



Erasmus+



3st Learning-Teaching and Training Meeting (LTT)

3st Transnational Meeting (TM)

Holy Trinity School



The third Learning Teaching and Training Meeting and the third Transnational Meeting was held in Galway of Ireland between 16th and 22th October 2016. The participants in this meeting were 14 students plus 17 teachers from the foreign countries, as well as the students from Ireland and the teachers from Ireland.

The pupils in this trip weren't hosted by Irish families but stayed in the hotel in international rooms so they had the opportunity to communicate in the English language. In any case they had the opportunity to contact and to exchange experiences in their daily life during the week. In addition the Irish coordinator, Keith Joyce, had created the group of ambassadors so that for each Erasmus pupil there was an ambassador who was his assistant during the week for all the activities of our project. Totally 20 Irish pupils accompanied us for most of the days. In this meeting all the activities had been planned according to the habitat nature of Ireland as our topics for the second year regarded the environment and science. We enjoyed visiting the amazing environment, a nature unusual and impressive for the foreign countries. The immense meadows and evergreen landscapes were fascinating and offered us the superiority of nature.



The program of activities was organized by the Irish school and planned in the best possible way by the Irish coordinator Keith Joyce.

Furthermore all our visits in Galway were aimed at facilitating the objectives needed to gather the information for our projects according to the topics. The teams had been formed before our trip in Ireland through the template that we had already filled it.

The following topics will be in this newsletter

- 1) Weekly schedule and activities**
- 2) Actions for the next meeting (Italy 6-10 of March 2017)**
- 3) Appendix**

1) Weekly schedule and activities

The different study topics were as follows:

- a) Art –use of recycled materials to create art
- b) Flora and Fauna of our local environment on land and in water
- c) The role of national parks and ecotourism in our countries
- d) Renewable energy resources
- e) Science Food Chains and ecosystems in our environment
- f) The role of the school in aiding the three R's Reduce-Reuse and Recycle



Monday 16 Oct 2016

The beginning of the first day was dedicated to the history of 14 tribes of Galway by historian William Henry. The Tribes of Galway were fourteen merchant families who dominated the political, commercial, and social life of the city of Galway in western Ireland between the mid-13th and late 19th century

Next there was the presentation of the ambassadors for the Erasmus pupils and the exchange of presents among them followed up by the creation of the different teams according to subject choices of the pupils.

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Team building game from Ireland: **Caterpillar races**

A game of cooperation and parallel competition between two different groups to collect food for their caterpillars.



Team building of Mallorca: **Titanic**

Small groups were formed under different directions every time they were in danger. The small groups are named Titanic.



Then we visited **the Brigit's Garden** where the pupils were divided in two groups under the supervision of two specialists. The pupils learned about the energy systems that they used as simulation in the park.

Also they participated in orientation activities with special compasses, cohesion activities within the park such as the identifying the specific position of the trees, activities of gardening. There was an almost three hour workshop on Sustainability.



Tuesday 17th of Oct

We visited the **Wind farm** and the engineer explained to us about the creation of the farm and especially how they had protected the ecosystems of that region.



Subsequently we watched a traditional unknown way of flora that they used as a kind of heating and is named "**peat**" or "**blackgold**". This shown to us by Keith's father.



The impressive fairy castle was our next stop. Dreamy green gardens were designed fin the 19th century. The National Park Connemara was a gorgeous sight from across the lake.



Our dinner took place in Powers Thatch Pub in Oughterard under the notes of the irish music and the taste of traditional irish dishes.

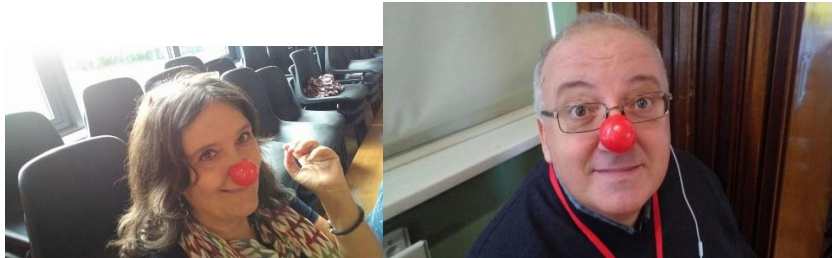
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Wednesday 18th of Oct



Cohesion game of Portugal: **Whistle and red nose**



An excitement game in which some players gained a red nose in the end.



Cohesion game of Poland: **Blind mirrors**

It was an interesting and smart game because it was challenging to use all the senses to achieve the desirable result of the synthesis that you had to reenact.



