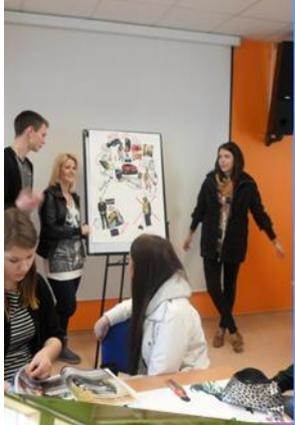




To study or to work? To stay or to emigrate?





Lifelong
Learning
Programme

COMENIUS BILATERAL

2012-2014



COMENIUS

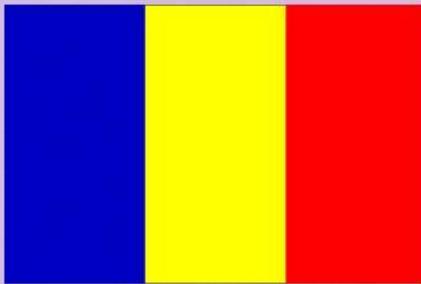
Contents

ROMANIA.....	5
LATVIA.....	17
EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS.....	23
USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES.....	35
SURVEY RESULTS.....	39
ESSAYS.....	80
EVALUATION.....	86

PARTNERS

❖ **Colegiul Tehnic
"George Baritiu"**

- ❖ **BAIA MARE**
- ❖ **ROMANIA**



❖ **Jelgavas 4. vidusskola**

- ❖ **JELGAVA**
- ❖ **LETONIA**



❖ **Jelgavas 4.
vidusskola**

- ❖ **Clasa a 10-a A**



❖ **Colegiul Tehnic
"George Baritiu"**

- ❖ **Clasa a 10-a E**



Romania



ROMANIA

A country that deserves to be discovered!



Historical Highlights

- Romanian people and language were formed after the conquest of Dacia by the Romans.
- The Romanian principalities were united in 1859, under the reign of Al. I. Cuza and in 1881, Carol I of Hohenzollern became the first king of Romania.
- Romanian national unitary state was completed after the Great Union of December 1, 1918. This date became National Day.
- Since 1989, Romania has abandoned communism and in 2007 became a member of the European Union.



Historical regions of Romania



Geographical Highlights

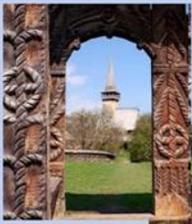
- Romania is a country located in south eastern Central Europe, on the Lower Danube, north of the Balkan Peninsula and the north western Black Sea coast.
- Romania's surface is 237.500Km²
- The population is 22,760,449 inhabitants
- Romania has a varied landscape: mountains over 2500m, hills, plains, meadows and Danube Delta.
- It has cold winters and hot summers.

Dobrogea

- Dobrogea has the vestiges of ancient civilizations (Greek and Roman) with the achievements of modernity.



Maramures is famous for churches and doors carved wooden, for tradition.



"Merry Cemetery" in Sapanta is famous for the crosses with colorful naive paintings and humorous lyrics.



On lands of Moldavia and Bucovina

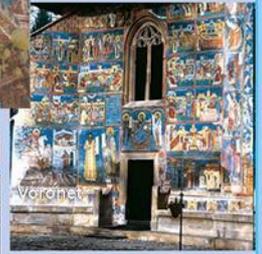
- If you visit the monasteries of Moldavia and Bucovina, you can reset spiritually or you can admire the famous secular paintings.



Agapia



Moldavia



Voronet



Sucevita

Danube Delta, a green paradise, unique in Europe



- Sighisoara is the only fortress in Europe still inhabited.



"Banat's head"
Timisoara's premieres



- 1760 - first city of monarchy with streets illuminated by lamps;
- 1771 - first newspaper appeared on the present territory of Romania;
- 1854 - first telegraph service in a city of Romania;
- 1855 - first city of the Habsburg monarchy with gas-lit streets;
- 1881 - first telephone network in the territory of present Romania;
- 1884 - first continental European city with electric lighted streets;
- 1886 - first rescue station in Hungary and Romania;
- 1889 - first European football match in Romania;
- 1895 - first asphalt street;
- 1897 - first film screenings;
- 1899 - first electric tram in the city of Romania;
- 1989 - Romanian revolution started against the communist regime.



Oltenia, between the Danube and the Carpathians

- The statue of Dacian king Decebal than 55 m and 25 m wide, is the largest statue in Europe. It can be seen in a cruise on the Danube.
- Iron Gates Hydropower is the largest on the Danube River.



Muntenia closed the circle



The "Poenari Castle", the residence of Vlad Tepes, inspired on Jules Verne in creating "Carpathian Castle".



Bran Castle
The legend says Bran Castle belonged to Count Dracula.



Peleş Castle
Built between 1873-1914, in Sinaia, the castle was the residence of the kings.



Dâmbovița County

Targoviste, former capital of the Romanian Country, Today, the capital district



The ruins of the Princely Court



Chindia Tower



Metropolis of Targoviste

Bucharest, The Little Paris



The University



Arc de Triomphe



Athenaeum



The Art Museum of Romania, the former Royal Palace



Manuc's Khan



CEC's Headquarters

Bucharest, contemporary images



Romanian Opera - 1953



National Theatre -1980



Parliament House, formerly "People's House", the largest administrative building in the world for civilian use, the most expensive administrative building in the world and the hardest building in the world.



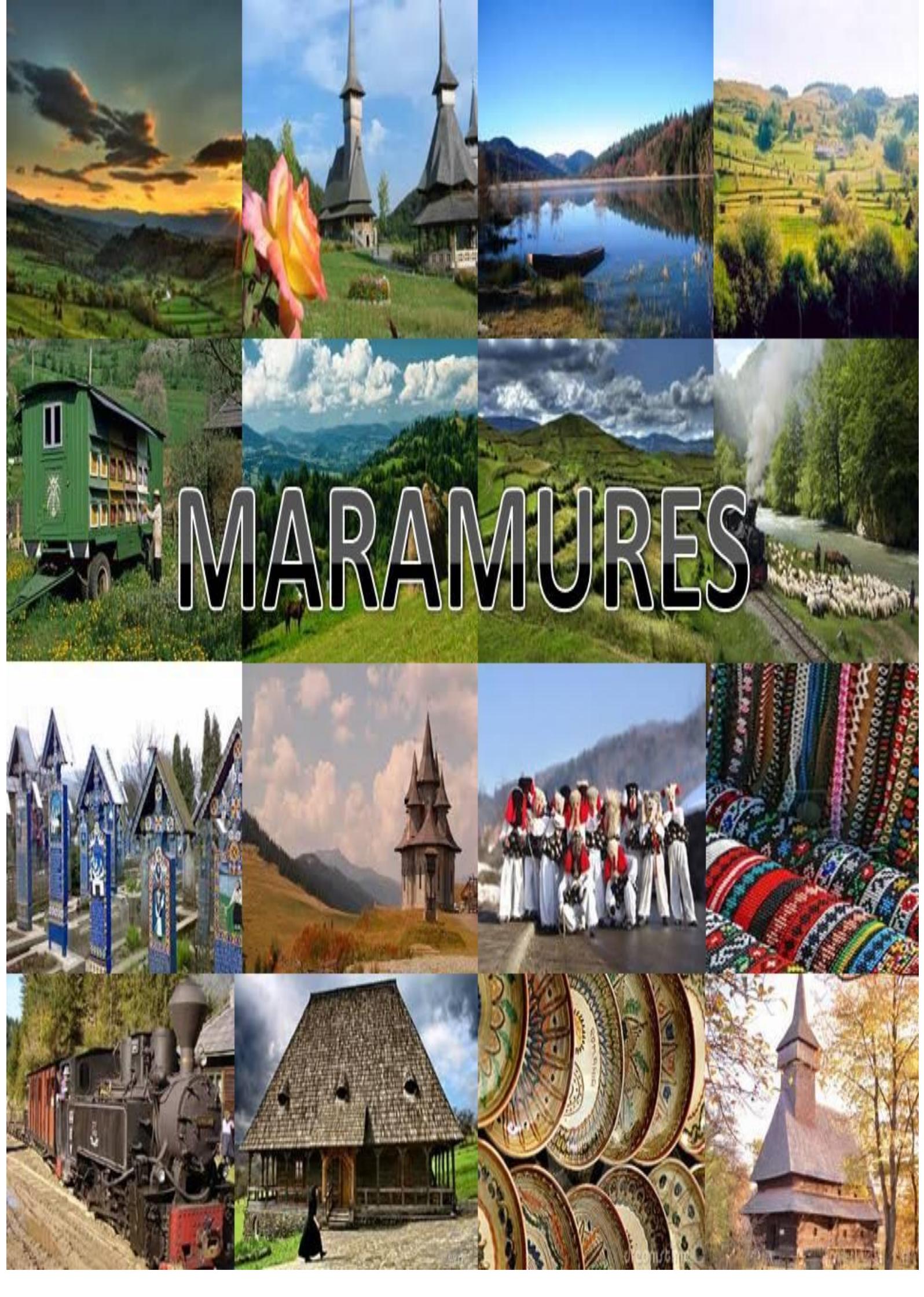
Intercontinental Hotel -1970



Old and new in Bucharest

In a word, ROMANIA





MARAMURES

GEOGRAPHY

Maramures is situated in the north west of Romania in Transylvania near the border with Ukraine and Hungary.

It is a mountainous region due to the presence of the Carpathians Mountains



The first written documentation of Maramures dates back to the year 1199, but archaeological evidence

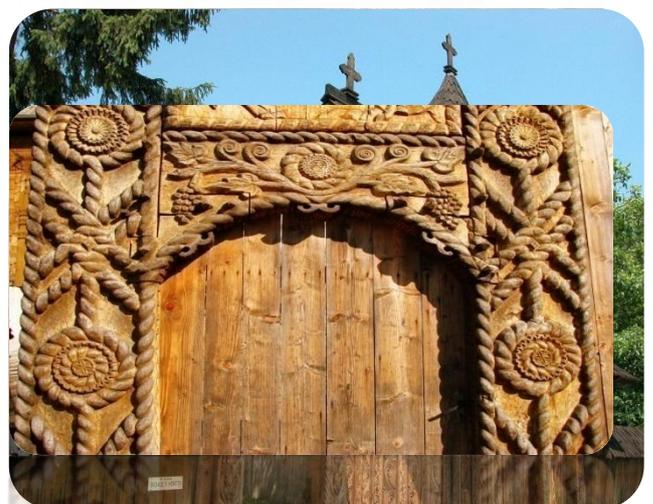
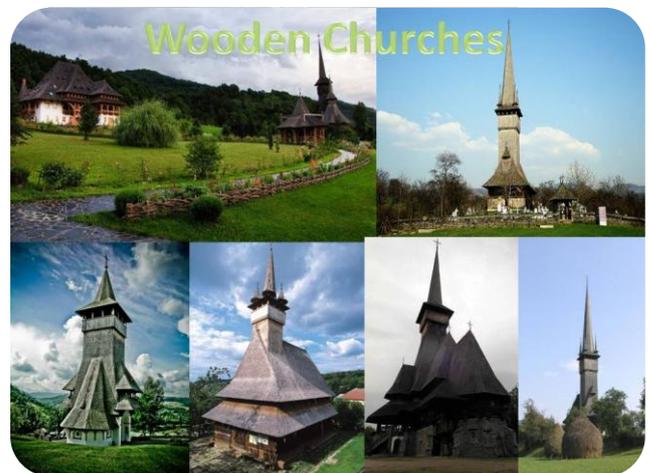
WOOD SCULPTURE

Maramures is considered the land of wood, so the primary craft is, of course, wood sculpting. It is not rare to find peasants that built their own houses. Others perfected their craft and began building wooden churches and carving wooden gates.

The Maramures old wooden churches, built in the 17th and 18th centuries, sometimes on older



churches sites, are proofs of a great originality and creativity.



Over the course of history, many of them have been burned by invaders and had to be replaced or rebuilt. points to habitation of these lands since the Neolithic age.



Ceramics

Since immemorial times, earth, water and fire came alive in the hands of the craftsmen from Maramures. The clay has



given birth to recipients of sheer and heathen beauty, having different shapes, painted with natural colors and burnt in traditional kilns. The ceramics from Sacel is made of very good quality clay, extracted from wells 15-17m deep. By the shape of the pots, the decorative elements and work techniques, such as the red burning and the stone polishing, this ceramics closely resemble the Dacian one. The kiln, however, is of Roman origin.

Traditional Costumes



Maramures traditional costumes are impressive through beauty and simplicity.

Each ethnografic region has a local specific when it comes to costume. For instance, the costume of the Land of Lapus is much more elegant and sobre than the one from the Historical Maramures.

The hats are differently decorated, according to the occasion or event: with colorful beads and flowers at weddings, simple and sobre at funerals. One thing is for sure: all Maramures houses have a nail on the entrance wall, where the man hangs his hat in the evenings, before dinner, after having finished his work.



Mocanita, the Steam Train on Vaser Valley

Built in 1932, the Vaser Valley railway is still working, primarily aimed as logging wood from the forest for the wood processing factories from Vişeu de Sus. CFF Vişeu de Sus is today the last remaining functional forestry train in Europe still used for wood transportation.

Since the year 2000, there are regular steam trains also used for tourist purpose. The tourist season starts in spring and ends in late autumn. Departure time is 9:00 am and the train arrives back to Vişeu de Sus at around 3:00 pm. The train

goes up to the Paltin station (21.6 km), about two hours away from the town of Vişeu de Sus, where a nice halting place has been arranged.



The village of Săpânța, located just 4 kilometres south of the Ukrainian border is world-famous for its original "Merry Cemetery": a special kind of graveyard, with wooden crosses painted in vivid colors..

Each cross is different: the carved images naively catch one of the deceased lifetime's characteristic attitudes, while the epitaphs are short poems, deprived of the usual clichés and full of substance, written in the first person like a confession of the deceased himself



Baia Mare

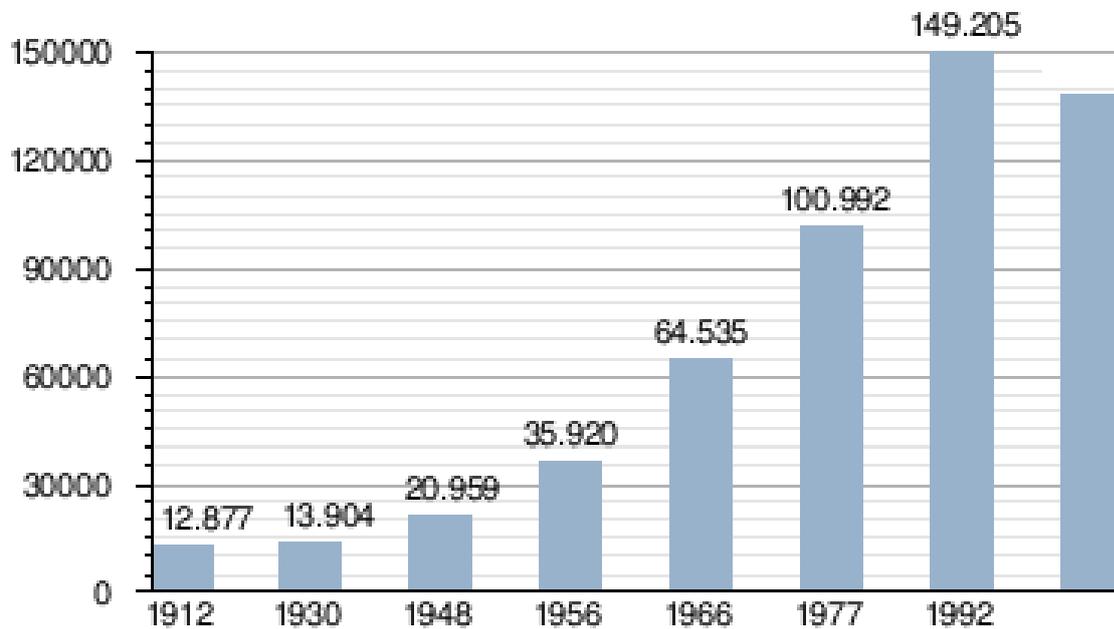
- Baia Mare is a municipality along the Săsar River in north west of Romania.
- It is the capital of Maramureș County.
- The city is situated about 600 kilometres from Bucharest, the capital of Romania.



- The city is situated in the Baia Mare valley and is encircled on all sides by hills and mountains, which makes the climate in the city milder than the rest of the surrounding area. During the winters the temperatures may occasionally drop below -20 degrees Celsius



Baia Mare has a population of 114,000. Compared to the population of other cities in the country, Baia Mare ranks 17 out of 95 municipalities. Romanians have a share in Baia Mare population of 83% .



Baia Mare is first mentioned in written documents released by Charles I of Hungary in 1328 under the name of Rivulus Dominarum . In 1347 the town was identified in documents by Louis I of Hungary as an important medieval town with a prosperous mining industry.





Stephen's Tower is the most representative medieval building of Baia Mare. Over 40 metres high, it is a symbol of the city.

Eventually used for strategic observation and detecting fires, Stephen's Tower was initially a bell tower for [Saint Stephen's church](#), built in 1347-1376 .



Butchers' Tower (Turnul Măcelarilor), also called Butchers' Bastion, was built in the 15th century as part of the old fortifications of the medieval town.



The oldest house here, dating from the 1440s, stands on the east side of the square, a lone remnant of a long-gone castle built by Transylvanian prince Iancu de Hunedoara for his wife Elisabeta.



The Village Museum from Baia Mare covers 6 hectares. It is located on Flowers Hill near the Municipal Park. Old traditional houses from different parts of Maramures have been moved and exhibited here, as well as, a wooden church,



The Art Museum, located in a landmark building dating from 1784, holds a treasure trove of art depicting life in Maramures from the late 1800s to today.



The permanent painting collection features works of artists from the Baia Mare School, as well as valuable Romanian and European contemporary art

The Museum of Archaeology comprises a rich archaeological collection, gathered over a period of more than a century. The vast majority of vestiges have been obtained through digging, but also

from donations and acquisitions. The collection contains numerous Neolithic stone pieces, isolated pieces and bronze deposits. Here you can also find the pattern of the great octagonal seal of the city from the 16th century.



Here you will find sample of local rocks and crystals, including some wonderful crystal flowers



"Petre Dulfu" County Library develops its activity in a modern and unique building in the area. The new headquarters were opened in 200

Latvia





Latvian flag

Latvian anthem
 "Dievs, svētī Latviju!"
 (God Bless Latvia!)

Dievs, svētī Latviju!
 Dievs, svētī Latviju!
 Dievs, svētī Latviju!

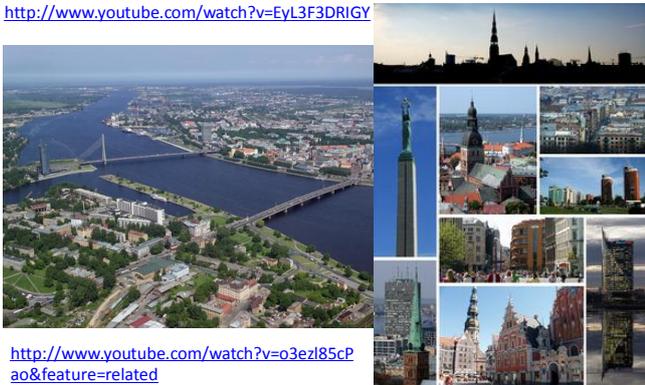


Baltic Sea



Latvia is a country in the Baltic region of Northern Europe.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EYL3F3DRIGY>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o3ezl85cpao&feature=related>

Capital City - Riga



Currency-Lats (Ls) (LVL)



City ,where we go-Jelgava

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuZfBcLLt80>



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cKGd9J9op6E&feature=related>

Nature of Latvia



History of Latvia

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EckIeD3RxRQ>



Some video

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5rvVkJTwQqtU&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ny9RpnKibck&feature=related>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3M6VQmPgzA8>



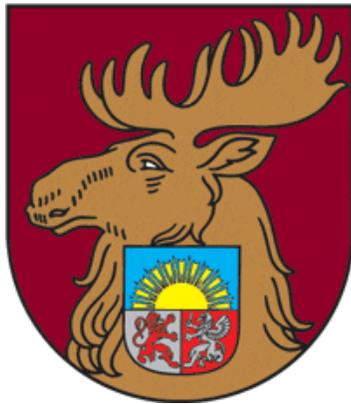
Welcome to Latvia- Rumanian friends!!!

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oCXXSOni094&playnext=1&list=PLF45F59F8C0CE6A67&feature=results_main

JELGAVA



- Jelgava is a city in central Latvia. It's the 4th biggest city in Latvia.
- Jelgava is about 41km from Riga.
- The inhabitants are about 64.000 people.
- There are 13 schools in Jelgava.
- Jelgava is located in Zemgale's region.



Jelgava's castle

- Castle is located to narrow peninsula between river Lielupe and its affluent Driksa.



- In 1265 Jelgava's castle was build like Livonian order main building.

Several Lithuanian and Swedish dukes lived in this castle.

- In 1738 old order castle was blown up.
- In the same year duke Ernst Johann Biron gave the order to build a new castle.
- The new castle was built by famous Russian architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli.
- In 1788 almost half castle burnt down.
- Then castle was restored.
- Now in Jelgava's castle is Latvian University of Agriculture.



Academia Petrina

- Academia Petrina or Jelgava Gymnasium is the oldest educational institution established by duke Peter von Biron in 1775.
- After Jelgava became a part of



Russian Empire, gymnasium was renamed as university.

- During the World War II the historical school building was almost completely destroyed.

Several famous people studied in Academia Petrina for example first President of Latvia Jānis Čakste and third – Alberts Kviesis.



Olimpic center of Zemgale

- In Jelgava is the biggest Olympic center in region Zemgale.
- Olympic center was built in 2010. It



Jānis Čakste

- Jānis Čakste (1859 – 1927) was the first President of Latvia.
- He was born near Jelgava.
- He studied in Academia Petrina.
- Jānis Čakste created the Republic of Latvia.
- In Jelgava there is monument for our first President.



means that this Olympic center is new.

- Olympic center of Zemgale is accommodation to football club "Jelgava" and basketball club "Jelgava".
- Next to this Olympic center there is BMX track too.



Pedestrian bridge “Mītava”

- This bridge is called “Mītava” because Jelgava was called Mītava (Mitau) from 1265 to 17 century.
- The bridge was built this year, in 2012. It means that it is the newest cultural object in Jelgava.
- Pedestrian bridge “Mītava” is a unique in The Baltic States.



Brainstorm

- Brainstorm (Prāta Vētra) is famous Latvian pop/rock band. They became popular in 2000, when they finished third in Eurovision Song Contest 2000.
- The band is formed of 4 classmates.
- Lead singer Renārs Kaupers, drummer Kaspars Roga, guitarist Jānis Jubalts and Māris Mihelsons (keyboard instrument) they all were born in Jelgava.
- In Jelgava there are a lot of talented young people.
- For example other band from Jelgava “Tirkīzband” in this year compose song, which is like an anthem of Jelgava.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uuZfBcLLt80>

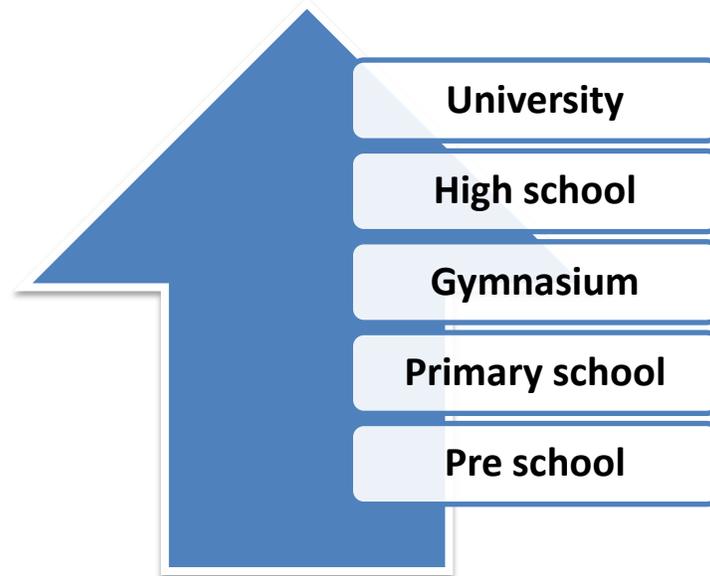


Educational Systems



ROMANIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

The Romanian educational system is organized in 4 year cycles



The compulsory school years are between the 1st grade and the 10th grade (age - between 7 and 16)

	SCHOOL CYCLE	SCHOOL YEARS AGE	GRADES	CLASSES	NATIONAL EXAMS AND CERTIFICATES
Pre - school	Kindergarten	4 years Age : 3 - 7	Optional	One teacher	
Elementary school	Primary school	4 years Age: 7 - 11	Compulsory 1 st 2 nd 3 rd 4 th	One teacher.	
	Gymnasium school	4 years Age: 11 - 15	5 th 6 th 7 th 8 th	Different teachers for different subjects	High school entrance exam
High school	High school	4 years Age: 15 - 19	9 th 10 th Optional 11 th 12 th	Different teachers for different subjects	Bacalaureat exam
Higher Education	University				

THE SCHOOL YEAR

School starts in the middle of September and ends in the middle of June the following year.

