



Education and Culture DG

Lifelong Learning Programme


**CMEPIUS**  
 Centre of the Republic  
 of Slovenia for Mobility  
 and European  
 Educational and  
 Training Programmes

## ERASMUS INTENSIVE LANGUAGE COURSES 2009-10

*- ORGANISING INSTITUTION'S INFORMATION FORM -*

INSTITUTION NAME:	ŠOLT ZAVOD ZA IZOBRAŽEVANJE	
ADDRESS:	CESTA 27. APRILA 31	
COUNTRY:	SLOVENIA	
EILC LANGUAGE	SLOVENE LANGUAGE	
LEVEL COURSES ORGANISED:	<i>LEVEL I (BEGINNER) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></i> <i>NUMBER OF COURSES: 9</i> <i>07.09.2009 – 02.10.2009</i> <i>25.01.2010 – 19.02.2010</i>	<i>LEVEL II (INTERMEDIATE) <input type="checkbox"/></i> <i>NUMBER OF COURSES:</i> <i>DATES:</i>
WEB SITE	<a href="http://WWW.ZAVOD-SOLT.SI">WWW.ZAVOD-SOLT.SI</a>	

PLEASE NOTE THAT ALL STUDENT EILC APPLICATION FOR OUR EILC SHOULD BE SENT BY E-MAIL TO THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS: [TINA.FINK@ZAVOD-SOLT.SI](mailto:TINA.FINK@ZAVOD-SOLT.SI) AND [erasmus@cmepius.si](mailto:erasmus@cmepius.si).

### STAFF

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## *PART I: GENERAL INFORMATION*

### • DESCRIPTION OF TOWN

#### *- SHORT HISTORY AND LOCATION*

Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, is a dynamic Central European city lying at an altitude of 298 m above sea level in a broad basin between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. It covers a surface area of 275 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of 276,000. Its climate is continental, with an average temperature of 3,4° C in January and 21,9° C in July.

Ljubljana's geographical position has governed its colourful past, since it is situated on a natural passage leading from Central Europe to the Mediterranean and toward the East called the "Ljubljana Gate." It is not by pure coincidence that trade routes and waves of migration have passed through it since centuries. From the times of the first settlers right down to the present day, the transit character of this area has stimulated the constant growth of economic and cultural ties with other cities and nations.

Around 2000 BC, the Ljubljana Marshes were settled by people living in wooden structures on pilotis. These people lived through hunting, fishing and primitive agriculture. To get around the marshes, they used dugout canoes made by cutting out the inside of tree trunks. Later, the area remained a transit point for numerous tribes and peoples. The land was first settled by the Veneti, followed by an Illyrian tribe called the Yapodi and then in the 3rd century BC a Celtic tribe, the Taurisci.

Around 50 BC, the Romans built a military encampment that later became a permanent settlement called Iulia Aemona (Emona). This entrenched fort was occupied by the Legio XV Apollinaris. In 452 it was destroyed by the Huns under Attila's orders, and later by the Ostrogoths and the Lombards. Emona housed 5-6,000 inhabitants and played an important role during numerous battles. Its plastered brick houses, painted in different colours, were already connected to a drainage system. In the 6th century, the ancestors of the Slovenes moved in. In the 9th century, the Slovenes fell under Frankish domination, while experiencing frequent Magyar raids.

The name of the city, Luwigana, appears for the first time in a document from 1144. In the 13th century, the town was composed of three zones: the Stari trg ("Old Square"), the Mestni trg ("Town Square") and the Novi trg ("New Square"). In 1220, Ljubljana was granted city rights, including the right to coin its own money.

In 1270, Carniola and in particular Ljubljana was conquered by King Ottokar II of Bohemia. When he was in turn defeated by Rudolph of Habsburg, the latter took the town in 1278. Renamed Laibach, it would belong to the House of Habsburg until 1797. The Diocese of Ljubljana was established in 1461 and the Church of St. Nicholas became a cathedral.

In the 15th century Ljubljana became recognised for its art. After an earthquake in 1511, it was rebuilt in Renaissance style and a new wall was built around it. In the 16th century, the population numbered 5,000, 70% of whom spoke Slovene as their mother tongue, with most of the rest using German. In 1550, the first two books written in Slovene were published there: a catechism and an abecedarium, followed by a Bible translation. By that time, the Protestant reformation had gained ground in the town. Several important Lutheran preachers lived and worked in Ljubljana, including Primož Trubar, Adam Bohorič and Jurij Dalmatin. Around the same time, the first secondary school, public library and printing house opened in Ljubljana. Ljubljana thus became the undisputed centre of Slovenian culture, a position maintained thereafter. In 1597, the Jesuits arrived in the city and established a new secondary school that later became a college. Baroque architecture appeared at the end of the 17th century as foreign architects and sculptors came in.

