

# POLAND

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A STATE MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN UNION

# POLAND



- Officially the **Republic of Poland**, located in Central Europe.
- It is divided into 16 administrative provinces
- Has a population of 38.5 million people, which is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest population in Europe, and the 5<sup>th</sup> among the member states of the European Union (after Germany, France, Italy and Spain)
- Poland's capital and the largest city is Warsaw. Other major cities include Kraków, Łódź, Wrocław, Poznań, Gdańsk, and Szczecin.
- Poland is bordered by 7 countries: Lithuania, Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Germany.
- Poland has been a member state of the European Union since the 1<sup>st</sup> of May 2004, with the Treaty of Accession 2003 signed on the 16<sup>th</sup> of April in Athens.
- Vast majority of Polish citizens adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, and only a tiny portion of them are irreligious. This makes Poland one of the more devout countries in Europe.

# POLISH LANGUAGE

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- Polish language is a West Slavic language of the Lechitic
- There are over 50 million Polish speakers around the world – the sixth-most-spoken language of the European Union.
- It has a 32-letter alphabet, which has 9 additions to the letters of the basic Latin script **(ą, ć, ę, ł, ń, ó, ś, ź, ż)**. The letters x, q and v are sometimes included in the extended 35-letter alphabet, however, these are not used in native words.
- The alphabet is composed of 23 consonants and 9 vowels.

# POLISH LANGUAGE

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- Polish is a synthetic and fusional language, and it has 7 grammatical cases.
- Polish is one of few languages in the world possessing continuous **penultimate stress** with only a few exceptions.
- The only language in its group having an abundance of palatal consonants.
- Among the major languages, it is most closely related to Slovak and Czech, but it is different in terms of pronunciation and general grammar.
- Polish was greatly influenced by Latin, Italian, French as well as Germanic languages (most notably German), which contributed to a large number of loanwords and similar grammatical structures.

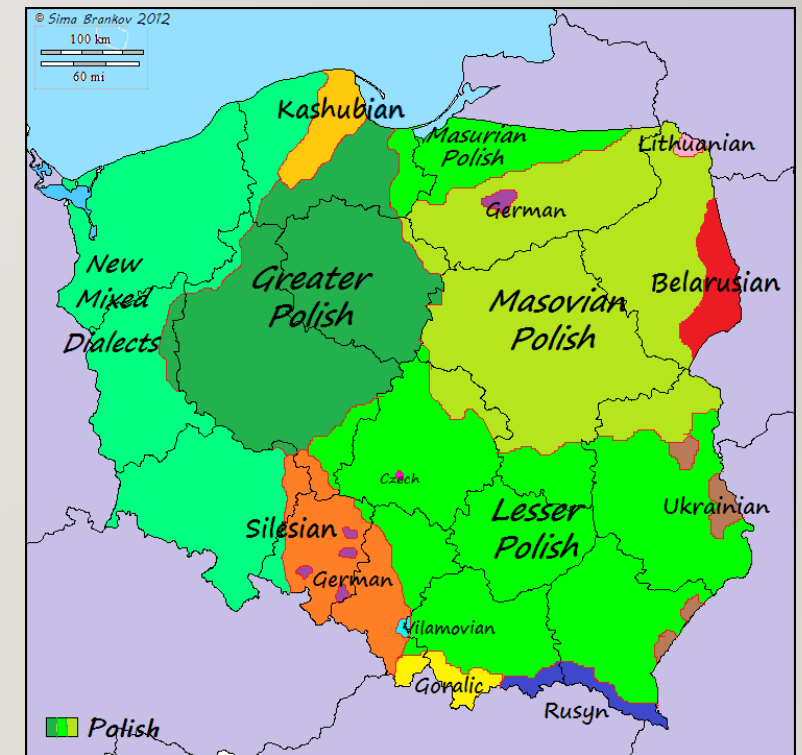
# POLISH LANGUAGE



- Historically, Polish was important both diplomatically and academically in Central and Eastern Europe.
- Besides Poland, it is also spoken as a second language in eastern Germany, northern Czech Republic and Slovakia, western parts of Belarus and Ukraine as well as in southeast Lithuania and Latvia.
- Polish speakers-emigrants can be found in countries such as Canada, Argentina, Brazil, Israel, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States.

# POLISH DIALECTS

- Polish has traditionally been described as consisting of four or five main regional dialects:
  - Greater Polish, spoken in the west
  - Lesser Polish, spoken in the south and southeast
  - Masovian, spoken throughout the central and eastern parts of the country
  - Silesian, spoken in the southwest (also considered a separate language)
- Kashubian, spoken in Pomerania west of Gdańsk on the Baltic Sea, is thought of either as a fifth Polish dialect or a distinct language, depending on the criteria used.



# POLISH DIALECTS

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- Due to many Silesians considering themselves a separate ethnicity, they have been advocating for the recognition of a Silesian language.
- In July 2007, the Silesian language was recognized by **The International Organization for Standardization** (ISO), and was attributed an ISO code of **szl**.



Прапор



Герб



### Назва

Королівство Нідерландів  
нід. Koninkrijk der  
Nederlanden  
Нідерланди

Столиця: Амстердам

Офіційні мови: нідерландська,  
фризька

Форма правління: конституційна  
монархія

Король: Віллем-Олександр

Прем'єр-міністр: Марк Рютте

Площа: 41 526 км<sup>2</sup>

Населення: 17 333 790 (2019)



# Географія



Рельєф: Поверхня країни – низовина. Вздовж берегів — дюни, вати, марші, пolders (осушені території).

Річки: Є густа мережа річок, найбільші з яких — Рейн, Маас, Шельда. Озеро-затока — Ейсселмер та ін.

Клімат: Клімат морський, помірний. Завдяки переважанню західних вітрів, що дують з Північного моря, зимою в Нідерландах звичайно встановлюється м'яка погода, а влітку — прохолодна.