It is divided into two semesters: September to January

February to June

There are four holiday seasons

Christmas Holiday— 2 weeks in December;

Inter-Semestrial Holiday— 1 week in February;

Easter Holiday — 1 week in April or May;

Summer Holiday - June 15th to September 15th

SCHOOL SUBJECTS

- During primary education in Romania, school subjects are **Romanian, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Religion, Art, Practical Abilities, Geography, History, Biology, English** or other foreign language
- During gymnasium , students learn new subjects like **Physics, Chemistry**, another foreign language, which is **French , German or Spanish**, and **Latin**.

During high school the subjects studied depend to a great extent on the academic programme offered – the profile of the high school. Students can choose between:

Theoretical program

Sciences — mathematics and computer programming

Humanities — social studies or languages

Technical programs

qualification in a technical field such as electrician, industrial machine operator, train driver and mechanic etc. A lot of subjects are technically based

Vocational programs

qualification in a non-technical field, such as kindergarten educator , assistant architect, or pedagogue

Services and Economics programs

qualification in the fields of services, such as waiter, chef, tourism operator

CLASSES

- In primary schools students have between 18-20 classes a week (about 4 classes daily)
- In the gymnasium they have between 25-30 classes a week

In the high school they have between 28-33 classes a week (about 6 hours daily)

THE SCHOOL DAY

- The classes begin at 8 o'clock in the morning and finish between 12 o'clock and 3 pm
- One class lasts for 50 minutes and is followed by a 10 minutes break

- In high schools there is a 20 minute break after three classes, from 10:50 to 11:10 – this being usually the middle of the school day

8:00 – 8:50 First Class
 8:50 – 9:00 10 minutes break
 9:00 – 9:50 Second Class
 9:50 – 10:00 10 minutes break
 10:00 – 10:50 Third Class
 10:50 – 11:10 20 minutes break
 11:10 – 12:00 Forth Class
 12:00 – 12:10 10 minutes break
 12:10 – 13:00 Fifth Class
 13:00 – 13:10 10 minutes break
 13:10 – 14:00 Sixth Class

EXAMPLE OF A WEEK TIMETABLE AT A TECHNICAL HIGH SCHOOL

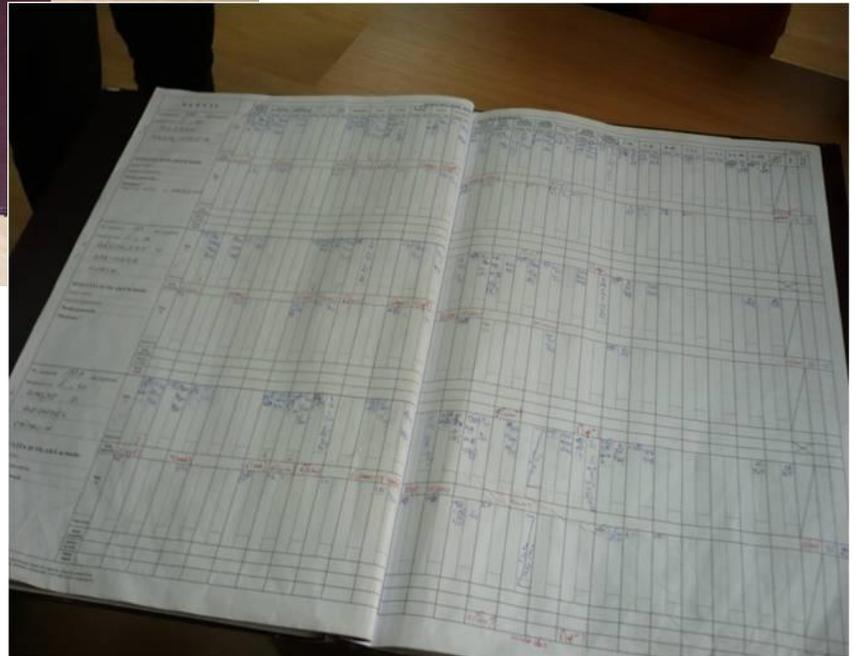
MONDAY		TUESDAY		WEDNESDAY	
8:00 - 8:50	Conveyance moving system	8:00 - 8:50	Mathematics	8:00 - 8:50	Sport
9:00 - 9:50	Conveyance moving system	9:00 - 9:50	Mathematics	9:00 - 9:50	English
10:00 - 10:50	Economy	10:00 - 10:50	English	10:00 - 10:50	CAD
11:10 - 12:00	Geography	11:10 - 12:00	Physics	11:10 - 12:00	Electric devices
12:10 - 13:00	Computer Information	12:10 - 13:00	Automatic systems	12:10 - 13:00	Electric devices
13:10 - 14:00	Computer Information	13:10 - 14:00	Chemistry	13:10 - 14:00	Communication and information Technology

THURSDAY		FRIDAY	
8:00 - 8:50	History	8:00 - 8:50	Mathematics
9:00 - 9:50	Computer Information	9:00 - 9:50	Religion
10:00 - 10:50	Computer Information	10: - 10:50	Romania
11:10 - 12:00	Romanian	11:10 - 12:00	Electric Measurement Techniques
12:10 - 13:00	Romanian	12:10 - 13:00	German
13:10 - 14:00	Physics	13:10 - 14:00	German

EVALUATION

- The continuous assessment system is used for the evaluation of students
- Students get marks throughout the year
- There must be at least as many *marks* for a subject as the number of weekly classes for that subject plus one.
- The students get marks from
 - Tests
 - Oral examination
 - Class work
 - Project work
 - Homework

All the grades students receive and all the absences the students have are recorded in a register called “catalogue”.



EXAMS

There are two important national exams

The exam at the end of the gymnasium, after the 8th grade, the high school entrance exam. The students are tested in Romanian, Mathematics, History

The “BACALAUREAT” – the graduation exam that students must pass at the end of the 4 years of high school if they want to go to university

This exam consists of:

- Romanian - written and oral examination

- Mathematics / History - written examination

- English- oral examination

- Computer Science – practical examination

For the last paper the students can choose between the subjects connected with the program they have studied during high school

LATVIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

School education

After nine years of basic education, secondary education is provided in general secondary schools (3 years), vocational schools (2 to 3 years), and vocational secondary schools (4 years). General secondary schools award the Certificate of General Secondary Education.

Vocational schools (2-3 years) award Certificates of Vocational Education. Vocational secondary schools award a Diploma of Vocational Secondary Education which is also valid for university entrance.

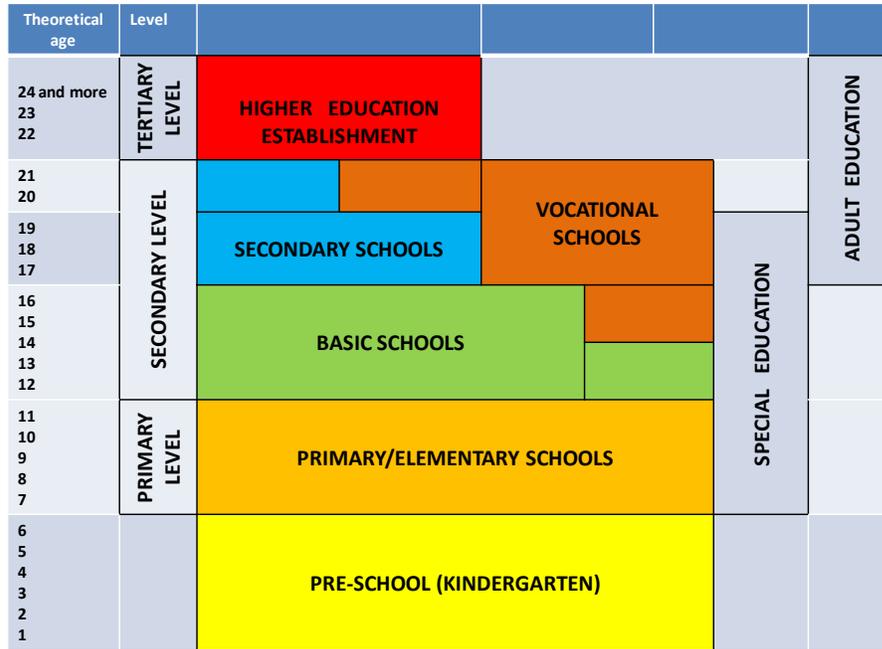


Higher education

There are 34 state recognized higher education institutions in Latvia. All the recognized institutions enjoy autonomy. Recognition of higher education institutions and programmes are based upon quality assessment, which is carried out as self-assessment followed by an evaluation visit with the participation of foreign experts. Higher education institutions confer academic degrees and professional higher education qualifications.

Academic higher education programmes are based upon fundamental and/or applied science; they usually comprise a thesis at the end of each stage and lead to the degrees of Bachelor and Master. The Bachelor degree is awarded after completion of the first stage of studies. Since 2001, professional Bachelor and Master can also be awarded. The degree of Master (or its equivalent) is required for admission to doctoral studies. According to the Law on Professional Education and the Law on Higher Education Establishments there are several types of higher professional education programmes in Latvia - first-level professional higher education programmes (also called college programmes) and second level professional higher education programmes which are considered as "completed" professional higher education and lead to the second-level professional higher education.

DIAGRAM OF LATVIAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



Primary Education

Latvian education is compulsory and free for children between ages 5 and 18.

The first 9 years are spent in primary schools that provide a basic academic education.

SCHOOL SUBJECTS THAT ARE TAUGHT FROM GRADE 1-12

Subject/ grades	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mathematics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Latvian language	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethics	*	*	*	*								
Dancing	*											
Visual arts	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Science	*	*	*	*	*							
Music	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Housekeeping	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
History						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Biology						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*			
English	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
German or Russian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informatics					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Geography						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemistry								*	*	*	*	*
Physics								*	*	*	*	*
Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Economics										*	*	*
Cultural history											*	*
Policy and Law											*	*
Psychology										*	*	*
Sports	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Secondary Education

For the final three years of their schooling, academically-minded pupils may continue on to general secondary schools where they complete their university preparation by sitting for their certificate of general secondary education. Those with a more practical view on life choose vocational secondary schools instead, that culminate in certificates of vocational education.

SCHOOL SUBJECTS THAT ARE TAUGHT FROM GRADE 1-12

Subject/ grades	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mathematics	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Latvian language	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ethics	*	*	*	*								
Dancing	*											
Visual arts	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Science	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Music	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Housekeeping	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
History						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Biology						*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
English	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
German or Russian	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Informatics					*	*	*			*	*	*
Geography						*	*	*	*	*		
Chemistry								*	*	*	*	*
Physics								*	*	*	*	*
Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Economics										*		
Cultural history											*	*
Policy and Law											*	*
Psychology										*		
Sports	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

STRUCTURE OF THE LATVIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM

	BASIC	BASIC VOCATIONAL	GENERAL SECONDARY	VOCATIONAL SECONDARY	VOCATIONAL
Type of school providing this education	Basic School	Vocational Basic School	General Secondary School, Gymnasium	Vocational Secondary School, Vocational Gymnasium	Vocational School
Length of program in years	9	2	3	4	3
Age level, from__to__	7 - 15	16 - 18	16 - 19	15 - 19	15 - 18
Certificate/ diploma awarded	Certificate of Basic Education	Certificate of Basic Vocational Education	Certificate of General Secondary Education	Diploma of Secondary Vocational Education	Certificate of Vocational Education

Vocational Education

Latvia has introduced a strategy of continuous vocational training which embraces the concept of life-long learning in order for everybody to remain up-to-date in job-related knowledge. It is hoped that soon half a million people will be participating in these paid programs every year.

Higher Education

There are 34 state-recognized higher education institutions, including colleges that offer programs of 2 to 3 year's duration, and universities offering academic training leading to bachelor's and master's degrees.

STAGES OF STUDIES

Non-university level post-secondary studies (technical/vocational type)

Non-university level:

Since 1999, studies in "college programs" of two- to three-years' duration leading to a first-stage higher professional education Diploma are available. These lead to Level IV professional qualifications. Holders are eligible to continue their studies towards the Bachelor' degree or a (full) Higher Professional Education Diploma. Second level professional higher education comprises professional higher education study programs lasting between four and six years.

University level studies

University level first stage: Undergraduate:

The first cycle leads to the award of a Bachelor' degree, which in most cases includes the preparation of a thesis. The duration of studies varies from three to four years. Holders are eligible for further studies towards a Master's degree or higher professional education qualifications.

University level second stage: Postgraduate:

The second cycle leads to the award of the Master's degree, a terminal qualification of higher education awarded one to two years after the Bachelor' degree. This degree also includes the presentation of a thesis. The total duration of the course of study is no less than five years. In Medicine and Dentistry, studies are not divided into two stages but the degree in Medicine - six years – and degree in Dentistry - five years- are considered equivalent to the Master's degree.

University level third stage: Doctorate:

Doctoral studies are available at both higher education institutions and research institutes. A Doctor's degree is awarded three to four years after completion of the Master's degree and following the public defense of a thesis.

The oldest of higher education institutions is **Riga Technical University** founded in 1862 and previously known as Riga Polytechnicum. In addition to a flourishing business school, it has faculties of Architecture & Urban Planning, Building & Civil Engineering, Computer Science & Information Technology, Electronics & Telecommunications, Engineering Economics, Materials Science & Applied Chemistry, Power & Electrical Engineering, and finally Transport & Mechanical Engineering.



Higher education in **Jelgava** has deep roots, reaching back to the time of the foundation of the "Academia Petrina" in 1775. These traditions are indirectly inherited by the **Latvia University of Agriculture**. Since 1936 the Jelgava Palace has been the main building of the University, and now the destinies of the Palace and the University are closely linked, for they have become as one. The Baroque palace, designed by the famous architect Francesco Bartolomeo Rastrelli, is the pride and the dominant architectural feature of Jelgava.



Workshops



Workshop: The school year

Similarities	Differences
Both have Christmas Holiday (2 week) Both have Bank holiday Both have spring time holidays both have 2 semesters both have summer holiday	The school start in 15 September (RO) The school start in 1st September (LV) Romanian students don't have autumn holidays Summer holidays start in 1. June and lasts till 31. August (LV) Summer holidays start in 15 June and lasts till 15. September.

Workshops: Comparing curriculum

Similarities	Differences
Native language Latvian have Services and Economics programs and the Humanities the classes in Latvian are the same in primary schools and gymnasium the break is similar the final exams are at the end of high school if they miss they classes, we have absents	we don't have religion lessons (LV) In Latvian the languages Spanish, Latin and French wasn't Latvian do not have Sciences, technical programs they pass the class if they have four (4) , Romanian pass with 5 The primary school in Latvian is from 5 grade to 9 grade, in Romania is from 5 to 8. The highschool is from 10 grade to 12 in Latvia, in Romania is from 9 to 12. computer lessons

Workshop: Class registers and marks

Similarities	Differences
Grading system (1-10) same number of school days per week	Minimal mark to pass a tests in Latvia – 4, in Romania -5 Journal - where marks are registered in Romania, e-class in Latvia In Romania are lessons – 50 min, in Latvia – 40 min. online grading records

Comparing educational systems

Similarities	Differences
Finishing school at 18-19 years One teacher in pre –school and elementary school University education years depend on where you go to learn Budget groups at university school councils High school students have different teachers for different subjects Project week at school	Exams in 8th and in 12th grade (RO) Exams in 3, 6, 9, 12 grade (LV) In Latvia high school starts in 10th grade , in Romania in 9th grade Ro has Baccalaureate exam in High school Ro classes are 50 min long and LV classes are 40 min long RO breaks are 10 min and 1 break 20 min, LV breaks are 5, 10, 15, 20 min RO has 3 holidays in a year, LV has 4 RO has special test (Math, RO, Physics)

Workshop: Subjects and school day

Similarities	Differences
Have religion we learn from Monday to Friday We have similar words We have from 20-30 students in the class We have class principal we both have school council we have school president Similar lessons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Math • Chemistry • Sport • English • German • Geography • Economy • Physics • History • Computer Information Different teacher for each subject we have our classroom we have exams	Lesson lasts for 50 min, but in LV 40 min. Latvian have e- class, but Romania register Romanian has different languages (French, Russian) Romanian have many technologies Romanian has in 9th class a competition and they choose MISS and Mister. Latvians don't have uniforms in high school but Romanians have In Romania lessons start at 8.00 a clock, but in Latvia 8.15.

Useful Words and Phrases





Lifelong
Learning
Programme



USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES



ROMANIAN



ENGLISH



LATVIAN

ROMANIAN ALPHABET

A a

The 'a' in cut (u)

H h

The 'h' in hello

R r

The 'r' in roof

Ă ă

The 'ă' in garden

I i

The 'i' in
interesting

S s

The 's' in sun

B b

The 'b' in basketball

J j

The 's' in pleasure

Ș ș

The 'ș' in shining
(sh)

C c

The 'c' in cat

K k

The 'k' in kitchen

T t

The 't' in time

D d

The 'd' in diary

L l

The 'l' in love

Ț ț

The 'ț' in parents

E e

The 'e' insensitive (e)

M m

The 'm' in Monday

U u

The 'u' in put

F f

The 'f' in farm

N n

The 'n' in nothing

V v

The 'v' in very

G g

The 'g' in goal

O o

The 'o' in worry

X x

The 'x' in Alex

Gi . gi

'gy' in gym

P p

The 'p' in pen

Z z

The 'z' in zero

LATVIAN ALPHABET

A a

The 'a' in cut (u)

Ā ā

The 'ā' in garden

B b

The 'b' in
basketball

C c

The 'c' like `ts`

Č č

The 'č' in chat (ch)

D d

The 'd' in diary

E e

The 'e' in sensitive
(e)

Ē ē

The 'ē' like long 'e'

F f

The 'f' in farm

G g

The 'g' in goal

Ģ ģ

The 'ģ' –soft 'g'

H h

The 'h' in hello

I i

The 'i' in
interesting

Ī ī

he 'ī' in people
(eo)

J j

The 'j' in YouTube
(y)

K k

The 'k' in kitchen

Ķ ķ

The 'ķ' –soft 'k'

L l

The 'l' in love

Ļ ļ

The 'ļ' in ljudje

M m

The 'm' in Monday

N n

The 'n' in nothing

Ņ ņ

The 'ņ' in
NewYork

O o

The 'o' in worry

P p

The 'p' in
pineapple

R r

The 'r' in roof

S s

The 's' in sun

Š š

The 'š' in shining
(sh)

T t

The 't' in time

U u

The 'u' in put

Ū ū

The 'ū' in you (ou)

V v

The 'v' in very

Z z

The 'z' in zero

Ž ž

The 'ž' in pleasure
(s)

Results of Survey

*“To Study or to Work?
To Stay or to Emigrate?”*



Questionnaire

Age _____ Gender _____

1. Do you want to study? YES NO MAYBE
2. I want to study because
- a) I know what I want to become
 - b) Knowledge is always useful
 - c) My parents/friends suggest
 - d) Of unemployment there is no job yet and I want to spend time usefully
 - e) _____
3. I do not want to study because
- a) It is not necessary to have good education to earn money
 - b) My family cannot afford to pay for studies
 - c) I do not want to take credit from banks, it is a risk.
 - d) It is too difficult to study
 - e) I want to earn money and live normally as soon as possible
 - f) _____

4. Do you want to study?
- in your country
 - in foreign country

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why would you like to study in your country?(several answers are possible) • studies are for free if you study in budget groups • there are good quality studies • possibility to take credit for studies • personal reasons 	<p>5.What motivates you to study abroad?(several answers are possible, no more than three)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High quality of education • studies without paying for them • it is prestige and popular to study abroad • possibility to receive scholarship • here I cannot study this speciality • more interesting study programs • it is easier to find a good job if you have foreign diploma • I will get great experience during studying abroad • I will improve my knowledge and skills in foreign language 														
	<p>5. In what foreign country would you like to study?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;">1) England</td> <td style="width: 50%;">2) Ireland</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2) Germany</td> <td>4) Austria</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5) Switzerland</td> <td>6) Sweden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7) Norway</td> <td>8) USA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9) Finland</td> <td>10) Russia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11) Hungary</td> <td>12) France</td> </tr> <tr> <td>13) _____</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1) England	2) Ireland	2) Germany	4) Austria	5) Switzerland	6) Sweden	7) Norway	8) USA	9) Finland	10) Russia	11) Hungary	12) France	13) _____	
1) England	2) Ireland														
2) Germany	4) Austria														
5) Switzerland	6) Sweden														
7) Norway	8) USA														
9) Finland	10) Russia														
11) Hungary	12) France														
13) _____															

6./7. What kind of experience with abroad do you have?(several answers are possible, no more than three)

Relaxing/tourism

Culture exchange programs

Youth programs

Students' exchange programs

Students' practise

Summer job

Voluntary work

constant work

Camp

Other_____

7./8. What do you think to study? For example, journalists, business ...(several answers are possible, no more than three)

<p>8. Do you want to emigrate? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> MAYBE (several answers are possible, no more than three)</p>	<p>9. Do you want to emigrate? <input type="checkbox"/> NO (several answers are possible, no more than three)</p>
<p>9. I would like to emigrate because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is too hard to live here • I do not see the future here • I want to join my family abroad • I want to study abroad • I want to find a job, unemployment is too big here • I want to learn the language • My friend go abroad, I will go with them • I want to know the world better and get a new experience • Abroad we can earn more than here. • My parents have bank credit; I have to help with payments. • With salary that I will get I will support a family and afford more • Social guarantees in abroad are better than here • Living conditions are better in abroad than here • Social politic is more supportive in abroad than here • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>10. Why do you not want to emigrate?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I am patriot of my country • I cannot imagine living and working in other country • My parents/relatives have their own business; job for me is guaranteed • I will start my own business • It is not a problem for young people to find a job • Living conditions are good enough here • All my family and relatives are here • All my friends are here • I have to help/ support my parents here • My parents do not let me to go away from here • I have heard a lot of negative information about experience and life in emigration • I do not want to be/ to feel as migrant worker or second class person in abroad • I do not want to change anything in my life; I am OK here • I am insusceptible • I do not know the foreign languages well enough • I afraid difficulties that I will face to

<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Because of love • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>10. In what country would you like to emigrate?</p> <p>1) England 2) Ireland 2) Germany 4)Austria 5) Switzerland 6)Sweden 7) Norway 8) USA 9) Finland 10) Russia 11) _____</p>	
<p>11. What kind of job do you think you will find in the country where you would like to emigrate?</p> <hr/> <hr/>	
<p>12. If you emigrated, for what period of time would it be?</p> <p>1. less than a year 2. 1-2 years 3. 2-5 years 4. more than 5 years 5. definitive 6. other (specify) _____</p>	
<p>13. Do you have any family members/ friends/ acquaintances that have emigrated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>If yes, who?</p> <p>a) Father b) Mother c) Grandparents d) Siblings(sister/brother) e) Aunt/uncle f) Friends g) Neighbours h) _____</p>	<p>11. Do you have any family members/ friends/ acquaintances that have emigrated?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>If yes, who?</p> <p>a) Father b) Mother c) Grandparents d) Siblings(sister/brother) e) Aunt/uncle f) Friends g) Neighbours h) _____</p>
<p>14. If you answered YES to the previous question, do you believe that the experiences these people had abroad influences your decision to emigrate? Please, explain.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	<p>12. If you answered YES to the previous question, do you believe that the experiences these people had abroad influences your decision NOT to emigrate? Please, explain.</p> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

15./13. What have to happen to make you to stay in your country? (What firstly, do you think, is necessary to do to stop/ avoid people's emigration from their native country?)(several answers are possible, no more than three)

- State support for business people who can create new working places
- Increase social guarantees for employees (Minimal salary e.g.)
- Invest in development of countryside and agriculture, because people emigrate mostly from here.