The Napoleonic interlude saw Ljubljana become, from 1809 to 1813, the capital of the Illyrian Provinces. In 1815, the city became Austrian again and from 1816 to 1849 was part of the Kingdom of Illyria. In 1821 it hosted the Congress of Laibach, which fixed European political borders for years to come. The first train arrived in 1849 from Vienna and in 1857 the line was extended to Trieste. Public electric lighting appeared in 1898. In 1895, Ljubljana, then a city of 31,000, suffered a serious earthquake

measuring 6.1 on the Richter scale. Some 10% of its 1,400 buildings were destroyed, although casualties were light. During the reconstruction that followed, a number of quarters were rebuilt in Art Nouveau style.

In 1918, following the end of World War I and the dissolution of Austria-Hungary, the region joined the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. In 1929, Ljubljana became the capital of Drava Banovina, a Yugoslav province. In 1941, during World War II, Fascist Italy occupied the city, followed by Nazi Germany in 1943. In Ljubljana, the occupying forces established strongholds and command centres of Quisling organisations, the Anti-Communist Volunteer Militia under Italy and the Home Guard under German occupation. The city was surrounded by over 30 kilometres (19 mi) of barbed wire to prevent co-operation between the underground resistance movement (Liberation Front of the Slovenian People) within the city and the Yugoslav Partisans (Partizani) who operated outside the fence. Since 1985, a commemorative path has ringed the city where this iron fence once stood.

After World War II, Ljubljana became the capital of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, part of Communist Yugoslavia, a status it retained until 1991, when Slovenia became independent. Ljubljana remained the capital of Slovenia, which entered the European Union in 2004.

#### - MAIN LOCAL/CULTURAL EVENTS

The city of Ljubljana has the spirit of every other modern capital, but is special in preserving the friendly and relaxed atmosphere of a smaller city. The city of Ljubljana is a lively one and it is full of pleasant surprises. There are annual festivals for people of any age and taste. These are some famous annual festivals or events:

The Ljubljana marathon is a sports event for runners. It is organised every year in November by the city of Ljubljana. The main event – the marathon (42 km) – is held separately for women and men. The same goes for the half-marathon (21 km), the recreational run, and the children runs: primary school run, secondary school run and “children run”.

The “Matura parade” is a dancing event that has been bringing together graduates from the year 2001 on. The graduates dance the quadrille dance in the city streets. Independent from weather conditions, the event takes place in May on a chosen day at exactly 12.00 a.m. – this year the date is 15<sup>th</sup> May. The students dance to the Strauss operetta *The Bat*. Tomaž Ambrož, the father of the Matura parade, has succeeded to link our dancing event to the European Quadrille Dancing Festival and we have been dancing with the rest of the Europe since 2006.

The Path of Remembrance and Comradeship or PST is a 34 km long path around Ljubljana. The path runs along the course of the barb wire fence which surrounded Ljubljana during World War II (from 1942 to 1945). There are 102 memorial octagonal stones, whose built was financed by different companies from Ljubljana.

Where the radial roads cross the path today stand 6 monuments. The city was much smaller in size during the war and that is the reason why some of the path now runs through suburban villages. The path runs through green areas of tree avenues and it also runs across the hill Golovec. Many (88) new tree species have been planted in a form of a tree avenue in memory of Our Comrade Tito (who lived for 88 years).

The Green Ring is an excellent infrastructural element of Ljubljana. It offers recreational areas in all seasons. [Cross-country skiing](#) paths are available in wintertime.

The traditional Recreational March along the Path around Ljubljana has been organised every year since 1946. In 1985, in the year of the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of independence, on 9<sup>th</sup> May, the city of Ljubljana opened the path also as a recreational area.

Everyone from pupils, students, to workers had to participate in the March in Yugoslavia. The idea was for everyone to hold hands and in this way create a circle around Ljubljana. Today, in the Republic of Slovenia the citizens are not obliged to participate, although still many do. Some of the political parties have suggested a new less historically and politically (due to the fact that some of the citizens cooperated with the occupier at the time) oriented name for this March: The Green Ring. In the time of the March, a competition is held as well, called “Threesomes” – a 28 or a 12 km run.

ource: <http://pohod.si/>

The event usually lasts for three days, and the dates vary from year to year. Usually the event falls on a

Thursday, Friday and Saturday prior to May 9<sup>th</sup>. The first day of the March is reserved for children, the second for schools and the last for other citizens. In the beginning of the path each participant receives a paper leaflet, onto which a stamp (stating also the time) is given at each control point. The path is officially open from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. – after that the control points are closed. Whoever manages to collect all 8 stamps receives a badge.

