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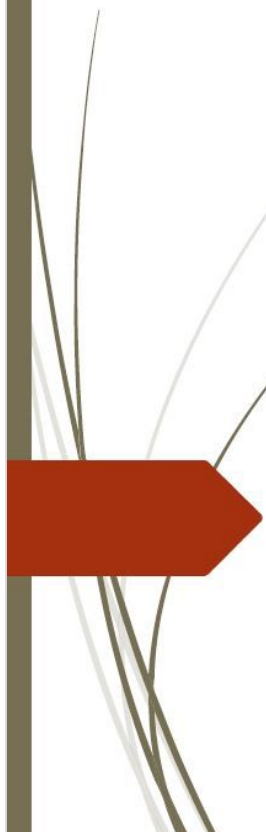
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Madeira Island Environment

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Catedral – Sé / Cathedral Sé

- A Sé Catedral do Funchal, ou Igreja Paroquial da Sé, ou Igreja de Nossa Senhora da Assunção (início da construção c. 1493), é um templo religioso localizado na cidade do Funchal, Ilha da Madeira.
- Mandado construir por D. Manuel I, é dos poucos edifícios que sobreviveram virtualmente intactos desde os tempos da colonização.
- The Sé Catedral do Funchal, or Parish Church of the Sé, or Church of Nossa Senhora da Assunção (beginning of construction c. 1493), is a religious temple located in the city of Funchal, Madeira Island.
- Ordered to be built by D. Manuel I, it is one of the few buildings that have survived virtually intact since colonial times.



Mercado dos Lavradores/ Lavradores Market Place

- O Mercado dos Lavradores, inaugurado em 1940, apresenta uma arquitetura própria do Estado Novo, num ambiente de rebuliço e alegria.
- O Mercado dos Lavradores, no centro do Funchal foi inaugurado a 24 de Novembro de 1940. Este projeto da autoria de Edmundo Tavares (1892-1983), apresenta a arquitetura do Estado Novo, e reflete a intenção de o tornar no grande polo abastecedor da cidade.
- Grandes painéis de azulejos da Faiança Batisttini de Maria de Portugal, datados de 1940 e pintados com temas regionais, por João Rodrigues, ornamentam a fachada, a porta principal e a peixaria.
- Nos dias de hoje este espaço ainda exerce as funções para as quais foi criado, nele se comercializando produtos de toda a espécie, num ambiente onde se misturam cores, sons, cheiros e gentes diversas
- The Mercado dos Lavradores, opened in 1940, has its own architecture of the Estado Novo, in an atmosphere of excitement and joy.
- The Mercado dos Lavradores, in the center of Funchal was opened on November 24, 1940. This project by Edmundo Tavares (1892-1983), presents the architecture of the Estado Novo, and reflects the intention of making it the great supply pole of the city. City.
- Large panels of tiles from the Batisttini Faience by Maria de Portugal, dating from 1940 and painted with regional themes, by João Rodrigues, adorn the facade, the main door and the fishmonger.
- Nowadays this space still performs the functions for which it was created, selling products of all kinds in it, in an environment where colors, sounds, smells and different people are mixed.





FORTALEZA DE SÃO TIAGO

- Com a finalidade de proteger a cidade do Funchal de ataques corsários, a meados de 1614, iniciou-se a construção da Fortaleza de São Tiago. A sua edificação ficou à responsabilidade do mestre-de-obras Reais Jerónimo Jorge e, anos mais tarde, ficou concluída pelo seu filho Bartolomeu João. Sob a responsabilidade do Engenheiro Tossi Columbina (autor do projeto do porto do Funchal), a primeira fase das obras ficou concluída no século XVII e a segunda fase em meados do século XVIII. Ao longo dos séculos, a Fortaleza terá sido ocupada com vários fins, desde o quartelamento a tropas britânicas, à Polícia do Exército e ao Esquadrão de Lanceiros do Funchal. Serviu, também, de abrigo às vítimas da aluvião que ocorreu na Ilha no ano de 1803.
- In order to protect the city of Funchal from private attacks, in the middle of 1614, the construction of the São Tiago Fortress began. Its construction was the responsibility of the master builder Jerónimo Jorge and, years later, it was completed by his son Bartolomeu João. Under the responsibility of Engineer Tossi Columbina (author of the Funchal port project), the first phase of the works were completed in the 17th century and the second phase in the middle of the 18th century. Over the centuries, the Fortress will have been occupied for various purposes, from barracks to British troops, to the Army Police and to the Lancer Squadron in Funchal. It also served as a shelter for the victims of the flood that occurred on the island in 1803.

