



Erasmus+ KA2: How it is to live work and study in a Eu country

Learning/teaching event n° 4: Leszno Poland, at Zespół Szkół  
Ochrony Środowiska (New name: Zespół Szkol n° 4)



[www.Euroschoolnet2000.net](http://www.Euroschoolnet2000.net)

# OUR WEEK IN LESZNO

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# PARTICIPANTS

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- ◉ Tornion yhteislyseon lukio Kauppakatu 29 95400 Tornio Finland
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- ◉ Zespol Szkol Ochrony Srodowiska Karola Kurpinskiego 2 64-100 Leszno - Poland
- ◉ Charlemagne College Eijkhagenlaan 31 6371 XA Landgraaf Netherlands
- ◉ I.E.S. Santa María la Real Pº Monasterio 34800 Aguilar De Campoo Spain

# AIM OF THE PROJECT

The principal aim is to make students learn how is it to live, study and work in in each of the visited countries by showing them how many possibilities students can find at local, regional and national level.





HOW IS IT TO LIVE ...

# LESZNO

Leszno is one of the most important cities of Greater Poland. It is historically important even for communications, because it is between Poznań and Wrocław, two of the best known cities in this area.



The Leszczyński, an aristocratic family, ruled this city from 1394. They made it become one of the most important centers of the Protestant Reformation.





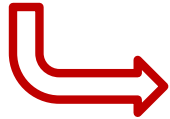
The school where we have been hosted in Leszno, with the group of Erasmus+ guests.



# Walking in the city center



In the **Market Square**, which is surrounded by buildings of the 17th century there is the **Ratusz** (Town hall).



As you can see the Ratusz is built according to the Baroque style. The tower was probably designed by Pompeo Ferrari\*.



**Bazylika Mniejsza. Kościół pw. Św. Mikołaja:** this church, consecrated to Saint Nicolaus, was built, for the first time in the 15th century, but it was destroyed twice by a fire. It was finally rebuilt by Pompeo Ferrari\*.

The members of the Leszczyński family are buried inside this church.



**Kościół pw. św. Jana Chrzciciela:** this church is consecrated to Saint John and it was built after the Old-gothic style from 1562 to 1654. It was designed by Pompeo Ferrari\*.

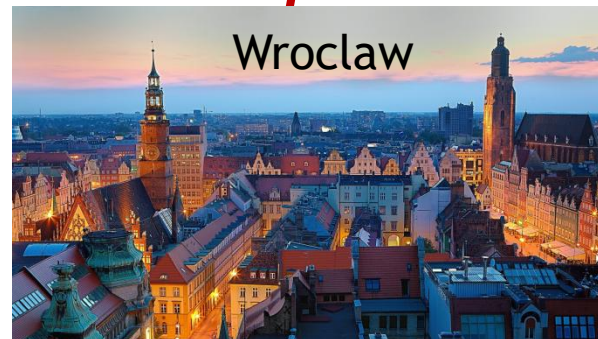
We were taken on a guided visit inside this Church.



# TOURISM

In Poland, which is the 17th most visited country in the world by foreign tourists, the global tourism market is constantly increasing. The most popular cities are Kraków, Wrocław, Gdańsk, Warsaw, Poznań, Lublin, Toruń and the historic site of Auschwitz - German nazi concentration camp in Oświęcim. The best holiday destinations include Poland's Masurian Lake District, Baltic Sea coast, Tatra Mountains (the highest mountain range of Carpathians), Sudetes and Białowieża Forest. The most important destinations offer tourists historical monuments, business trips, qualified tourism, agrotourism, mountain hiking (trekking) and climbing among others.

# WHERE WE'VE BEEN



# WROCLAW

**Wrocław** the largest city in western Poland. It is on the River Oder in the Silesian Low lands of Central Europe. Wrocław is the historical capital of Lower Silesia. Today, it is the capital of the Lower Silesian Voivodeship. At various times in history, it has been part of Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, the Austrian Empire, Prussia, Germany. It became part of Poland in 1945, as a result of the border changes after the Second World War. The population of Wrocław in 2016 was 637,075 making it the fourth-largest city in Poland the main city of Wrocław agglomeration. We visited the city with the Erasmus+ group of students and teachers.