State has to increase social guarantees for unemployed persons, poor persons (t.sk. benefits to unemployed, poor – amount and duration of them)

- State has to support new families with special benefits, for example, in scope of taxes
- State has to promote/encourage national identity and patriotism
- Emigration is not so important problem, it is not necessary to preclude
- It is difficult to answer /N A
- _____

16./ 14. Make a **portrait of the emigrant**, taking into consideration the following aspects:

a) Marital status

single / married / divorced

b) Children

hasn't got / has got - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, _____

c) Age

18-20 / 20-25 / 25-30 / 30-35 / 35-40 / 40-50 / 50-__

d) Level of education

compulsory(9.) / secondary(12.) / professional, college / high school(University)

e) Level of qualification

without / low / high / _____

f) Opportunities for employment in Romania/Latvia

no / insufficient / sufficient / good

g) Other relevant information _____

CHESTIONAR

Varsta _____ Gen _____

6. Vrei sa iti continui studiile dupa ce termini liceul? DA NU POATE

7. Vreau sa imi continui studiile pentru ca

- f) Stiu ce vreau sa devin
- g) Cunostintele acumulate sunt foarte folositoare
- h) asta imi sugereaza familia si prietenii mei
- i) datorita ratei somajului nu sunt locuri de munca si vreau sa imi petrec timpul util
- j) _____

8. Nu vreau sa imi continui studiile pentru ca

- g) Nu este necesar sa ai o buna educatie pentru a face bani
- h) Familia mea nu isi permite sa plateasca studiile
- i) Nu vreau sa iau credit de la banca deoarece este un risc.
- j) Este prea dificil sa studiezi
- k) Vreau sa castig bani si sa ma descurc singur cat de repede posibil
- l) _____

9. Daca ai merge intr-o tara straina, cel mai probabil ai merge

- a) doar in vacanta
- b) sa iti continui studiile
- c) sa lucrezi acolo

<p>10. Vrei sa emigrezi?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> POATE</p>	<p>5. Vrei sa emigrezi?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> NU</p>
<p>6. As vrea sa emigrez pentru ca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Este greu sa traiesti aici • Nu vad nici un viitor in tara mea • Vreau sa ma alatur familiei care este in strainatate • Vreau sa studies in strainatate • Vreau sa imi gasesc o slujba, somajul este prea mare aici. • Vreau sa invat o limba straina • Prietenii mei merg in strainatate si vreau sa merg cu ei • Vreau sa cunosc lumea mai bine si sa acumulez experienta • In strainatate pot castiga mai multi bani decat aici • Parintii mei au credite. Vreau sa ii ajut sa le plateasca 	<p>11. De ce nu vrei sa emigrezi?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sunt un patriot • Nu imi pot imagina sa traiesc sis a lucrez in alta tara • Parintii/Rudele mele au propria afacere. Am un loc de munca asigurat • Imi voi incepe propria afacere • Nu este o problema pentru tineri sa gaseasca o slujba • Conditile de munca sunt sufficient de bune in tara mea • Toata familia si rudele imi sunt aici • Toti prietenii imi sunt aici • Trebuie sa imi ajut/sprijin parintii aici • Parintii nu ma lasa sa plec de aici • Am primit multe informatii negative cu privire la viata si experientele celor care

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cu salariul pe care il voi castiga imi voi putea sprijini familia si imi voi permite mai multe • Garantiile sociale sunt mai bune in strainatate decat aici • Conditiiile de viata sunt mai bune in strainatate decat in tara • Politica sociala este mai buna in strainatate decat in tara • _____ • _____ • _____ 	<p>emigreaza.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nu vreau sa ma simt ca un mucitor emigrant sau o persoana inferioara in strainatate • Nu vreau sa schimb nimic la viata mea. Sunt OK aici • Nu stiu limbi straine sufficient de bine • Ma sperie dificultatile pe care le-as putea intampina • Din cauza dragostei (vietii personale) • _____ • _____ • _____
<p>12. In ce tara ti-ar placea sa emigrezi?</p> <p>3) England 2)Ireland 4) Germany 4)Austria 5) Switzerland 6)Sweden 7) Norway 8) USA 9) Finland 10) Russia 11) _____</p>	
<p>13. Ce fel de loc de munca crezi ca vei gasi in tarile in care ai vrea sa emigrezi?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>14. Daca ai emigra, pentru ce perioada ai face-o?</p> <p>7. mai putin de 1 an 8. 1-2 ani 9. 2-5 ani 10. mai mult de 5 ani 11. definitiv 12. alta perioada (specifica) _____</p>	
<p>15. Ai prieteni sau membri ai familiei care au emigrat?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> NU</p> <p>Daca da, cine?</p> <p>i) Tata j) Mama k) Bunicii l) Frati/Surori m) Matusa/Unchi n) Prieteni o) Vecini p) _____</p>	<p>7 Ai prieteni sau membri ai familiei care au emigrat?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> DA <input type="checkbox"/> NU</p> <p>Daca da, cine?</p> <p>q) Tata r) Mama s) Bunicii t) Frati/Surori u) Matusa/Unchi v) Prieteni w) Vecini x) _____</p>
<p>11. Daca ai raspuns DA la intrebarea anterioara , crezi ca experienta pe care aceste peroane o au in strainatate influenteaza decizia ta de a emigra?</p>	<p>8 Daca ai raspuns DA la intrebarea anterioara , crezi ca experienta pe care aceste peroane o au in strainatate influenteaza decizia ta de a NU emigra?</p>

Explica.	Explica.
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

11./9 Ce ar trebui sa se intample sa te faca sa ramai in tara ta? (Ce crezi ca ar fi necesar de facut pentru a opri /evita emigrarea oamenilor din tara natala?)

- Sprijin din partea statului pentru oamenii care pot crea noi locuri de munca
- Cresterea garantarilor sociale (ex. salariul minim pe economie.)
- Investitii in dezvoltarea zonelor rurale si a agriculturii, pentru ca majoritatea oamenilor care emigreaza sunt din aceste zone.
- Statul trebuie sa creasca ajutoarele pentru someri, saraci
- Statul trebuie sa sprijine familiile tinere cu beneficii speciale, cum ar fi reducerea taxelor.
- Statul trebuie sa promoveze/ incurajeze identitatea nationala si patriotismul
- Emigrarea nu este o problema asa importanta, nu trebuie
- Altele _____

12./ 10. Fa un **portret al emigrantului**, tinand cont de urmatoarele aspecte:

a) Stare civila

necasatorit / casatorit / divortat

b) Copii/Children

nu are / are - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, _____

c) Varsta

18-20 / 20-25 / 25-30 / 30-35 / 35-40 / 40-50 / 50-___

d) Nivelul studiilor

8 clase / 10 clase/ scoala profesionala / liceu (bacalaureat) / scoala postliceala / studii universitare

e) Nivel de calificare

fara scazut inalt _____

f) Oportunitati de angajare in Romania

deloc insuficiente suficiente bune

g) Alte informatii relevante _____

Aptauja

Vecums _____

Dzimums _____

16. Vai Tuvēliesstudēt? JĀ NĒ VARBŪT

17. Esvēlosstudēt, jo

- k) Es zinu, kas es gribu kļūt
- l) Zināšanasvienmēr ir noderīgas
- m) Mani vecāki/draugi iesaka
- n) Kā bezdarbniekam šeit nav darba, bet es vēlos pavadīt laiku lietderīgi
- o) _____

18. Es nevēlos studēt, jo

- m) Nav nepieciešama laba izglītība, lai nopelnītu naudu
- b) Mana ģimene nevar atļauties maksāt par studijām
- c) uzņemties studiju kredītu es nevēlos, tairriskanti
- n) Studēt ir pārāk grūti
- o) Esvēlos nopelnīt naudu un dzīvot normāli pēc iespējas ātrāk
- p) _____

19. Tuvēliesstudēt?

- Savā valstī
- Ārzemēs

<p>20. Kāpēc Tu gribi studēt savā valstī? (<i>iespēja masvairākas atbildes</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • studijas ir bezmaksas, ja tiek budžetā • Pie mums ir laba studiju kvalitāte • Kredītu saņemšanas iespējas • Personiski iemesli 	<p>5. Kā tev motivē mācīties/studēt ārzemēs? (<i>vairākas atbildes iespējamās</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • izglītība ir augstākā kvalitāte • bezmaksas studijas • studēt ārzemēs ir prestiži un populāri • studiju laikā var saņemt stipendiju • pie mums nevar apgūt tādus specialitātes • tur ir interesantas studiju programmas • ārā zemju augstskolas diplomu vieglāk atrast labu darbu savā valstī • studējot ārzemēs iegūš neaizmirstamu dzīves pieredzi • Uzlabošu savu svešvalodu zināšanas
	<p>21. Kurā valstī Tuvēliesstudēt?</p> <p>1) Anglijā 2) Īrijā 3) Vācijā 4) Austrijā 5) Šveicē 6) Zviedrijā 7) Norvēģijā 8) ASV 9) Somijā 10) Krievijā 11) Ungārijā 12) Francijā 13) _____</p>

6./7. Kāda ir tava pieredze ārzemēs? (*vairākas atbildes iespējamās, ne vairāk kā trīs*)

Atpūta/tūrisms

<p>5) Šveici 6) Zviedriju 7) Norvēģiju 8) ASV 9) Somiju 10) Krieviju 11) _____</p>	
<p>17. Kā Tu domā, kāda veida darbu Tu atradīsi valstī uz kuru Tu taisies emigrēt?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	
<p>18. Ja Tu vēlies emigrēt, uz cik ilgu periodu Tu vēlies emigrēt?</p> <p>13. Mazāk par gadu 14. 1.-2. gadiem 15. 2.-5. gadiem 16. Vairākkā 5. gadiem 17. Uzvisiemlaikiem 18. cits (norādīt) _____</p>	
<p>19. Vai Tev ir kādi ģimenes locekļi / draugi / paziņas, kas ir emigrējuši? <input type="checkbox"/> JĀ <input type="checkbox"/> NĒ</p> <p>Ja jā, kurš?</p> <p>a) Tēvs b) Māte c) Vecvecāki d) brāļi un māsas e) Tante / tēvocis f) Draugi g) Kaimiņi h) _____</p>	<p>11. Vai Tev ir kādi ģimenes locekļi / draugi / paziņas, kas ir emigrējuši? <input type="checkbox"/> JĀ <input type="checkbox"/> NĒ</p> <p>Ja jā, kurš?</p> <p>a) Tēvs b) Māte c) Vecvecāki d) brāļi un māsas e) Tante / tēvocis f) Draugi g) Kaimiņi h) _____</p>
<p>20. Ja jūs atbildējāt JĀ uz iepriekšējo jautājumu, vai jūs uzskatāt, ka šo cilvēku pieredze ārzemēs ietekmēs jūsu lēmumu emigrēt? Lūdzu, paskaidrojiet.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>12. Ja jūs atbildējāt JĀ uz iepriekšējo jautājumu, vai jūs uzskatāt, ka šo cilvēku pieredze ārzemēs ietekmēs jūsu lēmumu neemigrēt? Lūdzu, paskaidrojiet.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>

15./13. Kam būtu jānotiek, lai Tu neemigrētu no valsts? (Kas, Tavuprāt, būtu jādara pirmām kārtām, lai novērstu cilvēku izceļošanu no valsts?) (*iespējamās vairākas atbildes, ne vairāk kā trīs*)

- Jāsniedz valsts atbalsts uzņēmējiem, kas varētu radīt jaunas darba vietas
- Jāpalielina sociālās garantijas strādājošajiem (minimālā alga u.t.t.)
- Jāieguldalīdzekļilaukuattīstībā, jodieši no turienesizbraucvisvairākcilvēku
- Valstijjāpalielinasoc.garantijasbezdarbn. unmazturīgajiem (t.sk. bezdarba pabalsti, to izmaksāšanasilgums, dažādupabalstuapjomsmazturīgajiem)
- Jāsniedzīpašvalstsatbalstsjaunāmģimenēm, paredzotāmīpašas
- priekšrocības (piem., nodokļujomā)
- Jāveicinacionālāspiederībasizjūta, patriotisms
- Izceļošanasavtādap problēma, laibūtuīpašavajadzība to novērst
- Grūtipateikt/N A
- _____

16./ 14. Izveidoemigrantaportretu, ņemotvērāsekojošusaspēkus:

Ģimenes stāvoklis

neprecējies / precējies / šķīries

b) Bērni

nav / ir - 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, _____

c) Vecums

18-20 / 20-25 / 25-30 / 30-35 / 35-40 / 40-50 / 50-___

d) izglītības līmenis

obligāta (9.) / vidusskolas (12.) / profesionālā, koledžas / augstskola

e) Kvalifikācijas līmenis

nav / zems / augsts / _____

f) nodarbinātības iespējas Rumānijā / Latvijā

nav / nepietiekamas / pietiekamas / labas

g) Citabūtiskainformācija _____

Rezultate chestionar aplicat elevilor de la

Colegiul Tehnic “George Baritiu” Baia Mare

In urma aplicarii chestionarelor se poate observa ca marea majoritate a elevilor chestionati isi doresc sa isi continue studiile (un procent de 73%).

- Dintre acestia, jumatate si-au intocmit deja planul de cariera, si-au propus obiective clare si stiu ce isi doresc sa devina.
- Un procent important isi argumenteaza decizia prin utilitatea cunostintelor pe care le vor acumula la facultate, respectiv prin influenta pe care o au familia si prietenii asupra lor.

La nivelul acestora se poate interveni prin consiliere, pentru a creste nivelul de informare cu privire la specificul fiecarei facultati si utilitatea practica a celor invatate in facultate, precum si pentru consolidarea abilitatilor de luare a deciziilor si limitarea influentelor externe.

Acest lucru este necesar deoarece decizia de a-si continua studiile trebuie sa fie una informata si fundamentata pe aptitudinile si interesele elevului, si mai putin pe influentele exterioare.

Principalul motiv pentru care elevii nu doresc sa isi continue studiile este legat de nevoia lor de indeparta, mai ales financiara, fata de parinti.

Datorita dificultatilor financiare cu care se confrunta societatea romana la modul general si specific comunitatile din care provin elevii, acestia au o imagine destul de clara despre necesitatea castigarii unor venituri prin care sa isi poata asigura existenta sau sa isi ajute familia.

Mai mult, studiile nu sunt percepute ca fiind un mijloc pentru a obtine un loc de munca mai bine platit.

Graficele ofera raspunsul la intrebari legate de intentia tinerilor de a emigra.

Majoritatea celor intervievați (65%) susțin că ar emigra.

70% afirmă că cel mai probabil ar merge în străinătate să lucreze, comparativ cu cei 20% care ar merge în vacanță și doar 10% care ar merge să studieze.

Un aspect care ar putea fi pus în discuție este procentul mic de tineri care iau în considerare posibilitatea de a studia în străinătate.

Acest lucru se poate datora insuficienței informațiilor despre oportunități de studiu, costurilor legate de studii, precum și caracterului incert al recunoașterii studiilor în țară.

În ceea ce privește argumentele elevilor pentru a emigra sau a rămâne în țară, acestea reflectă viziuni opuse despre ce înseamnă munca și condițiile de viață în România.

Astfel:

- majoritatea tinerilor care ar emigra sunt motivați de câștigurile financiare (11%);

- 10% ar emigra deoarece consideră că este mai greu să trăiești în România decât în altă parte;

- 10% consideră că a munci în străinătate îți oferă oportunitatea de a cunoaște lumea și a acumula experiență;

- 8% nu își vad un viitor în țară, consideră că în străinătate au condiții de viață mai bune și salariul câștigat le va permite să aibă stilul de viață dorit și să își ajute familia.

Dintre motivele pentru care tinerii ar alege să rămână în țară, cele mai des menționate sunt:

- faptul că nu își pot imagina viața lor în altă țară (20%);

- consideră că au oportunități de angajare și în țară (20%);

- se consideră patrioți (10%);

- le-ar fi dificil să se despartă de familia care rămâne în țară (10%);

- au o perspectiva negativa despre ceea ce inseamna sa fii imigrant intr-o tara straina (a informatii negative despre viata emigrantilor- 10%; nu doresc sa se simta inferiori celor de acolo- 10%).

Retinem faptul ca, desi conditiile generale de trai sunt percepute ca fiind mai bune, la fel si castigurile financiare, exista informatii negative despre conditia emigrantilor si statutul lor social.

Din slide-ul care prezinta perioada pentru care ar emigra tinerii, retinem faptul ca 28% ar pleca definitiv, in timp ce 24% pe o perioada de 2-5 ani, iar 21% pentru mai mult de 5 ani.

Alegerile dominante de locatii unde si-ar dori sa plece sunt: Anglia- 18%, Irlanda 16%, SUA- 16%, Germania- 15%).

Cumuland aceste informatii, putem afirma ca este mai mare procentul de tineri care nu isi doresc sa plece definitiv din tara (45% doar din cumulul procentelor amintite mai sus) si ca perioadele pentru care ar sta in strainatate sunt in concordanta cu principalul motiv, mentionat anterior, pentru plecare: dificultatile financiare.

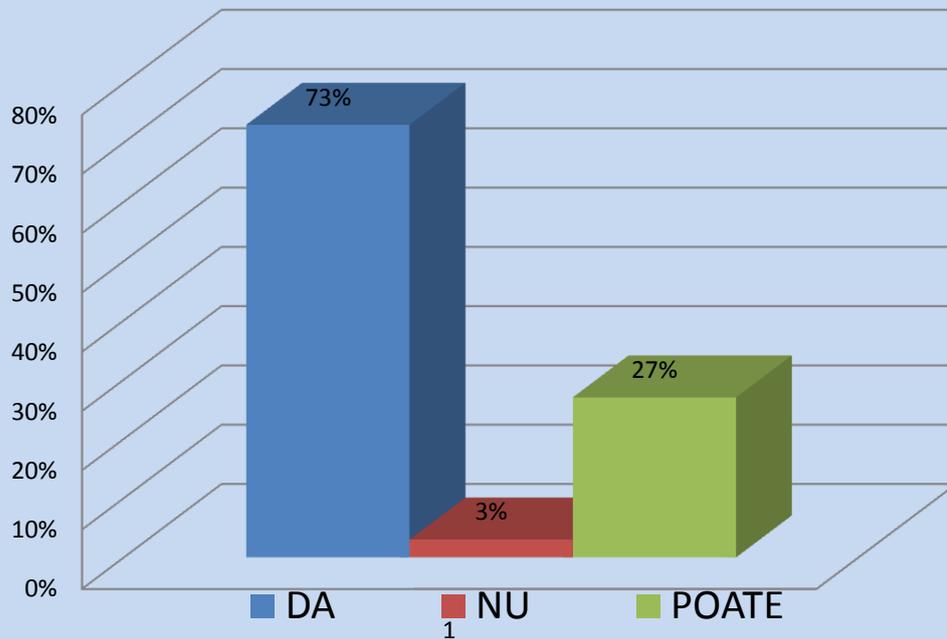
Astfel, majoritatea celor care doresc sa plece doresc sa stea in strainatate o perioada de timp suficienta pentru a-si acumula o rezerva de venituri pentru a-si asigura un trai decent in tara.

Dintre elevii chestionati,

- 27% au prieteni plecati la munca in strainatate;
- 26% au matusi sau unchi plecati la munca in strainatate;
- 18% au vecini plecati la munca in strainatate;
- 13% au tatal plecat la munca in strainatate.

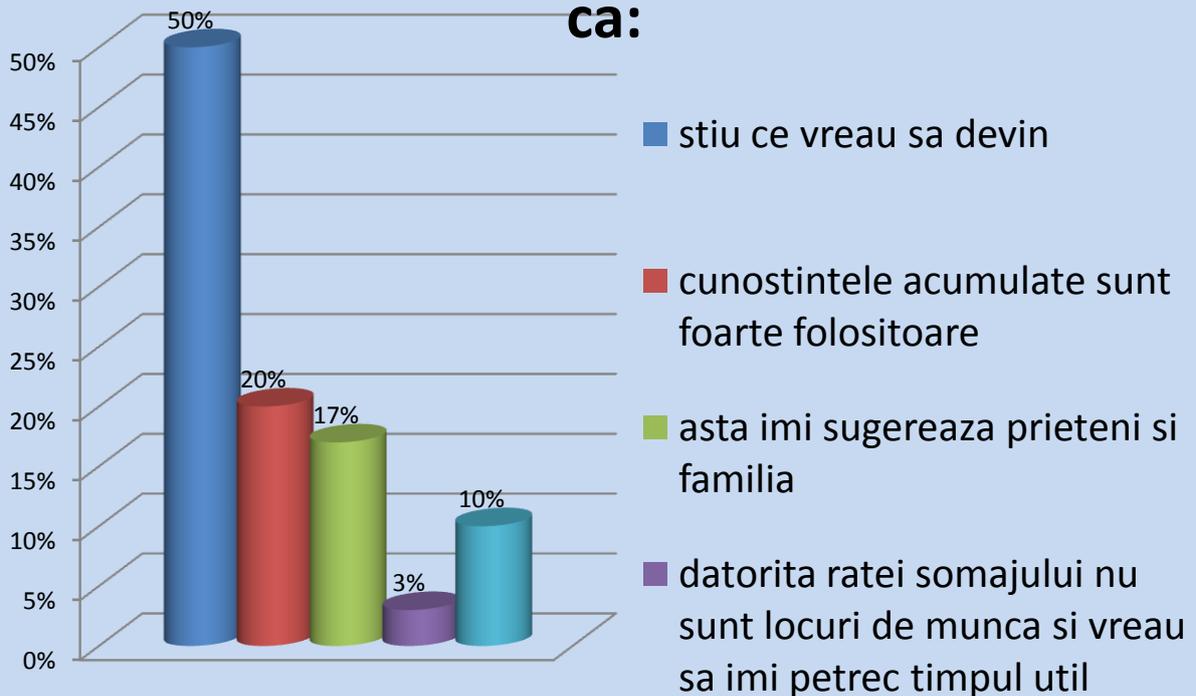
Se poate observa ca majoritatea celor care isi doresc sa plece au membri ai familiei sau prieteni/ cunoscuti care sunt plecati in strainatate la munca. Putem presupune ca experientele acestora le modeleaza propria imagine despre ce inseamna sa fii emigrant, cu avantajele si dezavantajele pe care le implica, fiind o componenta importanta a deciziei de a emigra sau nu.

Vrei sa iti continui studiile dupa ce termini liceul?

