
Fundusze Europejskie
Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój
Unia Europejska
Europejski Fundusz Społeczny
Job-shadowing
„Jeden świat, jedna Europa- z uchodźcą w szkolnej ławce"
Projekt jest finansowany ze środków programu Unii Europejskiej
POWER SE „Zagraniczna mobilność kadry edukacji szkolnej".
Czechy, 05-12.06.2017r.

Czym jest *job-shadowing*?

Job-shadowing to rodzaj projektów, które polegają na wyjeździe do zagranicznej organizacji lub zaproszenia jej przedstawicieli w celu dzielenia się dobrymi praktykami, poznawania nowych metod pracy, wspólnego rozwoju obu instytucji i osób uczestniczących w tych inicjatywach. Idea tych działań przypomina staż krótkoterminowy. Istotne jest, aby projekt dawał wymierny skutek w postaci rozwoju zawodowego uczestniczącej w nim osoby i miał wpływ na zwiększenie jakości pracy organizacji.

Co jest możliwe dzięki projektom *job-shadowing*?

Uczestniczenie w projektach tego typu niesie ze sobą wiele korzyści. Można poznać specyfikę pracy z młodzieżą w innym kraju oraz przykłady dobrych praktyk, a także nawiązać wiele przydatnych kontaktów, które mogą przełożyć się na późniejsze sukcesy w realizacji i organizacji projektów międzynarodowych. Takie spotkania to również źródło inspiracji – czas, kiedy rodzą się ciekawe pomysły na dalsze działania.



W czerwcu 2017r. pięć nauczycielek z naszej szkoły: **Danuta Kondzior, Ewelina Marcinkiewicz, Diana Sadowska, Alicja Samsonowicz** i **Anna Tyszk**a pojechało do ***Jirkova*** (Czechy), aby obserwować zajęcia prowadzone w szkole podstawowej oraz dzielić się dobrymi praktykami, poznawać nowe metod pracy, poznać specyfikę pracy z młodzieżą pochodzącą z różnych środowisk, także z rodzin uchodźczych.



Jirkov




Hamburg
Berlin
Amsterdam
Holandia
Kolonia
Niemcy
Jirkov
Luksemburg
Frankfurt nad Menem
Praga
Czechy
Polska
Białystok
Warszawa
Mińsk Мінск
Białoruś
Kijów Київ
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Relacja z pobytu



Uczestnicy mobilności (od lewej): Anna Tyszka, Diana Sadowska,
Jana Kassakova (koordynator projektu w Czechach), Alicja Samsonowicz,
Ewelina Marcinkiewicz, Danuta Kondzior



Uczniowie gimnazjum realizują projekty
z krajami z całego świata.



Ściany w szkole ozdobione są kolorowymi postaciami z bajek.

W szkole na każdym kroku można podziwiać prace uczniów.







Uczniowie i nauczyciele mogą odpocząć w kącikach relaksu





Obserwujemy zajęcia lekcyjne, zwiedzamy szkołę








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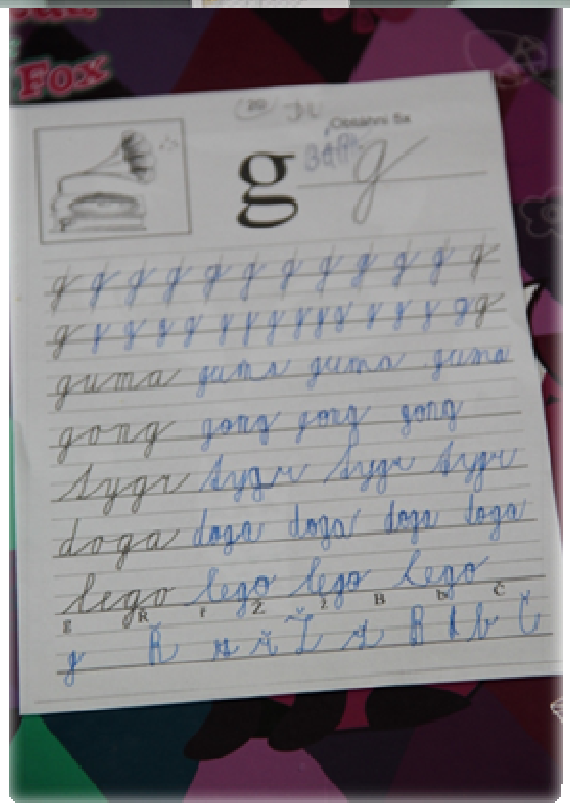