Sightseeing tour to the Coole Park and our inspiration for the legend of the park, the wild Swans at Coole Park.



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Activities carried out according to the flora of the park. Worksheets were given to the pupils for observation and completion. Coole Park is a beautiful park next to a lake where the nobel poet William Butler yeats spent many holidays observing the swans and writing poetry.

That evening we continues to learn about irish culture when we visited the galway centre Aras na nGael which is a centre for **Irish language** and **Irish dancing**. . A simple approach of the language was given to us and a performance of the Irish dancing from a dance group.



Thursday 19th of Oct

Workshop with recycled materials at school. At the beginning the Art teacher, Caoimle O Dowd, gave instructions to aquire the raw skills and then followed the creative part, the construction of a mask. It was a recycled art lesson.



Then we had the luck to watch and participate in a national and outdoor team game **hurling**.



A player from Liam Mellows Hurling club explained to us about all the rules ,the equipment and everything else about the game , it was the theoretical part . After that followed a hands on practical lesson in the skills of this ancient game.



Coordinator Meeting

Friday 21st of Oct



Team building game from **Italy: Wolves and Sheep**

It was a power game of cheating among the wild wolf and the sheep

Team building game from **Greece: Owls against Hawks**

A game of questions focusing on environment.



Team building game from **Cyprus: Clothes races**

Excitement game based on the swiftness of the pupils.

The Erasmus pupils said goodbye to their ambassadors.

Final product performance

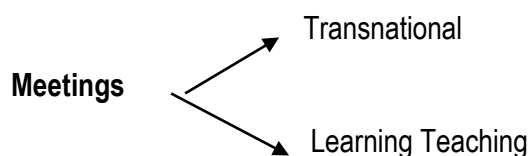
All the teams had to finish their products in order to present them to their parents and the association of Irish Teachers and to all the members of the project.

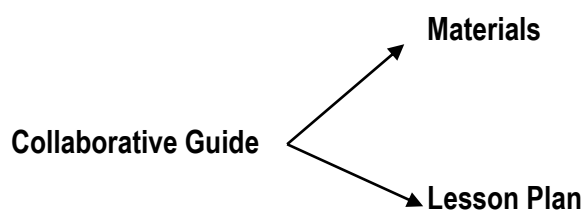
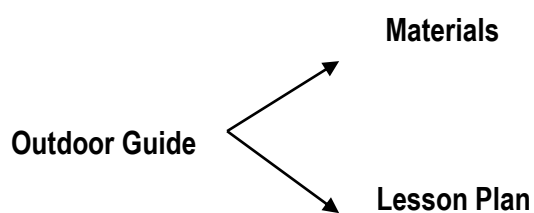


The farewell final dinner was offered by the Irish school in Milanos restaurant . An Italian restaurant and selection of various topics.

2. Topics and actions at the Coorninator Meeting

The topics we discussed at the meeting. We reached a decision on the **twinspace** ,it's organization and selection of various topics





Especially for Collaborative Learning in which our Spanish Coordinator is in charge of showing and explaining the different stages we must follow.

The General plan of Coolaborative learning

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
Cohesion games	The structures of the Cooperative	Notebook
		Evaluation

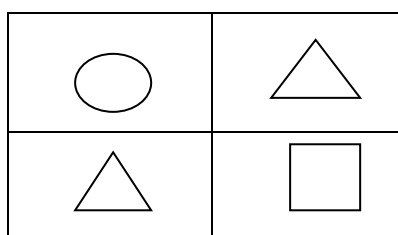
Here is a general guide for the group composition

Criteria for the teams

We use the CESC (aptitudine test) when form our teams.

We prefer the small groups , the creation of four pupils in a team.

The different roles of the persons who form the team are 1) the chair person 2) the secretary 3) controllers(time speak) 4)speaker presentation. The group should be composed of 1 good-2 average- 1 weak



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For each team there must be a team's notebook which will includes the logo , its names, its objectives

Videoconferences

The following videoconferences arranged

Ireland - Greece

Portugal – Spain

Poland - Ireland

Cyprus - Italy

Froso will send an Outdoor guide and Grazyna will be responsible for the evaluation of the Learning Training Meeting

Each will upload the presented team building on e-twinning platform

Dates for the next trips

Nextmeeting will be in Italy ,6 to 10 March 2017 and in Cyprus , 8 to 14 May 2017

The topic for Italy

- 1) Castle
- 2) Food ,recipes of our countries
- 3) Flora – fauna , endangered species
- 4) Renewable energy sources
- 5) Water life biodiversity
- 6) Import- export of our traditional products

Penfriends

The first letter has already been distributed by 4 partners whereas for the remaining 3 countries the letter have to be sent by the end of October. The second letter which should be sent before Christmas ,It's topic includes : customs of Christmas – traditional foods- carols-presents... What they like about Christmas.