Massaroco- endemic flower

- Massaroco é o nome comum dado a duas espécies de plantas do género *Echium*, pertencente à família Boraginaceae, endémicas do arquipélago da Madeira: *Echium candicans* L.f. e *Echium nervosum* Dryand. Apesar da semelhança óbvia entre as duas espécies, são relativamente simples de distinguir pelo olhar mais atento, devido a uma série de características como o tamanho e cor da inflorescência e respectivas flores e, em especial, ao seu habitat.

- Massaroco is the common name given to two species of plants of the genus *Echium*, belonging to the Boraginaceae family, endemic to the archipelago of Madeira: *Echium candicans* L.f. and *Echium nervosum* Dryand. Despite the obvious similarity between the two species, they are relatively simple to distinguish by a closer look, due to a series of characteristics such as the size and color of the inflorescence and respective flowers and, in particular, their habitat.



O **lobo-marinho** nada em águas até uma profundidade de 100m, por isso a sua alimentação é constituída por peixes que habitam até essa profundidade.

Na fase adulta consome por dia a 4 a 6% do seu peso por dia, pode chegar a comer 12 kg por dia em alimento se pesar em média 250 kg.

Estes animais comem geralmente peixes diversos que varia de acordo com a disponibilidade do meio, polvo (cefalópodes), mexilhões (crustáceos – espécies agarradas nas rochas).

O lobo-marinho procura alimento em locais rochosos e baixos próximos da costa e das suas colónias, mas devido muitas vezes a falta de alimento é obrigado a ir para alto mar onde encontra alimento com mais facilidade, mas em contrapartida corre o risco de ser atacado pelos predadores.

The fur seal swims in water to a depth of 100m, so its food consists of fish that live up to that depth.

In adulthood he consumes 4 to 6% of his weight per day, he can eat up to 12 kg a day if he weighs an average of 250 kg.

These animals usually eat different fish that varies according to the availability of the environment, octopus (cephalopods), mussels (crustaceans - species clinging to rocks).

The fur seal seeks food in rocky and low places close to the coast and its colonies, but often due to lack of food it is obliged to go to the high seas where it finds food more easily, but in return it risks being attacked by predators.



Lobo marinho/fur seal



Levada is the name given to an irrigation channel or aqueduct flanked by a pedestrian path, specific to the island

Levada – world's heritage

- **Levada** é a designação que se dá a um canal de irrigação ou aqueduto ladeado por um percurso pedestre, específico da ilha da Madeira, Portugal. Também se chamam levadas aos canais, normalmente de menores dimensões, que levam a água para os moinhos de água.
- Levada is the name given to an irrigation channel or aqueduct flanked by a pedestrian path, specific to the island of Madeira, Portugal. They are also called led to the channels, usually of smaller dimensions, that take the water to the water mills.



Câmara Municipal do Funchal/ City Hall

- Foi construído em 1758 pela família Conde de Carvalhal e serviu de residência dos mesmos até 1820. Nesse ano, foi cedido a uma firma inglesa exportadora de vinhos (Blackburns & Company).
- Em 1868 foi alugado à Câmara Municipal do Funchal, que em 1883 tomou total posse do Edifício. Em 1940 terá sido alvo de profundas reformulações, ordenadas pelo então Presidente Dr. Fernão de Ornelas, que concedeu ao edifício o seu aspeto atual. Os salões encontram-se decorados num estilo revivalista e barroco dos anos 40, sendo de destacar o Salão Nobre, com quadros dos últimos reis de Portugal e a "Alegoria das 7 Profissões", executado pelo artista madeirense Alfredo Miguéis, também responsável pela pintura pela pintura no teto em 1940.
- It was built in 1758 by the Conde de Carvalhal family and served as their residence until 1820. In that year, it was assigned to an English wine exporter (Blackburns & Company).
- In 1868 it was rented to the Funchal City Hall, which in 1883 took full possession of the building. In 1940, it was the object of profound reformulations, ordered by the then President Dr. Fernão de Ornelas, who gave the building its current appearance. The halls are decorated in a revivalist and baroque style from the 1940s, notably the Salão Nobre, with pictures of the last kings of Portugal and the "Allegory of the 7 Professions", executed by the Madeiran artist Alfredo Miguéis, also responsible for painting in the ceiling in 1940.



