



Co-funded by the  
Erasmus+ Programme  
of the European Union



**Erasmus + KA 229 – School exchange partnership**

**CLIL across the borders – enjoy and learn**

**2019-1-CZ01-KA229-061391**



*Quartet is a card game.*

*The pack contains 32 cards, divided into 8 groups of 4 cards.*

### *Gameplay*

*Quartet is played with three or more players, with the aim to win all the quartets (sets of four). Each card has a number and letter (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D; 2A, 2B, 2C etc.).*

*The cards are shuffled and dealt evenly between all the players and the cards get held face up in a players hand. The player to the dealer's left starts by asking another player if they had a certain card (e.g. card 4C) which would help the player create a quartet. If the player does have the card, then they hand it over. If the player doesn't, then it becomes her or his turn to ask.*

*When a quartet is created, or a complete quartet was dealt, then the cards creating the quartet are placed in front of the player.*

*The game ends when all the quartets have been created. The winner is the person with the most quartets.*

The European Commission's support for the production of this publication does not constitute an endorsement of the contents, which reflect the views only of the authors, and the Commission cannot be held responsible for any use which may be made of the information contained therein.

## Warsaw (Warszawa)



1A

*Warsaw – the capital of Poland on the Vistula River: its population is officially estimated at 1.8 million residents. Warsaw is the political, cultural and economic centre of Poland. It is the seat of Polish president and the parliament.*

## The Royal Gniezno Cathedral



2A

*The Royal Gniezno Cathedral is a brick Gothic cathedral located in the historical city of Gniezno that served as the coronation place for several Polish monarchs. The cathedral is known for its twelfth-century bronze doors decorated with scenes of martyrdom of St. Adalbert of Prague.*

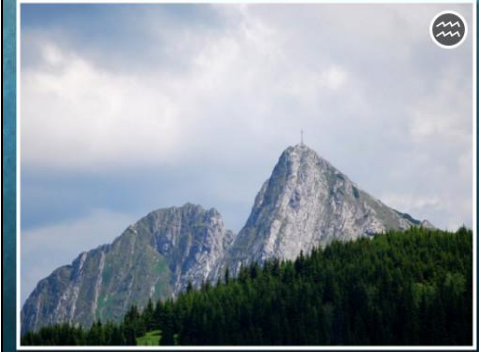
## Gniezno



3A

*Gniezno is a city in central-western Poland, about 50 kilometres east of Poznań, with around 70,000 inhabitants. One of the Piast dynasty's chief cities, it was the first historical capital of Poland in the 10th century and early 11th century. Gniezno is famous for its Gothic Cathedral located on the Lech Hill.*

## Great Giewont



4A

*Great Giewont is a mountain in Tatra Mountains, 1,895 metres high. On Great Giewont, there is a 15 m steel cross (erected in 1901) – the site of religious pilgrimages. The area is notorious for its hazardous nature during thunderstorms. You can find Giewont on most postcards from Zakopane.*

## Mielżyn



5A

*Mielżyn - a former city, now a village in Poland located in the Greater Poland Voivodeship, in the Gniezno County, in the Witekowo commune. Mielżyn is around 640 years old and is inhabited by around 660 people.*

## Adam Mickiewicz



6A

*Adam Mickiewicz (1798 – 1855) was a Polish poet and a principal figure in Polish Romanticism. He is widely regarded as Poland's greatest poet. He is mainly known for the poetic drama "Dziady" and the national epic poem "Pan Tadeusz".*

## Pierogi



7A

*Most enduring of Polish culinary traditions are the pierogi, a national dish of Poland, originating in the ancient culinary traditions of the former Polish eastern territories. There are lots of varieties of pierogi, both sweet and savoury ones.*