Since 2005, the annual international Tango festival in Ljubljana, held in April, has hosted some of the greatest names in the field of Argentinean tango.

In addition to the above mentioned festivals and events, every year the citizens of Ljubljana and its tourists witness new outdoor and indoor festivals and events. The list of all the festivals and events can be found on: <http://www.ljubljana.si/en/municipality/>

Every year different festivals and events are organised also by various organisations, institutes, and The Students Organisation of Ljubljana. The most famous festival is called "May Games" (Majske Igre), where students have their fun. Beside this one, there are many other students events organised in May, such as: "Škisova Tržnica", "Student Arena", and "Cvičkarija Festival". Student and other organisations are very diligent in keeping the students informed about all the goings-on in Ljubljana.

**All information about location, accommodation, events... in Ljubljana you can find on:**  
<http://www.visitljubljana.si/>

*- HOW TO REACH TOWN (LINKS FROM THE NEAREST AIRPORT, TRAIN OR COACH STATIONS)*

#### **Getting to Ljubljana**

Ljubljana lies at the crossroads of important transport routes from northern Europe to the Adriatic Sea and from western Europe to eastern Europe, the Balkans and the Near East. Its geographical location overlaps with that of the so called Ljubljana Gateway, a natural passage between central Europe and the Mediterranean sea. Ljubljana Jože Pučnik airport serves flights to and from most of Europe's major airports.

#### **By plane**

Ljubljana Jože Pučnik Airport, located in Brnik near Ljubljana, is the country's main airport. Its distance from the capital being a little less than 26 kilometres, it can be reached within a 20-minute ride. Cheap flights to Slovenia are offered by the budget airline Easyjet, from London Stansted. Ljubljana is also close to several other airports served by various budget airlines such as Klagenfurt, Trieste, Venice or Rijeka.

#### **By train**

Ljubljana has good international rail connections. Train is also an efficient means of transport for trips within the country. Distances are mainly short, travel costs low, and almost the entire fleet of trains operated by the Slovenske železnice national railway company was modernised a few years ago.

There are regular train connections to countries around Europe including, among others, the following:

Germany (via Munich)

Switzerland (via Zurich)

Austria (via Salzburg, Villach and Graz)

Croatia (via Zagreb and Rijeka)

Hungary (via Budapest)

Czech Republic (via Prague)

Italy (via Trieste and Venice)

Greece, Macedonia and Serbia (via Salonica, Skopje and Belgrade)

#### **By bus**

Ljubljana is well connected by bus services from around Europe. Bus travel is one of the most convenient forms of public transport for short trips to Ljubljana's surrounding areas. Connections to other places in Slovenia are good as well.

#### **By car**

Ljubljana is located at the crossroads of the country's most important road routes

**Road connections****from Villach (Austria): E651****from Klagenfurt (Austria): E652 or E61****from Graz (Austria): E57 or E59****from Trieste (Italy): E61 or E70****from Zagreb (Croatia): E70****from Budapest (Hungary): E57 or E71****- TRANSPORT IN TOWN (BRIEF INFORMATION ON THE MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORT AVAILABLE)**

**There is a means of public transport in Ljubljana – the city buses. As the distances between different places are not big, students can move around also on their bicycles, roller-skates, etc. A monthly ticket is available for the city buses and it offers unlimited number of rides in a month. The student price of this ticket is currently 17 €. The map of routes and other information on public transport is available on:**  
<http://www.jh-lj.si/index.php?p=4&l=2>

**The students will receive a map of Ljubljana via e-mail. The exact location of the courses will be marked explicitly on the map. All the students attending the course in Rožna dolina can arrive there with the city bus number 14 (The bus goes in the direction of Vrhovci, the students get off the bus in the students' dormitory area). All the students attending the course in Bežigrad can arrive to the location with the city bus number 20 (The bus goes into the direction of Stožice, the students get off the bus at the station "Kardeljeva ploščad").**

## • SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ORGANISING INSTITUTION

The ŠOLT Institute, whose co-founder is the Student Organisation of the University of Ljubljana, has been active in the field of offering various forms of activities for students for 48 years. There are four full-time employees who have been working on the current projects and more than 100 part-time employees. More than 5,000 people a year participate in our educational courses. The ŠOLT Institute is active in the field of formal and informal education offering language courses, vocational and physical education). We specialize in fast, quality and specific courses which are suited for student population. The teachers are trained professionals skilled in teaching techniques and have been verified by the institute, which also organizes additional professional education for their teachers on the regular basis.

