



Comenius project

**Young Migrants - at home
abroad**



The project investigates into the life some 60 years ago, today and what the future might be. Pupils should find out that living in different times and countries makes the becoming of Europe clear. It also teaches the pupils that open borders have led to more migration and integration.

LITHUANIA:



Capital: Vilnius
Area: 65 000 km²
Population: 2,98 mill.
Density: 52
Currency: Litas
Official language: Lithuanian

Famous sights:

Lithuania is a small central European country situated by the Baltic Sea. It is the land of plains, green forests, beautiful lakes and clean environment. The old town of Vilnius is included in UNESCO World Heritage List, the cities of Kaunas and Klaipeda are especially fascinating, as well as the complex of Kernave mounds, the castles of Trakai, Panemune and Birzai, Klaipeda Sea Museum, out-door Ethnical Museum in Rumsiskes, Palanga Amber Museum, the Hill of Crosses and the Curonian Spit. You are welcomed to visit many places of interest in Lithuania as well as unique natural and cultural heritage of the country.

Germany:



Capital: Berlin
Area: 357 021 km²
Population: 82,3 Mill.
Density: 230
Currency: Euro
Official language: German

Famous sights:

Germany is historically called the land of poets and philosophers because of Germany's influence on philosophy which is historically significant. Germany is full of historical cities and sights. Many of them are in the UNESCO List of World Heritage. Tourists like to visit the traditional Oktober festival in Munich, the Semperoper in Dresden, Cologne Cathedral or Rügen, Germany's largest island located in the Baltic Sea - and of course Berlin, its capital.

Turkey:



Capital: Ankara
Area: 783 562 km²
Population: 70,6 Million Mill.
Density: 92
Currency: New Turkish Lira
Official language: Turkish

Famous sights:

Turkey is encircled by seas on three sides and therefore an important holiday resort for tourists from all over Europe. Istanbul is the largest city of Turkey, located on the Bosphorus Strait. The historic areas of Istanbul were added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1985. Pamukkale - hot springs - is a natural sight and a tourist attraction. The city of Ephesus was founded as an Attic-Ionian colony in the 10th century BC. Its ruins can still be visited.

POLAND:



Capital: Warsaw
Area: 312 685 km²
Population: 38,5 mln
Density: 120
Currency: Złoty
Official language: Polish

Famous sights:

Poland is a country with rich historical past. Consequently, the sights of Poland include magnificent works of world culture. Poland may also boast with its beautiful natural landscapes, as well as many nature reserves and protected lands, which maintain its flora and fauna in their pristine form. In Poland there are such famous mountains as the Tatras, Pieniny and the Sudety. Also should be mentioned the unique Mazury lakes region and the Bialowieza Forest, Europe's largest nature

reserve.

The main attraction of capital- Warsaw is the Old Town, which is listed in the UNESCO World Heritage List. Here are situated the Castle of the Kings, the famous column of Sigismund, as well as the Cathedral of St. John.

ROMENIA

Capital: Bucharest

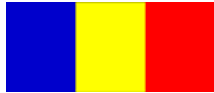
Area: 238,391 km²

Population: 19,043,767

Density: 80/km²

Currency: ([RON](#))[Romanian leu](#)

Official language: Romanian



Famous sights:

The list of [World Heritage Sites](#) includes Romanian sites such as the [Saxon villages with fortified churches in Transylvania](#), the [Painted churches of northern Moldavia](#) with their fine exterior and interior frescoes, the [Wooden Churches of Maramureș](#) unique examples that combine Gothic style with traditional timber construction, the [Monastery of Horezu](#), the citadel of [Sighișoara](#), and the [Dacian Fortresses of the Orăștie Mountains](#).

[Peleş Castle](#) ([Sinaia](#)), built between 1873–1914, is considered one of the most beautiful castles in Romania and [Eastern Europe](#). Unique architecture and [gold gilded rooms](#) attract thousands of visitors daily. [Vornic Monastery](#), built in 1488, is one of the most valuable foundations of [Stephen the Great](#). Also, [Unirii Square](#) is the treasure in the heart of [Cluj-Napoca](#), on which rises the [St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church](#), guarded by two "twin" buildings on the eastern side. Located at 29.7 km from [Brașov](#), between [Bucegi](#) and [Piatra Craiului](#) Mountains, [Bran Castle](#) is a major national monument and tourist landmark. Built by Saxons in the 14th century, today it hosts an art and furniture collection by [Queen Marie](#), but is also marketed as the legendary residence of Bram Stoker's Dracula.