# Політичний устрій



**Монарх (король):  
Віллем-Олександр**

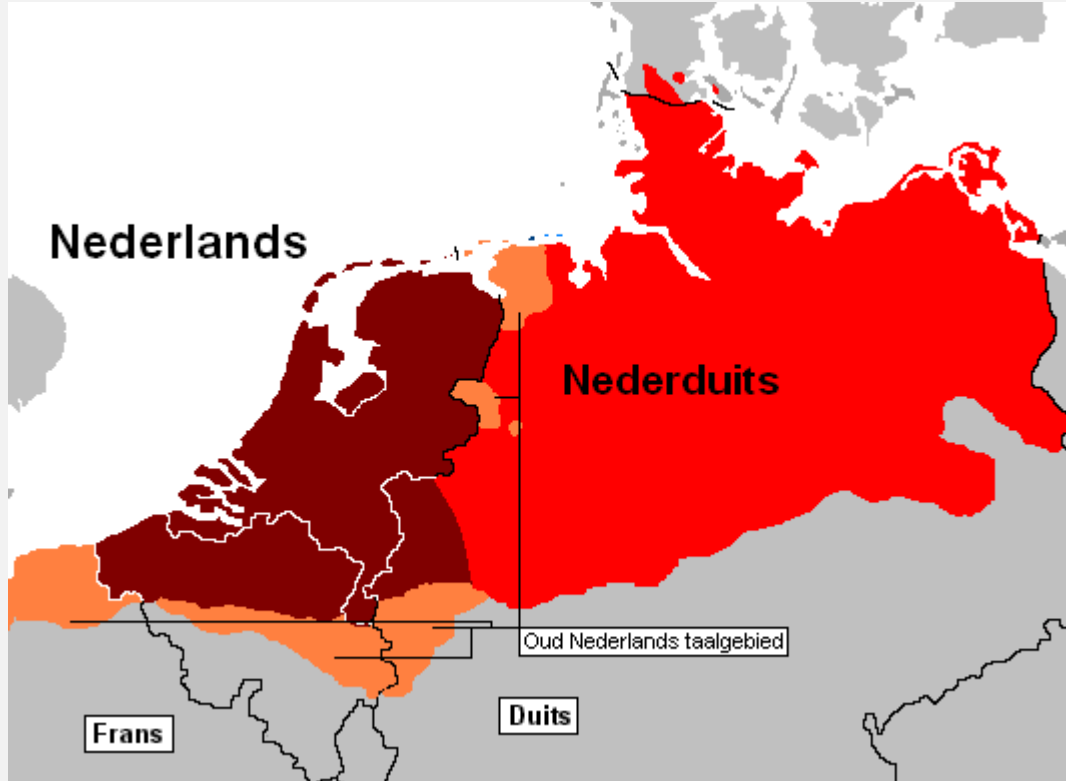


**Прем'єр-міністр:  
Марк Рютте**



**Парламент:  
Генеральні штати**

# Мова



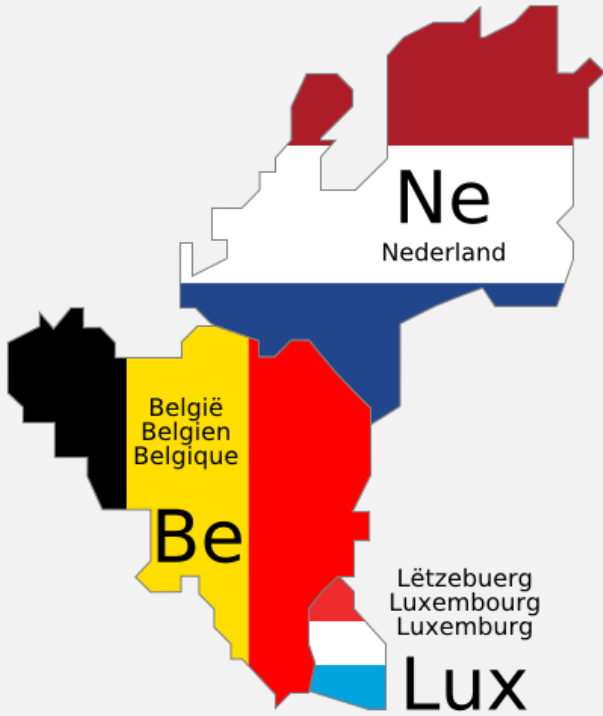
Нідерлáндська мóва (нід. Nederlands або нід. Nederlandse taal) належить до західногерманської підгілки германської гілки індо-європейської мовної сім'ї.

Щодо кількості мовців (близько 23 млн осіб) посідає третє місце серед германських мов, після англійської й німецької.

Цією мовою спілкуються здебільшого в землях, що належать Королівству Нідерландів (власне Нідерланди (разом з островами Саба, Сінт-Естатіус і Бонайре), Кюрасао, Сінт-Мартен й Аруба), у двох з трьох бельгійських земель — Фландрії та Брюсселі; у Суринамі, на півночі Франції та в Індонезії.

Статус і царина вжитку нідерландської мови на зазначених землях неоднакові. Так, у власне Нідерландах мовою спілкуються на всіх рівнях, від побутового до службового — зокрема й у церкві. Мешканці нідерландської провінції Фрисландії мають право спілкуватись із місцевою та провінційною владою ще й фризькою мовою.

