

A close-up photograph of an olive branch with several olives in various stages of ripeness, from green to dark purple. The background is a soft, out-of-focus yellow and green, suggesting a sunny outdoor setting.

CEIP L'OLIVERA, VALENCIA, ESPANJA

JOB SHADOWING 9.5.-11.5.2024





CEIP L'OLIVERA

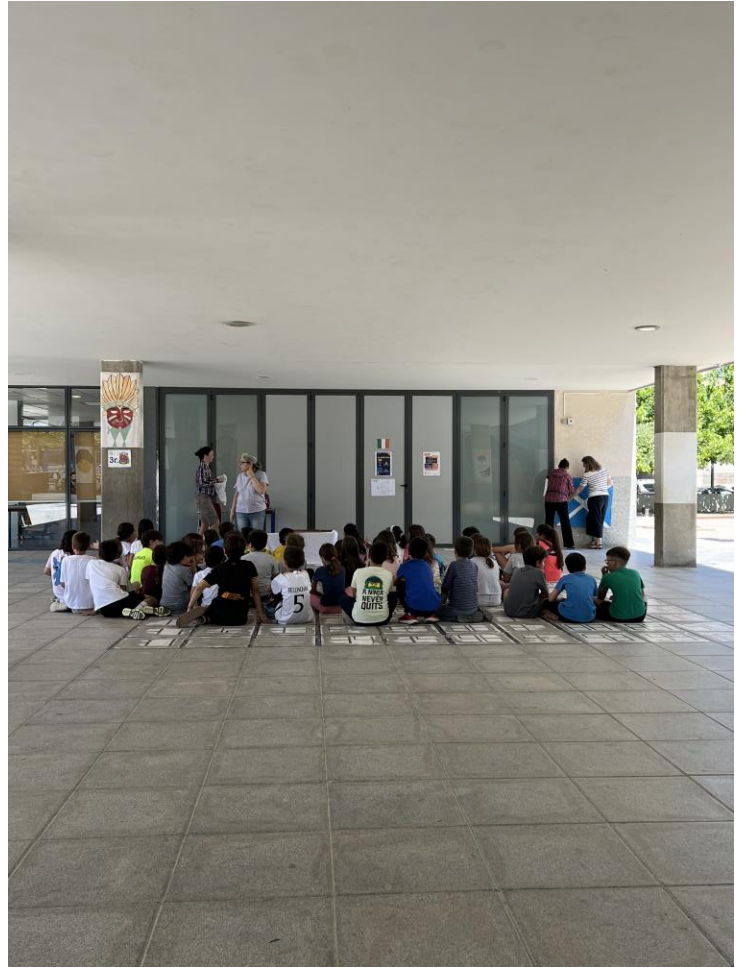
- Yksisarjainen alakoulu
- 200 oppilasta
- 15 opettajaa
- Päiväkoti koulun yhteydessä
- Päiväkotiryhmät muodostuvat 3-, 4- ja 5-vuotiaista -> Espanjassa innovatiivinen ratkaisu
- Koulupäivät klo 9-14
- Osa oppilaista jatkaa iltapäiväryhmissä



CEIP L'OLIVERALLE TÄRKEITÄ

- Kansainvälisyys ja eurooppalainen identiteetti
- Pedagoginen innovatiivisuus
- Hyvinvointitaidot
- Globaalikasvatus
- Oppilaiden osallistaminen ja itseohjautuvuus
- Musiikki