We were led through the city by a tourist guide who explained the history of the town. In particular we could see the many gnomes standing in all corners and squares. We learnt about the many different dominations the town has had through history, we saw the town hall, the university and the old part of the town on an island on the River Odra.





# PANORAMA OF THE BATTLE OF RACLAWICE

After seeing the most important sights of the town we went to visit the Panorama painting Of the Battle of Raclawice in Wrocław. It is an impressive relic of 19th-century century, is one of only few examples of this genre preserved in Europe. The large painting (15x114m) 'transfers' the viewer into an altogether different time, a reality of its own, by artfully combining painterly devices (special kind of perspective) and technical effects (lighting, artificial terrain, dark and usually tortuous passages to the viewing platform). Panorama of the Battle of Raclawice is the oldest and only extant example of panorama painting in Poland. After World War II, the painting was brought to Wrocław along with a part of the collection of the Ossoliński Institution. Since 14 July 1985, it has been the main tourist attraction of Wrocław. Here, contemporary viewers have an opportunity to participate in a unique illusionist show. Among many guests visiting the panorama were Pope John Paul II, Beatrix, the Queen of Holland, and Czesław Miłosz, winner of the 1980 Nobel Prize for Literature.



# POZNAN



Poznań is a city in the west of Poland. It is best known for its renaissance old town, destroyed during World War II and then rebuilt, and Basilica of St. Peter and St. Paul one of the oldest churches in Poland, dating from the 10th century.

It stands on the island of Ostrów Tumski-east of the city centre. Today, Poznań is an important cultural and business centre and one of Poland's most populated regions.



# THE HYDROPOLIS

## THE EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITION IN WROCLAW DEVOTED TO WATER

This is a place for those thirsty for knowledge! Did you know that water covers as much as 70% of the Earth's surface? It is the substance that the exhibition is dedicated to. HYDROPOLIS exhibition is located in a historic, 19th century underground clean water tank boasting a surface area of 4,000 m<sup>2</sup>. The exhibition is divided into 8 themed zones, each of which presents water from a different, fascinating angle:



- The depths
- The ocean life
- The relaxation zone
- Man and water
- The history of water engineering
- The city and water
- The states of water
- The temporary exhibitions zone



# SPEEDWAY STADIUM



- ◉ Speedway is one of the most popular sports in Poland.
- ◉ Speedway is a motorcycle sport involving four and sometimes up to six riders competing over four anti-clockwise laps of an oval circuit. Speedway motorcycles use only one gear and have no brakes; racing takes place on a flat oval track. Competitors use this surface to slide their machines sideways, powersliding or broadsiding into the bends. On the straight sections of the track the motorcycles reach speeds of up to 70 miles per hour (110 km/h).
- ◉ Alfred Smoczyk Stadium is a stadium in Leszno, Poland. It is currently used for speedway races and is the home stadium of Unia Leszno. The stadium has a capacity of 15,000 people. The track is 330 metres (360 yards) long and has a syenite surface.
- ◉ Alfred Smoczyk (1928-1950) was the first Polish speedway superstar. He was a first Individual Polish Champion after World War II (in 1949).



# CURRENCY



The Polish currency is called Zloty, which literally means Golden. Coins are in 50, 20, 10, 5, 2 and 1 grosz, that are Polish pennies. While banknotes are in 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 Zloty. 1 euro corresponds to 4,24729 Zloty.

It was quite puzzling to have to use money in a different currency, although we were in Europe!

