

1 Przeczytaj tekst. Czy opisane w nim szkoły są podobne do polskich szkół? Czym się różnią?

Children in Japan start primary school when they are six years old, so when they are eleven, they are in Year 6. Every year, there are three terms: spring, summer and autumn term. After Year 6, they go to junior high school. Japanese children do Japanese, maths, science, music, **crafts**, PE, and home economics like cooking and **sewing**. The school day starts at 8:30 am. There are five or six classes each day, with 5 to 10-minute breaks after each lesson. There is also a 40-minute break for lunch at about 12:00 am. The students go home about 3:30 pm. There are 30 to 40 students in a typical class, but students usually work in small groups.

Children in Greece start primary school also when they are six years old. The school year begins in September and ends in June. The students have about three months of holidays. Greek children do **modern** Greek language, modern Greek **literature**, maths, science, PE, music, art, IT and English. They can also learn **physics**, geography, history and a second **foreign** language. The school day starts at 8:15 am and finishes at about 1:30 pm. After that, students take part in PE lessons, art or music until 4:00 pm. Each lesson lasts 30 to 45 minutes with 5 to 10-minute breaks after each lesson.

2 Przeczytaj tekst z ćwiczenia 1. jeszcze raz. Znajdź znaczenie zaznaczonych wyrazów w słowniku i zapisz je.

crafts – *prace ręczne, technika*

3 literature – _____

1 sewing – _____

4 physics – _____

2 modern – _____

5 foreign – _____

3 Uzupełnij tabelę informacjami z tekstu z ćwiczenia 1.

	Japan	Greece
school starts at	8:30 am	
school finishes at		
subjects		
breaks		

4 Znajdź informacje o szkole w kraju, który cię interesuje, lub o niezwykłej szkole w Polsce. Uzupełnij tabelę i opisz tę szkołę. Użyj tekstu z ćwiczenia 1. jako wzoru.

country	
school starts at	
school finishes at	
subjects	
breaks	
interesting facts	