EILC programme for foreign students was organized by ŠOLT Institute in year 2008/09. Altogether there were 7 groups of students. For students who want advanced knowledge of Slovene Language we organize lectures (beginners to conversation level). For advanced students the Course is cheaper for Erasmus students as we refund part of a paid fee under condition of 80% presence at the Course.

## • ACCOMMODATION

*- SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE ACCOMMODATION OFFERED (HOTEL, APARTMENTS, STUDENT HALLS, OTHERS; IF THERE ARE COOKING FACILITIES) AND ON THE RENT TO BE PAID PER WEEK*

ŠOLT, the Institute for Education, does not provide students with the accommodation during the time of their stay in Ljubljana. Students arrange the accommodation themselves, prior to the arrival. The accommodation is possible in hotels, hostels, private rooms, dormitories, etc. The International Offices or the University International Offices, in the students' home countries are able to provide help with the accommodation. There is more information available on: [intern.office@uni-lj.si](mailto:intern.office@uni-lj.si).

## • MEALS

*- SHORT DESCRIPTION ON THE SERVICES OFFERED (UNIVERSITY CANTEENS, RESTAURANTS, BARS, OTHERS)*

The University of Ljubljana Students' Organisation provides the students with lower price meals in different restaurants. This is possible because of the food vouchers system. Every student is entitled to as many food vouchers as there are working days in a month. The prices range from 2 – 4 €. Food vouchers can be bought at three different offices in Ljubljana. When the first purchase is being made the students have to identify themselves with the prescribed documents. There is more information available on: [http://www.soulj.si/novo/index.php?option=com\\_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=39](http://www.soulj.si/novo/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=16&Itemid=39)

## • RECEPTION OF STUDENTS

*- MEETING POINT (PLACE, DATE AND TIME OF FIRST MEETING - FOR EACH COURSE WHERE DIFFERENT)*

The first semester courses start on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009 and the second semester courses start on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010. There will be two places available for the EILC courses: Rožna dolina (a complex of dormitories, where most students reside in Ljubljana) and Bežigrad (Vojkova ulica 63). All the students who have enrolled to the courses and have been accepted will be invited to the ERASMUS meeting. For

those attending the first semester courses, the first meeting falls on 7<sup>th</sup> September 2009 and for those attending the second semester courses, the first meeting will be held on 25<sup>th</sup> January 2010.

- **EXTRA MURAL ACTIVITIES**

- *SITE VISITS*

In Ljubljana there is a variety of events and activities that students can join and experience. Lots of informal networking and spending time together also outside the Faculty and Classes. Students can join different Courses (Photography, Fencing, Massage, Oriental and other dances, Oriental kitchen,..) for low fees. There are lots of outdoor events (študentska tržnica), concerts (Madonna) and festivals (Festival Ljubljana). There is a lot of free workshops, traveller's journals about travelling different Continents at Slovene tourist agency (STA). Of course, at evenings there is a lot of going on in Ljubljana: student parties that can enable making new connections with Slovene students and youth. ŠOU Ljubljana (Students organization of the University in Ljubljana) will organize one day or several days excursions around our country. We will hold a meeting where all the details and additional information will be presented to Erasmus students. We plan to hold that meeting the first week our Erasmus students arrive to Slovenia.

Additional information You can find at:

<http://www.napovednik.com/>

<http://www.lajf.com/>

- *SPORTS FACILITIES (SWIMMING, TENNIS, GYMNASIUM; OPENING DAYS AND AVAILABLE INFORMATION)*

In addition to the educational aspect of the programme, the students also have the possibility of attending various sports activities or sports courses. There are volleyball and basketball facilities available in the area of the students' dormitories. There is more information on payable classes of aerobics, dancing, swimming, martial arts, and yoga available on: <http://www.sousport.si/>.

Surf the site and find more information under ŠOU sports. The prices of these courses and classes are low as they are intended especially for students.

- *ENTERTAINMENT (CINEMA, THEATRE, ETC.; BRIEF INFORMATION ON PLACES AND STUDENT FACILITIES)*

In their free time, the students can attend various outdoor or indoor festivals linked with Ljubljana and Slovenia's historically important events. There is no entrance fee in these festivals. There is more information available on: [http://www.ljubljana.si/si/turizem/turisticne\\_informacije/2024/podrobno.html](http://www.ljubljana.si/si/turizem/turisticne_informacije/2024/podrobno.html).