The [Danube Delta](#) is the second largest delta in Europe, after the Volga Delta, and is the best preserved on the continent . The greater part of the Danube Delta lies in Romania in Tulcea county.

A journey on Transfăgărășan road will offer you dramatic views and breathtakingly beautiful places. Passing by the Balea Glacial Lake (2034 m altitude, through the longest road tunnel in Romania (884 m) and having the most tunnels and viaducts than any other road in Romania, Transfăgărășanul is one attraction that must not be missed.

Parliament Palace, built by Communist Party leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, the colossal Parliament Palace (formerly known as the People's Palace) is the second largest administrative building in the world after the Pentagon.

Romania's contribution to the World Heritage List stands out because it consists of some groups of monuments scattered around the country, rather than one or two special landmarks. Also, in 2007, the city of Sibiu, famous for its Brukenthal National Museum, was the European capital of culture alongside the city of [Luxembourg](#).

PORTUGAL

Area: 92,212_km2

Population: 10 million

Density: 115/km2

Currency: Euro



Official language: Portuguese

Famous sights:

Portugal is among the 20 most visited countries in the world, receiving an average of 13 million foreign tourists each year. Tourism is playing an increasingly important role in Portugal's economy.

Tourist hotspots in Portugal are Lisbon, Algarve and Madeira, but new tourist destinations have been developing, such as the Douro valley, Porto Santo and Alentejo. In Lisbon tourists must visit the Belém area where the famous monuments from the Portuguese discoveries are: Torre de Belém, Padrão dos Descobrimentos, Museu dos Jerónimos. Portugal is also famous for its castles. Amongst them are Lisbon's castle, The palaces of Sintra, Guimarães (the birth of the nation). If tourists are looking for sun and good beaches then the Algarve is the place to go. Wine is also important and a visit to the city of Porto with its winecellars can not be left behind. Throughout the country tourists can enjoy History together with good wine and good food.

Lithuanian Spelling

Aa [a]	Hh [h]	Rr [r]
Ąą [a:]	Ii [i]	Ss [s]
Bb [b]	Įį [i:]	Šš [sh]
Cc [ts]	Yy [i:]	Tt [t]
Čč [ch]	Jj [j]	Uu [u]
Dd [d]	Kk [k]	Ųų [u:]
Ee [e]	Ll [l]	Ūū [u:]
Ęę [e:]	Mm [m]	Vv [v]
Ėė [ɛ]	Nn [n]	Zz [z]
Ff [f]	Oo [o]	Žž [zh]
Gg [g]	Pp [p]	

Portuguese	Lithuanian	Turkish
<u>Horas:</u>	<u>Laikas:</u>	<u>Zaman:</u>
1. Que horas são, por favor?	1. Kelinta valanda?	1. Saat kaç acaba?
2. São....	2. Tai yra...	2. Saat ...
3. Férias	3. Atostogos	3. tatiller
4. Páscoa	4. Velykos	4.Paskalya
5. hoje	5. Šiandien	5. Bugün
6. ontem	6. Vakar	6. Dün
7. amanhã	7. Rytoj	7. Yarın
8. na semana passada	8. Praejusia savaite	8. Geçen hafta
9. no ano passado	9. Pernai	9. Geçen yıl
10. na próxima semana	10. Kita savaite	10. Gelecek hafta
11. no próximo ano	11. Kitais metais	11. Gelecek yıl

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Uhrzeit:</u>	<u>Timpul:</u>	<u>Czas:</u>
1. Wie spät ist es, bitte?	1. Cât este ceasul,vă rog ?	1. Która godzina?
2. Es ist...	2. Este...	2. Jest...
3. Ferien, Urlaub	3. Sărbătoare/Vacanță	3. święto
4. Ostern	4. Paște	4. Wielkanoc
5. heute	5. Astăzi	5. dzisiaj
6. gestern	6. Ieri	6. wczoraj
7. morgen	7. Mâine	7. jutro
8. letzte Woche	8. Săptămâna trecută	8. w zeszłym tygodniu
	9. Anul trecut	