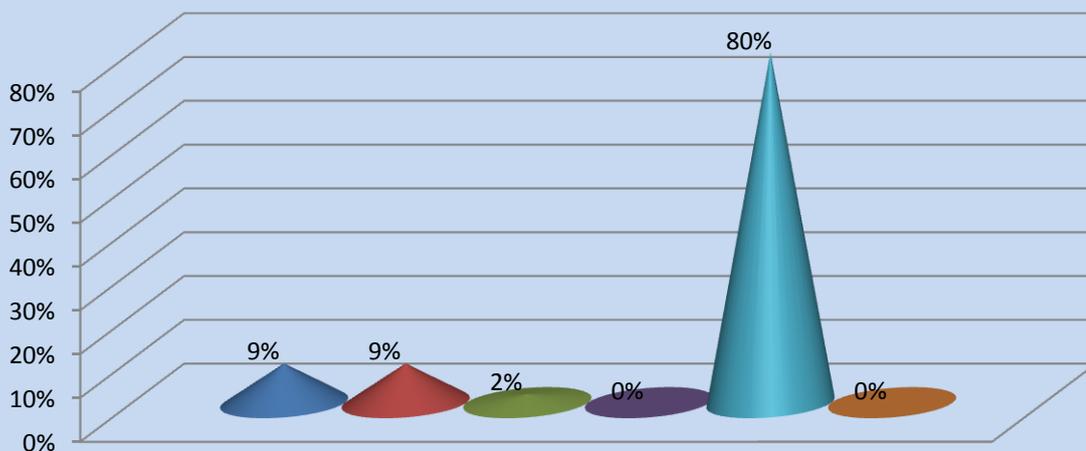


Vreau sa imi continui studiile pentru

ca:

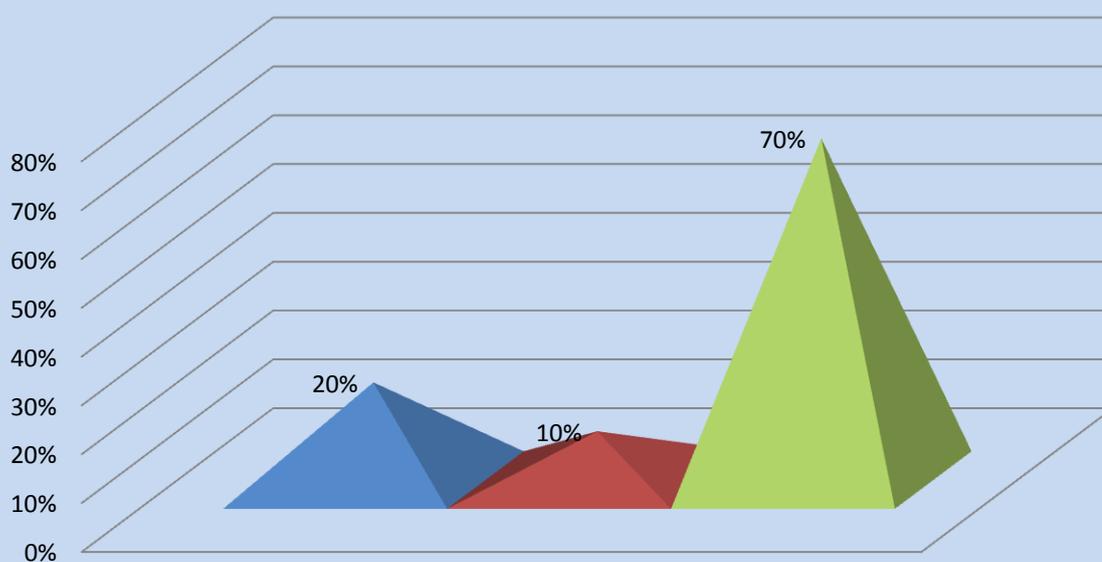


Nu vreau sa imi continui studiile pentru ca



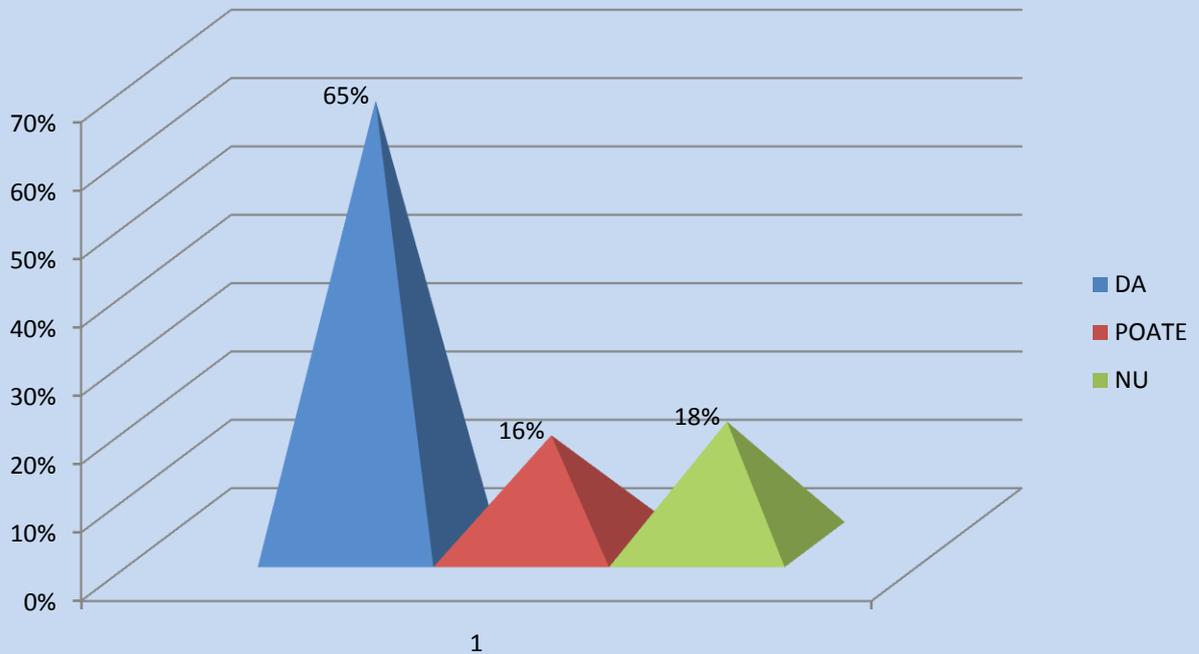
- nu este necesar sa ai o buna educatie pentru a face bani
- familia mea nu isi permite sa imi plateasca studiile
- nu vreau sa iau credit de la banca deoarece este un risc
- este prea dificil sa studiezi
- vreau sa castig bani si sa ma descurc singur cat de repede posibil
- alte variante

Daca ai merge intr-o tara straina, cel mai probabil ai merge:

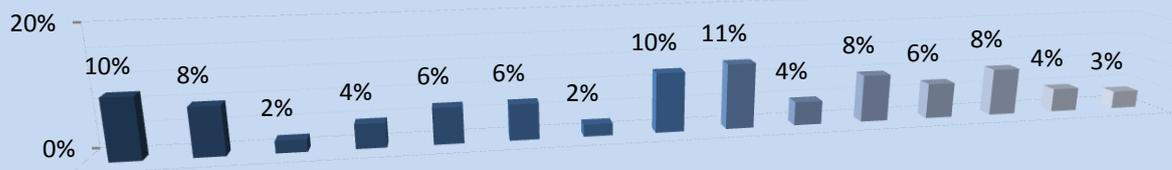


- doar in vacanta
- sa iti continui studiile
- sa lucrez acolo

Vrei sa emigrezi?

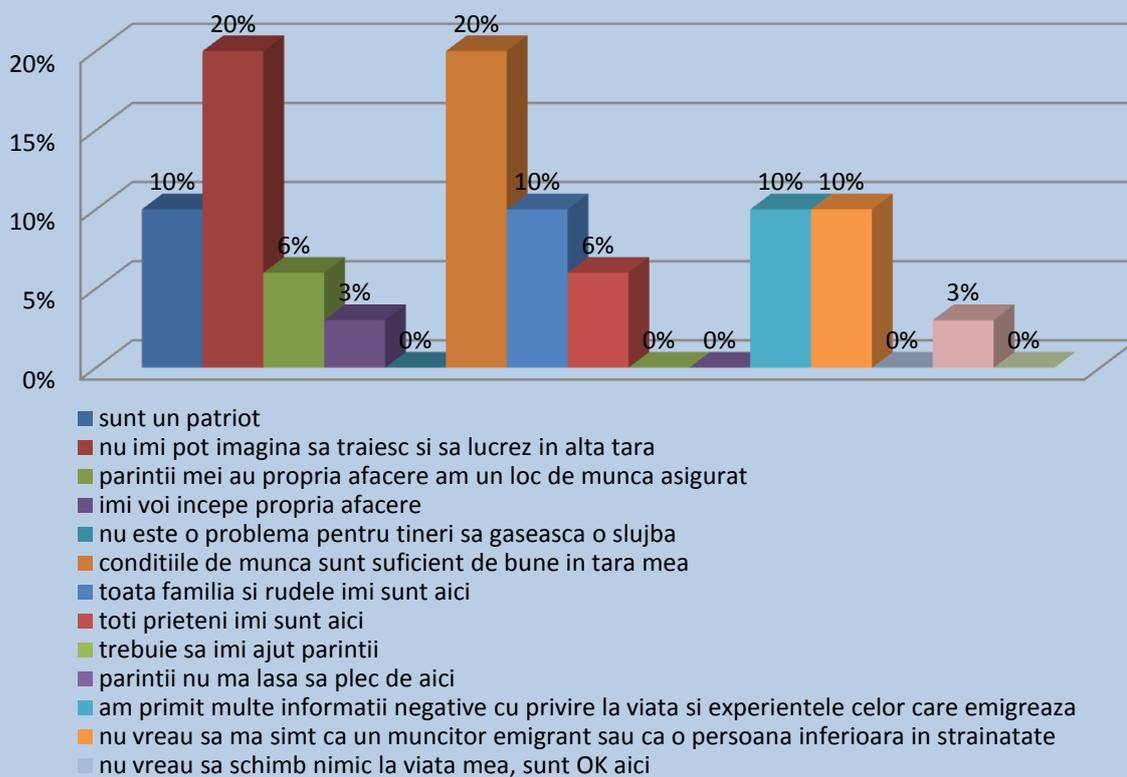


As vrea sa emigrez pentru ca:

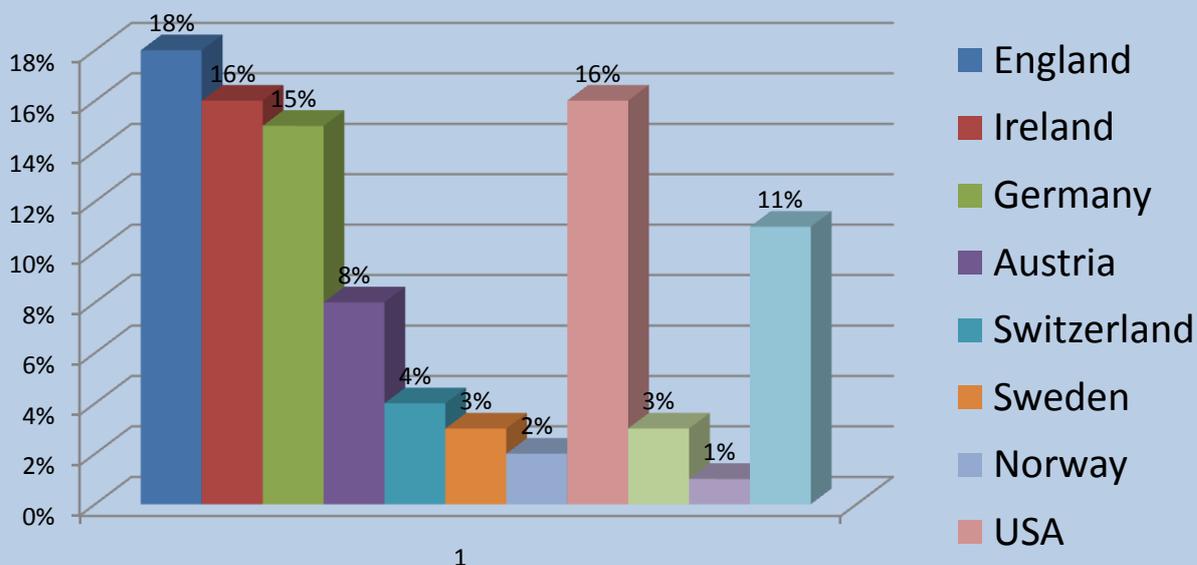


- este greu sa traiesti aici
- nu vad nici un viitor in tara mea
- vreau sa ma alatur familiei care este in strainatate
- vreau sa studiez in strainatate
- vreau sa imi gasesc o slujba , somajul este prea mare aici
- vreau sa invat o limba straina
- prieteni mei merg in strainatate si vreau sa merg cu ei
- vreau sa cunosc lumea mai bine si sa acumulez experienta
- in strainatate pot castiga mai multi bani decat aici
- parinti mei au credite vreau sa-l ajut sa le plateasca
- cu salariul pe care il voi castiga imi voi putea ajuta familia si imi voi permite mai multe
- garantiile sociale sunt mai bune in strainatate
- conditiile de viata sunt mai bune in strainatate decat in tara
- politica sociala este mai buna in strainatate

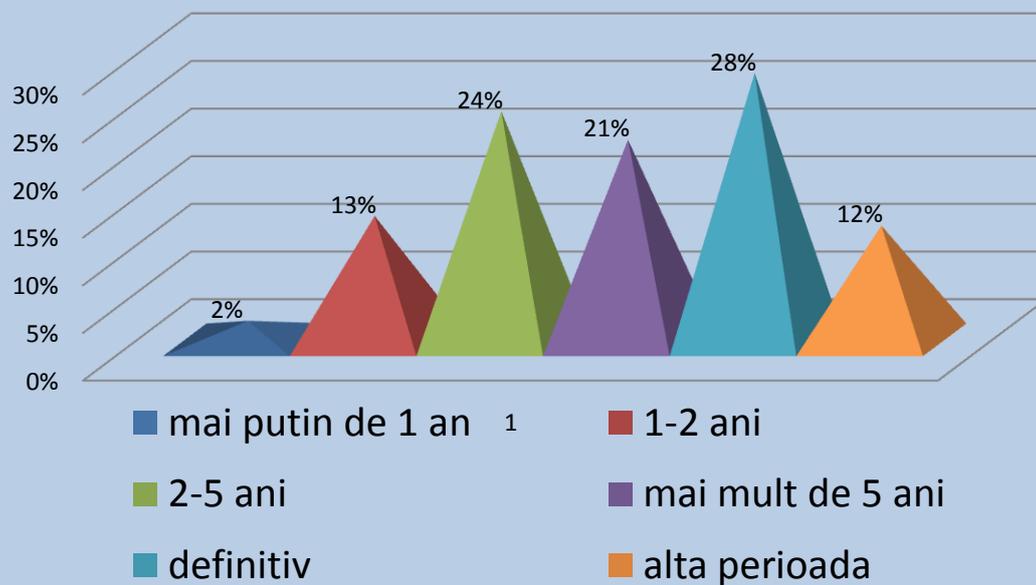
De ce nu vrei sa emigrezi?



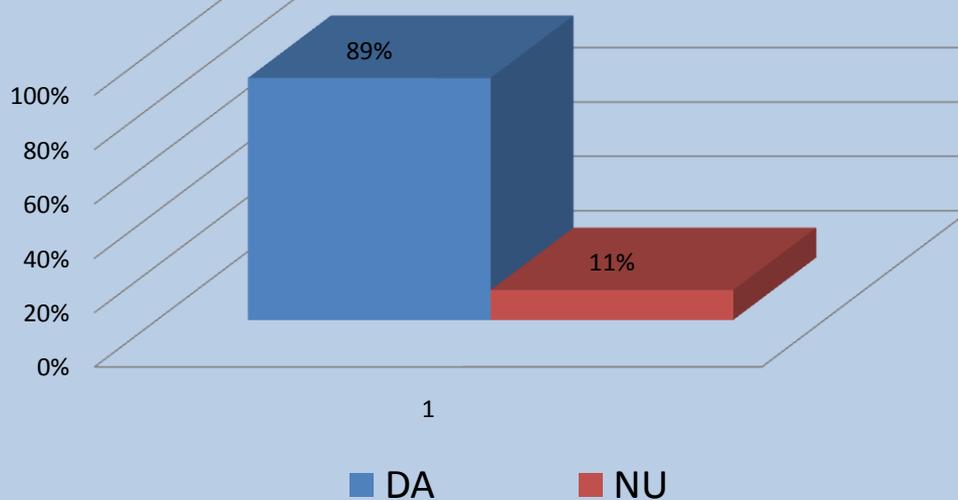
In ce tara ti-ar placea sa emigrezi?



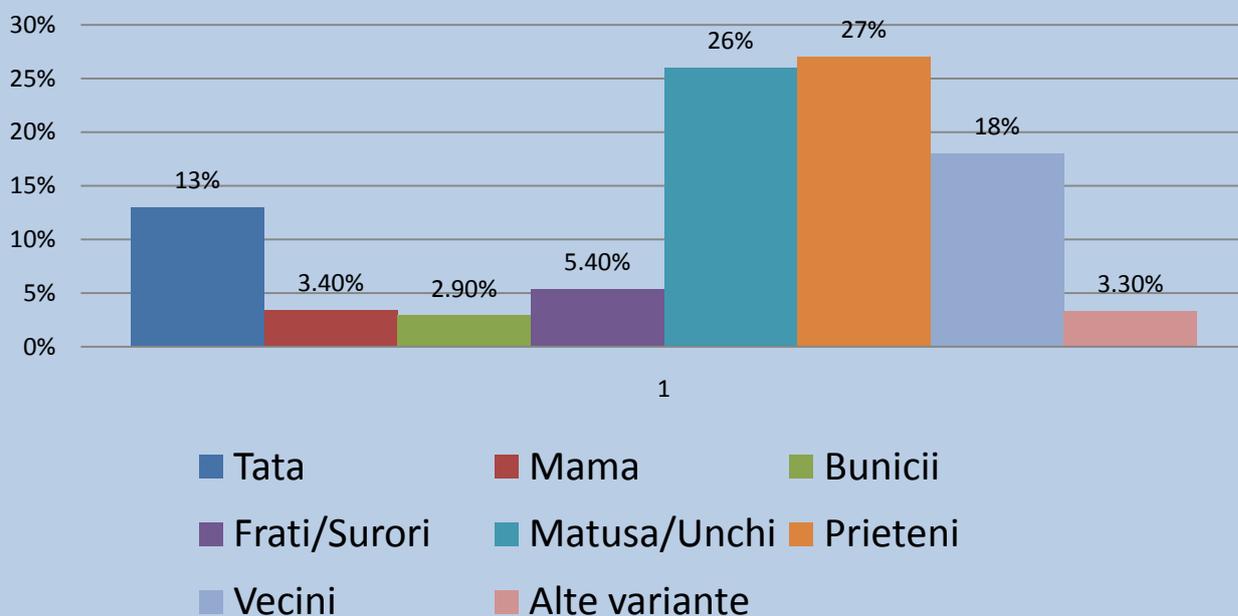
Daca ai emigra, pentru ce perioada ai face-o?



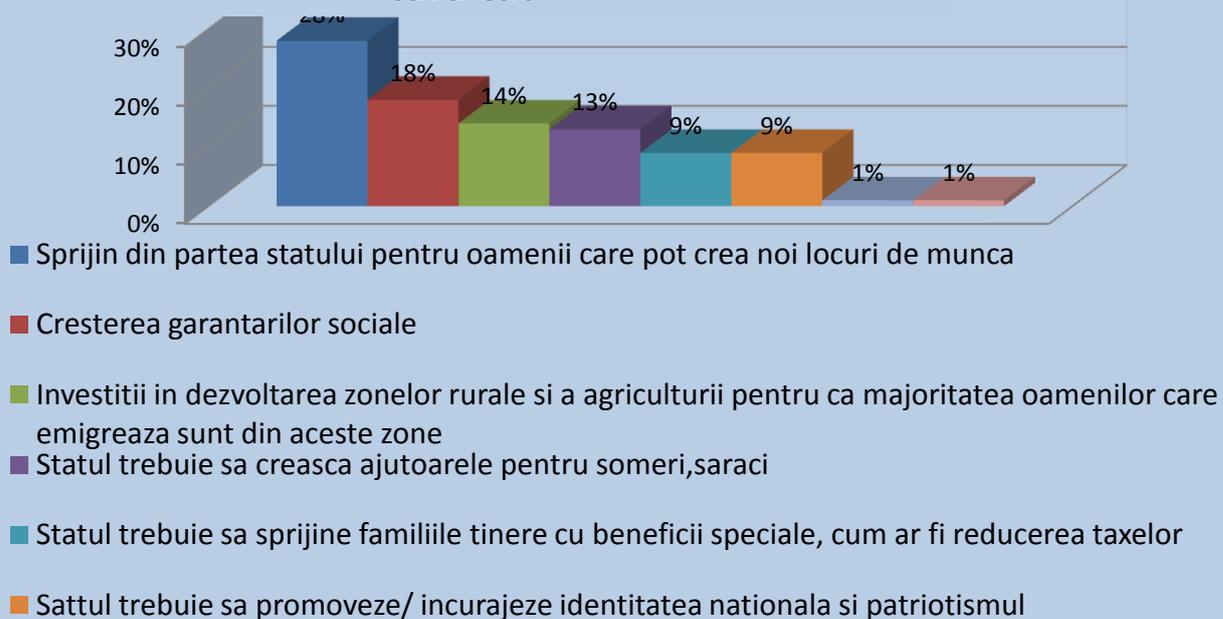
Ai prieteni sau membri ai familiei care au emigrat?



Care membri ai familiei sau prieteni au emigrat?



Ce ar trebui sa se intample sa te faca sa ramai in tara ta?

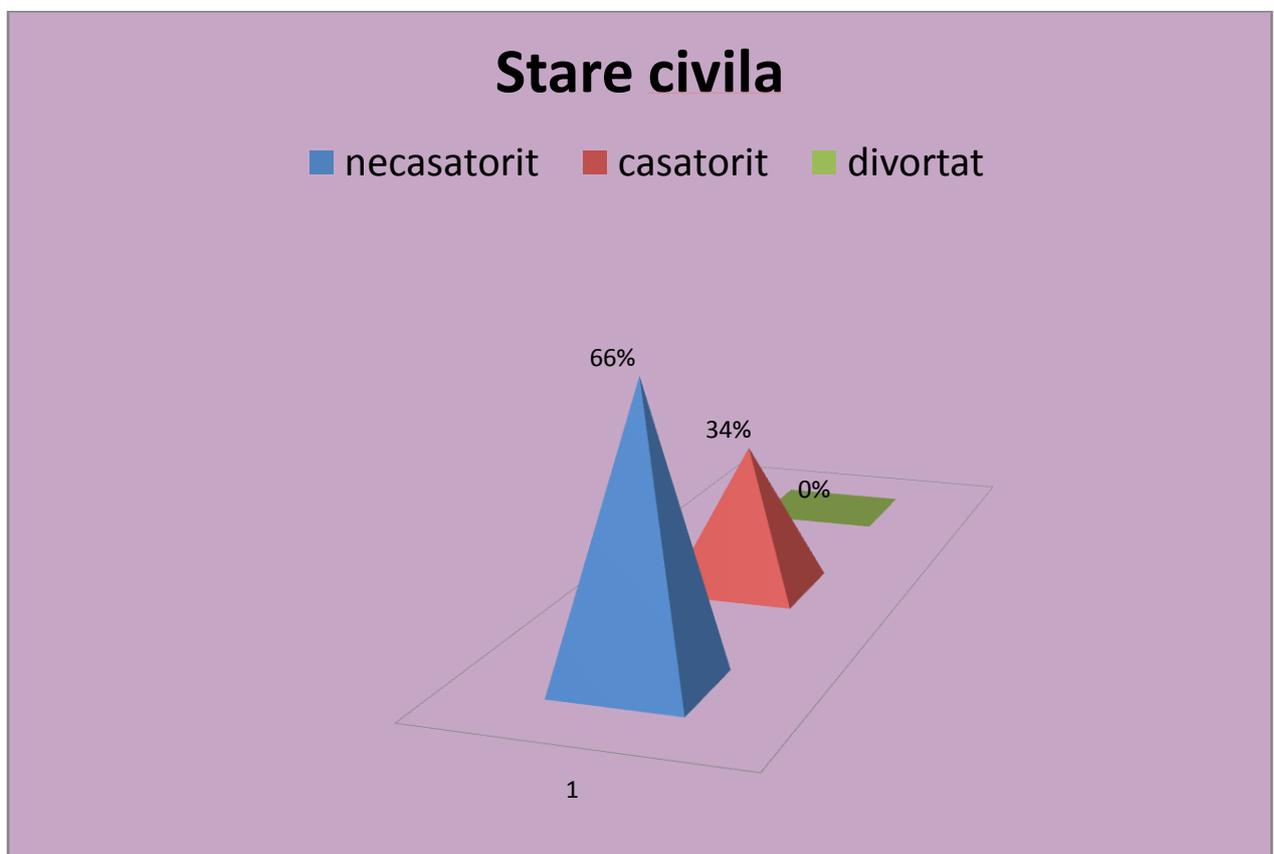


PROFILUL EMIGRANTULUI

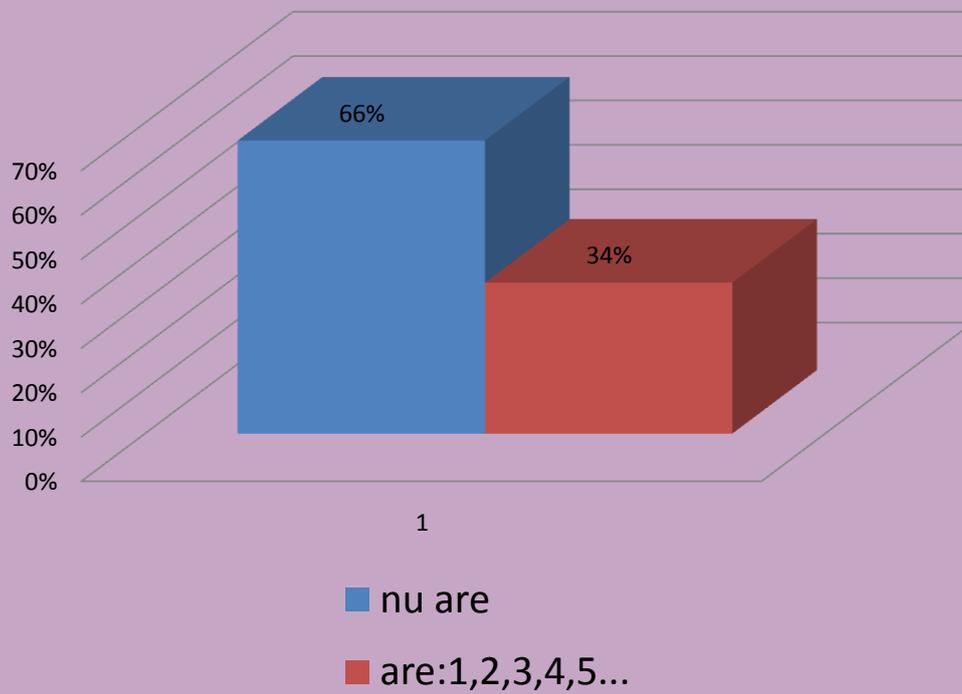
portretul- robot al emigrantului, asa cum este perceput de elevii chestionati:

- *Necasatorit;*
- *Fara copii;*
- *Cu varsta intre 20- 25 de ani;*
- *Cu studii liceale;*
- *Cu nivel scazut sau ridicat de calificare (primii cauta munca necalificata,mai bine platita, iar ceilalti cauta veniturile si oportunitatile profesionale mai bune decat in tara, adecvate pregatirii lor);*
- *Cu oportunitati insuficiente de angajare in Romania.*

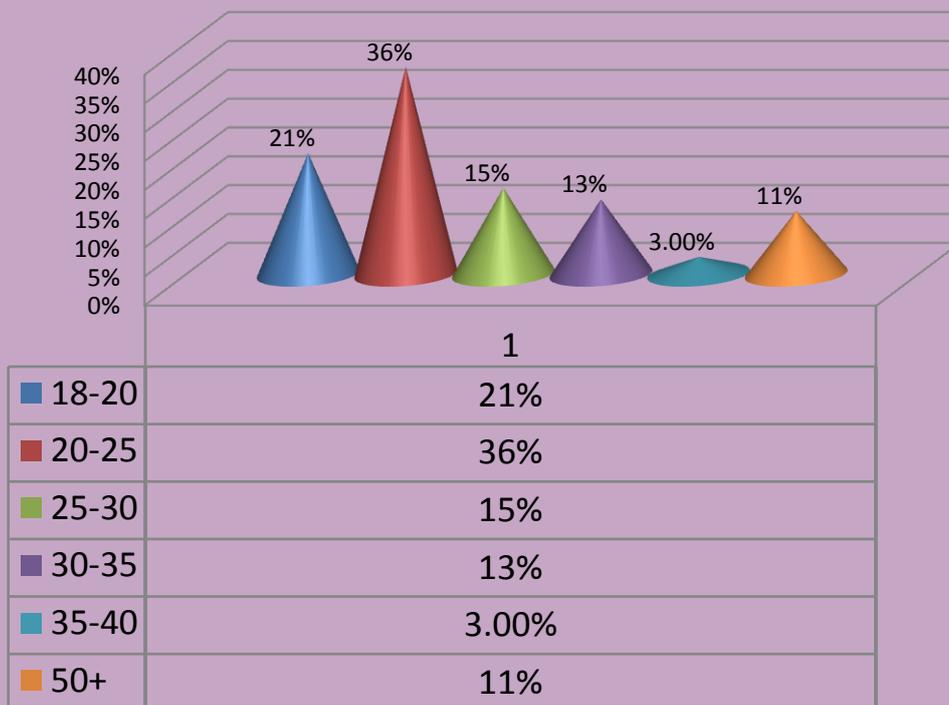
Dupa cum observam, este foarte usor pentru tineri sa se regaseasca in acest portret robot. Acest lucru este influentat de si influenteaza cresterea numarului de tineri care isi doresc sa emigreze.



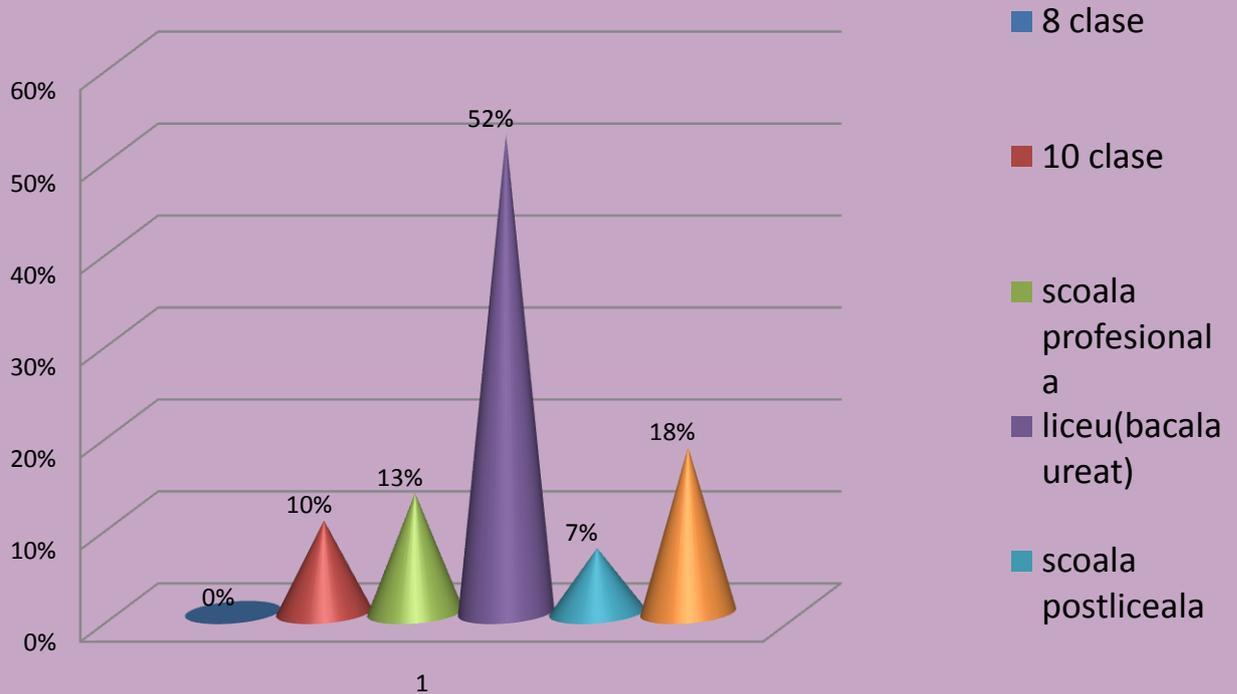
Copii



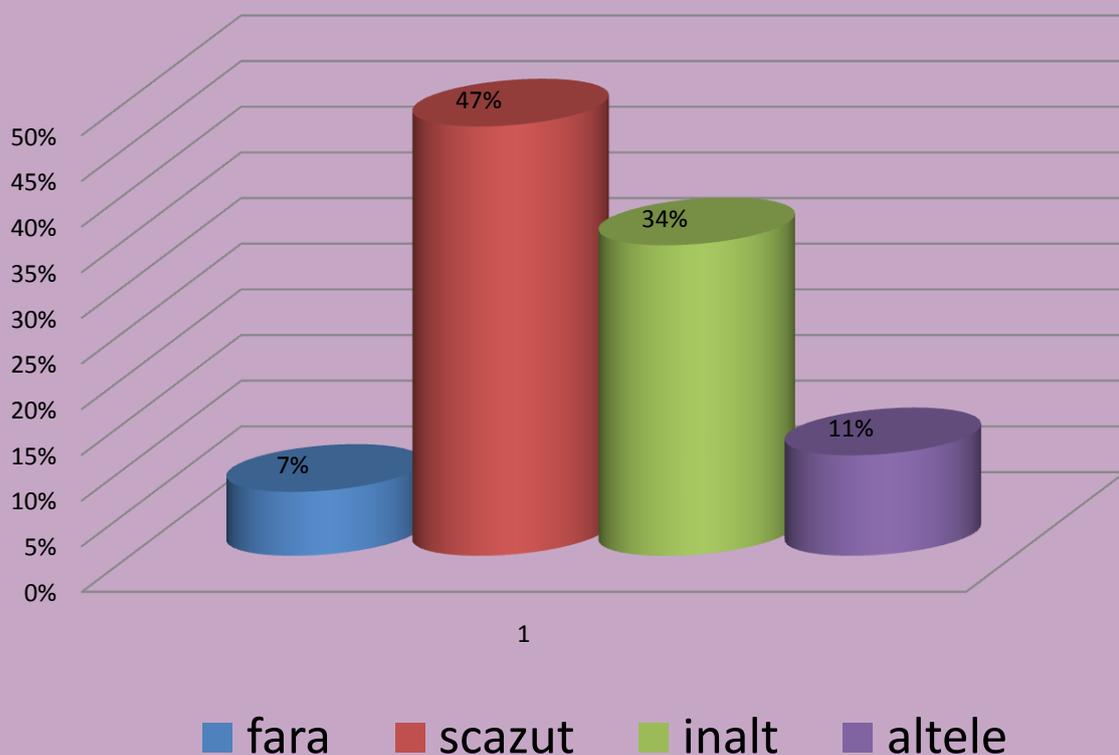
Varsta



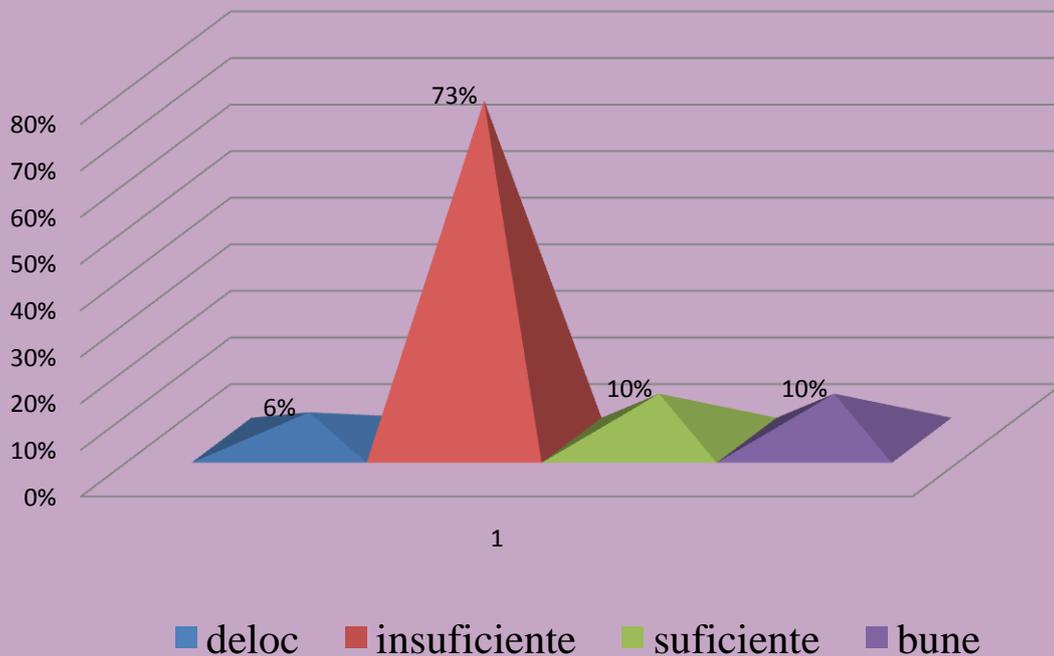
Nivelul studiilor



Nivel de Calificare



Oportunitati de angajare in Romania



Chestionarul a fost aplicat unui numar de 300 de elevi de la Colegiul Tehnic "George Baritiu", Baia Mare

Varsta elevilor: 16-19 ani

Gen 60 fete

240 baieti

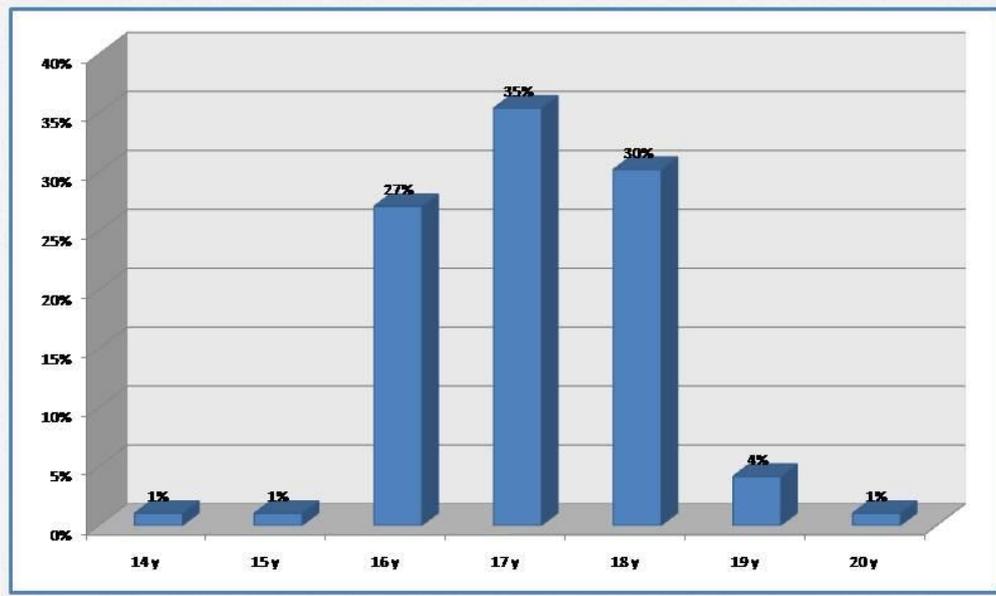
Perioada: Octombrie 2012



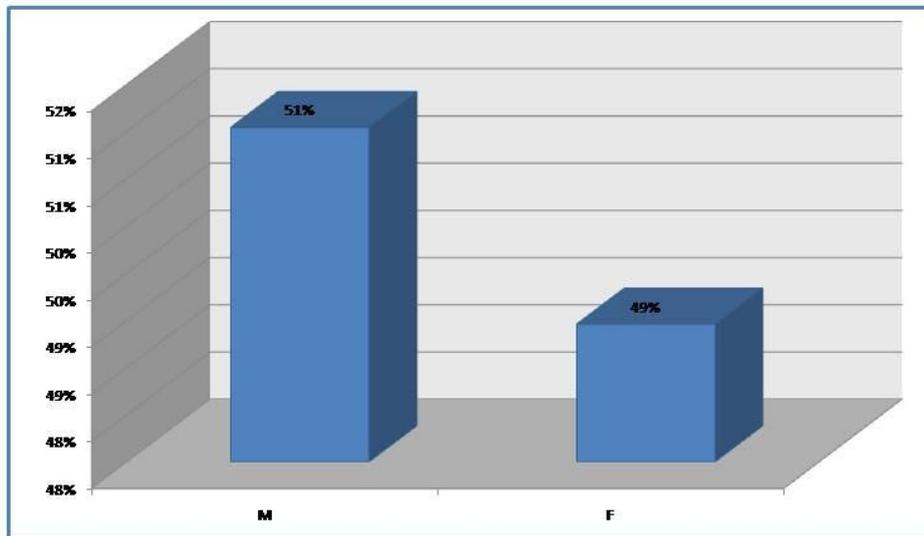
Jelgava secondary school No 4

96 respondents
Forms 10.-12.

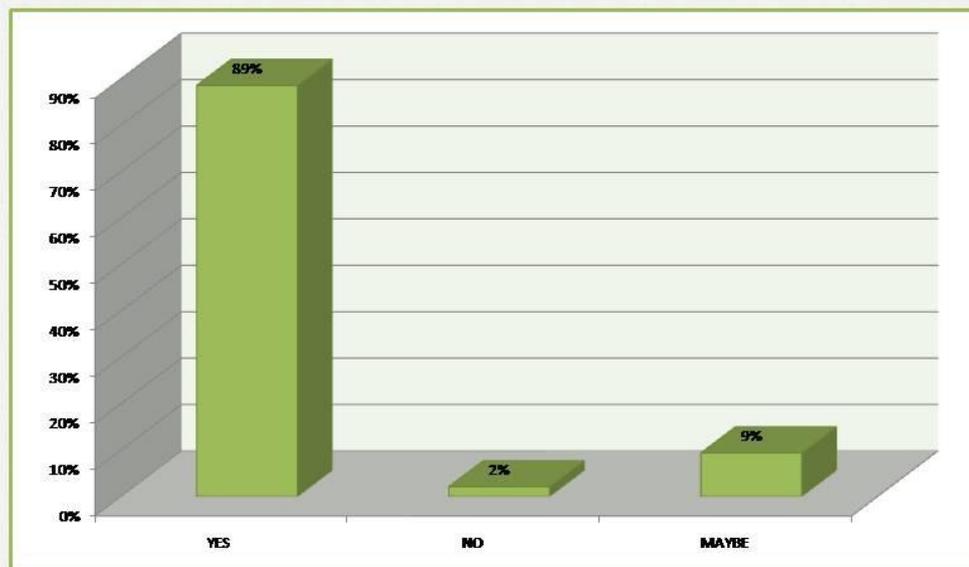
Age



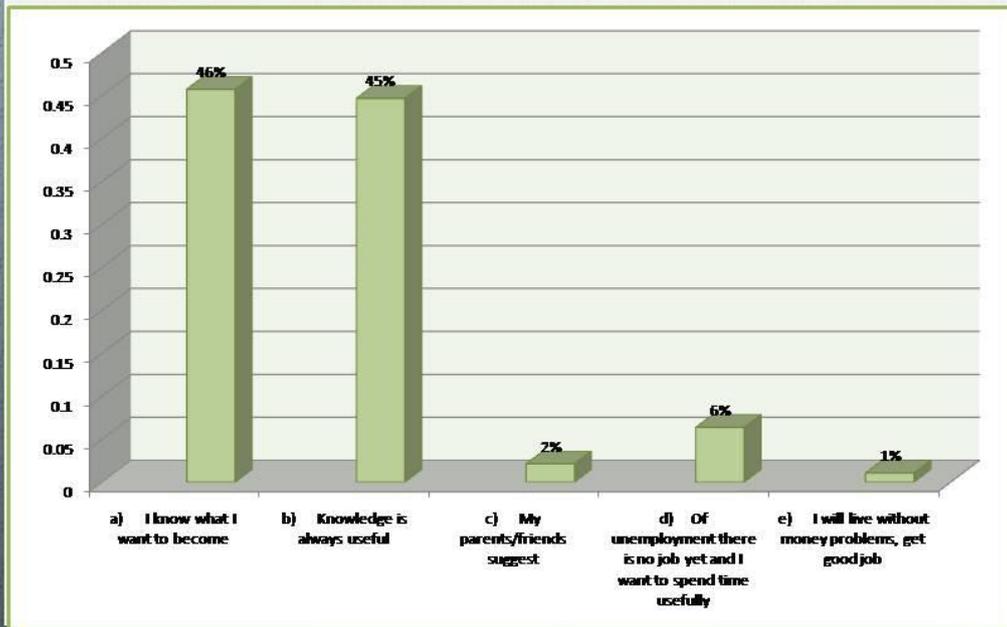
Gender



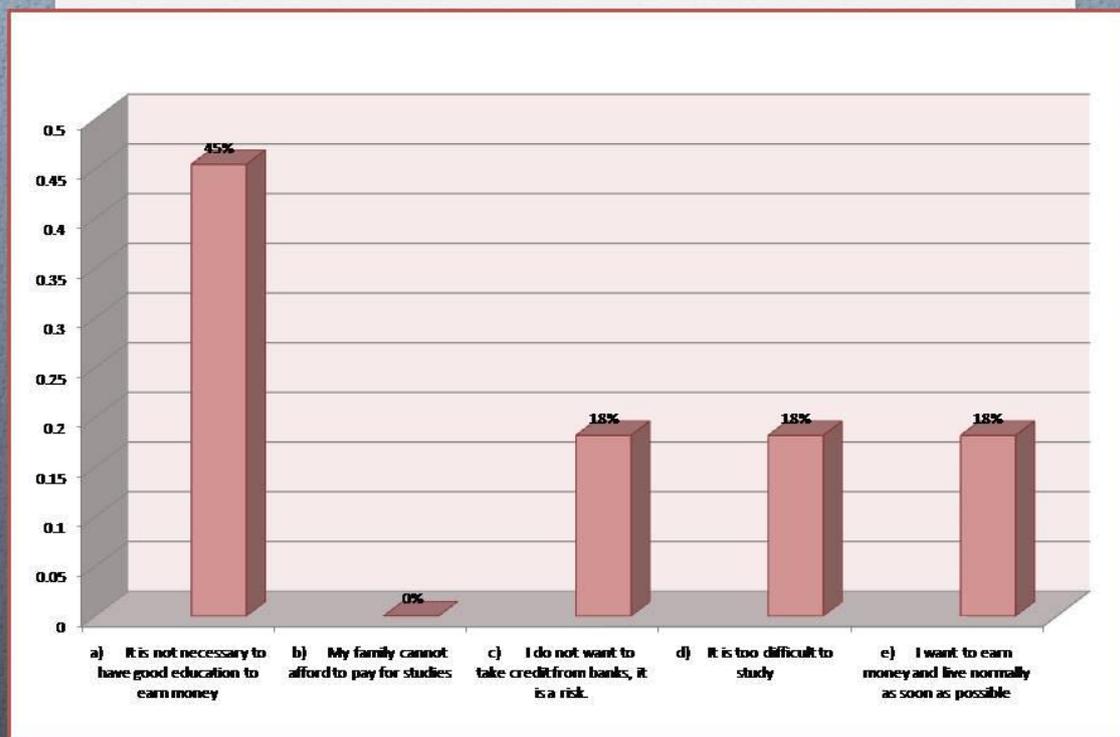
1. Do you want to study?



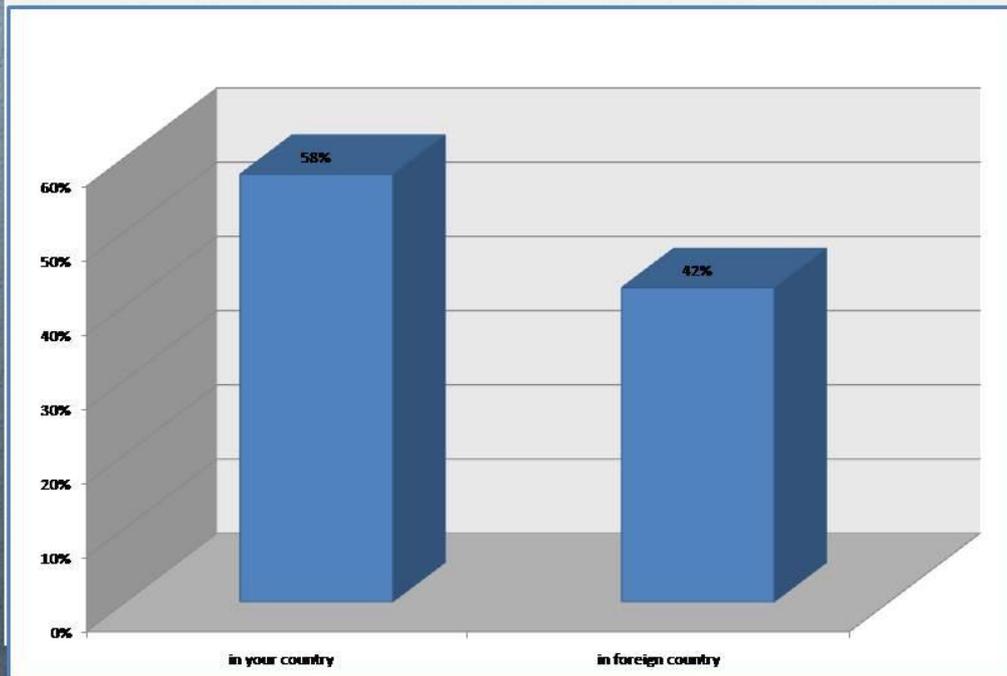
2. I want to study because...