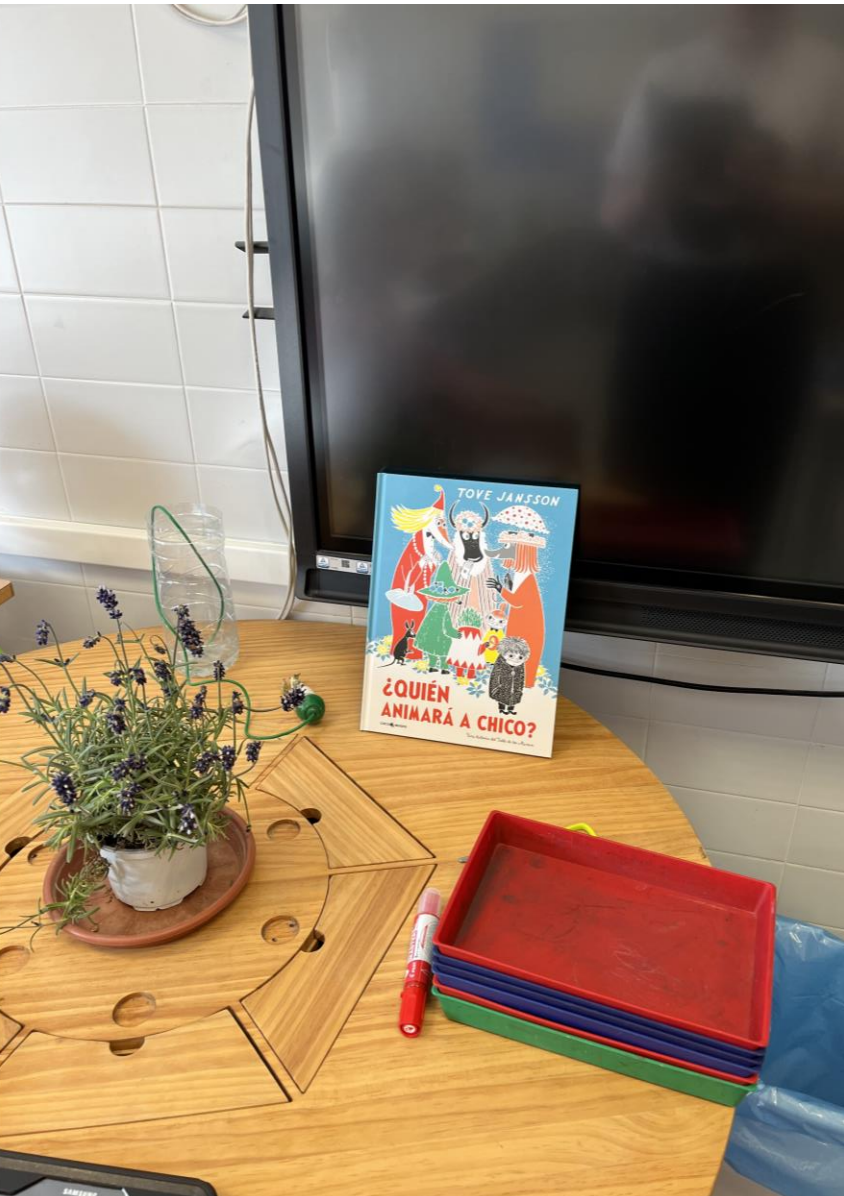


FINLAND TEACHERS

ERASMUS+ TIMETABLE

Time / Day	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00 - 10:00	WELCOME TO CEIP L'OLIVERA	Kindergarten	MATHS (ABN) 4th Primary
10:00 - 11:00	Let's go to School music choirs meeting	PRIMARY 4th English Speaking TIC	ENGLISH 6th Primary
11:00 - 11:30			
11:30 - 12:00	School music choirs meeting at Benissanó	Popular Games of Valencia and European countries	MUSIC 3rd Primary
12:30 - 13:15	Visit to Benissanó Castle	Europe Day: European Folktales (12:45 - 14:00)	TUTORIA 4th Primary
13:15 - 14:00			Meeting with Cristina Erasmus Programme coordinator
14:00 - 15:30	Lunch at Benissanó (Pic-nic's school & Back to school) or Back to Valencia	Lunch at School: Paella Valenciana	
AFTERNOON		VISIT TO VALENCIA SUNSET AT ALBUFERA DINNER IN A TYPICAL RESTAURANT	