9. letzes Jahr 10. Nächste Woche	10. Anul viitor	9. w zeszłym roku 10. w następnym tygodniu
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<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Lithuanian</u>	<u>Turkish:</u>
<u>Saúde:</u> 1. Não me sinto bem. 2. tenho dor de cabeça. 3. tenho dor de dentes. 4. tenho dor de estômago. 5.Doi-me a garganta. 6.Tenho febre. <u>No restaurante:</u> 1. Uma mesa para dois, por favor. 2. Pode dar-me a emaneta, por favor? 3. Gostaria de.... por favor. 4. O que recomenda?	<u>Sveikata:</u> 1.Nekaip jaučiuosi. 2.Skauda galva. 3.Skauda danti. 4.Skauda pilva. 5.Skauda gerkle. 6.Turiu temperatūros. <u>Restorane:</u> 1.Staliuka dviems, prašau. 2.Gal galečiau gauti meniu? 3.Norečiau ... ,prašau. 4.Ka jus pasiulytumet?	<u>Sağlık:</u> 1.Kendimi iyi hissetmiyorum. 2.Basım ağrıyor 3.Disim ağrıyor. 4..Midem ağrıyor. 5.Boğazım ağrıyor . 6. Atesim var. <u>Restoranda:</u> 1.Əki kisilik masa lutfen! 2.Menuyu alabilir miyim lutfen ? 3.... istiyorum lutfen ? 4.Ne tavs iye edersiniz?

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Gesundheit:</u> 1. Ich fühle mich nicht wohl 2. Ich habe Kopfschmerzen 3. Ich habe Zahnschmerzen 4. Ich habe Bauchschmerzen 5. Ich habe Halsschmerzen 6. ich habe Fieber	<u>Sănătate:</u> 1. Nu mă simt foarte bine. 2. Mă doare capul. 3. Mă doare măseaua. 4. Mă doare stomacul. 5. Mă doare gâtul. 6. Am temperatură.	<u>Zdrowie:</u> 1.Nie czuję się za dobrze. 2.Boli mnie głowa. 3.Boli mnie ząb. 4.Boli mnie brzuch. 5.Boli mnie gardło. 6.Mam gorączkę.
<u>Im Restaurant:</u> 1. Ein Tisch für zwei, bitte! 2.Kann ich bitte die Speisekarte haben? 3. Ich hätte gerne,... bitte! 4. Was würden Sie empfehlen?	<u>La restaurant:</u> 1. O masă pentru două persoane, vă rog. 2. Îmi aduceți, vă rog, meniul? 3. Aș dori ..., vă rog. 4. Ce-mi recomandați?	<u>W restauracji:</u> 1.Stolik dla dwojga, proszę. 2.Czy mogę prosić menu? 3.Poproszę... 4.Co by Pan polecił?

<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Lithuanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
<u>Familia:</u>	<u>Šeima:</u>	<u>Aile:</u>
1. Pais	1.Tevai	1.Ebebeyn
2. mãe	2.Mama	2.Anne
3.pai	3.Tetis	3.Baba
4- filho	4.Sunus	4.Erkek evlat
5- filha	5.Dukte	5.Kız evlat
6- irmã	6.Sesuo	6.Kız kardeş
7- irmão	7.Brolis	7.erkek kardes
8. avô	8.Senelis	8.Büyükbaba
9. avó	9.Senele	9.Büyükanne
10. tio	10.Dede	10.Amca
11. tia	11.Teta	11.teyze
12. mulher	12.Žmona	12.Eş
13. marido	13.Vyras	13.Eş (erkek)

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Familie:</u>	<u>Familia</u>	<u>Rodzina:</u>
1.Eltern	1.Părinți	1.Rodzice
2.Mutter	2. Mamă	2.Mama
3.Vater	3.Tată	3.Tata
4.Sohn	4- Fiu	4.Syn
5.Tochter	5- Fiică	5.Córka
		6.Siostra

6.Schwester	6- Soră	
7.Bruder	7- Frate	7.Brat
8.Großvater	8. Bunic	8.Dziadek
9.Großmutter	9. Bunică	9.Babcia
10.Onkel	10. Unchi	10.Wujek
11.Tante	11. Mătușă	11.Ciocia
12. Ehefrau		12.Žona
13.Ehemann		13.Mąż

<u>English</u>	<u>Lithuanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
<u>Saudações:</u>	<u>Pasisveikinimas:</u>	<u>Selamlaşmalar</u>
1.Olá!	1.Labas!	1.Merhaba
2.Adeus!	2.Viso gero!	2.Hoşçakal
3.Bom dia.	3.Labas rytas!	3.Günaydın
4.Boa noite.	4.Labanakt!	4.İyi Geceler
5.Boa noite.	5.Labas vakaras!	5.İyi akşamlar
6.Por favor.	6.Prašau	6.Lütfen
7.Muito obrigado (a).	7.Labai ačiu!	7.Çok teşekkürler
8.De nada.	8.Nera už ka.	8.Rica ederim
9.Desculpe.	9.Atleiskit!	9.Özür dilerim
10.Perdão.	10.Atsiprašau!	10.Affedersiniz
11.Desculpe, pode ajudar.me?	11.Atsiprašau, gal galit padeti?	11.bana yardım edebilir misiniz?