3. Appendix



Brigit's Garden, a sanctuary in the West of Ireland.

Brigit's Garden takes you on a magical journey into the heart of Celtic heritage and mythology, making it one of the truly outstanding places to visit in the West of Ireland. The

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award-winning Celtic Gardens are widely regarded as one of the most spectacular in Ireland, set within 11 acres of native woodland & wildflower meadows. In addition to the Celtic Gardens visitors can enjoy the nature trail, an ancient ring fort (fairy fort), thatched roundhouse and crannog, and the calendar sundial, the largest in Ireland.

Brigit's Garden offers a fully professional service to tour groups and community groups with guided of the Celtic Gardens, add-on workshops, groupcatering and bespoke programmes



Coonemara National Park

Connemara, situated at the very edge of Europe, on the west coast of Ireland, is one of the most beautiful, unspoilt places it's possible to find.

From the rugged Twelve Bens mountain range in the north through lake-rich Roundstone Bog to the golden beaches reaching out into the Atlantic Ocean, you'll know you're in Connemara by the light that constantly changes the mood and tone of the landscape.

Connemara has long been regarded as the real emerald of Ireland.

This natural terrain and unspoilt environment offers the visitor a wonderland of sights, experiences, adventure and activities. The people are warm, friendly and extend a hospitality which is the essence of Ireland.

The beautiful spring flowers, buds on the trees, newborn lambs dancing on the hills and the call of the cuckoo all make Spring time a very special and magical time in Connemara. This is an ideal time to take a break as the countryside is totally renewed. On mellow Autumn days, one can enjoy the Connemara countryside, now clothed in different colours with each passing day. In the evening enjoy lovely warm turf fires after a day spent walking, cycling, painting, shooting, fishing or golfing.



Coole Park

Coole Park is a nature reserve of approximately 1,000 acres (4 km²) located a few miles west of Gort Country Galway in Ireland. It is operated by the Irish National Parks and Wildlife Service. The park is in a low-lying Karstic limestone area characterised by seasonal lakes, known as [turloughs](#), which are almost unique to Ireland. It has extensive woodlands. There are 6 kilometres of signposted nature trails plus a formal late 18th century walled garden

Traditional unique elements of Ireland



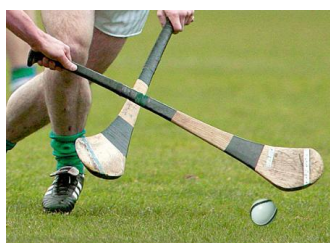
Irish Peat

Peat can be used to create a fabulous fire. The Irish call it “black gold”. Peat is really just decomposed vegetation which has become a soil like substance. Over in Ireland, peat is called “turf” and has been used as a source of energy and heat. A great alternative to timber. Peat has very little smoke and a wonderful aroma when burnt, as well as being easy to store and fuel efficient.

Irish dancing



[Irish step dancing](#), is notable for its rapid leg and foot movements, body and arms being kept largely stationary. The solo stepdance is generally characterised by a controlled and rigid upper body, straight arms and back, and quick, precise movements of feet and legs.. Hard shoes are often called heavy shoes or jig shoes. They are used to create the beautiful rhythmical percussions. They are made of black leather with fiberglass heels and taps on the tips of the shoes with a leather strap across the top of the foot.



Irish football: HURLING

Hurling Irish team game of ancient [Gaelic](#) and Irish origin. The game has prehistoric, and has been played for 3,000 years.

The objective of the game is for players to use a wooden stick called a hurley to hit a small ball called a sliotar. The *sliotar* can be caught in the hand and carried for not more than four steps, struck in the air,

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or struck on the ground with the hurley. It can be kicked or slapped with an open hand (the hand pass) for short-range passing. A player who wants to carry the ball for more than four steps has to bounce or balance the *sliotar* on the end of the stick and the ball can only be handled twice while in his possession.

Hurling is played throughout the world, and is popular among members of the Irish diaspora in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Argentina, and South Korea. In many parts of Ireland, however, hurling is a fixture of life.^[1] It has featured regularly in art forms such as film, music and literature..