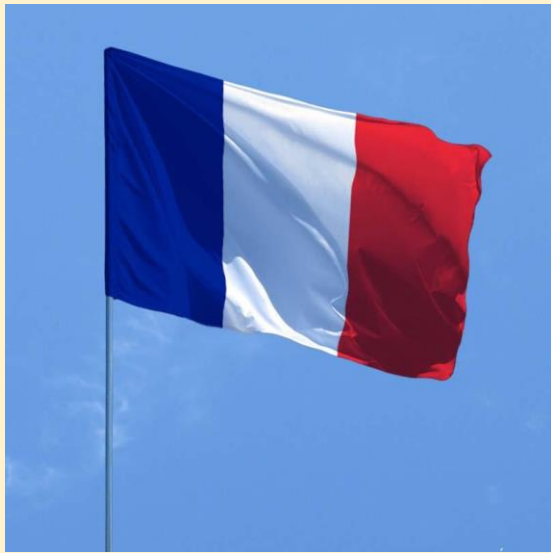
# Нідерланди та світ



Союз Бенелюкс



Шенгенська зона



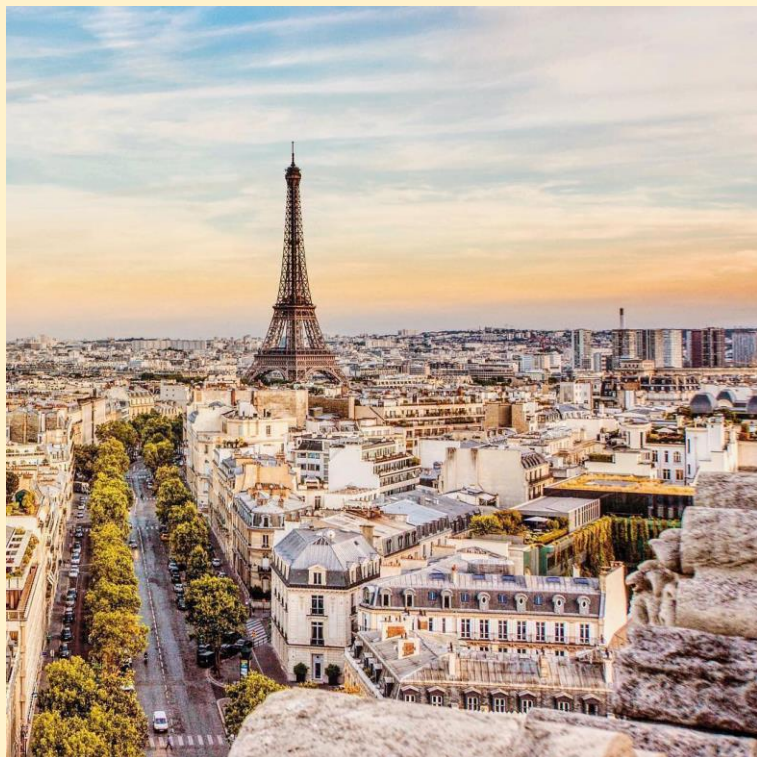
LIBERTÉ  
ÉGALITÉ  
FRATERNITÉ



Емманюэль Макрон



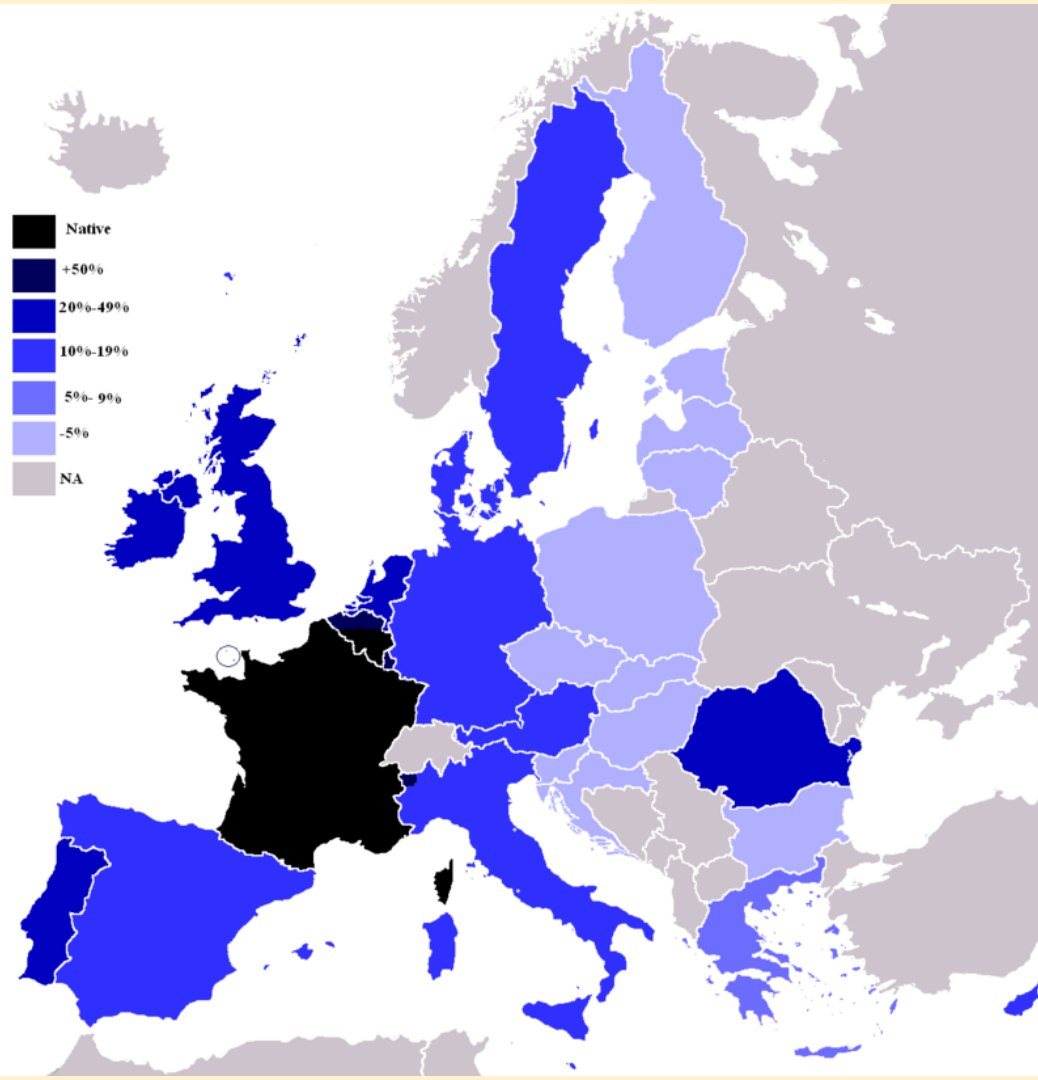
Жан Кастекс











# ФРАНЦУЗЬКИЙ АЛФАВІТ

**Aa**

*Aa*

**Bb**

*Bb*

**Cc**

*Cc*

**Dd**

*Dd*

**Ee**

*Ee*

**Ff**

*Ff*

**Gg**

*Gg*

**Hh**

*Hh*

**Ii**

*Ii*

**Jj**

*Jj*

**Kk**

*Kk*

**Ll**

*Ll*

**Mm**

*Mm*

**Nn**

*Nn*

**Oo**

*Oo*

**Pp**

*Pp*

**Qq**

*Qq*

**Rr**

*Rr*

**Ss**

*Ss*

**Tt**

*Tt*

**Uu**

*Uu*

**Vv**

*Vv*

**Ww**

*Ww*

**Xx**

*Xx*

**Yy**

*Yy*

**Zz**

*Zz*

- Один/одна/одне: *un/une* /œ̃/ (m)  
~ /yn/ (f)
- Два/дві: *deux* /dø/
- Три: *trois* /tʁwa/
- Чотири: *quatre* /katʁ/
- П'ять: *cinq* /sɛ̃k/
- Шість: *six* /sis/
- Сім: *sept* /sɛt/
- Вісім: *huit* /ɥit/
- Дев'ять: *neuf* /nœf/
- Десять: *dix* /dis/
- Одинадцять: *onze* /ɔ̃z/
- Дванадцять: *douze* /duz/
- Тринадцять: *treize* /tʁɛz/
- Чотирнадцять: *quatorze* /katɔʁz/
- П'ятнадцять: *quinze* /kɛ̃z/
- Шістнадцять: *seize* /sɛz/
- Сімнадцять: *dix-sept* /disɛt/
- Вісімнадцять: *dix-huit* /dis\_ɥit/
- Дев'ятнадцять: *dix-neuf* /diznœf/
- Двадцять: *vingt* /vɛ̃/