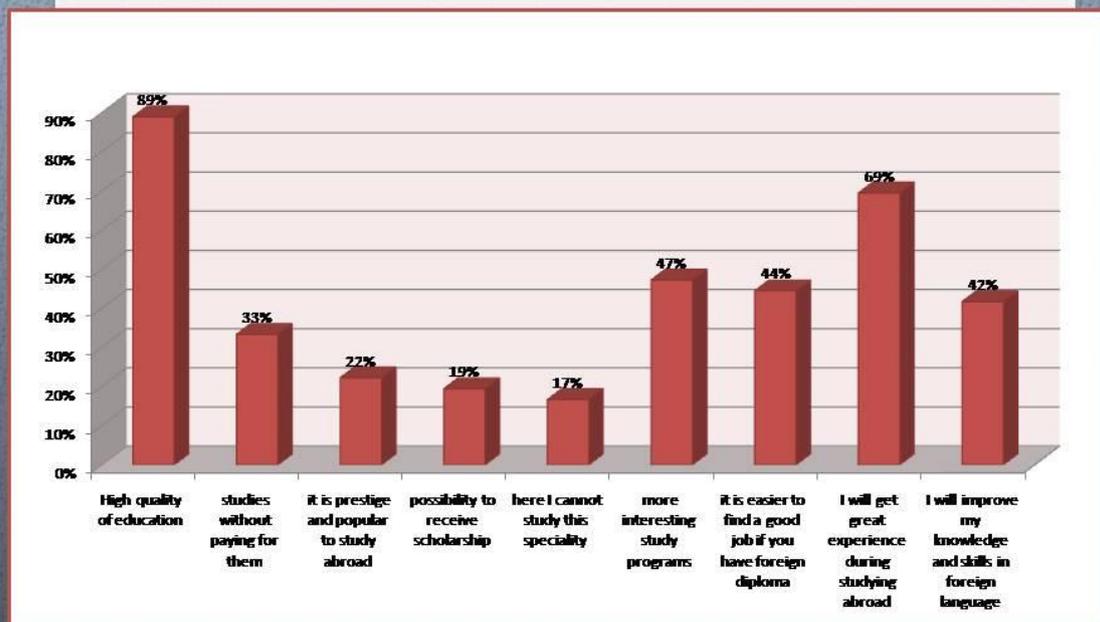
3. I do not want to study because...



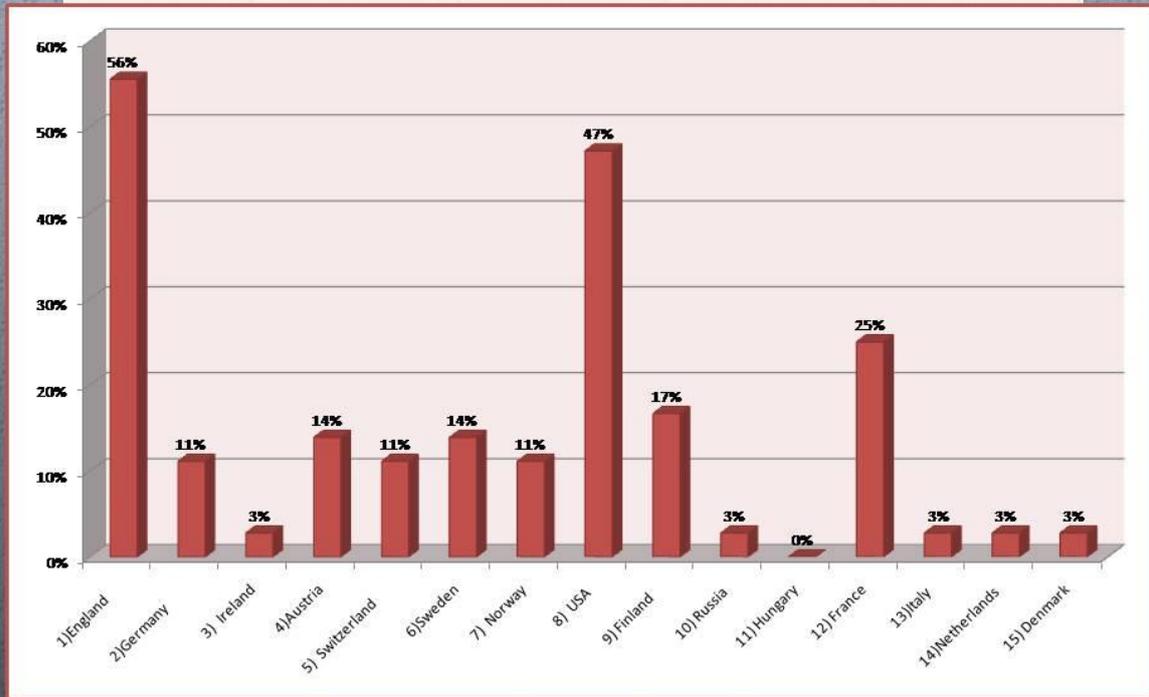
4. Do you want to study?



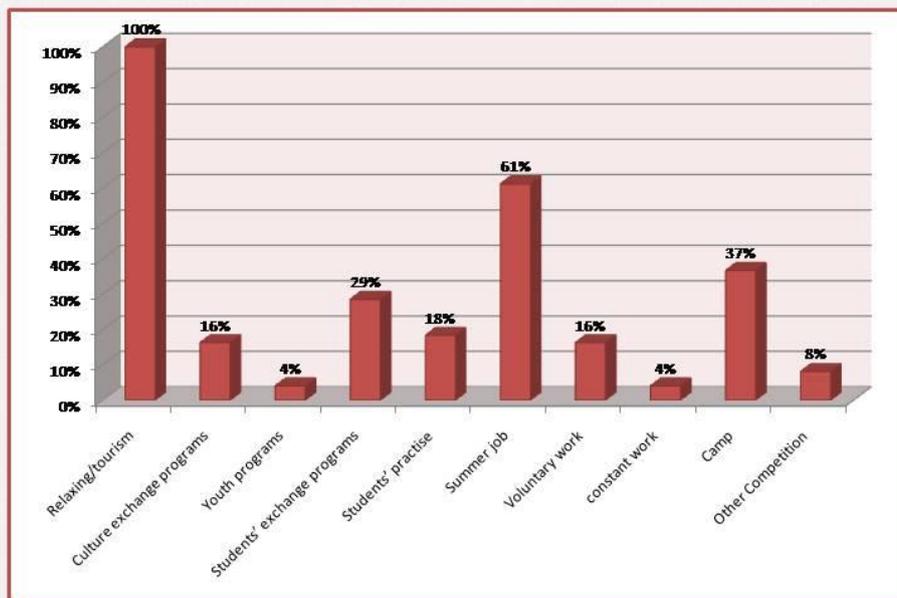
5. What motivates you to study abroad?



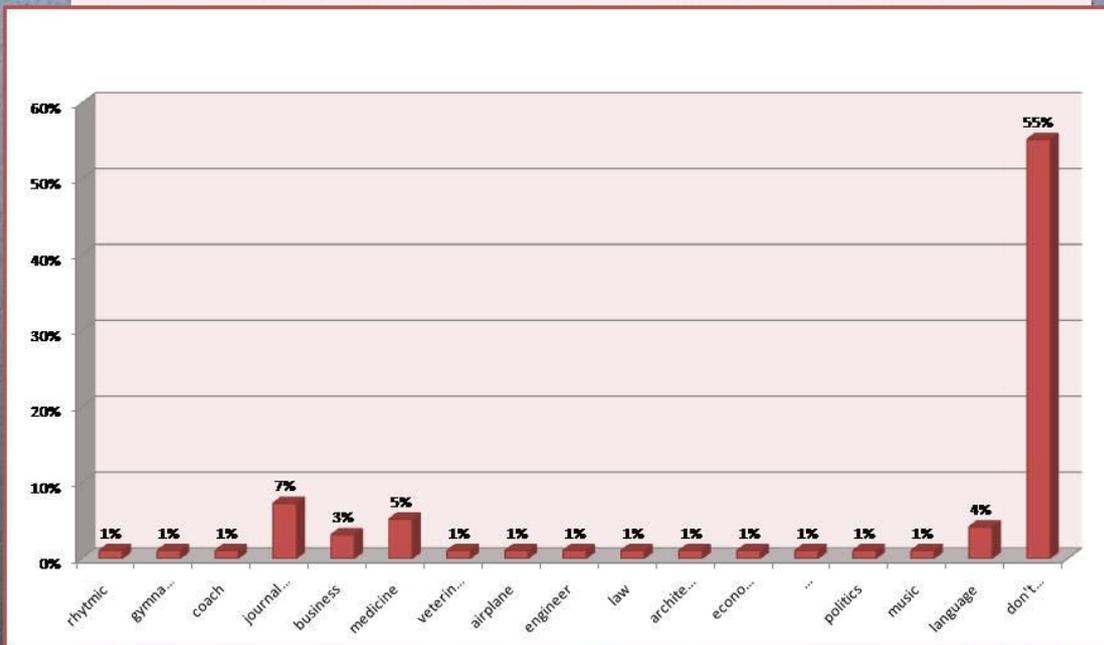
6. In what foreign country would you like to study?



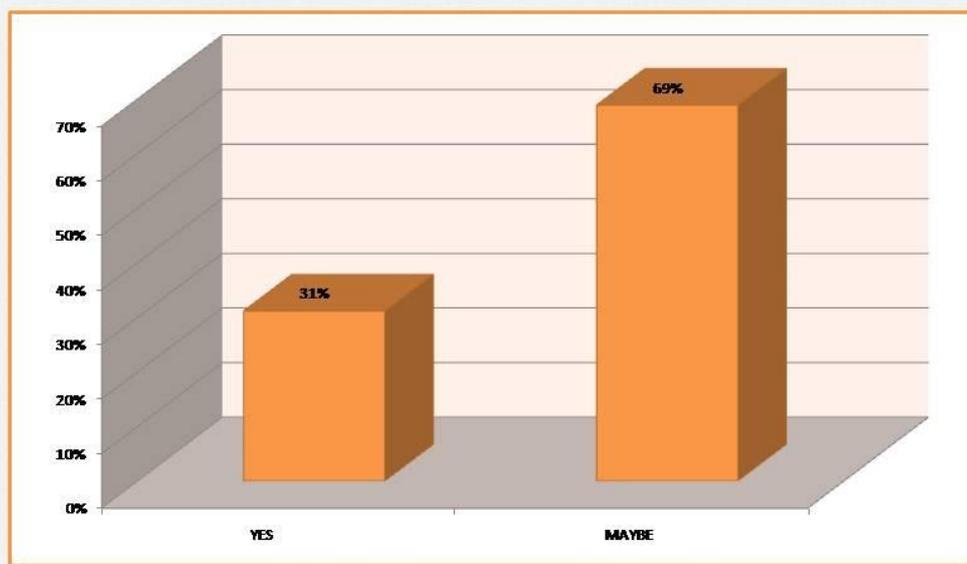
6./7. What kind of experience with abroad do you have?



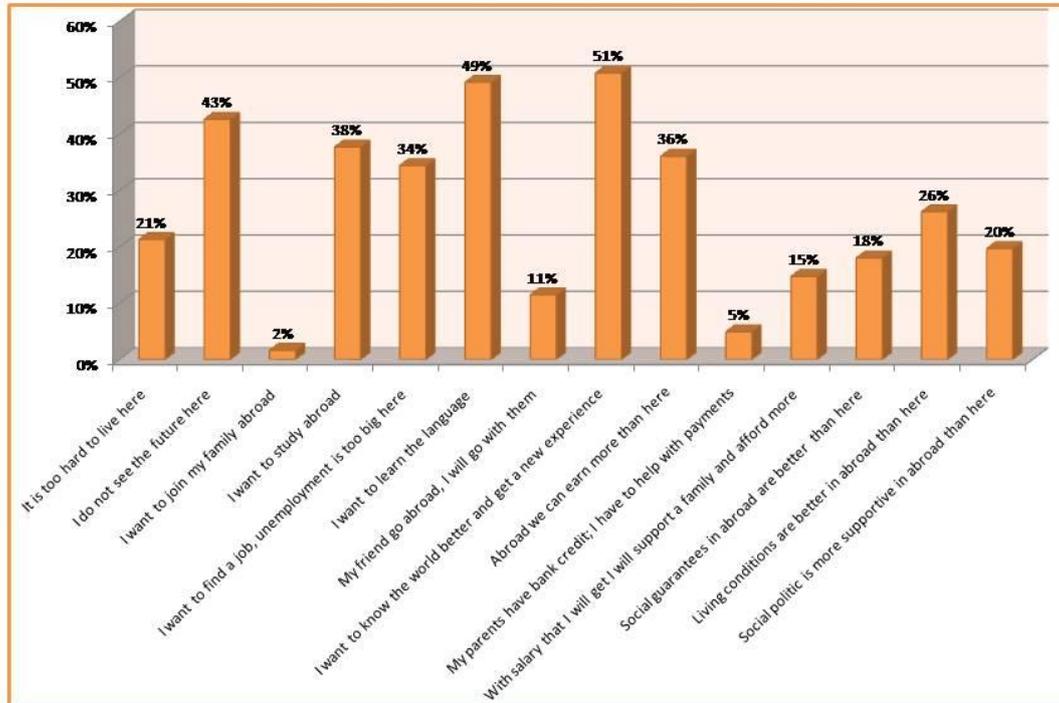
7./8. What do you think to study?



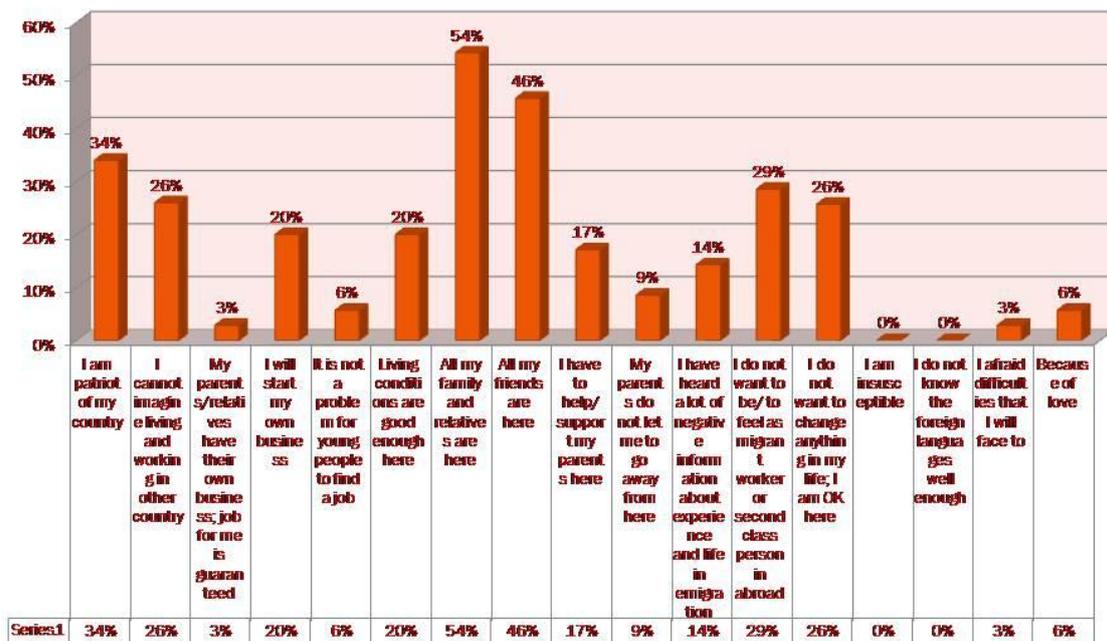
8. Do you want to emigrate?



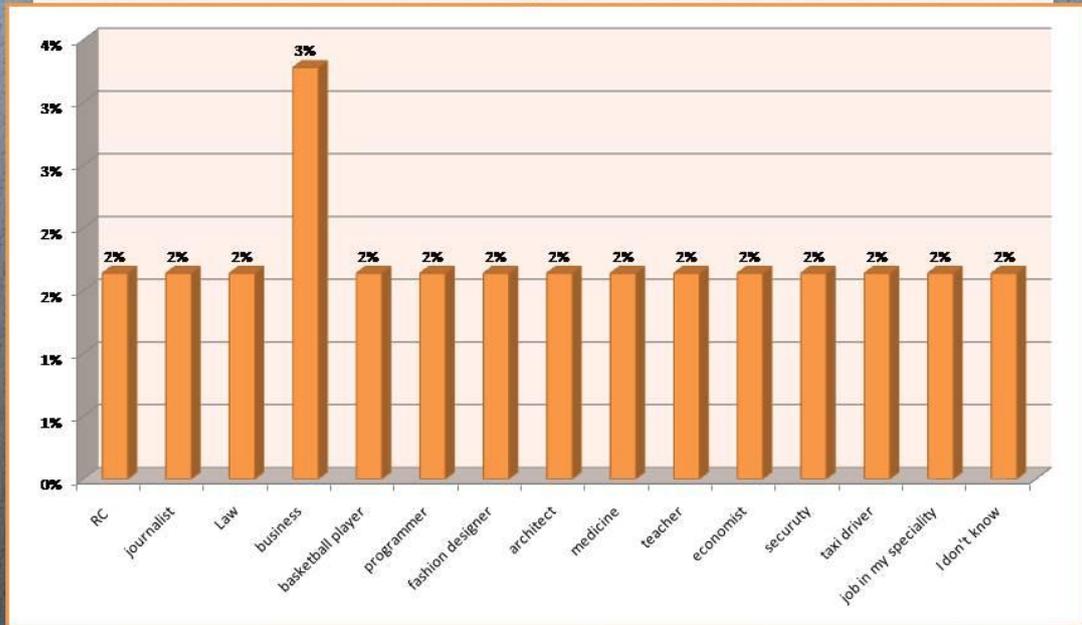
9. I would like to emigrate because...



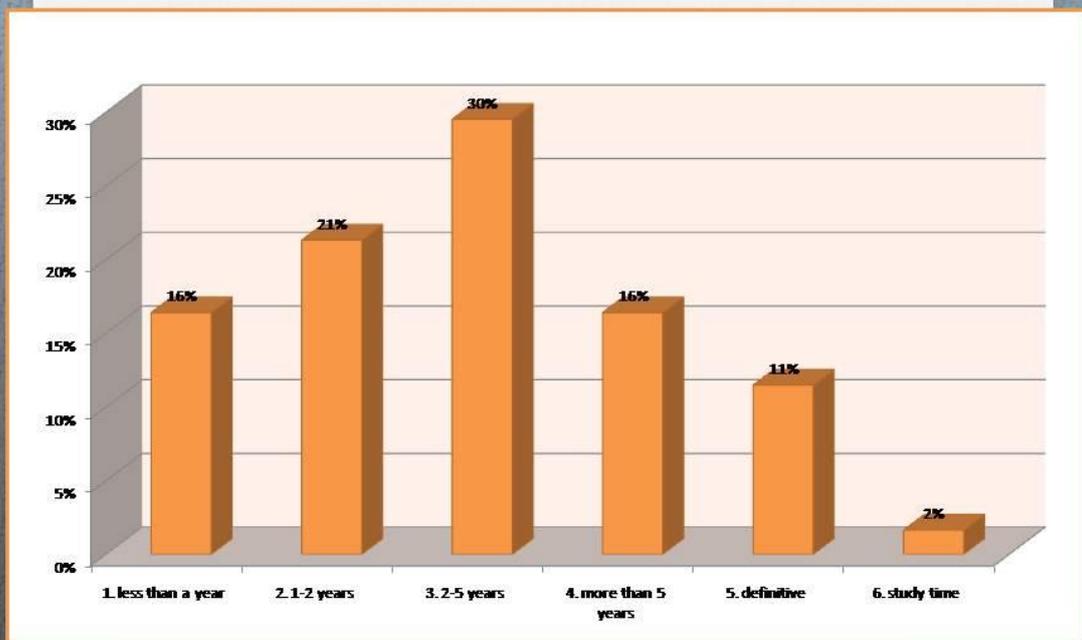
10. Why do you not want to emigrate?



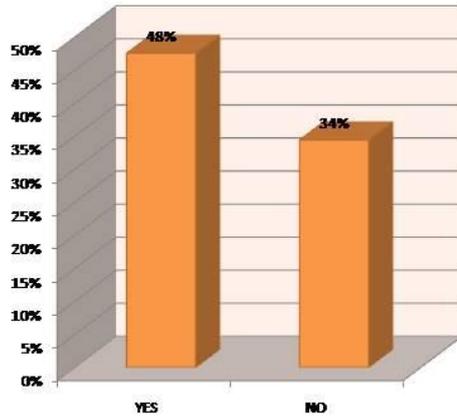
11. What kind of job you think you will find in the country where you would like to emigrate?



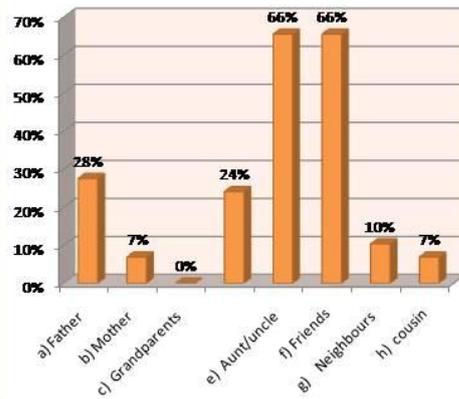
12. If you emigrated, for what period of time would it be?



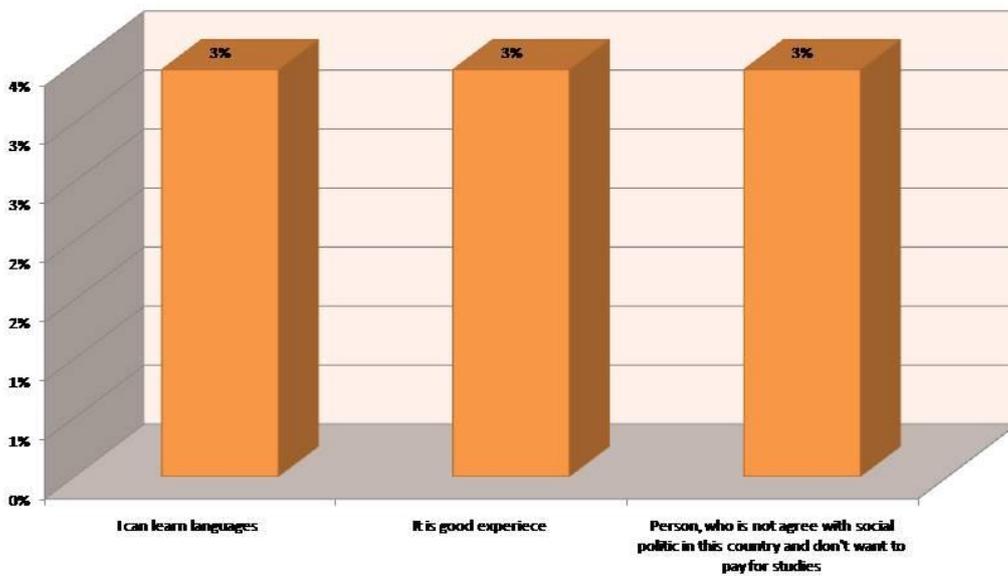
13. Do you have any family members/friends/acquaintances that have emigrated?