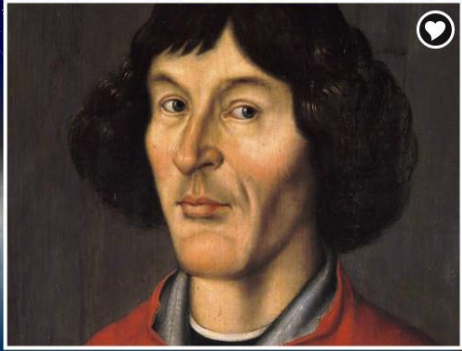
## Baltic Coast



8A

*The Baltic coast has two natural harbors, a larger one in Gdańsk, and a smaller one near Szczecin. Beaches of the Polish Baltic coast are wide, soft and white or gold, some of them are utterly peaceful. A lot of Polish tourists come here for summer holidays.*

## Nicolaus Copernicus



1B

*Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 – 1543) was a Renaissance-era mathematician and astronomer, who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at the center of the universe. His most famous book is called "On the Revolutions of the Celestial Spheres".*

## Lech Walesa



2B

*Lech Walesa - a shipyard electrician by trade, he became the leader of Solidarity, and led a successful pro-democratic effort which in 1989 ended the communist rule in Poland and ushered in the end of the Cold War. He is a Nobel Peace Prize laureate, an a President of Poland from 1990 to 1995. Closely related to the city of Gdansk*

## Wawel Dragon



3B

*According to the legend, the Wawel Dragon was a mystical beast which terrorised the local community, eating their sheep and local virgins, before being heroically killed by Krakus, a legendary Polish prince, who later founded the city of Kraków.*

## Poznań



4B

*Poznań is a large city in western Poland on the Warta River. It's a historic and the most important city in Greater Poland. Fifth city in Poland in terms of population (around 540,000 inhabitants) and sixth in terms of area. The first place to visit in Poznań is the Old Market Square.*

## Lech, Czech and Rus



5B

*According to the legend, three brothers went hunting together but each of them followed a different prey and eventually Rus went to the east, Čech headed to the west, while Lech went to the north. There he saw a white eagle guarding its nest. He decided to settle there and named his settlement Gniezno (Polish gniazdo - 'nest').*

## The Wawel Castle



6B

*The Wawel Castle is a castle residency located in central Kraków, Poland, and the first UNESCO World Heritage Site in the world. Some of Wawel's oldest stone buildings can be traced back to 970 AD. For centuries the residence of the kings of Poland and the symbol of Polish statehood. Now it is an art museum.*

## Poznań Goats



7B

*Poznań Goats - one of the attractions of Poznań City Hall. At noon they appear from the central towers and for a minute they butt horns. The Goats are the symbol of Poznań because of a legend connected to them.*

## Dunes in Leba



8B

*Leba is now a resort for vacationing tourists. In Poland, the best-known moving dunes occur in the Słowiński National Park near Leba. They create a beautiful landscape, unique in Europe, often called the Polish Sahara.*

## Masurian Lake District



1C

*The Masurian Lake District is in northeastern Poland within the geographical region of Masuria. It contains more than 2,000 lakes. The district had been elected as one of the 28 finalists of the New 7 Wonders of Nature. Śniardwy is a lake in the Masurian Lake District. At 113.8 square kilometres it is the largest lake in Poland.*

## Malbork



2C

*Malbork is a town in northern Poland in the Vistula delta. Founded in the 13th century by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, the town is noted for its medieval Malbork Castle, built in the 13th Century as the Order's headquarters, which was also the seat of the early modern Polish province of Royal Prussia.*

## Morskie Oko



3C

*Morskie Oko is the largest and fourth-deepest lake in the Tatra Mountains, in southern Poland. This picturesque lake is the second, next to Giewont, symbol of the Polish Tatra Mountains. It was once believed that it has an underground connection with the sea - hence its name.*

## Moszna Castle



4C

*The castle in Moszna, consisting of three parts created in different years, present Baroque, Neo-Renaissance and Neo-Gothic styles. This combination made the castle in Moszna certainly one of the most beautiful buildings of this type in this part of Europe. The castle has 365 rooms, and outside you can count up to 99 towers and turrets. It's a fairy-tale castle.*