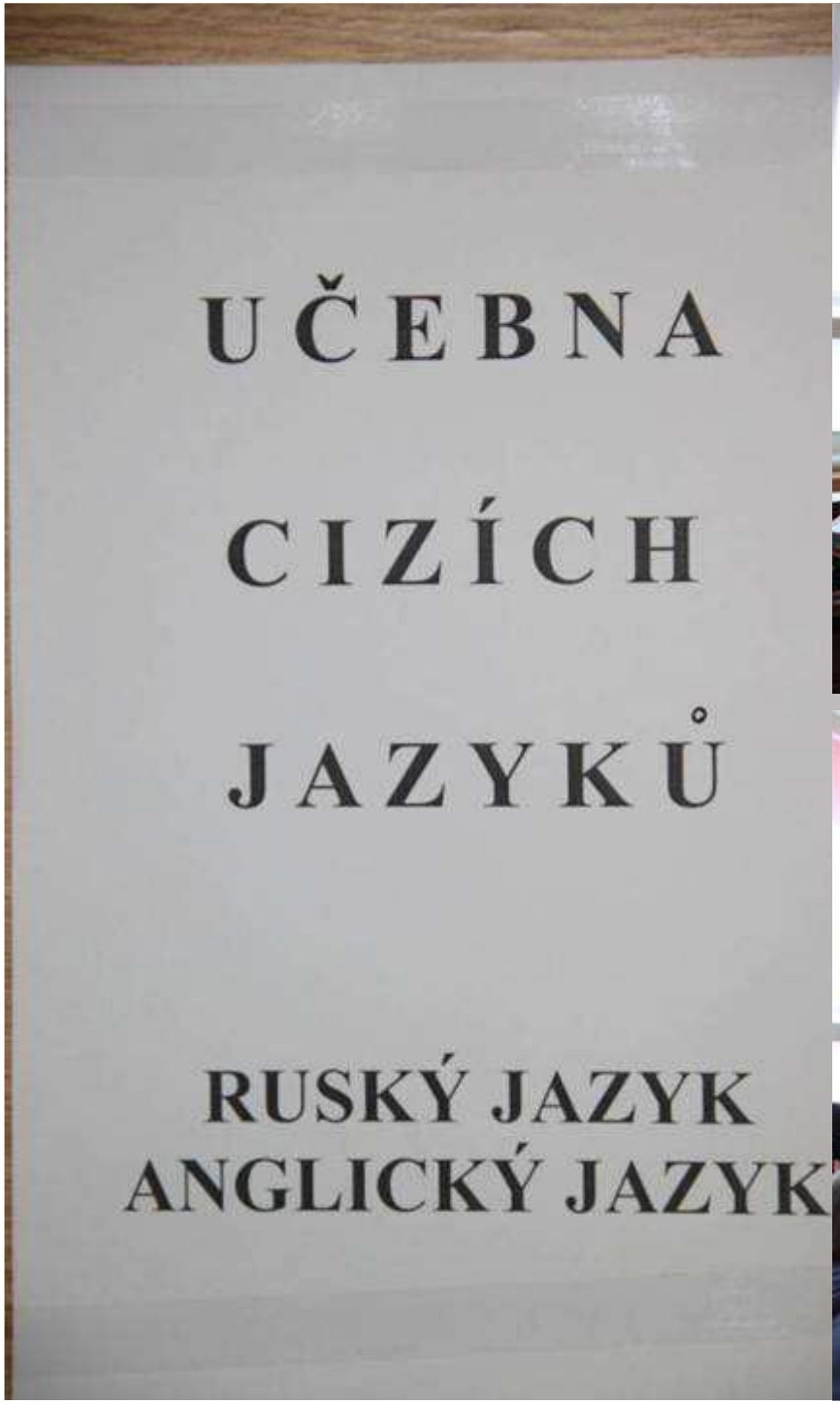

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KALENDÁŘ PŘÍRODY


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SLUŽBY
SIHČA NATÁLKA V.
KVĚTINY
SEŠITY
DAVID KRISTIÁN
ŠATNA
TABULE
A B C