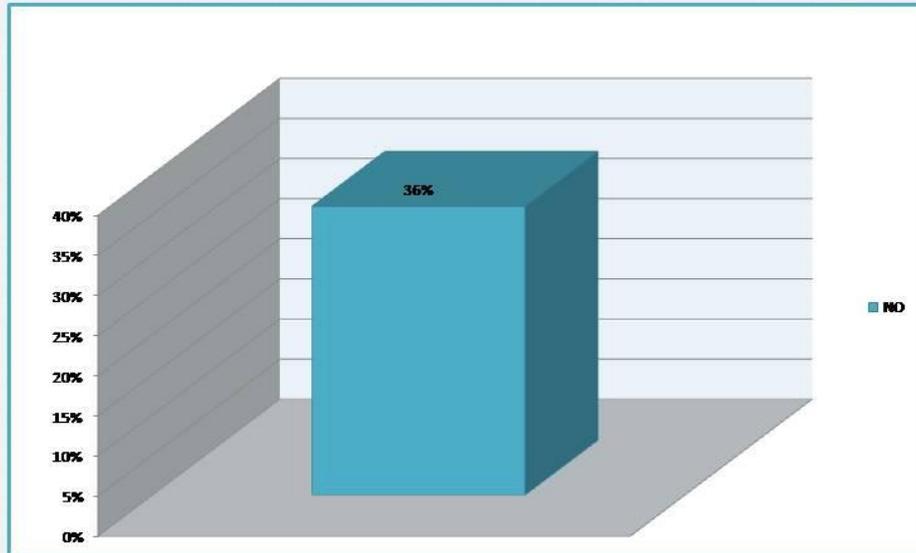
If yes, who?



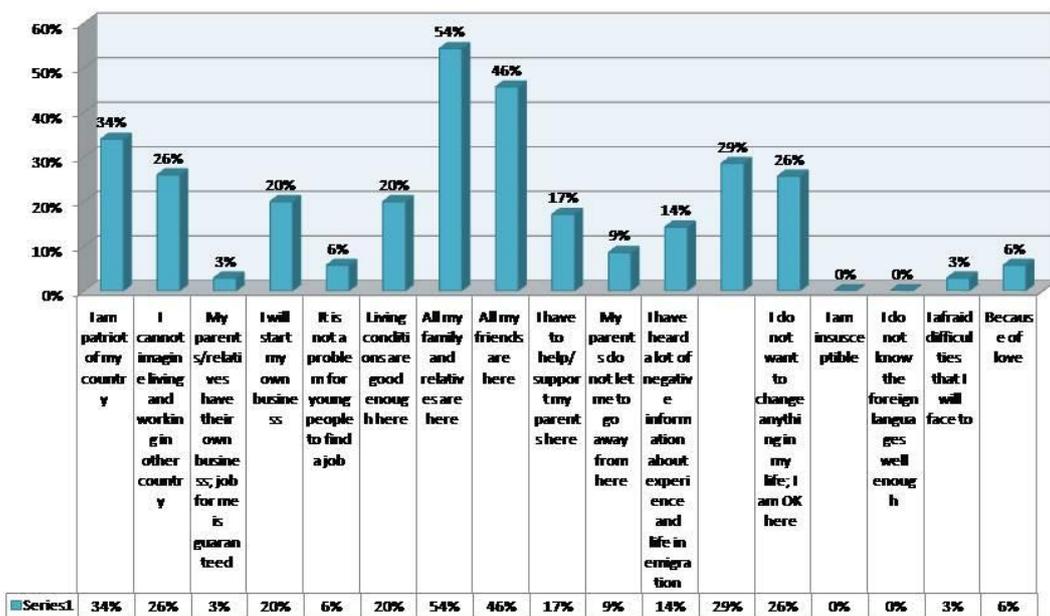
14. If you answered YES to the previous question, do you believe that the experiences these people had abroad influences your decision to emigrate?



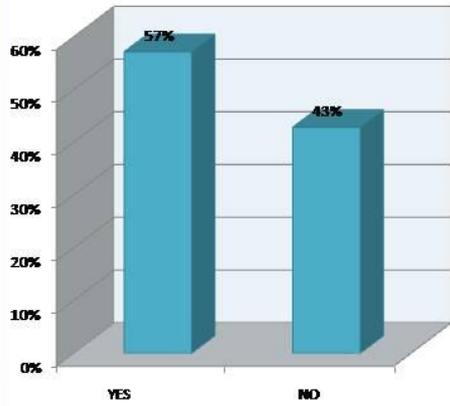
9. Do you want to emigrate?



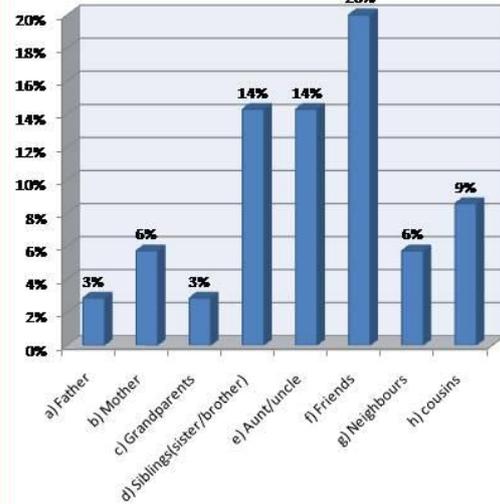
10. Why do you not want to emigrate?



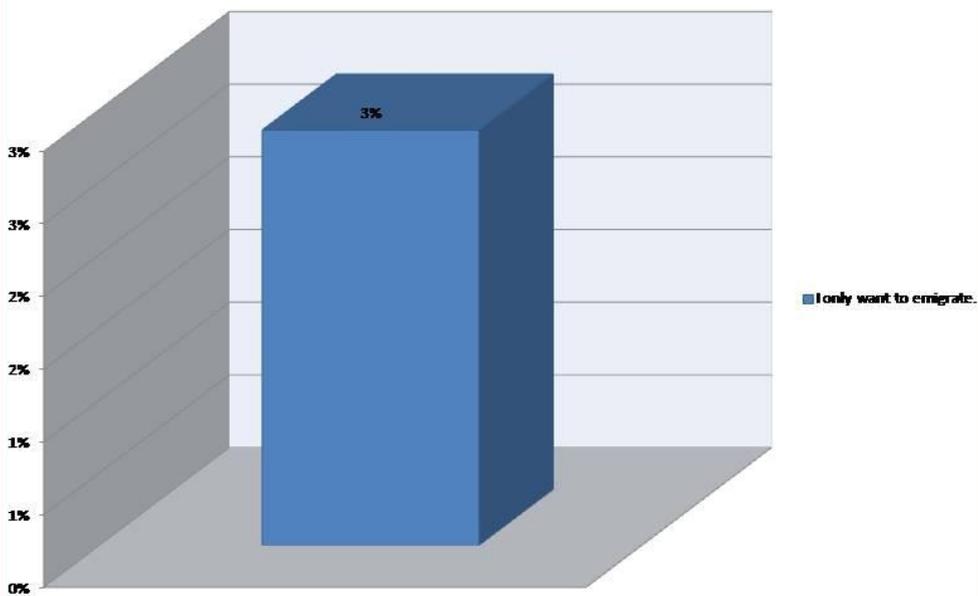
11. Do you have any family members/friends/acquaintances that have emigrated?



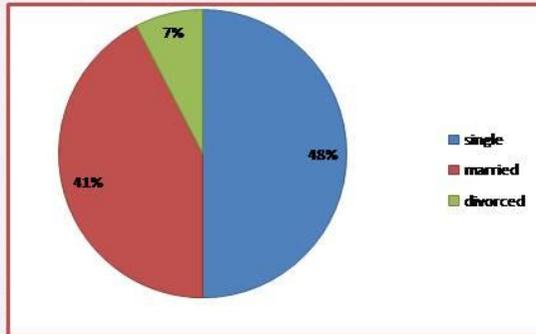
11.a If yes, who?



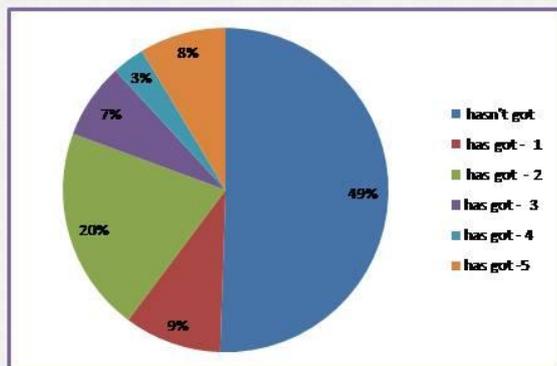
12. If you answered YES to the previous question, do you believe that the experiences these people had abroad influences your decision NOT to emigrate?



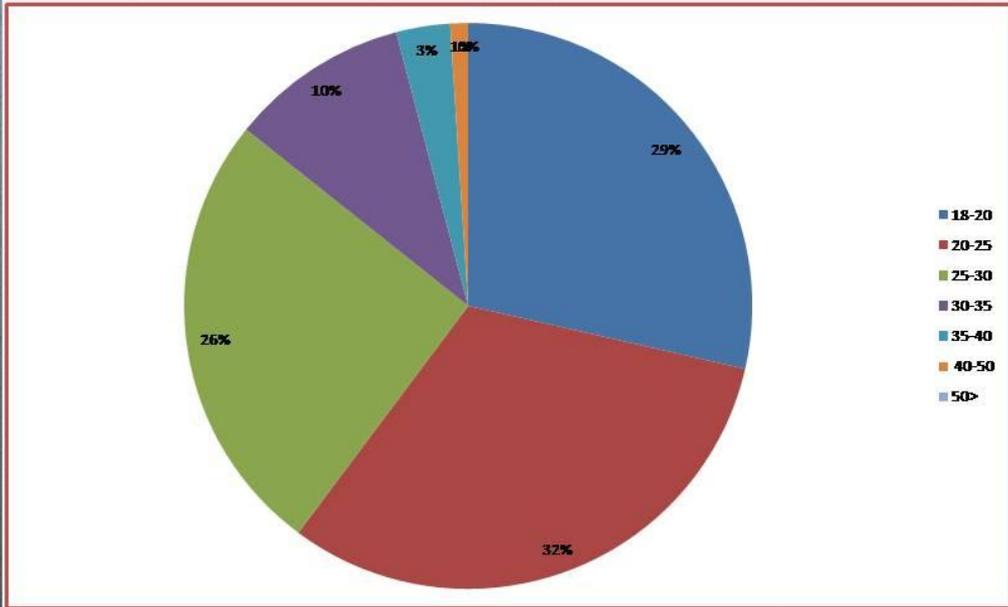
Marial status



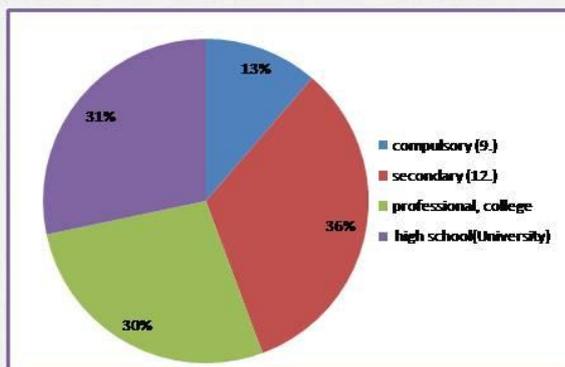
Children



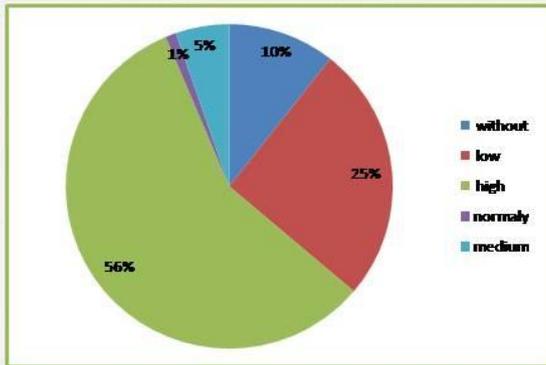
Age



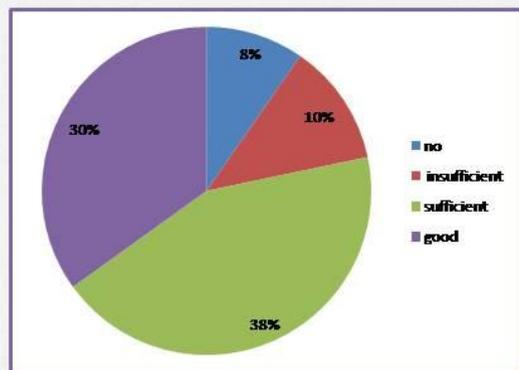
Level of education



Level of qualification



Opportunities for employment in Latvia

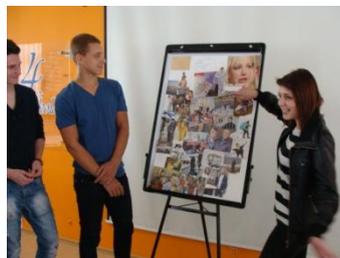


Workshop: portraits of emigrants

Both partner students were divided into 6 groups and received task to create portraits of emigrants, based on the survey results of the two countries.

1. group: Latvian – man
2. group: Latvian – woman
3. group: Latvians – student
4. group: Romanian- man
5. group: Romanian – woman
6. group: Romanian – student

Students in groups created collages and after that they presented them and substantiated why they have created the portrait like this.



Essays

*“To Study or to Work?
To Stay or to Emigrate?”*



TO STUDY OR TO WORK? TO STAY OR TO EMIGRATE?

Noemi Bartha 11th B

In today's world, every student is affected by the question 'To study or to work?' This is a good question and in my opinion you must think about it very hard. Some parents are concerned with the future of their own children and they often think about what they should do; should they remain in their country or should they go abroad? They might have a better life here or in other countries? Or should they decide to emigrate and study abroad?

For example a good friend of mine went to England and made his studies there. Indeed, he paid more money for the studies than here in Romania, but he told me that he actually learned something about living and he was very happy about the decision he made. The institution where he is learning is cleaner than here, teachers make you want to learn, they are very understanding and they listen to you and to your opinion. And that's very important for me. However now he has a family and a good job and he feels that his efforts are rewarded.

In Romania you have good possibilities to study too, you can attend a good college and you can work afterwards, but your work here is not so well paid and nowadays money are an important part of our existence. It is vital to be able to provide for your food, clothes and other things that you consider that are necessary in your life, home and house.

It is often said that money can't buy happiness and it doesn't matter where you graduate but in my opinion an education and a job are much better in other countries than here and your life can be easier and less stressful.

On the other hand I totally disagree with people who abandon their studies and go to work just because he or she does not want to wake up early in the morning and walk or drive to school or to meet teachers.

In conclusion, my opinion is that you must go to a good school, high school and college to have a good job only after that. I think it is more important to study first and after that you will go to a company that offers you a lot of opportunities. I also think it is better to return to your country even if you make your studies abroad and to make a career into your own country.

TO STUDY OR TO WORK? TO STAY OR TO EMIGRATE?

Linda Kudlāne 10th

Nowadays the youngsters are questioning themselves if they should continue learning in highschool or a university, or if they will be better off finding a job that is well paid, interesting and useful with just the middleschool diploma. Of course another question is if they should study and work abroad or stay in their mother land.

After finishing middleschool, youngsters have an opportunity to continue their studying in highschools and universities. But most of them are notable to do that without their parents' support or getting a job because you have to pay for the studies. They are forced to get a job or get support from their parents but things don't always turn out to be that way because they need to learn to be independent. Getting a job after middleschool is hard because you don't have experience and many jobs require to have a highschool education and knowing our country's economical situation and job labor deficiency it is very difficult for young people to get a wellpaid job. So in my opinion, it is very important for the young people to continue their studies, they have to find a job to pay for their studies.

In many other foreign countries it is offered to get a highschool education and a proffesion for free. And while you are studying, some universities offer you a job to be able to pay for your home/apartment. There are many proffesions offered from you to

choose. I think that these are the main reasons why young people consider studying abroad, you get experience, a job and education.

Working abroad without a highschool diploma, in my opinion, will not be the best way to live there, because that way the job will be physically hard, but on the other hand, well rewarded. You can find a wellpaid job anywhere, only if you search for it. Most of the citizens move to other countries because of all these things. It's easier to find a job that is well paid even if you do not have good education.

On one hand, it's bad that the study prices to get a good education are high, because finding a temporary job to pay for your studies is hard, because of that many young people move to other countries. There are more possibilities for them to get a job, studying for free and earning a lot of money. On the other hand, if you go working abroad without any education, then you will only be able to find a work that requires physical activity, which is hard but rewarding. I think the best way would be to go study abroad but return back to your mother land and try getting a good job here, because we have to try and divert our citizens from moving away from our country and continue on realising our dreams in our mother land.

SA STUDIEZ SAU SA MUNCESC? SA RAMAN IN TARA SAU SA EMIGREZ?

Butuza Ioana, cls. a XII-a A

Necesitățile fiecărei persoane în general, depind de starea sa sufletească, împreună cu independența de a putea realiza ceva pentru binele său. Fiecare dintre noi are posibilitatea și libertatea de a studia sau nu ceva ce-i place, lucru care depinde doar de efortul și dorința sa.

Secole de-a rânduri: a stat în firea omului să studieze pentru a ajunge cineva în viață. Viața fiecăruia putem spune că este o competiție continuă pe această lume, în acest prezent în care ne aflăm cu toții. Consider că pentru a ajunge cineva trebuie să fie depusă o grea luptă între a câștiga respectul față de sine și de ceilalți, la fel procedând și cu încrederea. Din punctul meu de vedere, este important să le realizezi

pe toate la timpul lor. A studia este important pentru a-și dezvolta cultura, de asemenea, de a-și atinge scopurile în viață și a ajunge ceea ce îți dorești, contând enorm efortul depus.

Cred că este necesar să studiem pentru că idealurile sunt cele care-l fac pe om să evolueze. Susținând ce am spus mai sus „ că toate se realizează la timpul lor” dar, de asemenea, omul este supus fluctuațiilor comportamentale, cum ar fi: să muncească și să renunțe la studii. Multe persoane renunță la ideea de a studia și de a putea fi definite ca ființe umane care fac pe viitor ce le place, din cauza conjuncturilor vieții, necesități de a lucra pentru a avea parte de o viață cât mai liniștită, fără a duce grija lipsurilor și nevoilor. Putem spune că în această țară, nevoile și lipsurile sunt multe, lucru care-l determină pe câți mai mulți tineri și alte categorii de oameni de a emigra pentru a duce o existență cât mai bună afară.

În concluzie, afirm că acest citat este în totalitate adevărat, deoarece problemele financiare și nevoile ce există în ziua de astăzi îl fac pe om să renunțe la dorința de a studia, acest lucru ducând la dependența omului de muncă și emigrarea sa.

STUDĒT VAI STRĀDĀT ?

PALIKT VAI AIZBRAUKT?

Kristiāna Pūce 10th grade

Katru dienu kāds cilvēks pieņem izšķirošu lēmumu, kas mainīs viņa dzīvi. Studēt un strādāt Latvijā vai braukt studēt un strādāt ārzemēs. Vai palikt svešumā un atpakaļ neatgriezties? Savukārt kāds cits cilvēks dodas uz ārzemēm nevis tāpēc, ka grib, bet gan tāpēc, ka nav citas izejas.

Latviju jau ir pametuši apmēram 4 % no Latvijas iedzīvotājiem, kas tādai mazai valstij kā mūsējā ir daudz. Īstenībā neviens nevar pateikt konkrētu skaitu, cik cilvēku ir aizbraukuši no valsts. Skaitis var būt gan lielāks, gan mazāks, bet tas nemaina faktu, ka cilvēki aizceļo.

Manuprāt, cilvēki palīktu Latvijā, ja Latvijas uzņēmumi piedāvātu cilvēkiem pieņemamas algas un darbavietas, lai cilvēki varētu strādāt. Pēc manām domām, cilvēki ir laimīgi savā Dzimtenē. Un to pierāda fakts, ka tomēr daļa cilvēku atgriežas mājās uz visiem laikiem. Ja cilvēkiem būtu labas darbavietas, viņi palīktu šeit un strādātu, bet, manuprāt, ārzemēs ir lielākas iespējas karjeras un studiju attīstībā, kas ir arī viens no faktoriem, kas veicina cilvēku aizbraukšanu.

Studentu aizbraukšana no Latvijas un citām valstīm ir saistīta ar to, ka skolēni meklē iespējas studēt ārzemēs, lai iegūtu pēc iespējas labāku izglītību un pēc iespējas labāku darbu, kas sniedz visas iespējas. Es uzskatu, ka, studējot ārzemēs, studenti var iegūt pieredzi, ko var tikai iegūt, dzīvojot kādu laiku ārzemēs, labu izglītību, labākas iespējas iegūt darba pieredzi un atgriezties dzimtenē, lai pielietotu savas zināšanas.

Mēs varam minēt daudzus iemeslus, kāpēc palīkt mācīties un strādāt šeit vai braukt mācīties un strādāt citur. Tas ir katra cilvēka uzskats par šo tēmu, bet, manuprāt, galvenais faktors, kāpēc vajadzētu palīkt Latvijā, ir tas, ka tās ir mūsu mājas, Dzimtene un šeit ir mūsu ģimenes un draugi, un to neviens nevarēs aizstāt.

Kā jau iepriekš minēju, ir daudzi faktori un iemesli, kāpēc studenti un citi cilvēki aizbrauc prom. Galvenie faktori ir darba trūkums un studentu vēlme iegūt labāku izglītību un nodrošinātāku nākotni, bet galvenais iemesls, kāpēc ir labāk strādāt un mācīties šeit, ir tas, ka šis ir mūsu mājas, tā ir Dzimtene, lai cik tālu katrs būtu un lai kā katram kļātos.