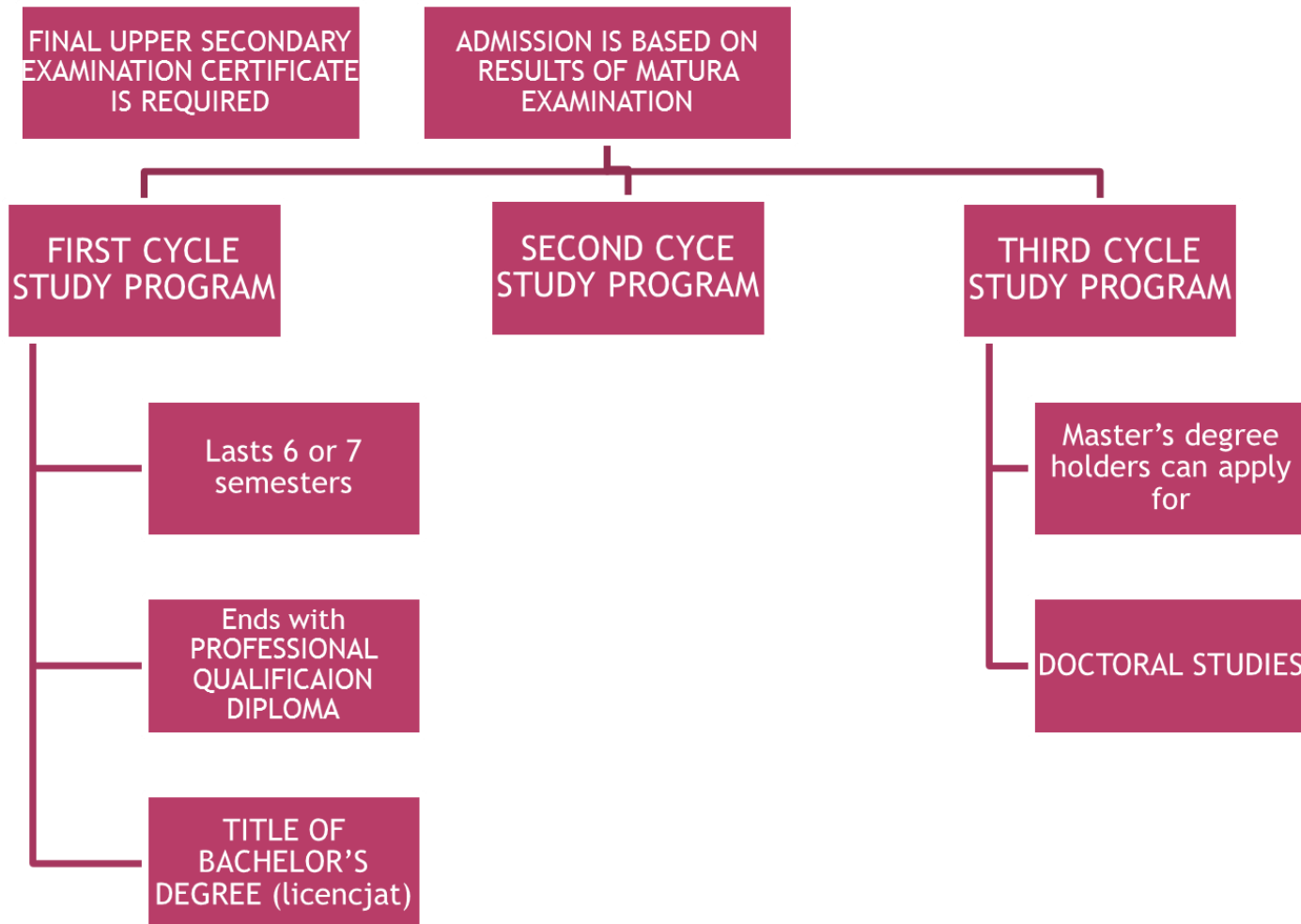
HOW IS IT TO STUDY ...