UČEBNA
CIZÍCH
JAZYKŮ
RUSKÝ JAZYK
ANGLICKÝ JAZYK















Spotkanie z dyrektorem szkoły- p. Martinem Reihs oraz gronem pedagogicznym






Start
Kráta





Zámek Červený Hrádek







Červený Hrádek Castle – Originally called Borek; founded in 1415, shares its history with adjacent Jirkov. The newly built castle sustained considerable damage during the Hussite raids. After reconstruction and its red facade, it received its contemporary name: which translates as Red Castle. The castle and its manor prospered for two centuries. The destruction came when its people resisted the violent re-establishment of Catholicism. Between 1655–1675, Jan Adam Hrzán of Harasov had a baroque four-wing chateau built on the site of the ruins. In the following decades, the interior decoration works proceeded. The most interesting interior sight is the Knights' Hall. The chateau blossomed under the rule of the Rottenhahn family, who bought the manor in 1766. Jindřich František in particular elevated the manor to a high economic standard. The chapel was extended and the library built. The front facade was modified and an English style park was landscaped. The work was continued by his daughter Gabriela, who married the equally enterprising Jiří Buquoy. Major changes to the building were carried out after 1892 by Gottfried Hohenlohe. His family was the last to manage the castle in tenure. It was nationalised in 1945. The British Government Emissary Mr. Runciman and the leader of the Sudeten Germans Konrad Henlein met there for a subversive meeting. This fact contributed to the property seizure. In the following decades, the building was used by various state organisations. The dilapidated chateau was transferred into the possession of Jirkov in 1996. Reconstruction took a whole decade. Currently, the Jirkov Cultural, Educational and Information Centre reside here. www.zamek-cerveny-hradek.cz

Kolacja powitalna z udziałem przedstawicieli Urzędu Miasta Jirkov, dyrektora szkoły partnerskiej oraz nauczycieli