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# Czech Republic

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# Main facts

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**Population:** 10,65 million

**Area:** 78,866 km<sup>2</sup>

**Capital:** Prague

**Government:** Unitary parliamentary constitutional republic

**Currency:** Czech koruna (CZK)

**Language:** Czech



# Currency

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# Regions

The Czech Republic has 14 political regions (*kraj*) which can be grouped together into eight general regions:

## Central Bohemia (Prague, Kutná Hora, Karlštejn)

The metropolitan centre of the Czech Republic with its capital city, known for its river valleys, extinct volcanic mounds, and green pastures.

## West Bohemia (Pilsen, Karlovy Vary, Mariánské Lázně, Františkovy Lázně)

A forested and mountainous region, home of the pilsner beer, numerous spas towns, and the Bohemian Forest (*Šumava*).

## North Bohemia (Liberec, Ústí nad Labem, Děčín, Bohemian Paradise)

A mountainous and coal mining region with a strong industrial past, and the location of the Ore Mountains (*Krušné hory*) and parts of the Giant Mountains (*Krkonoše*). Site to numerous winter resorts.

## East Bohemia (Hradec Králové, Pardubice, Litomyšl, Špindlerův Mlýn)

Main location of the highly-popular Giant Mountains (*Krkonoše*) and the Czech Republic's highest peak, Sněžka.

## South Bohemia (České Budějovice, Český Krumlov, Třeboň)

Hilly, forested landscapes, and the source of the Vltava River. A highly popular area for rafters in the summer.

## Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (Telč, Třebíč, Žďár nad Sázavou)

A very green and uneven region, considered the geographic heart of the country.

## North Moravia (Ostrava, Olomouc, Opava, Litovel)

A highly industrial region which includes Czech Silesia, although dotted with beautiful hills and mountains.

## South Moravia (Brno, Znojmo, Zlín, Lednice-Valtice)

Well-known for its rural and slow pace of life, warm summers, rolling vineyards, and its potent plum brandy (*slivovice*).

# Czech language

<b>Native to</b>	<b>Czech Republic</b>
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Czechs</b>
<b>Native speakers</b>	<b>14.0 million (2015)</b>
<b>Language family</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Indo-European</li><li>• Balto-Slavic<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Slavic<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• West Slavic<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Czech–Slovak<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Czech</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Writing system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Latin script (Czech alphabet)</li></ul>

The modern language has seven noun cases, two numbers, three persons in the verb, three tenses (present, past, and future), two voices, and three moods (indicative, imperative, and conditional or subjunctive), and it marks verbs for perfective (completed action) and imperfective (action in process or uncompleted action) aspects.



# Interesting Facts About the Czech Republic

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1. The Czech Republic ranks as the seventh safest country to live in the world.

2. The most popular sport is ice hockey.

3. The Czech Republic is a country of architecture.

4. The oldest university in Central Europe resides in Prague.

5. The Czech language is comprised of over 250,000 words, more than Russian, French or Arabic. Czech is also the only language using the letter “Ř”.

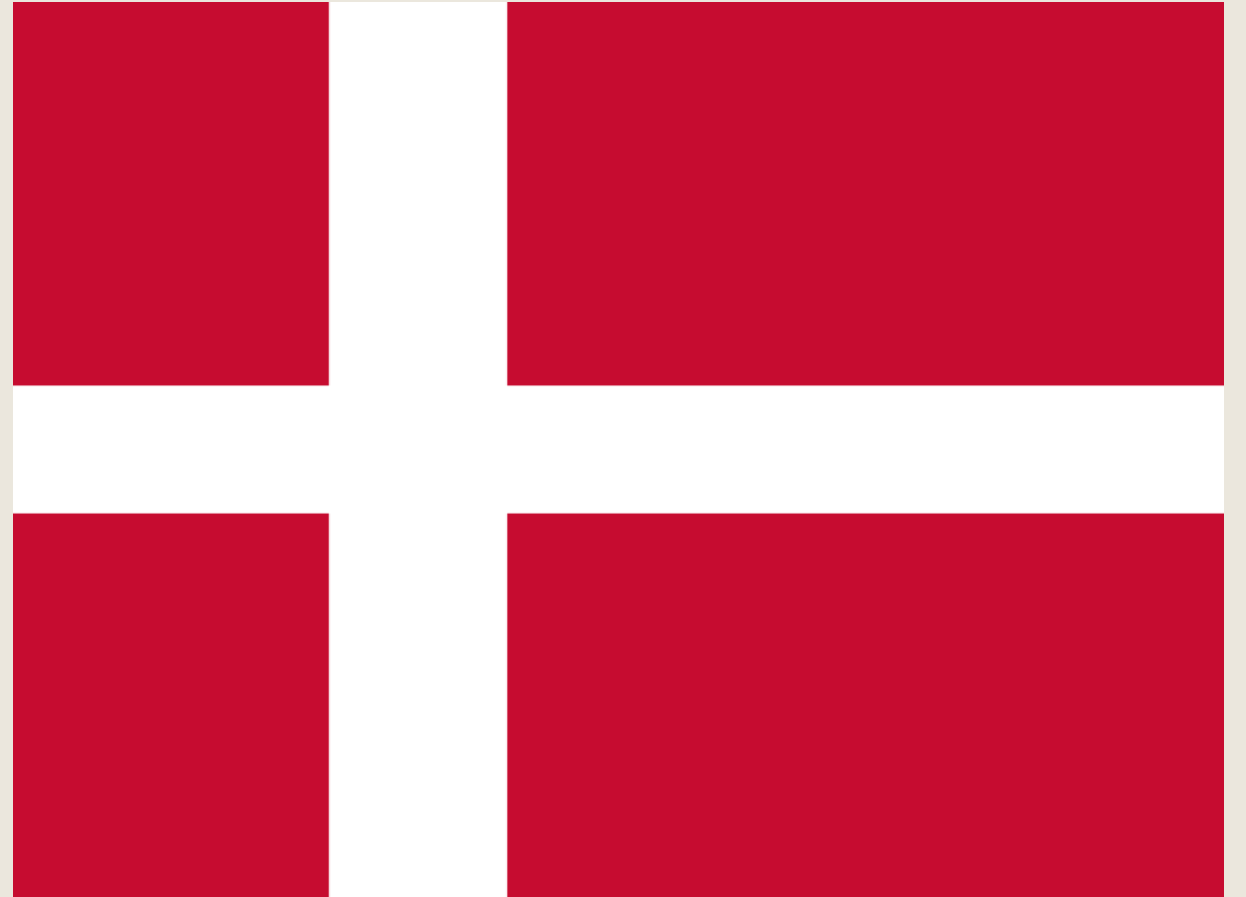
6. Mushroom hunting – the activity of gathering mushrooms in the wild – is a very popular pastime of the Czechs.