# THE POLISH SCHOOL SYSTEM

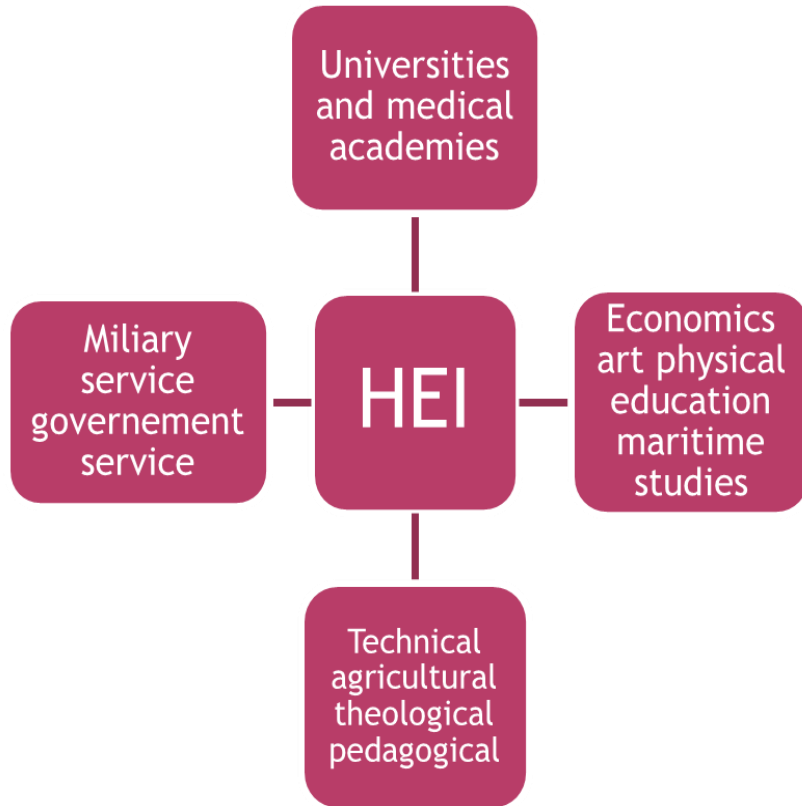
0-3 yrs	Crèches and kid's clubs
3-6 yrs	Pre- school (last year is compulsory)
7-13 yrs	Primary school (compulsory)
13-16 yrs	Lower secondary school (compulsory)
16-19 yrs	General upper secondary school
16-20 yrs	Technical upper secondary school
16-19 yrs	Basic vocational school
19-21 yrs	Post-secondary non-tertiary