Terezin- zwiedzanie obozu koncentracyjnego









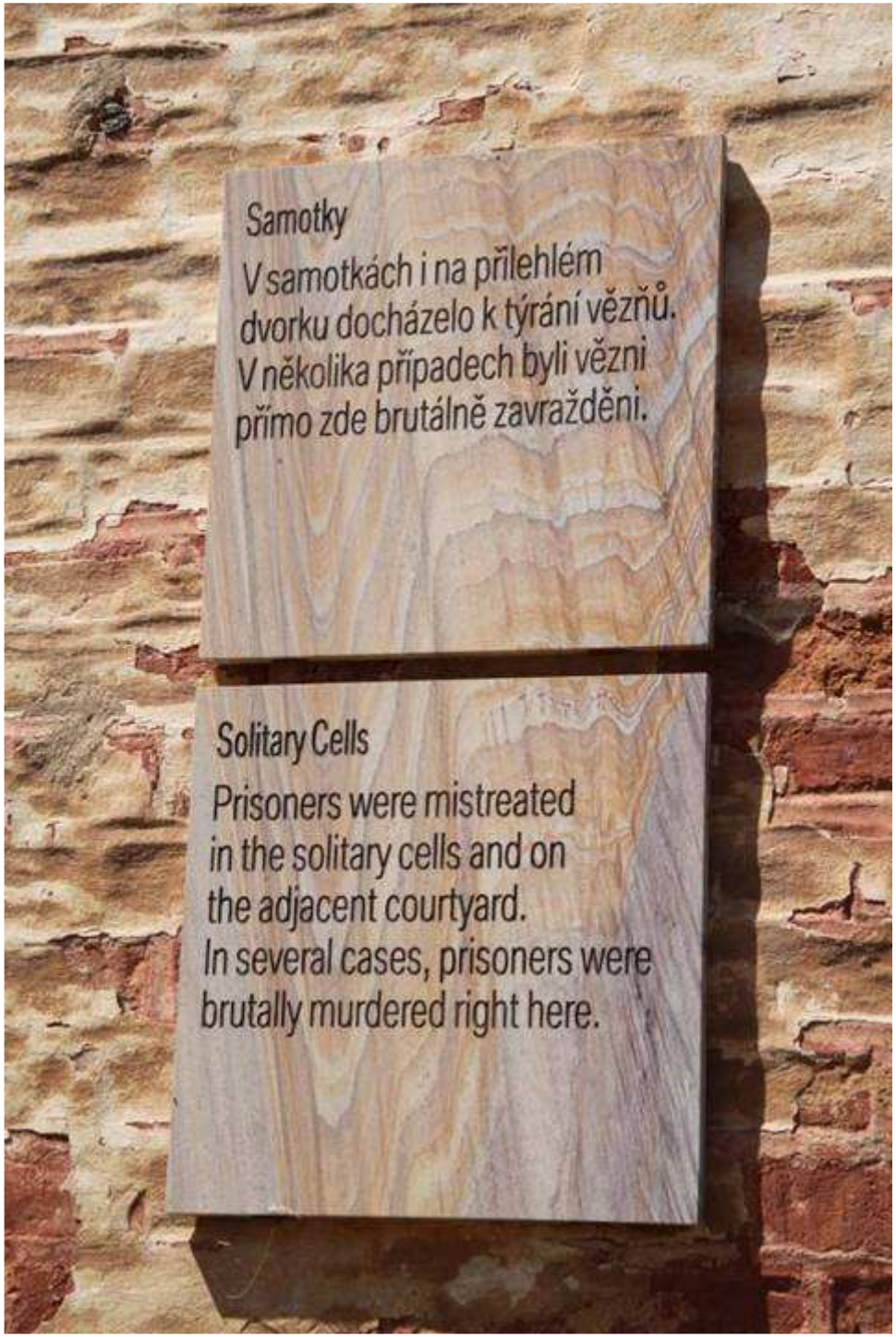



In the years 1940-1944 more than
1800 Jews were interned in the Small
Fortress. Their destiny was worst of all
the groups of prisoners. About 800 from
them were removed to death here, most
of others perished after the deportation
to the concentration camps.
Declared as the memory of the victims
by the Embassy of the State of Israel.


ARBEIT MACHT FREI






Samotky
V samotkách i na přilehlém dvorku docházelo k týrání vězňů. V několika případech byli vězni přímo zde brutálně zavražděni.
Solitary Cells
Prisoners were mistreated in the solitary cells and on the adjacent courtyard. In several cases, prisoners were brutally murdered right here.