# DENMARK

Petryshena Anna

- Denmark (officially the **Kingdom of Denmark**) is a Nordic country in Northern Europe. Denmark proper, which is the southernmost of the Scandinavian countries, consists of a peninsula, Jutland, and an archipelago of 443 named islands, with the largest being Zealand, Funen and the North Jutlandic Island.



# History

- Though small in territory and population, Denmark has nonetheless played a notable role in European history. In prehistoric times, Danes and other Scandinavians reconfigured European society when the Vikings undertook marauding, trading, and colonizing expeditions. During the Middle Ages, the Danish crown dominated northwestern Europe through the power of the Kalmar Union. In later centuries, shaped by geographic conditions favouring maritime industries, Denmark established trading alliances throughout northern and western Europe and beyond, particularly with Great Britain and the United States. Making an important contribution to world culture, Denmark also developed humane governmental institutions and cooperative, nonviolent approaches to problem solving.

- First written in 1849, Constitution establishes a sovereign state in the form of a constitutional monarchy, with a representative parliamentary system. The monarch officially retains executive power and presides over the Council of State (privy council). In practice, the duties of the monarch are strictly representative and ceremonial, such as the formal appointment and dismissal of the Prime Minister and other Government ministers. The Monarch is not answerable for his or her actions, and their person is sacrosanct. Hereditary monarch Queen Margrethe II has been head of state since 1972.



# Language

- Danish (Dansk) belongs to the East Scandinavian group of the Germanic branch of the Indo-European language family. It is spoken by 5.4 million people in Denmark. It is also spoken in Canada, Germany, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, United Arab Emirates, USA. The total number of speakers of Danish worldwide is estimated at around 5.6 million.
- Danish is closely related to Norwegian and Swedish. The three languages developed from Old Norse which was spoken in the areas of Scandinavia that are now Norway, Denmark and Sweden. To this day, Danes, Norwegians, and Swedes can talk to each other without an interpreter.
- Many educated or urban Danes have learned to speak a second language, particularly English. Turkish, Arabic, German, and other minority languages are spoken by members of the country's various ethnic groups.

# Interesting facts

- The UN World Happiness Report has rated Danes as the happiest people in the world for two consecutive years. Currently, the top position is held by Finland with Denmark as a close runner-up. All top countries tend to have high values for all six of the key variables that have been found to support well-being: income, healthy life expectancy, social support, freedom, trust and generosity.
- Bikes are an essential part of Danish everyday-life. Danish cities are among the most bicycle-friendly in the world designed with comprehensive systems of bicycle lanes. Many use their bikes for the daily commute to university or work - and hey, it's faster than driving.

- Denmark is the longest uninterrupted monarchy in Europe. The Current Queen Margrethe II has been sitting on the throne since 1972, but the monarchy has roots dating back more than 1000 years, all the way back to King Gorm the Elder.
- The Danish flag is the oldest state flag still in use by an independent nation. The Dannebrog, as it is called, was first acknowledged in 1219, when it, according to myth, dropped from the sky during the battle of Lyndanisse between the Danish King Valdemar Sejrs (sejr means victory) army and the Estonian army.



# Федеративна Республіка Німеччина



# Загальна інформація

- ▶ Офіційна назва: Федеративна республіка Німеччина
- ▶ Площа-357тис км. Кв
- ▶ Населення-81.4 млн.
- ▶ Столиця-Берлін
- ▶ Державний устрій-парламентська республіка
- ▶ Склад території-16 земель
- ▶ Грошова одиниця-Євро
- ▶ Офіційна мова-німецька мова





Прапор



Герб

**Девіз: Einigkeit und Recht und Freiheit  
(Єдність і справедливість і свобода)  
Гімн: Das Lied der Deutschen  
Пісня Німців**