## Gdańsk



5C

*Gdańsk - a city on the Baltic coast of northern Poland. It is Poland's principal seaport and one of the most beautiful cities. In Gdańsk you can find the largest medieval brick temple in Europe - St. Mary's Church. The Neptune's Fountain is situated in the centre of old town.*

## Wrocław



6C

*Wrocław is a city in south-western Poland and the fourth largest city (around 640,000 inhabitants). It lies in the historical region of Silesia, on the banks of the river Oder. In 2016, the city was a European Capital of Culture.*

## The Wieliczka Salt Mine



7C

*The Wieliczka Salt Mine, in the town of Wieliczka, southern Poland, is located near Kraków. It excavated from the 13th century, produced table salt continuously until 2007, as one of the world's oldest operating salt mines. The Wieliczka Salt Mine is now an official Polish Historic Monument.*

## Flag of Poland



8C

*The flag of Poland consists of two horizontal stripes of equal width, the upper one white and the lower one red. The two colours are defined in the Polish constitution as the national colours.*

## Zamość



1D

*Zamość is a historical city in southeastern Poland and a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Old Town in Zamość was built according to Italian ideal city designs. Zamość is a pearl of the Renaissance.*

## Zalipie



2D

*Zalipie - a village in southern Poland, it is known for a local custom of painting the cottages with decorative motifs. It's a paradise for folk traditions enthusiasts.*

## Poland



3D

*Poland is a country located in Central Europe, divided into 16 administrative subdivisions, covering an area of 312,696 square kilometres. With a population of nearly 38.5 million people, Poland is the fifth most populous member state of the European Union. The official language is Polish.*

## Vistula (Wisła)



4D

*The Vistula, the longest and largest river in Poland, is the 9th-longest river in Europe, at 1,047 kilometres in length.*

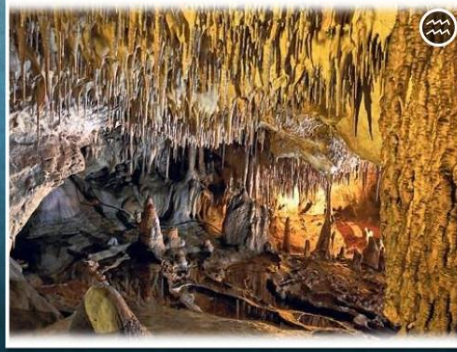
## Białowieża National Park



5D

*Białowieża National Park lies in Eastern Poland, near the border with Belarus. It is known for the protection of the best preserved part of the Białowieża Forest, Europe's last temperate primeval forest. It is home to the world's largest population of European bison (Polish: żubr), the continent's heaviest land animals.*

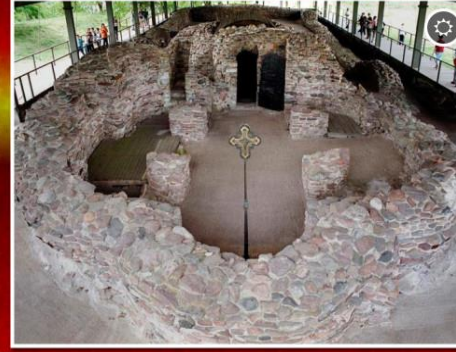
## Raj Cave



6D

*Raj Cave (Paradise cave) located in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains is considered to be the most beautiful cave in Poland. It's an amazing underground world inside a hill. The ceiling of the cave is decorated with countless stalactites and stalagmites. The total length of its chambers and corridors is 240 meters.*

## Ostrów Lednicki



7D

*Ostrów Lednicki is an island on Lednica lake, located 16 km west of Gniezno. Probable place of baptism of Poland. The remains of the castle and relics of the oldest pre-Romanesque palace and sacral architecture in Poland have been preserved.*

## Józef Pilsudski



8D

*Józef Pilsudski (1867–1935) was a Polish statesman who served as the Chief of State and First Marshal of Poland. He is viewed as a father of the Second Polish Republic re-established in 1918.*