# HIGHER EDUCATION

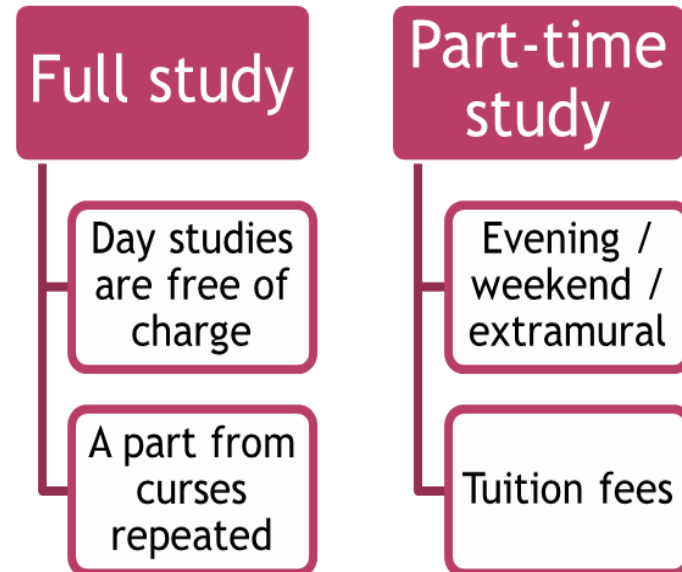
## TERTIARY STUDY PROGRAM



# TYPES OF HIGHER EDUCATION

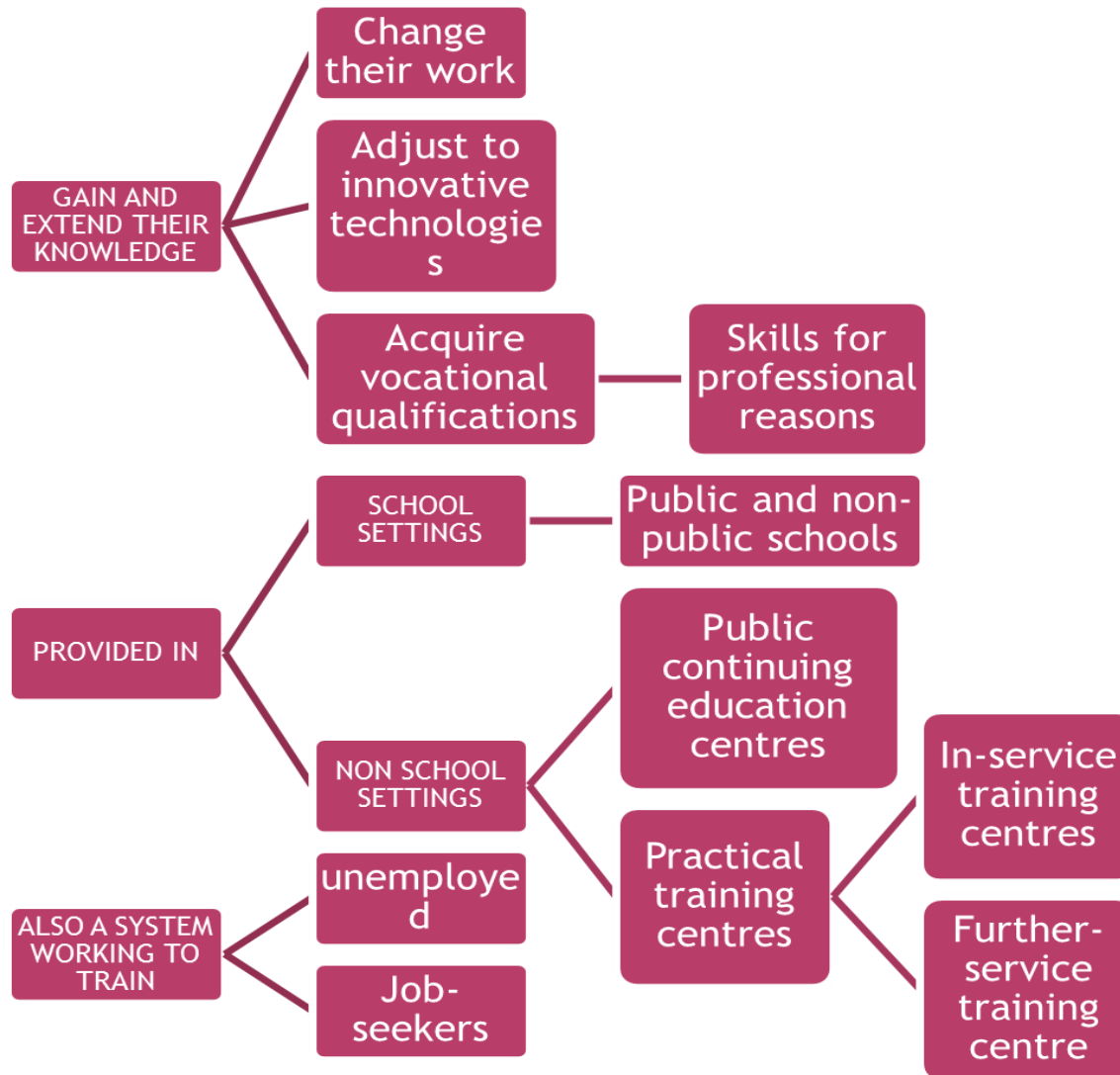


explanation		
HEI: heigher education institutes	UNIVERSITY-TYPE: internal units has the right to confer PhD degree	PhD: Doctor of Philosophy = academic degree that qualifies the holder to teach their chosen subject





# ADULT EDUCATION



# VOCATIONAL LEARNING

## WBL

Work-based learning (WBL) is a fundamental aspect of Polish vocational education, helping students in acquiring skills and competences needed on the labour market. It is possible to identify four main models of WBL in Polish IVET system:

- ◉ **Apprenticeship** (dual system)
- ◉ **Alternance training** (dual system) in which VET takes place both at school and at Employers.
- ◉ **On the job training - traineeships** obligatory for all occupations at technical and post secondary level. It lasts from 4 to 12 weeks.
- ◉ **WBL integrated in a school-based programme** - vocational education and practical training take place at school laboratories and workshops

# APPRENTICESHIP

There are two forms of apprenticeship training in Poland:

- ◉ occupational training (ISCED 3 level)
- ◉ training to perform a specific job (ISCED 2 level)

## ISCED 3

- ⦿ It lasts no less than 24 months and no longer than 36 months;
- ⦿ it ends with an external exam.

## ISCED 2

- ⦿ It lasts from 3 to 6 months;
- ⦿ it is dedicated to who did not complete lower secondary school and are at least 15 years of age;
- ⦿ it ends with an internal exam;
- ⦿ an apprentice who completed the training to perform a specific job with a positive result and began occupational training, has this period of training recognized and validated within the practical training for an occupation.