Porto do Funchal/ Funchal harbour

O porto do Funchal é um dos principais portos de Portugal, sendo presentemente o porto nacional com maior movimentação de turistas e o 13.º a nível europeu. Fica localizado na baía da cidade do Funchal, na ilha da Madeira, a cerca de 15 minutos a pé do centro da cidade.

The port of Funchal is one of the main ports in Portugal and is currently the national port with the highest number of tourists and the 13th in Europe. [2] It is located in the bay of Funchal, on the island of Madeira, about 15 minutes walk from the city center.





QUIZZ

- Fill in with the right names:
- Cathedral _____
- Market place _____
- Fortress _____
- Endemic flower _____
- Sea animal _____
- City name - Funchal true ___ or false ___
- Funchal has na harbour true ___ or false ___
- Levada is world heritage true ___ or false ___

EB1/PE Ribeiro Domingos Dias
Work done by 3rd and 4th grade students



Liffré's Environment



Écoles maternelle & primaire
**Ste Catherine -
St Joseph Liffré**



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The Town Hall

The town hall was built in the first half of the 19th century. The building has a large clock on the pediment. The large openings on the ground floor are a sign that the building once housed the covered market.

L'hôtel de ville a été construit dans la première moitié du XIXe siècle. Le bâtiment est orné d'une grande horloge sur le fronton. Les grandes ouvertures du rez-de-chaussée indiquent que le bâtiment abritait autrefois le marché couvert.



Saint Michel church

It was built in 1871 by the architect Arthur Regnault. It remained unfinished until 1936, when the architect Hyacinthe Perrin completed the work, including the top of the bell tower with a lantern for the dead. The church of Saint-Michel was listed as a historical monument. It is in the city center.

Elle est construite en 1871 par l'architecte Arthur Regnault. Elle reste inachevée jusqu'en 1936, date à laquelle l'architecte Hyacinthe Perrin achève les travaux, notamment le sommet du clocher avec une lanterne pour les morts. L'église Saint-Michel est classée monument historique. Elle se trouve dans le centre de la ville.



Oiseau de la Paix
This sculpture was made
from Georges Delahaie





As the climate is mild in Liffré, there are many flowers growing there.

Comme le climat est doux à Liffré, il y a de nombreuses fleurs qui y poussent.





tilleul



catalpa

La plupart de nos arbres ont des feuilles qui tombent en hiver. On dit que les feuilles sont caduques.

Most of our trees have leaves that fall off in winter. The leaves are said to be deciduous.



bouleau



chêne

Ready for the quiz ?

Prêts pour le quiz ?



What was the building used for before it became the town hall?

A quoi servait le bâtiment avant d'être la mairie ?

What is the name of the sculpture?

Quel est le nom de la sculpture ?

Name a flower found in Liffré

Nommer une fleur que l'on trouve à Liffré

Does the banana tree grow in Liffré?

Est-ce que le bananier pousse à Liffré ?

What was the building used for before it became the town hall?

A quoi servait le bâtiment avant d'être la mairie ? *covered market*

What is the name of the sculpture?

Quel est le nom de la sculpture ? *L'oiseau de la paix*

Name a flower found in Liffré

Nommer une fleur que l'on trouve à Liffré *fuchsia*

Does the banana tree grow in Liffré?

Est-ce que le bananier pousse à Liffré ? *no*

TÂRGU-JIU

ENVIRONMENT



Proiect No. 2009-1-FR01-KA229-062516-1

Târgu Jiu is the municipality of residence of Gorj County, Oltenia, Romania



Ensemble of Constantin Brâncuși from Târgu Jiu



The sculptural ensemble of Constantin Brâncuși from Târgu Jiu, also known as the monumental ensemble "Calea Eroilor" from Târgu Jiu, is a tribute to the heroes who fell during the First World War, designed and built by Constantin Brâncuși.

The Prefecture's Palace



The building located in the center of Tg-Jiu, opposite the Orthodox Cathedral, headquarters of the Prefecture and Gorj County Council, has a special history, being one of those buildings that give the central area of Tg-Jiu a defining architectural imprint. Built by a famous architect, its main attraction is the Moorish Hall, built in the Hispano-Moorish style, as was the fashion in those days, and can be found both at Peles Castle and other pretentious buildings in the country. Prince Ferdinand, heir to the throne, took part in laying the foundation stone.

The City Hall of Târgu-Jiu



It is a very important cultural monument which was build in 1932.