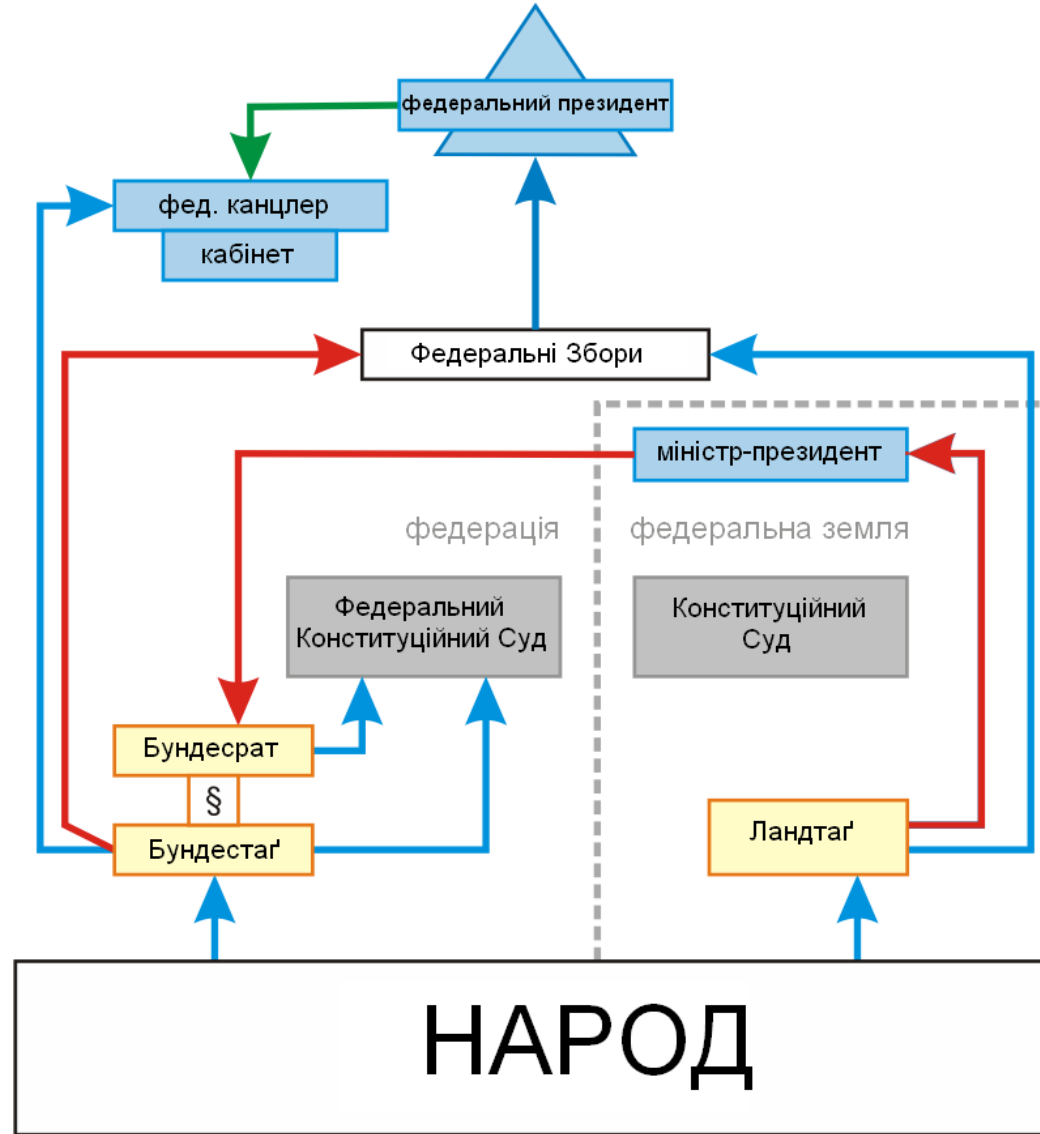
# Історія

- ▶ Місце стародавньої Германії було населено різними германськими племенами за свідченням документів ще до 100 р. н. е. Протягом великого переселення народів германці поширились на південь, встановивши успішні королівства в значній частині Європи
- ▶ Починаючи з 10-го століття, германські території утворили центральну частину Священної Римської імперії. Протягом 16-го століття північно-германські регіони стали центром протестантської реформації, тоді як південні та західні залишались в католицькій вірі.
- ▶ Окупація протягом наполеонівських воєн та зростання популярності пангерманізму всередині Німецького союзу призвело в 1871 році до об'єднання німецьких держав навколо Пруссії в Німецьку імперію
- ▶ Після німецької революції в 1918—1919 роках і згодом капітуляції в Першій світовій війні Імперія стала Веймарською республікою в 1918 році, та була поділена за Версальським договором.
- ▶ У 1933 до влади приходять Гітлер і оголошує третій рейх
- ▶ Після закінчення Другої світової війни США, СРСР, Велика Британія та Франція поділили її на зони окупації. У межах окупаційних зон західних держав була утворена Федеративна Республіка Німеччини, а в межах радянської зони окупації, — Німецька Демократична Республіка. Обидві держави були конституційовані в 1949 р. У 1990 році Німеччина відновила єдність.

# Німецька мова

- ▶ Німецька мова (Deutsch, deutsche Sprache) – германська мова індоєвропейської мовної сім'ї. Державна мова у Німеччині, Австрії, Швейцарії, Ліхтенштейні, Люксембурзі та Бельгії. Одна з офіційних мов ЄС.
- ▶ Має понад 120 млн. носіїв
- ▶ Сучасна літературна німецька мова (Hochdeutsche Sprache, або Hochdeutsch) розвинулась на основі верхньо-(південно-) і середньонімецьких діалектів (докладніше див Німецькі діалекти), які зазнали у VI–VIII століттях н. е.. так званого другого пересування приголосних
- ▶ Середньовіччя послужило початком розвитку нової письмової та усної літературної німецької мови.
- ▶ Великий поштовх до розвитку німецької мови дав Мартін Лютер у 1521р переклавши на тоді ще не усталену новонімецьку письмову мову (Neuhochdeutsch) Новий, а в 1534 – Старий Заповіт

# Державний устрій



# Економіка

- ▶ Перша економіка Європи. ВВП – \$ 2500 млрд. Темп зростання ВВП – 2,7 %. ВВП на душу населення – \$ 31 141.
- ▶ Посідає перше місце в Європі за кількістю виробленої промислової продукції  
Провідні галузі  
-Машинобудівна
- ▶ -Хімічна
- ▶ -Металургійна
- ▶ **Розвинене сільське господарство**
- ▶ Рослинництво(70%) Понад третина території Німеччини зайнята сільським господарством. Переважно вирощуються зернові, картопля, цукрові буряки, рослини, з яких виробляється олія. Німеччина – лідер-виробник хмелю На півдні країни вирощується виноград.
- ▶ Займає друге місце в Європі за кількістю рогатої худоби
- ▶ Паливно-енергетичний баланс ФРН на початку XXI ст. (2001): нафта – 38,5 %; природний газ – 21,5 %, кам'яне вугілля – 13,1 %; ядерна – 12,9 %; лігніт – 11,2 %; гідро- і аероенергія – 0,8 %, інші джерела – 2,0 %

# Бранденбурзькі ворота





# Рейхстаг



# Замок Нойшванштайн



# Italy



- the famous 'boot-shaped' peninsula lies in central southern Europe
- The country stretches over 1000 km from north to south
- total area of over 300,000 sq km
- includes two large islands, Sardinia and Sicily, and many smaller ones
- 60,36 millions
- Ethnic Make-up: Italian (includes small clusters of German-, French-, and Slovene-Italians in the north and Albanian-Italians and Greek-Italians in the south)

- Religions: predominately Roman Catholic with mature Protestant and Jewish communities and a growing Muslim immigrant



# A Brief Look at Italy's History

Hundreds of years, the history of Italy was the history of Western Civilization. The Roman Empire influenced the government, the arts and the architecture of many centuries to come. After the fall of the Roman Empire in the 400s, Italy began a long period as a divided country governed by foreign rulers.