12.Sim, claro. 13.Desculpe,	12.Taip, žinoma! 13.Prašau?	12.Tabiki 13.Pardon?
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<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Grüßen:</u>	<u>Saluturi:</u>	<u>Pozdrowienia:</u>
1. Hallo!	1.Bună!	1.Cześć!
2. Auf Wiedersehen!	2.La revedere!	2.Do widzenia!
3. Guten Morgen!	3.Bună dimineața!	3.Dzień dobry!
4. Gute Nacht!	4.Noapte bună!	4.Dobranoc!
5. Guten Abend!	5.Bună seara!	5.Dobry wieczór!
6. bitte!	6.Vă rog	6. Proszę
7. Danke vielmals!	7.Muțumesc frumos!	7. Dziękuję bardzo!
8. Bitte, gern geschehen!	8.Cu plăcere.	8.Nie ma za co.
9. Tut mir leid!	9.Scuze!	9. Przepraszam.
10. Entschuldigung!	10.Mă scuzați!	10. Przepraszam.
11. Entschuldigung, kannst du mir bitte helfen?	11.Mă scuzați, mă puteți ajuta?	11. Przepraszam, czy możesz mi pomóc?
12. Ja, natürlich!	12.Da, desigur!	12.Tak, oczywiście.
13. Wie bitte?	13.Pardon?	13.Słucham?

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<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Lithaunian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
<u>números:</u>	<u>Skaiciai:</u>	<u>Sayılar:</u>
1- um	1 – vienas	1.Bir
2.dois	2 – du	2.İki
3.três	3 – trys	3.Üç
4. quatro	4 – keturi	4.Dört
5. cinco	5 – penki	5.Beş
6. seis	6 – šeši	6.Altı
7. sete	7 – septyni	7.Yedi
8.oito	8 – aštuoni	8.Sekiz
9. nove	9 – devyni	9.Dokuz
10. dez	10 – dešimt	10.On
<u>Cores:</u>	<u>Spalvos</u>	<u>Renkler</u>
1. amarelo	1.geltona	1.Sarı
2- verde	2.žalia	2.yeşil
3. azul	3.melyna	3.mavi
4. vermelho	4.raudona	4.kırmızı
5. preto	5.juoda	5.siyah
6. cinzento	6.pilka	6.gri
7. castanho	7.ruda	7.kahverengi
8. branco	8.balta	8.beyaz

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Zahlen:</u> 1. eins 2. zwei 3. drei 4. vier 5. fünf 6. sechs 7. sieben 8. acht 9. neun 10. zehn 1 <u>Farben:</u> 1. gelb 2. grün 3. blau 4. rot 5. schwarz 6. grau 7. braun 8. weiß	<u>Numere</u> 1.-unu 2.doi 3.trei 4. patru 5. cinci 6. şase 7. şapte 8.opt 9. nouă 10. zece <u>Culori:</u> 1. galben 2- verde 3. albastru 4. roşu 5. negru 6. gri 7.maro 8. alb	<u>Numery:</u> 1.jeden 2.dwa 3.trzy 4.cztery 5.pięć 6.sześć 7.siedem 8.osiem 9.dziewięć 10.dziesięć <u>Kolory:</u> 1.żółty 2.zielony 3.niebieski 4.czerwony 5.czarny 6.szary 7.brązowy 8.biały

<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Lithuanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
<u>Conhecer-se</u> 1. Como te chamas? Chamo-me... 3. Quantos anos tens? 4- Tenho..... anos 5. De onde és? 6- Sou de... 7. Qual é o teu número de telefone? 8. Tens irmãos? 9. Falas português/ lituano/ turco....? 10. Idesculpa, eu não.... 11. Desculpa, não percebo.	<u>Susipazinimas</u> 1.Koks tavo vardas? 2.Mano vardas... 3.Kiek tau metu? 4.Man ... metu. 5.Iš kur tu esi? 6.Aš esu iš ... 7.Koks tavo telefono numeris? 8.Ar turi broliu ir seseru? 9.Ar kalbi portugališkai/ lietuviškai/ turkiškai...? 10.Atsiprašau, ne. 11.Atsiprašau, as jusu nesuprantu.	<u>Tanışmalar</u> 1.Adınız nedir? 2.Ben.... 3.Kaç yaşındasınız? 4.Ben yaşındayım. 5.Hangi ülkedensiniz? 6.Ben 7.Telefon numaranız nedir? 8.Kız ya da erkek kardeşleriniz var mı? 9.Portekizce , Almanca vs. Konuşabilir misiniz? 10.Üzgünüm dilini konuşamam. 11.Üzgünüm sizi anlamıyorum.