▶ Constantin Brâncuși University



▶ Elvira Godeanu Theater



▶ Edelweiss (The Queen flower)



▶ Tudor Vladimirescu Stadium



▶ Tudor Vladimirescu



▶ Tudor Vladimirescu National High School



▶ Aerodrom



- 1. Can you tell three tourist attractions from Târgu-Jiu?
- 2. Does the city has a theater?
- 3. What is the name of the great sculpture?
- 4. Who put the laying foundation stine of Prefecture`s Palace?



The correct answers are....

- 1. Can you tell three tourist attractions from Târgu-Jiu?

(Constantin Brâncuși Ensemble, City Hall, Prefecture`s Palace)

- 2. Does the city has a theater? *(Yes)*
- 3. What is the name of the great sculpture?

(Constantin Brâncuși)

- 4. Who put the laying foundation stine of Prefecture`s Palace?

(Ferdinand king)



THANKE YOU!



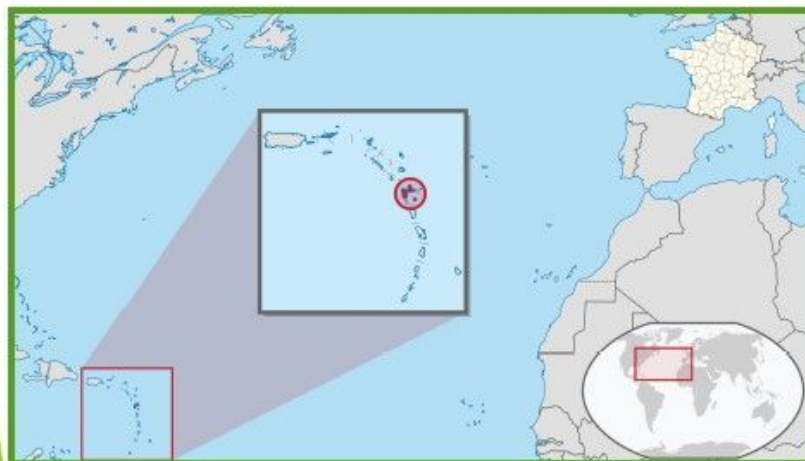
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Petit-Bourg



Présentation Local Environment





Placed on the arc of the Lesser Antilles, Guadeloupe is actually made up of an archipelago of seven islands. Karukera, as it is called in Native American, the main part, has the shape of a butterfly, to which are added the Saintes, Marie-Galante and Désirade.

Guadeloupe is a French overseas department, since the law of March 19, 1946. The department is divided into two districts (Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre), subdivided into 40 cantons and 32 municipalities (respectively, 17 cantons, 18 municipalities and 23 cantons, 14 municipalities).

Posée sur l'arc des Petites Antilles, la Guadeloupe est constituée en réalité d'un archipel de sept îles. Karukera, comme on la nomme en amérindien, la partie principale, a la forme d'un papillon, à laquelle sont adjointes les Saintes, Marie-Galante et la Désirade.

La Guadeloupe est un département français d'Outre-Mer, depuis la loi du 19 mars 1946. Le département est découpé en deux arrondissements (Basse-Terre et Pointe-à-Pitre), subdivisés en 40 cantons et 32 communes (respectivement, 17 cantons, 18 communes et 23 cantons, 14 communes).

Our Town PETIT-BOURG



Petit-Bourg is the largest municipality in Guadeloupe, with its 12,566 hectares of land. 70% of its territory is located in the National Park of Guadeloupe. Benefiting from a good geographical position (between Pointe-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre), Petit-Bourg attracts: its population is estimated at 22,000 inhabitants.

Petit-Bourg est la commune la plus étendue de la Guadeloupe, avec ses 12 566 hectares de terres. 70% de son territoire se situe dans le Parc National de la Guadeloupe.

Bénéficiant d'un bon positionnement géographique (entre Pointe-à-Pitre et Basse-Terre), Petit-Bourg attire : sa population est estimée à 22 000 habitants.



Formerly called Petit Cul-de-sac, Petit-Bourg is known to have been a high place of marooning and resistance. Its forest will be the maquis of many rebellious slaves, in search of freedom.

In the 18th century, the town was a prosperous port. shortly before the French Revolution, it turned to the production of coffee, cotton, tobacco and cocoa.

Autrefois appelée Petit Cul-de-sac, Petit-Bourg est connue pour avoir été un haut lieu de marronage et de résistances. Sa forêt sera le maquis de nombreux esclaves rebelles, en quête de liberté.