The renaissance, a period of great achievement in the arts, developed in Italy after 1300 and spread throughout the rest of Europe.

Most of Italy was united as an independent country for the first time in 1861 under the constitutional monarchy headed by King Victor Emmanuel II.

Italy has had a republic form of government since 1946. In that year Italy voted to abolish the monarchy. The Christian Democratic Party is Italy's largest political party and has held the majority of cabinet positions since World War Two, even today.



# Flag

## Flag of Italy

The Italian flag is a tricolor of three equally sized vertical pales of green, white and red. The color green is at the hoist side.

The meanings of the three colors of the flag of Italy are that green represents the country's plains and the hills, white, the Alps mountains covered in snow and red represents blood spilt in the Wars of Italian Independence.

Another meaning, a more religious interpretation is that green represents hope, white is faith and the red represents charity.

## FLAG OF ITALY

+ Main historical flags leading to today's Tricolor



Flag of Italy (1946 - today)



Cispadane Republic (1797)



Cisalpine Republic (1798 - 1802)



Italian Republic (1802 - 1805)



Kingdom of Italy (1805 - 1814)



Kingdom of Sardinia (1848 - 1851)



Kingdom of Sardinia (1851 - 1861)  
and Kingdom of Italy (1861 - 1946)

# Italian

## 1. Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin

Italian slowly evolved from Latin into many dialects. At the end of the Middle Ages, the Tuscan dialect became the most popular version of Italian, owing to the central location of Florence and its thriving economy. Dante, Petrarca, and Boccaccio, who left a long-lasting mark on the Italian language, all came from Tuscany. Italian then became Italy's official language when the peninsula was unified in the 19th century.

## 2. There are around 85 million Italian speakers across the world

65 million Italian speakers are native speakers within the European Union. Italian is primarily spoken in Italy, but is also an official language in San Marino, Switzerland and Vatican City. Thanks to a wide diaspora, Italian is also a minority language in various countries across the world, including in the United States, Australia, and Malta.

## 3. The longest Italian word contains 26 letters.

Italian's longest word is *precipitevolissimevolmente*, and stands for "in a way like someone or something that acts very hastily". Other long Italian words include *particolareggiatissimamente* ("in an extremely detailed way") and *anticostituzionalissimamente* ("in a way that strongly violates the constitution").

## 4. Italian has significantly influenced English and other Western languages

Common English words of Italian origin include broccoli, fiasco, propaganda, flu, quarantine, lottery and zucchini.

## 5. Italian is the universal language of music, especially classic music

There are countless occurrences of Italian loanwords such as a cappella, maestro, orchestra, crescendo and soprano. With many composers and musicians being Italian when musical notation appeared during the Renaissance, Italian became the standard language for musicians and music lovers.



# Gestures

## ITALIAN HAND GESTURES

Shaking a loose fist up and down means “What are you doing?” “What does it mean?” or “What’s happening here!”



This means that your partner is cheating on you! However, if the hand is pointing down, it's only to ward off bad luck.

This indicates that you’ve counted up to seven, but, depending on the context, it can also symbolize a pistol.



### 5. Chin Flick...

Go scratch! / I don't care



### 1. The finger purse...

Used for emphasis to any conversation.



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### 3. Italy is home to Europe's oldest University

Perhaps one of the best-known facts about Italy is that the University of Bologna was founded in 1088, and has been in continuous operation ever since, making it the oldest university in the world.

Of the top 10 oldest universities in the world, 4 of them are based in Italy - the others being the universities of Padua, Naples and Siena - more than any other countries in the ranking!



Image credit - Gaspa via Flickr, Biopresto



## 5. Cats have got rights

Romans are said to adore their feline friends so much that they are considered “a bio-cultural heritage”. Anyone convicted of killing a cat – owned or a stray – could face a €10,000 fine and up to 3 years in prison.

It is estimated that Rome alone is home to around 300,000 cats – the only residents who are permitted to explore the ruins whenever they like.

Incidentally, in 2011 an Italian cat inherited over €10 million after its 94-year old owner passed away, making it the third richest animal in the world (the fact there are richer animals is incredible). The owner Maria Assunta left her “entire estate” to the cat under the care of a trusted nurse (you may not be surprised that Italian laws does not allow animals to inherit directly).

A group of approximately ten people, including men and women of various ages, are standing together outdoors. They are all wearing bright red aprons over their casual clothing. They are positioned behind a swimming pool, and their reflections are visible in the water. The background shows a well-maintained garden with stone walls, trees, and decorative lanterns. A yellow banner with black text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

**Check out our small group holidays »**

## 6. The Italian Police Force use Lamborghinis

If one thing's for sure, Italian car thieves must be few in number seeing as the local police waiting in the wings behind the wheels of one of the fastest cars in the world. Then again there are, apparently, just several Lamborghini Huracán police vehicles in use in Italy.

Then again there are, apparently, only several Lamborghini Huracán police vehicles in use in Italy. But still, where else in the world would you find the police in Lamborghinis?!



## 14. The average Italian consumes 25kg of pasta per year

Who, in their right mind, doesn't like pasta? It's unheard of in Italy!

It isn't too surprising then the average Italian puts away 25kg of the stuff per year. To put that into perspective, that's even heavier than your carry-on luggage for an economy airline flight (and let's face it, we're always a couple of kgs over.)

But pasta - and we're talking fresh egg pasta here - is just so good. If you haven't tried it yet, learn how to make it in our [online Italian cooking classes](#)!



*Thank you for attention!*

Addio!