20
19





Dom samotnej matki







Ośrodek dla bezdomnych

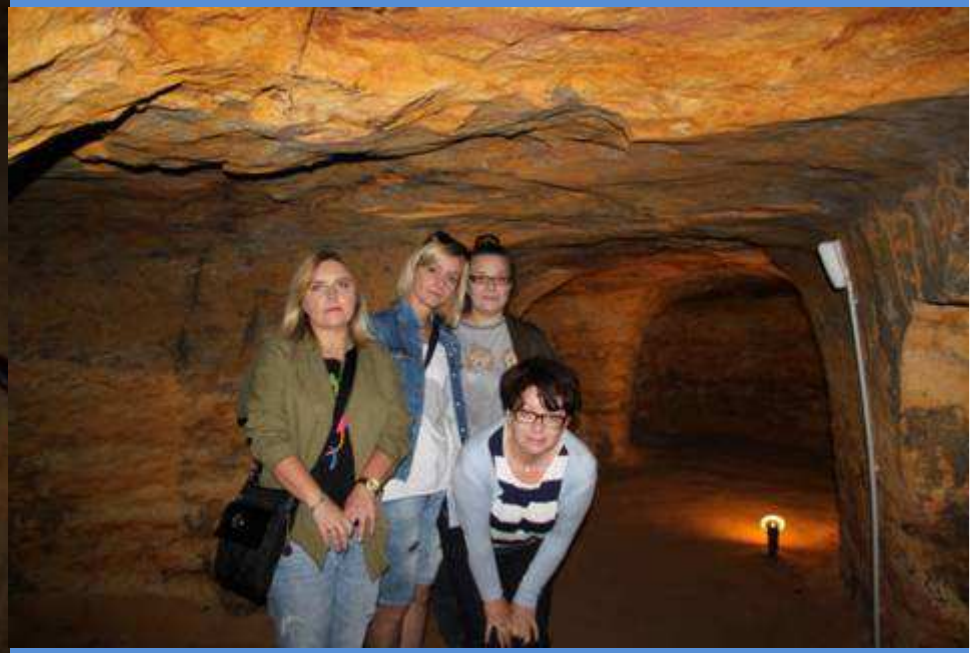
Městský ústav
sociálních služeb Jirkov



Piwnice w Jirkovie

Podziemia miasta





The Town Cellars – the subterranean corridors of Jirkov are emblazoned by legends which say they connected the town to far away places. They are unique evidence of the town's 16th century boom. They were excavated near a significantly larger excavation site – the alumslate mines, located to the north and east of the town. The original reason for building the cellars was to protect documents, goods and food in case of fire. One such fire devastated Jirkov in 1555, and then the cellar works started in a location between the present streets Tyršova and Vinařická. Shortly, the townsmen discovered that the cellars offered ideal conditions for beer storage and fermentation. From then on, the cellars were associated with the renowned Jirkov beer brewing.



Between 1555–1596, a network of corridors with up to 150 niches and chambers were built. These were hired out to townsmen and merchants. The cellars also played a defence role in history. It was mainly during WWII when the Wehrmacht chose the cellars for their headquarters.

Subsequently, the cellars lost their importance for the town over the following 70 years. Therefore, they were closed and only entered by young adventurers. It was only the danger of land slides which made the town administration take measures. The cellars were reconstructed in cooperation with experts and then opened to the public (in 2007). **www.zamek-cerveny-hradek.cz**

Zwiedzanie miasta Jirkov










P
RÉSERVÉ







House No. 19 One of the town's oldest buildings remains in the middle of Příční Street. It has a renaissance core that has remained since the 16th century and a Saxon type renaissance portal with a cartouche and inscription that reads AO and 1617. Two major reconstructions were carried out in the 18th and at the beginning of the 20th century.







The Clock Tower was built adjacent to the St. Giles Church in 1540–1545. It was used as a watch tower. The neo-gothic tower has 5 stories and it is almost 29 meters tall. The top floor viewing gallery offers a beautiful view of the Ore Mountains range. Entry is provided by the Town Information Centre.
www.zamek-cerveny-hradek.cz

The Dean Church of St. Giles is the oldest architectural monument in Jirkov. It was originally a small gothic church founded around 1300, and rebuilt during the 16th century. In the 18th century, its nave was rebuilt in baroque style. The church houses tombstones of prominent manor owners. The church is open during religious services or upon agreement with the adjacent parish. **www.jirkov.farnost.cz**





The Town Hall is a two-storey building in late classicist style from 1840. The ground floor gothic arch walling has been preserved. It was built on the site of an original town hall built in 1581. The facade is decorated with the coats of arms of Jirkov, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the noble families of Rottenhahn and Buquoy. The building houses the municipal office. **www.jirkov.cz**

Ore Mountains- Góry Rudawy

Two countries, one region - ORE MOUNTAINS































Most



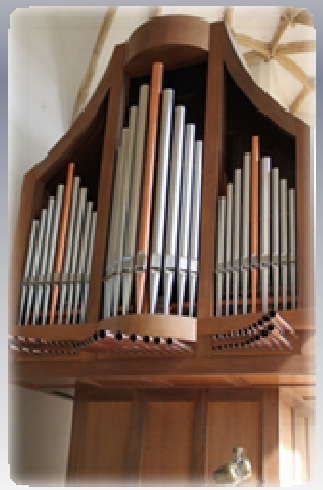
Hněvín Castle is a dominant sight of Most, visible from far away. It was built on a hill top in the mid 13th century. Its current-time appearance dates back to its reconstruction from the turn of the 19th and 20th century. Nowadays, there is a restaurant with accommodation, a facility for organising theatre plays and an observatory and viewing tower open to the public. **www.mesto-most.cz**



Dean Church of the Virgin Mary Assumption in Most A church built in late-gothic style which was moved on rail in the 1970s out of the range of the spreading coal mine. The church houses exhibitions of gothic and renaissance art of the North-western Bohemia and exhibition halls of the Art Gallery in Most. The town of Most is situated 15km from Jirkov. **www.mesto-most.cz**











Kościół Wniebowzięcia NMP z XVI wieku (przeniesiony w latach 60. XX w. na obecne miejsce)