Evaluation



BILATERAL COMENIUS PROJECT, 12-PBL-94-MM-LV,
“TO STUDY OR TO WORK? TO STAY OR TO EMIGRATE? “ LIFELONG LEARNING
PROJECT REUNION – VIDUSSKOLA NO 4 – JELGAVA – LATVIA – 14-25 APRIL 2013

**EVALUATION FORM
STUDENTS**

1. Was the agenda of workshops during the partner visit in Latvia interesting?

1	2	3	4	5
Nope, boring	A bit	I don't know	Interesting	Very interesting

2. Was students' integration conducted well?

1	2	3	4	5
No		I don't know		Yes

3. Have you learnt anything interesting? Was the information you gained interesting?

1	2	3	4	5
No		I don't know		Yes

4. What was your accommodation like?

1	2	3	4	5
Extremely bad	Poor	So-so	Good	Very good

Justify your answer, please:

5. Were extra activities interesting?

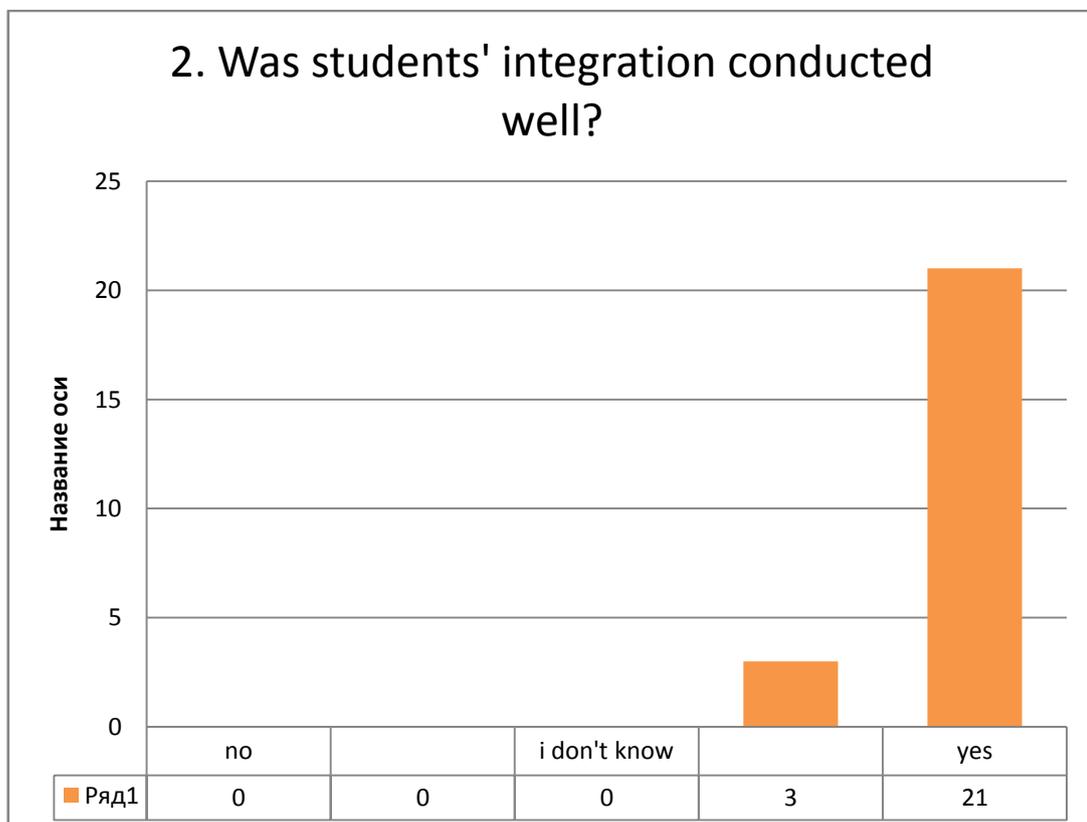
1	2	3	4	5
Nope, boring	A bit	I don't know	Interesting	Very interesting

6. What activities were lacking/absent? What did you dislike?

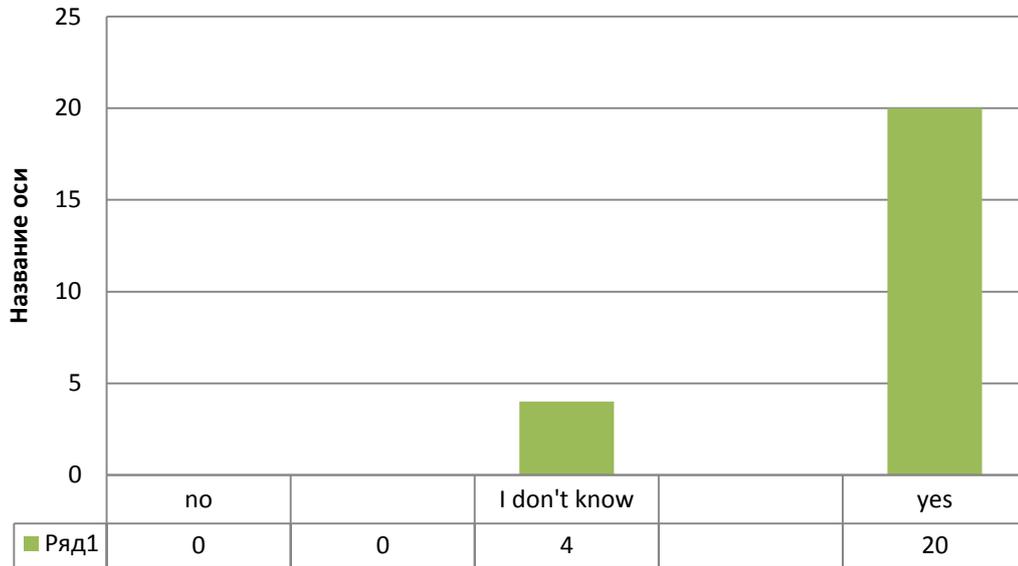
Students:24

Girls: 7

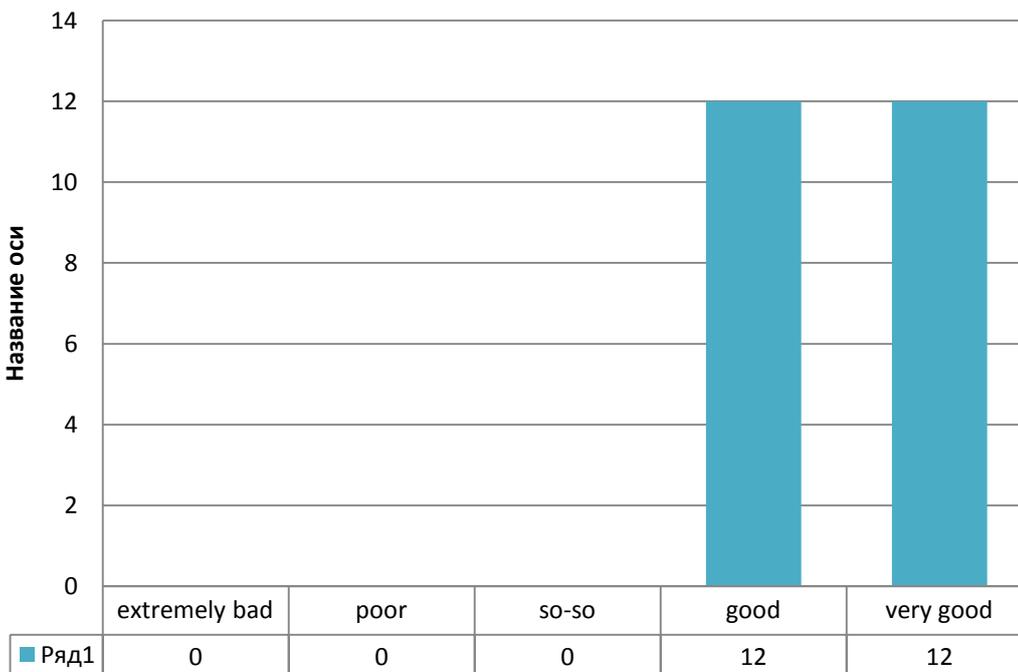
Boys:17



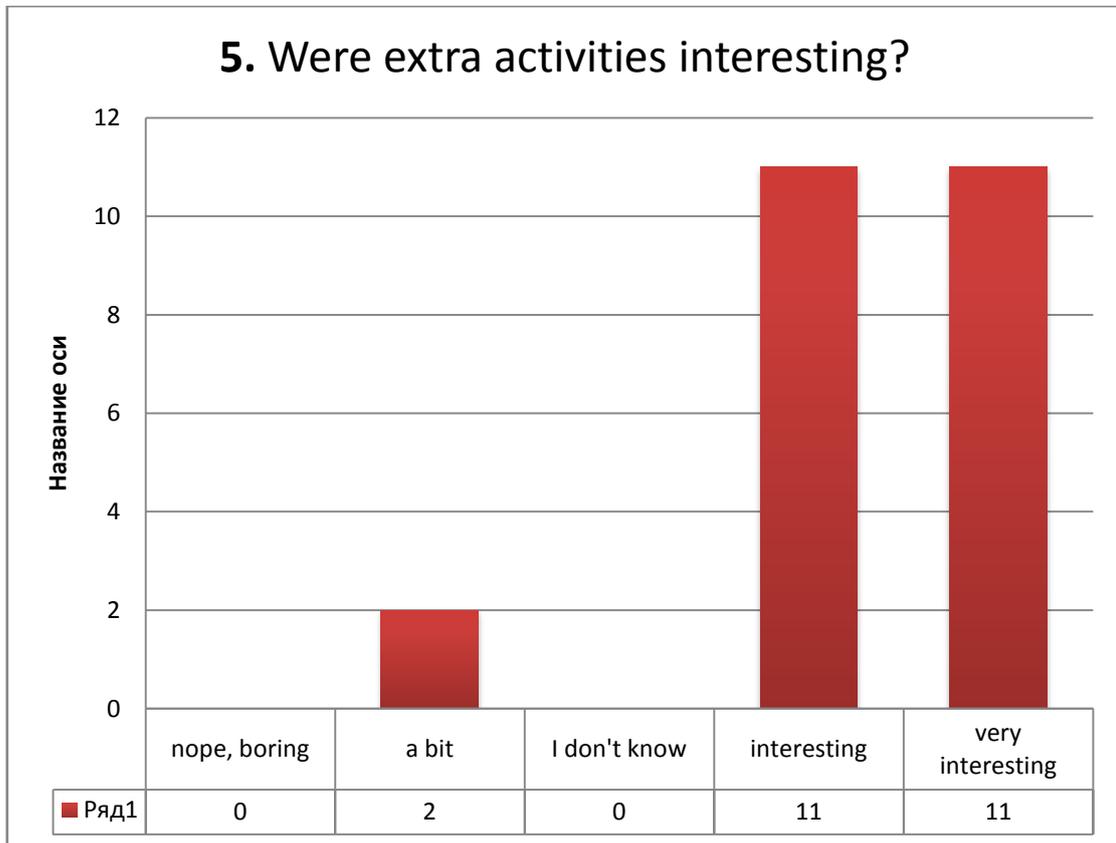
3. Have you learnt anything interesting? Was the information you gained interesting?



4. What was your accommodation like?



“Latvian students were very friendly and nice “ *“The partners were very polite and welcoming”*
“I liked the Latvian family, I stayed with “ *“I missed my family”* *“The family was very kind, the parents very friendly”*



6. What activities were lacking/ absent? What did you dislike?

“I didn't like visiting the museums”
“The Latvian lessons were too many”
“I enjoyed everything”
“I liked the visit to the Christmas Battle”
“All the activities were great”
“I should have liked more sport games”



ES Mūžizglītības programmas
Comenius apakšprogrammas
Divpusējās partnerības projekts
„Studēt vai strādāt? Palikt vai aizbraukt?”
Līguma nr. 2012-1-LV1-COM07-03497 1



Rumāņu partnervizītes no 14.04.2013. – 24.04.2013. Latvijā izvērtējums

Skolēnu izvērtējuma anketa

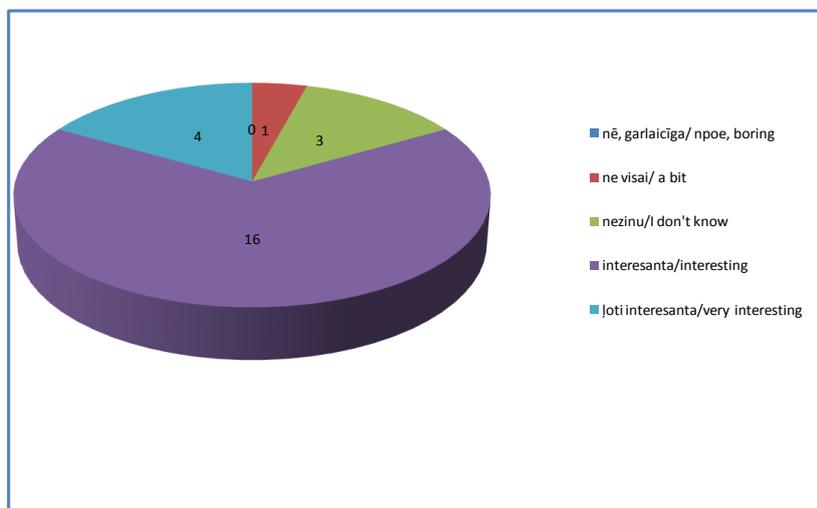
(24 respondenti)

Students evaluation of the Romanian partner
visit in Latvia

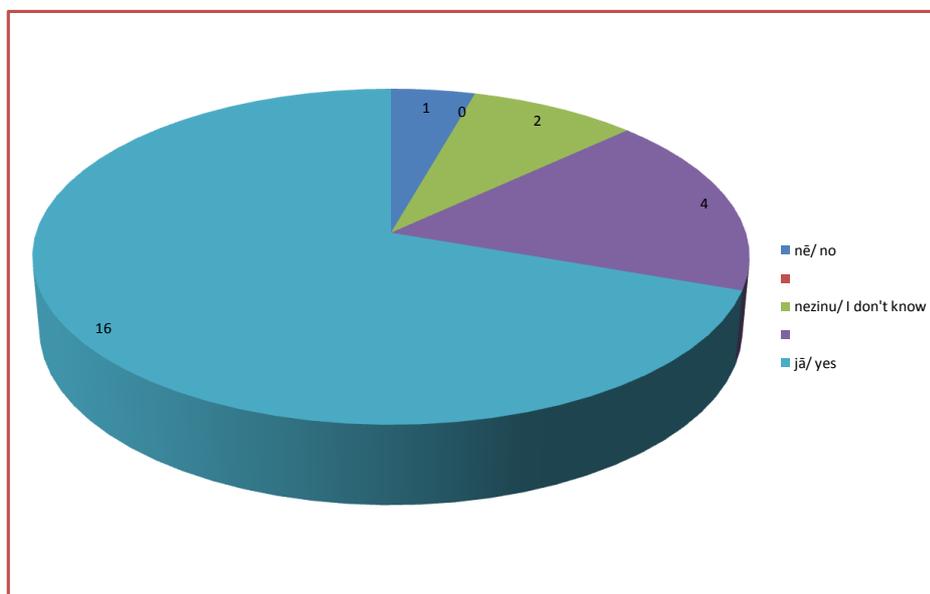
14.04.2013.- 24.04.2013.

(24 respondents)

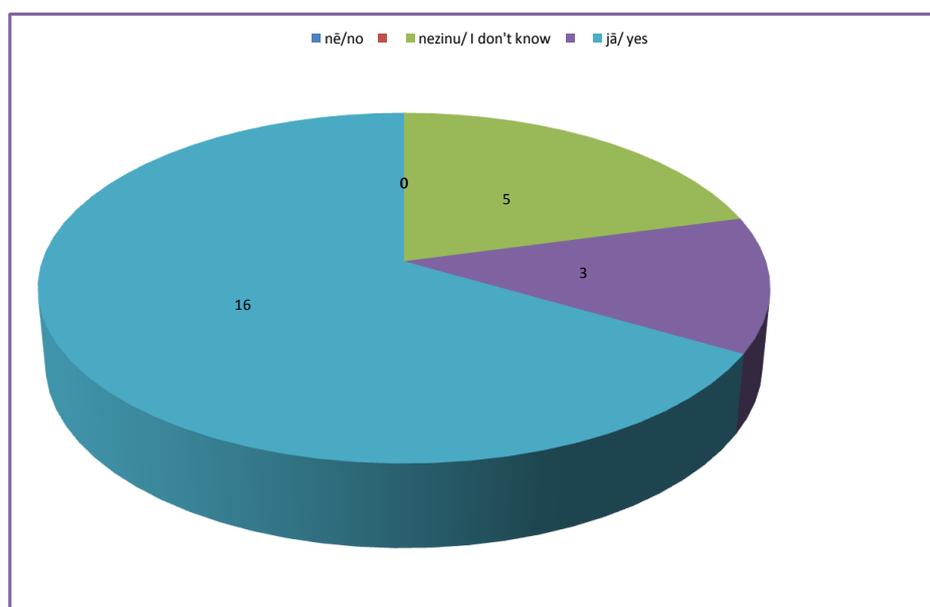
Vai projekta darba kārtība partnervizītes laikā Latvijā bija interesanta?
Was the agenda of workshops during the partner visit in Latvia interesting?



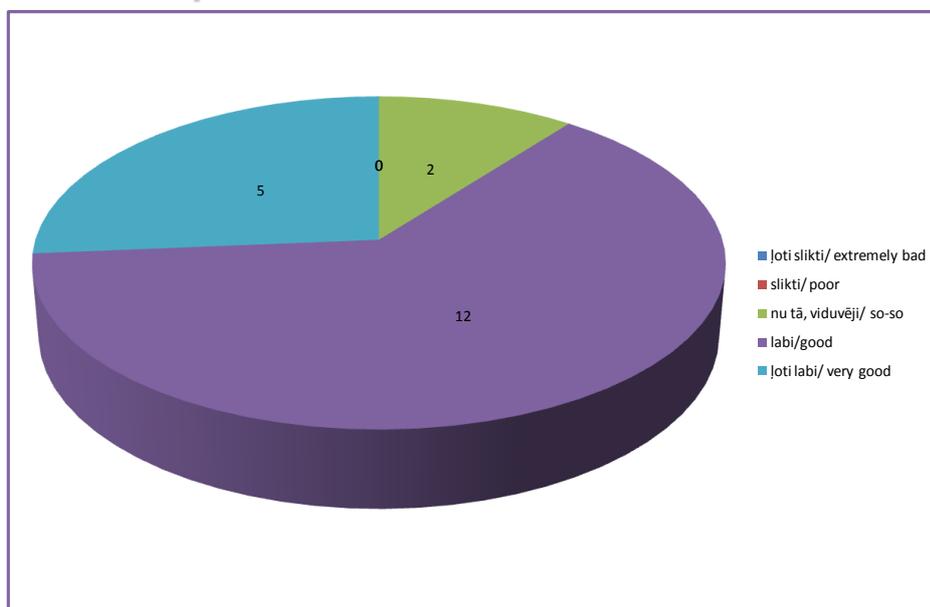
**Vai skolēnu integrācija izdevās?
Was students integration conducted well?**



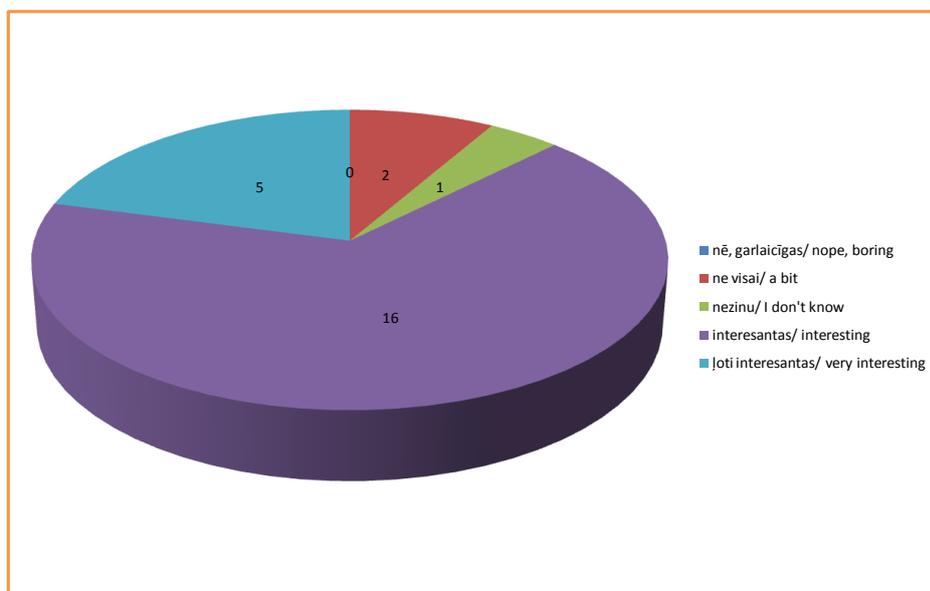
**Vai Tu apguvi kaut ko interesantu? Vai iegūtā informācija bija pietiekami interesanta?
Have you learnt anything interesting? Was the information you gained interesting?**



Kā Tev patika vieskolēns/i, kas dzīvoja pie Tevis? Vai Tu paliki apmierināti?
What was your accommodation like?



Vai piedāvātās aktivitātes bija interesantas?
Were extra activities interesting?



Workshop: Letter to the teachers

Dear Ingrida!

We want to thank you for this amazing (beautiful) opportunity. Getting to visit this beautiful (ugly) country is a fun (good) experience. We have travelled a long (bad) way. When we arrived, the weather was cold (wonderful) and rainy (orange). We have very interesting (attractive) activities. The student hosts are very friendly (naughty) and welcoming (crazy). All of this was possible because of your big (wise) kindness. We like Latvia because they have more funny (big) things to do. We are having a good (little) time, even though our feet hurt really badly (loudly). Some of the activities were weird (short) but at the weekends we had a lot of fun (interesting). Riga is a very beautiful (extraordinary) place with a lot (careful) of amazing (funny) attractions. We are lucky (talkative) students because we had the opportunity to meet such a lovely (sleepy) person like you.

(Romanian students)



Lovely (Red) Ingrida!



Thank you for understanding (white)! We had so much tubby (small) moments and that is all thanks to this project and you! You have given us a wonderful (tall) opportunity to experience going to another country and meeting new interesting (fat) people! And a big (thin) thank you for being the best (yellow) teacher. You organized awesome (big) excursions, class parties and just understood (little) us; we know how hard it can be with teenagers. So all of us

are saying a **BIG THANK YOU** for being awesome (Latvian students)

Dear Daniella

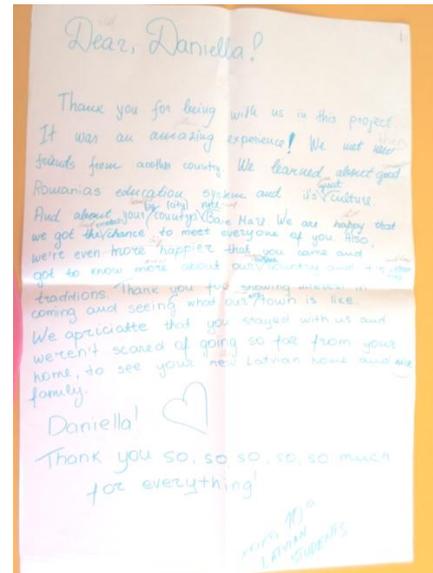
Thank you being with us in this project. It was an amazing (yellow) experience! We met new (this) friends from another country. We learned about good (small) Romania's educational system and its culture and about the big (beautiful) and nice (good) city of Baia Mare.

We are happy that we got the excellent (bad) chance to meet everyone of you. Also we're even (big) happier that you came and got to know more about our awesome (dangerous) country and its interesting (ambitious) traditions.

Thank you for showing interest in coming and seeing what our nice town is like. We appreciate that you stayed with us and weren't scared of going so far from your home, to see your (blue) new Latvian home and nice family.

Daniela

Thank you so, so, so, so, so much for everything

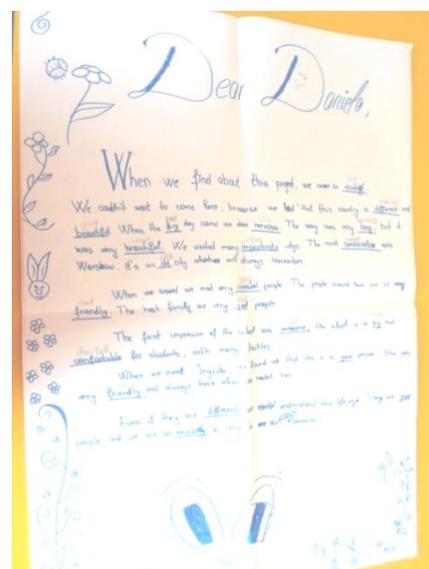


10th A Latvian Students
Vidusskola No 4 Jelgava Latvia

Dear Daniela

When we heard about this project we were very (bad) excited. We couldn't wait to get started and to meet our new friends and to go to Latvia because we heard that it was a very beautiful (different) country.

When the big (sad) day came we were nervous (blue). The way was very long (wonderful) but finally we arrived and



met our partners. We discovered the people in Latvia are very friendly (happy). The host families are great (sad).

The first impression of the school was awesome.(cool) It is big (trendy), modern with many facilities .

When we met Ingrida we found out that she is a nice (thin) person. She was very friendly and always there when we needed her.

Even if the Latvian culture is different (honest) of ours we were happy to discover it and people's lifestyle.

We are looking forward to welcome everybody in Romania

Thank you for making this project possible.

*10th E Romanian Students
Colegiul Tehnic "George Baritiu" Baia Mare , Romania*



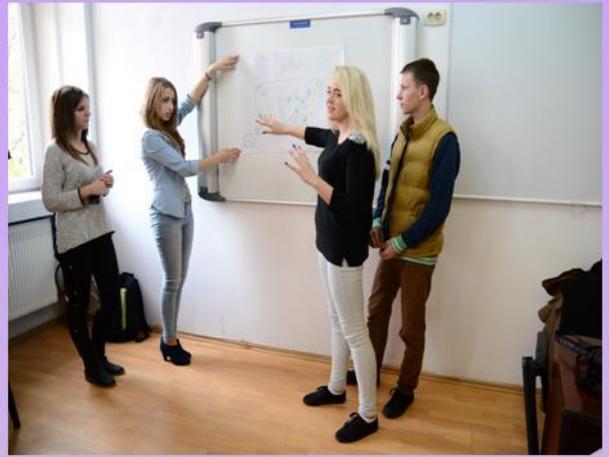
PROJECT REUNION in LATVIA





PROJECT REUNION in ROMANIA





This brochure is the final product of a Comenius Bilateral Partnership “To study or to work? To stay or to emigrate?”, implemented in 2012-2014 by the following secondary schools

- **Vidusskola No 4 , Jelgava, Latvia**
- **Colegiul Tehnic “George Baritiu” , Baia Mare, Romania**



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TO STUDY OR TO WORK? TO STAY OR TO EMIGRATE?



Lifelong
Learning
Programme



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