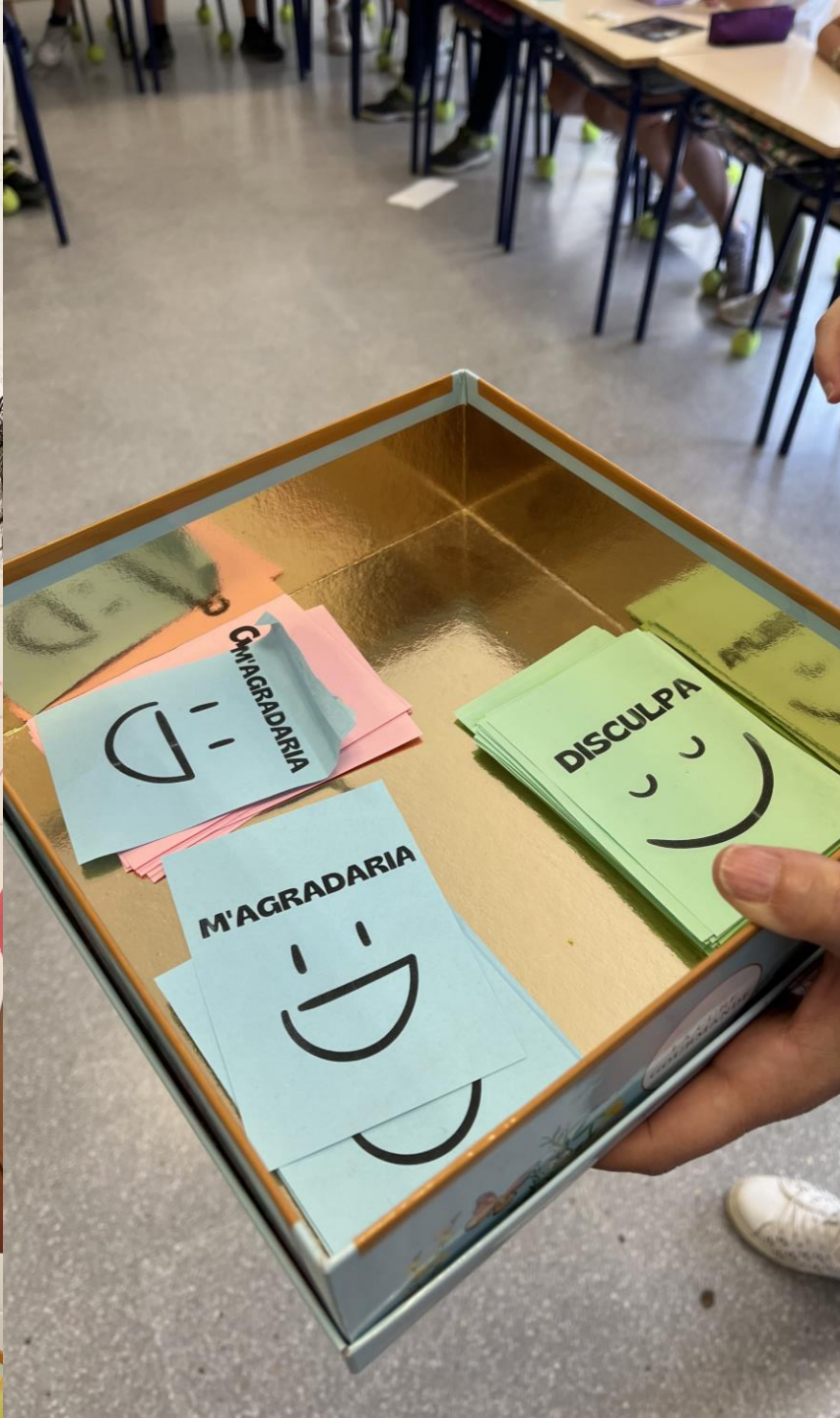
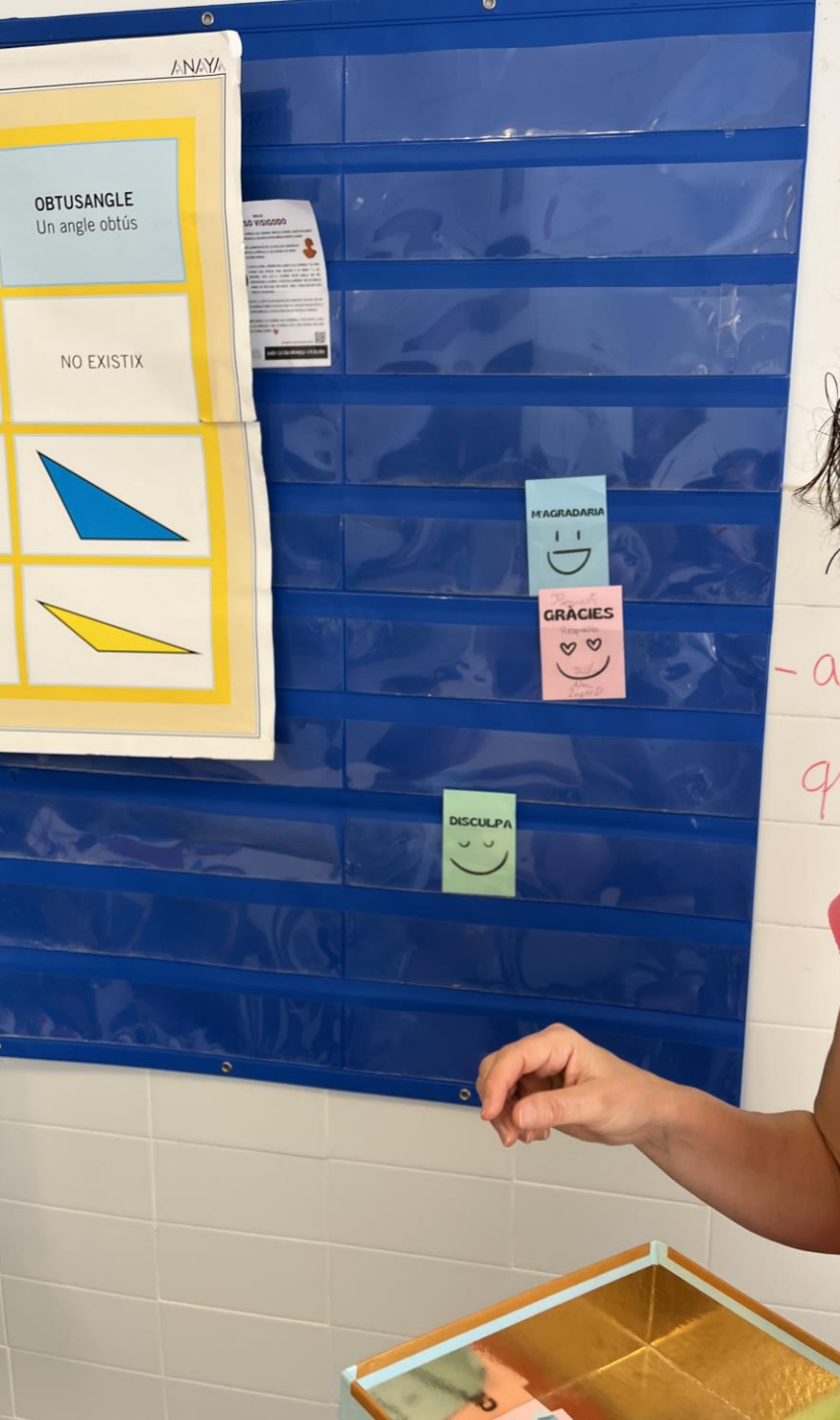



