# APPRENTICESHIP FOR ADULTS (CVET)

Under the jurisdiction of the Minister for Labour and Social Policy.

- ◉ Aim: improving the employability of the unemployed and job seekers, by helping them to confirm their skills and qualifications formally.
- ◉ 2 forms: a 12-18 month occupational training, or a 3-6 month training aimed at preparation for a specific job.
- ◉ 80% practice and up to 20% theoretical topics.

# ADAM MICKIEWICZ UNIVERSITY IN POZNAN



## ◉ Faculty of Chemistry

We went to visit the faculty of Chemistry at Adam Mickiewicz University of Poznań. Here Professor Henryk Koroniak presented the university. The Faculty of Chemistry is one of the leading chemistry faculties in Poland. The Faculty offers several types of educational programmes structured in accordance with the Bologna process: 3-year bachelor degree studies, 2-year master degree studies and 4-year doctoral studies. The Faculty also offers several one-year postgraduate courses directed mainly at high school teachers.

Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań is the major academic institution in Poznań and one of the top Polish universities. AMU has been ranked among Top-3 Universities in Poland for the last 5 years. The University was founded in 1919 and currently its student population is nearly 40 000 students (over 1000 are international students). Students may choose between 180 possible professional specialisations.



Some students from the Scientific Association of Young Chemists showed us some experiments to create fire, light, color, vapour effects.



# PRACTICAL TRAINING CENTRE



This centre aims to give technical and professional preparation to students and it provides the inclusion of practical training in the curriculum of students during the school year. We visited this center guided by Mr Stankowiak.

The centre cooperates with the high school Zespół Szkół, which is a secondary vocational school. The centre provides the students of the school with practical learning courses all along the school year. It offers teaching in professions that are attractive from the point of view of the contemporary labour market: mechatronics technician, analytics technician, electronics technician, air-conditioning and refrigeration technician.





HOW IS IT TO WORK

# ECONOMIC POSITION IN EUROPE

Because of the communism period after the Second World War, Poland isn't one of the richest countries in Europe. Poland shows a big shortage in the trade balance, their most important export products are coal, chemical products and food exported to Germany, Italy, Russia, Great Britain, the Netherlands and France. Despite the backlog in the development of the railway network, connected to the shortage of Polish trade balance in Europe, Poland has an international airport in Warsaw and a few seaports (Szczecin, Gdynia and Gdansk) .

However, since its joining the EU, Polish economy has been one of fastest growing economies in the European market.

# BUSINESS AND ECONOMY IN LESZNO



To give us a glimpse of the most advanced industrial sector in Leszno, our hosts took us on a company visit of LFP, a pump factory. Another group of students went to Spinko.