# Spain



# WHAT IS SPAIN?

- Officially the Kingdom of Spain
- Member of the European Union
- Located in South-Western Europe
- Area: 504 000sq.kms
- Population: approximately 47 million
- Capital: Madrid



# **GEOGRAPHY**

- **Located in the Iberian Peninsula**
- **Borders Portugal, Gibraltar, Morocco, France and Andorra**
- **Spain includes the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean and some islands in the Mediterranean Sea.**
- **Spain is a mountainous country**

# GOVERNMENT

- **Spain has a Socialist Government**
- **That`s why all medical treatment is free in Spain**
- **Most medicines are also free. Medicines that do cost money are very inexpensive**
- **The doctors in Spain don´t make as much money as the doctors in other countries**



# TOURISM

- Spain is a popular destination for vacation
- Tourism is one of the major sources of income
- Employs about 10% of the work force
- Has picturesque landscapes with sandy beaches
- Attracts about 48 million tourists every year

# CONFORMITIES

- Greetings consist of a handshake and a kiss on both cheeks
- Spanish men maintain longer eye contact with females
- Life is slow paced
- Life begins when the sun goes down

# FAMILY

- Spain is very family oriented
  - Sunday is considered “Family Day” and all of the malls and stores are closed so no one in the family has to work and everybody can spend time with their loved ones
- The grandparents usually live with the families

# EDUCATION

- **Education in Spain is free and it lasts from 6 to 16 years of age.**
- **The child can get a job when he or she is 16 years old**
- **The current education in Spain is known as the Fundamental Law of Education**

# INTERESTING FACTS

- Home of the world's second most widely-spoken language.
- The official name of Spain is "Kingdom of Spain."
- There are no laws about public nudity in Spain
- Spaniards celebrate the New Year by eating one grape with their family for each bell strike of the clock.

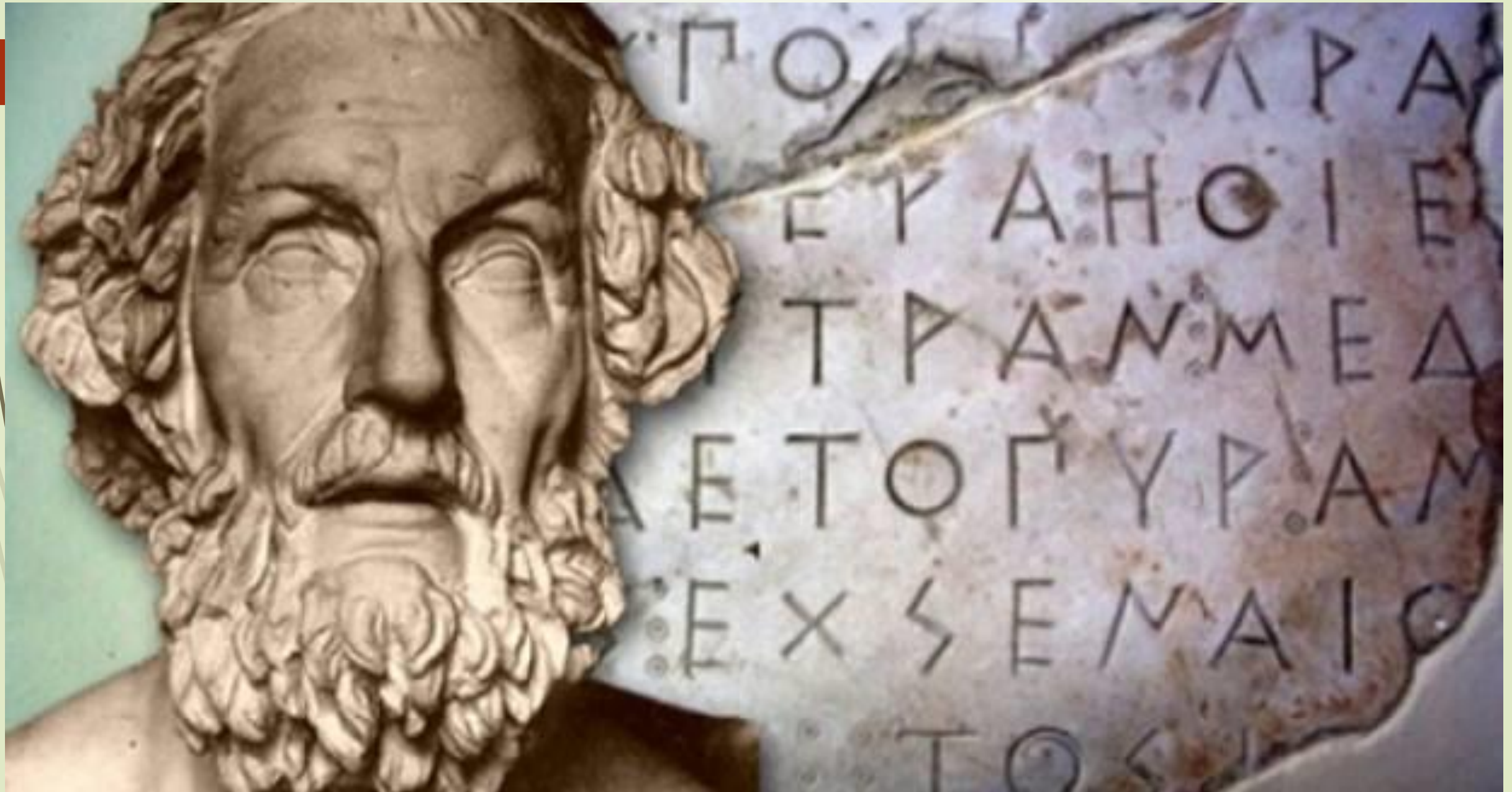
Thank  
you

# Греція









Γ Ο Λ Ρ Α  
Ε Υ Α Η Ο Ι Ε  
Τ Ρ Α Ν Μ Ε Δ  
Α Ε Τ Ο Γ Υ Ρ Α Μ  
Ε Χ Σ Ε Μ Α Ι Ο  
Τ Ο Σ

# В історії грецької мови виділяють три основні періоди:

- давньогрецький (від 14 ст. до н. е. до 4 ст. н. е.);
- середньогрецький (5-15 ст.);
- новогрецький (від 15 ст.).



ALPHA Α α \alpha	BETA Β β \beta	GAMMA Γ γ \gamma	DELTA Δ δ \delta	EPSILON Ε ε ε \epsilon	ZETA Ζ ζ \zeta
ETA Η η \eta	THETA Θ θ ϑ \theta	IOTA Ι ι \iota	KAPPA Κ κ \kappa	LAMBDA Λ λ \lambda	MU Μ μ \mu
NU Ν ν \nu	XI Ξ ξ \xi	OMICRON Ο ο ο	PI Π π ϖ \pi	RHO Ρ ρ ϱ \rho	SIGMA Σ σ ς \sigma
TAU Τ τ \tau	UPSILON Υ υ \upsilon	PHI Φ φ ϕ \phi	CHI Χ χ \chi	PSI Ψ ψ \psi	OMEGA Ω ω \omega



# Köppen-Geiger Climate Map of Greece



Atheres, R.