12. Um pouco.	12.Truputi.	12.Çok az
13. Eu não falo bem.	13.Kalbu ... nelabai gerai.	13.....dilini çok iyi konuşamam.
14. Fala mais devagar, por favor.	14.Gal galetumet kalbeti lečiau?	14.Biraz daha yavaş konuşabilir misiniz lütfen?

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Sich kennen lernen:</u>	<u>Să ajungem să ne cunoaştem:</u>	<u>Poznawanie siebie nawzajem:</u>
1. Wie heißt du?	1. Cum te cheamă?	1.Jak się nazywasz?
2. Ich bin (heiße)	2. Pe mine mă cheamă...	2.Jestem...
3. Wie alt bist du?	3. Câți ani ai?	3.Ile masz lat?
4. ich bin...jahre	4- Eu am ani	4. Mam... lat.
5. Hoher bist du?	5. De unde ești?	5.Skąd jesteś?
6. Ich bin aus...	6- Eu sunt din...	6. Jestem z...
7. Wie ist deine Telefonnummer?	7. Care este numărul tău de telefon?	7. Jaki jest Twój numer telefonu?
8. Hast du Geschwister?	8. Ai frați sau surori?	8.Czy masz braci lub siostry?
9. Sprichst du Deutsch/...?	9. Vorbești portugheză/ lituaniană/ turcă...	9. Czy mówisz po portugalsku, litewsku, turecku...?
10. Leider nicht.	10. Îmi pare rău, nu vorbesc	10. Przykro mi, ale nie.
11. Tut mir leid, ich verstehe nicht.	11. Îmi pare rău, nu înțeleg.	11. Przykro mi, ale nie rozumiem.
12. ein bisschen.	12. Puțin.	12.Trochę.
13. Ich spreche...nicht gut.	13. Nu vorbesc bine...	13. Nie mówię zbyt dobrze.
14. Würdest du bitte etwas langsamer sprechen?	14. Vrei să vorbești mai rar, te rog?	14.Czy mógłbyś mówić wolniej?

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<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>lithuanian</u>	<u>Turkish</u>
<u>Direções:</u>	<u>Kryptys:</u>	<u>Yönler:</u>
1. à direita	1.i dešine	1.sağda
2. à esquerda	2.i kaire	2.solda
3. sempre em frente	3.tiesiai	3.Düz devam edin
4. Onde é o café com internet mais próximo?	4.Kur yra artimiausia interneto kavine?	4.En yakın cafe nerededir?
5. Gostaria de enviar um mail.	5.Norečiau issiusti elektronini laiška.	5.Bir mail atmak istiyorum.
<u>Compras:</u>	<u>Apsipirkimas</u>	<u>Alışveriş:</u>
1- tem....?	1.Ar turite ... ?	1.....var mı?
2. Quanto custa.....?	2.Kiek kainuoja ... ?	2..... ne kadar?
3- Eu gosto.....	3.Megstu...	3. isterim.
4. Eu gostaria.....	4.Norečiau...	4. isterim.

<u>German</u>	<u>Romanian</u>	<u>Polish</u>
<u>Richtungen:</u>	<u>Directii:</u>	<u>Kierunki:</u>
1. rechts	1. la dreapta	1. na prawo
2. links	2. la stânga	2. na lewo
3. geradeaus	3. drept în față	3. prosto
4. Wo ist das nächste Internet-Café?	4. Unde este cel mai apropiat internet café?	4. Gdzie jest najbliższa kafejka internetowa ?
5. Ich möchte eine E-Mail senden.	5. Aș dori să trimit un e-mail	5. Chciałabym wysłać maila.
<u>Einkaufen:</u>	<u>La cumpărături:</u>	<u>Zakupy:</u>

1. haben Sie...?
2. Wie viel kostet ...?
3. Ich möchte....
4. Ich hätte gerne...

- 1- Aveți...?
2. Cât costă....?
- 3- Îmi place...
4. Aș dori.....

1. Czy masz ?
2. Ile kosztuje ... ?
3. Podoba mi się....
4. Chciałabym...