	I	D	A	U	S <u>A</u>	
G	N	A	L	R	B	G	L	L	H	A	L	P	X	J	L		
Q	M	L	A	M	E	A	E	L	D	S	L	G	A	O	G	D	R
X	A	R	G	Q	N	E	W	R	W	O	N	X	O	N	V	E	
X	R	E	U	D	Y	L	C	E	M	E	V	I	I	A	F	V	Z
T	K	H	T	T	W	H	D	E	Y	A	I	A	L	F	D	V	T
A	A	T	R	W	D	E	M	E	F	L	N	E	L	K	D	A	I
J	A	E	O	D	N	A	L	E	R	I	C	Y	P	A	A	M	W
I	W	N	P	S	A	N	M	A	R	I	N	O	E	P	A	G	S

ANDORRA
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MONACO
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