Name _____ Ancient Rome

The Colosseum



The Colosseum in Rome is still revered today as a marvel of Roman engineering. It took eight years to build. The project was started by the emperor Vespasian in 72 AD. The many arches used in its construction made it strong without being too heavy. Despite the passage of time and multiple earthquakes, much of it can still be seen today. It is enormous: 615 feet long and 510 feet wide. It covered six acres of land, and required more than 1.1 million tons of concrete, stone, and brick to complete.

In its time, this outdoor stadium could seat 50,000 people and was the site of gladiator games, mock battles, and dramas. There were 76 ways to enter and exit the Colosseum. Public entrance was by ticket that indicated where each spectator should sit. The Colosseum had four different levels, and seating was dictated by social class and enforced by law. The Emperor sat in his own box. The Senators sat in the lowest seats, those closest to the action. Equestrians and government officials of significant rank sat behind them and a bit farther up. Higher up still were ordinary Roman men and soldiers. The highest seats were for women and slaves. Former gladiators, actors, and gravediggers were prohibited from entering the Colosseum at all.

A retractable awning called the velarium was used when needed to keep the sun and rain off of the spectators. The velarium was supported by 240 wooden masts around the top of the stadium and put up by Roman sailors as needed.

Underneath the Colosseum there was a labyrinth of underground passages called the hypogeum. The Colosseum's floor was made of wood and covered with sand. Thirty-two different trap doors leading up from the hypogeum were used to suddenly insert animals, actors, or gladiators into the arena for dramatic effect.

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