Au XVIII ème siècle, la commune est un port prospère. peu avant la Révolution Française, elle s'oriente vers la production de café, de coton, de tabac et de cacao.





It is the production of rum that will make its reputation. At that time, no less than 18 sugar houses were presented on its territory. This flourishing economy allows the rapid development of the town. So much so that in 1787, Petit-Bourg became the seat of the Colonial Assembly of Guadeloupe until the transfer of the latter to Basse-Terre in 1790.

C'est la production de rhum qui fera sa renommée. A cette époque, pas moins de 18 habitations sucreries sont présentées sur son territoire.

Cette économie florissante permet le développement rapide du bourg. Si bien qu'en 1787, Petit-Bourg devient le siège de l'Assemblée coloniale de la Guadeloupe jusqu'au transfert de cette dernière à Basse-Terre, en 1790.



Green city par excellence, the town also enjoys a generous and luxuriant nature. It is crossed by many rivers. To the north, the Coin river which separates Petit-Bourg from Baie-Mahault and to the south, the Sarcelles river, border with the commune of Goyave.

Ville verte par excellence, la commune jouit également d'une nature généreuse et luxuriante. Elle est traversée par de nombreuses rivières. Au Nord, la rivière du Coin qui sépare Petit-Bourg de Baie-Mahault et au Sud, la rivière de Sarcelles, frontière avec la commune de Goyave.



QUIZZ



❖ What was Petit-Bourg called in the past ?

Comment s'appelait Petit-Bourg autrefois ?

❖ Name a river.

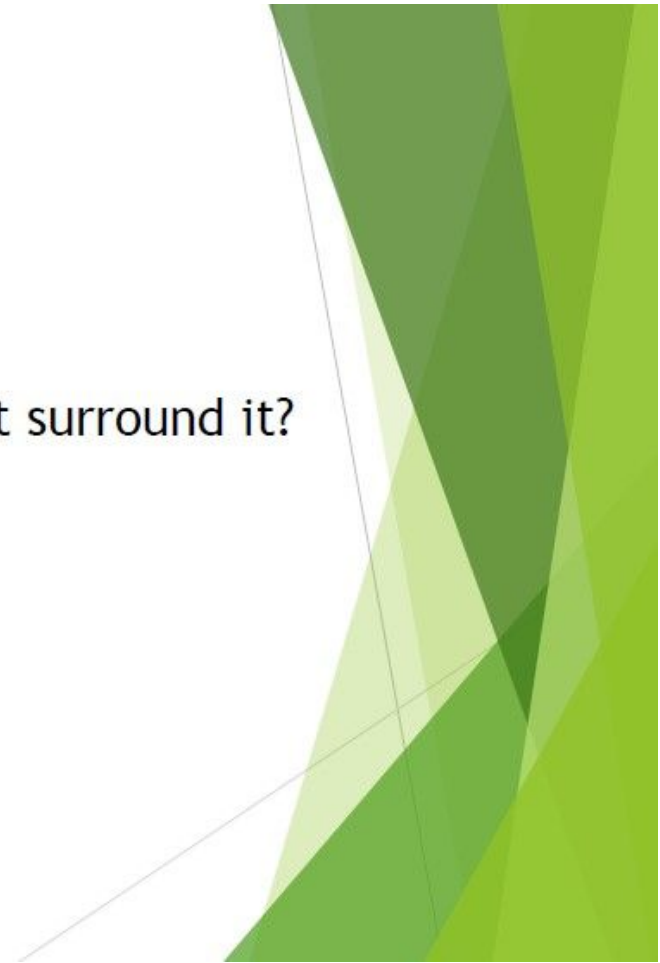
Cite le nom d'une rivière.

❖ What are the names of the two towns that surround it?

Comment s'appellent les deux communes qui l'entourent ?

❖ Why is it called green city?

Pourquoi l'appelle-t-on ville verte?



❖ What was Petit-Bourg called in the past ? **Petit Cul-de-Sac**

Comment s'appelait Petit-Bourg autrefois ? **Petit Cul-de-Sac**

❖ Name a river. **Coin River or Sarcelles River**

Cite le nom d'une rivière. **La rivière du Coin ou la Rivière de Sarcelles**

What are the names of the two towns that surround it ? **Baie-Mahault, Goyave**

Comment s'appellent les deux communes qui l'entourent ? **Baie-Mahault et Goyave**

❖ Why is it called green city ? **Because nature is generous and luxuriant**

Pourquoi l'appelle-t-on ville verte ? **Car la nature est généreuse et luxuriante**