Hněvín - zamek i kamienna wieża widokowa













Mariańskie Łaźnie















Maria Loreto (Starý Hrozňatov)







Zoo w Chomutovie

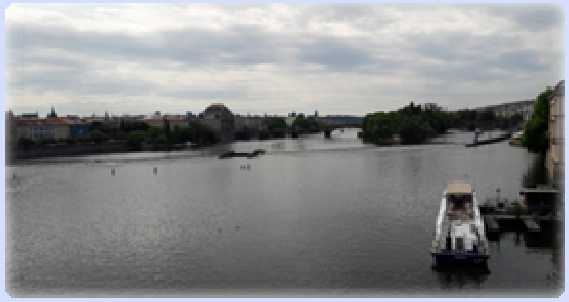






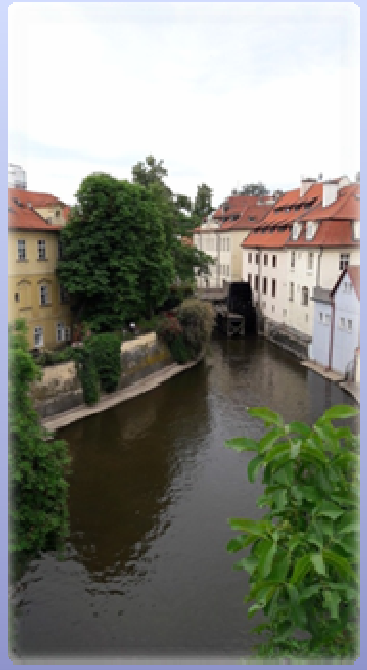


Praga

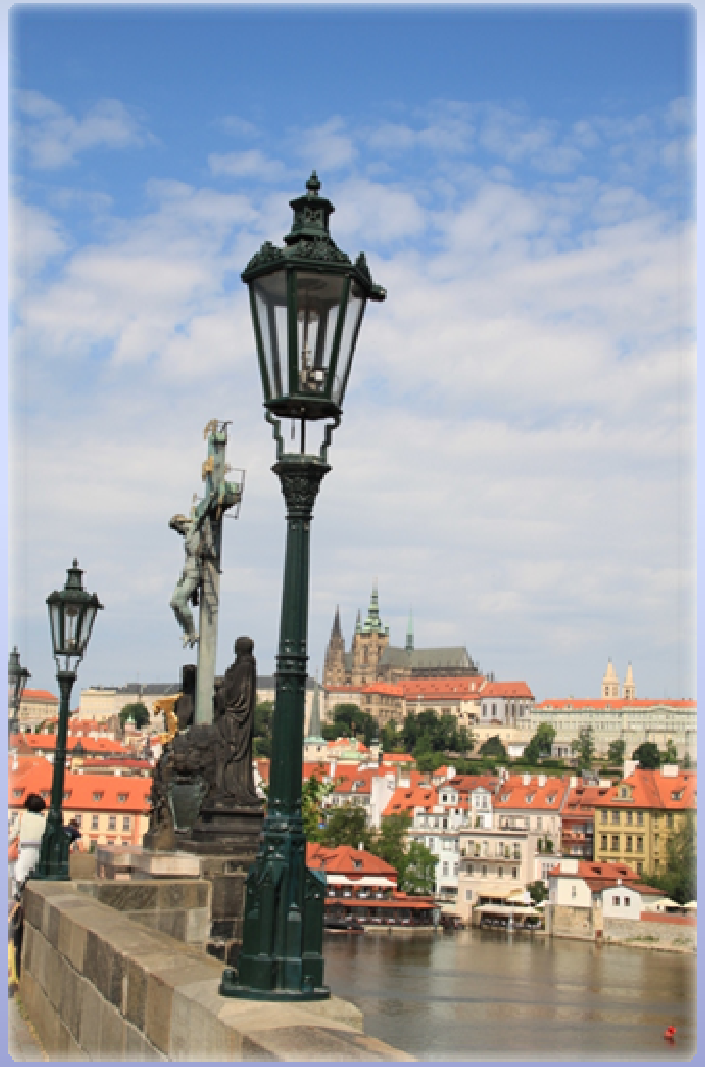















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NELHAT
CAFE
RESTAURANT
PRAGUE
FUNFAIR
ORCHE



