A CAKE SHAPED LIKE THE  
LFP LOGO. WE WERE  
OFFERED THIS CAKE WHEN  
WE VISITED THE FACTORY



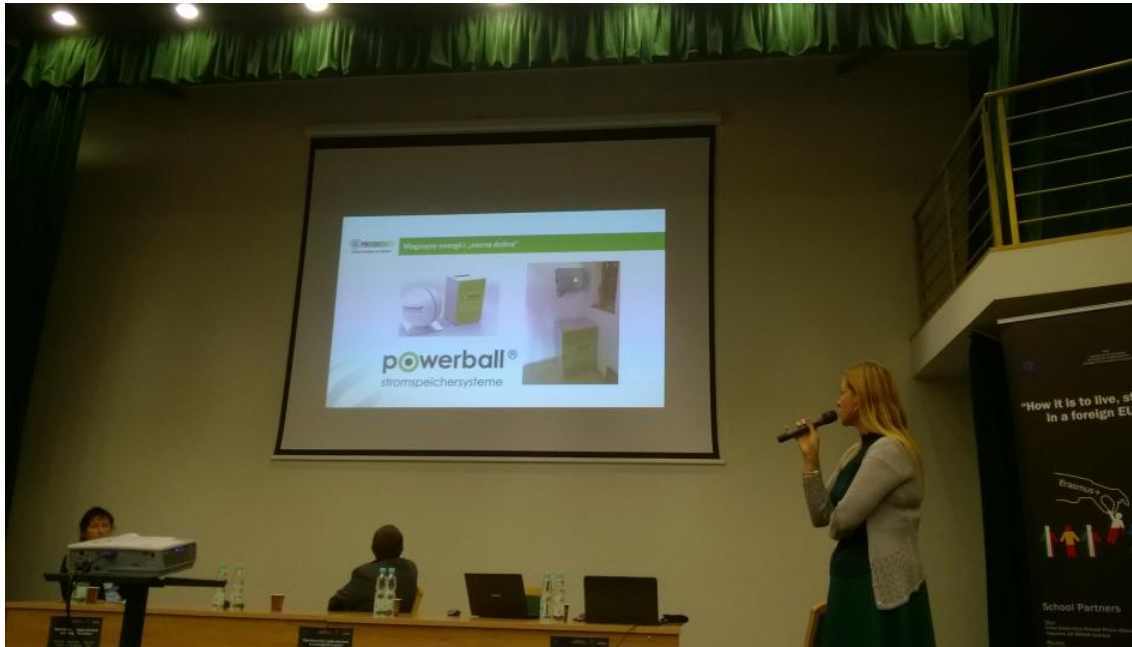
Leszno Pump Factory prides itself on 139 years of its tradition. It is an employees' partnership with 100% of Polish capital. LFP has been a limited liability company since 1992. The company privatisation has initiated intensive development and deep changes in the management system. At present LFP Ltd is both the domestic leader in the production of pumps and pump systems as well as one of the most modern manufacturers of cast iron components in the world. LFP bases its potential on the trade mark, the knowledge of high qualified engineers and the implementation of advanced standards and technologies.



In the last few years the company has put into practice the project "Comprehensive modernisation and extension of LFP Ltd", which was partially financed by The European Regional Development Fund within the SPO - WKP.

The project involved the complete modernisation of all processes introduced in the factory along with the expansion of workshops, social and administrative facilities, transport roads, manoeuvring squares as well as the infrastructure.

As a result of the project, employment in LFP has also increased and nowadays it amounts to 620 employees.



We attended a conference at the Auditorium Maximum of the school of Humanistic Studies about the education system (Joanna Pelka), the economy of the region (representatives from T&T Pro-energy and LFP) and about the organization of vocational studies provided by the Crafts Chamber of the Voivodship of Greater Poland - the region Leszno is in- (Monika Lewandoska).



The talks were about:



- the Education system in Poland
- industrial sector dealing with renewable sources (T&T Proenergy), especially production of photovoltaic panels and energy saving devices; production of Pump systems by LFP, and this factory's cooperation with School Complex n4, hosting students' traineeships every year from the technical and vocational courses;
- Vocational courses aimed at making young adults or unemployed adults skilled workers in the most popular crafts in the labour market of the region (mechanics, hairdressers, confectioners, bakers etc)

# USEFUL INFORMATION

## **The school: Zespół Szkół n° 4 w Lesznie**

- ⦿ Kurpińskiego 2 64-100, Leszno, Poland
- ⦿ +48 65 529 95 34
- ⦿ [www.zsosleszno.home.pl/](http://www.zsosleszno.home.pl/)

## **The Centre of Practical Learning: Centrum Kształcenia Praktycznego w Lesznie**

- ⦿ Gabriela Narutowicza 74, 64-100 Leszno, Poland
- ⦿ +48 65 529 94 37
- ⦿ <https://ckp-leszno.edu.pl/>

## **The University of Poznan (Faculty of Chemistry)**

- ⦿ Umultowska 89B, 61-614 Poznań, Poland
- ⦿ +48 61 829 15 53
- ⦿ <https://chemia.amu.edu.pl/en/main-page/Faculty-of-Chemistry/about-us>

## **Hotel Apartamenty Leszno**

- ⦿ Niepodległości 5, Leszno, Poland
- ⦿ +48 601 969 696

## **Hotel Wieniawa**

- ⦿ Rynek 29, 64-100 Leszno
- ⦿ tel. / fax: +48 65 528 50 50
- ⦿ e-mail: [hotel@wieniawa.pl](mailto:hotel@wieniawa.pl)

## **The Town Hall**

- ⦿ Kazimierza Karasia 15, 64-100 Leszno, Poland