In their free time, the students can also visit the museums, galleries, theatres, cinemas, etc. There is more information on free time activities on the official site of the city of Ljubljana: <http://www.ljubljana.si/en/municipality/>.



**Note: where more than one course is organised at each level, this form should be copied and completed for each course**

## ***PART II: COURSE(S) DESCRIPTION***

**COURSE NO: 3**

**LEVEL:**

***I: Beginner course*** 9

***II: Intermediate course*** 0

	FROM...	TO...
PERIOD: SUMMER SEMESTER : WINTER SEMESTER:	07.09.2009 25.01.2010	02.10.2009 19.02.2010

• **LANGUAGE COMPONENT**

*- SHORT DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE COMPONENT: OBJECTIVES AND TEACHING METHODS*

**The Institution Šolt is planning to organise 9 courses in two semesters (the winter and the summer semester). The organised courses will welcome beginners as well as advanced students. There will be 20 students in each group.**

**According to our programme the Slovene language course consists of five levels. On the elementary level we focus on simple vocabulary, including simple nouns and numbers. We also focus on learning how to introduce ourselves and how to address people appropriately in Slovene. The elementary level course is perfect for absolute beginners; those who have never been in touch with Slovene.**

**EILC 60 hour-courses will take place in:**

**Four times a week for two hours and 15 minutes, and once a week for three (practical language use) hours .**

**By organising courses we would like to help the European educating programmes and offer foreign students the opportunity to learn about the Slovene language and culture. In these courses, students in Erasmus exchange programme will get to know the capital of Slovenia, Ljubljana, and its beauties. A part of this programme will, in fact, be entirely practical – students will go out in the streets and use the language on the spot. Students will get the opportunity to visit a museum, the market, the Castle of Ljubljana, the ZOO and the theatre within the 8 -10 hours of the course. In the end a party will be organised where Slovene students will welcome the Erasmus students.**

**Within this particular programme we would like to increase the level of transparency and compatibility of college education and language learning, which is used worldwide. Slovenia is a rather new member of the EU and with this programme the students will be able to learn about Slovenia and its language, which will definitely broaden their horizons.**

**The course will begin with the theoretical part (the basic vocabulary, introduction, salutation, polite forms of address, learning numbers and common nouns, verbs, adjectives, the imperative and personal pronouns in the beginner's level) which will be followed by lessons consisting of 4-6 participants where they will practice their communication skills, enlivened by didactic games. The participants will learn about the Slovenian cooking and taste some typical Slovenian dishes such as »potica«, »gibanica« and »idrijski štruklji«. Vocabulary will**

**Note: where more than one course is organised at each level, this form should be copied and completed for each course**

**be improved by also by watching some Slovenian films and listening to Slovenian music.. ONCE THE COURSES HAVE FINISHED, EILC PARTICIPANTS WILL BE ISSUED THE EILC COURSE DURATION AND SCOPE CERTIFICATE IN ORDER TO PUT FORWARD THE ECTS POINTS AT UNIVERSITY OF ORIGIN.**

**In the context of Slovene language courses, the participants are able to upgrade or improve the Slovene language twice a week, in accordance with timetable (office hours).**

**The identity of the participants is checked and is confirmed by the faculty through which the student has enrolled in the Erasmus programme. Therefore, the student must produce a valid means of personal identification and the certificate of the matriculation in the Erasmus programme while enrolling in the language course.**

**Logistic agreements are being conducted in accordance with the University of Ljubljana, Student Organization in Ljubljana and Ljubljana Dormitories. The participants have been introduced the whole organization of implementation, accommodation and education during their studies in Slovenia.**

**The course are conducted in modern, well-equipped classrooms, where we make the most of the audio-video appliances such as the television, radio, CD player, projector and recorder. Each classroom is equipped with a modern blackboard. At the beginning of the language course the students are provided with the course book and material used during the course, whereas the homework is given each lesson by the teacher. There are 25 classrooms on the premises.**

**On the grounds of long-term experience we expect a high percentage of students who will successfully pass the language course (app90-95%). On the basis of the programme evaluation of the course and each participant we will inform each student about his/her assessment and the assessment of his/her group within two days by e-mail. Finally, the participants are expected to master basic communication skills in Slovene.**

**The results of intermediate and final examinations will indicate the success of a teacher and his or her lectures, as well as the actual interest on the part of participants for getting to know the new culture and the language itself. Based on evaluation questionnaire, we will define a strategy of how to improve the programme by filling in the missing gaps.**

**Our organization, which is the biggest Slovene University centre, is operating in Ljubljana. There is the biggest Slovene University as well.. For this reason there are most students from Slovenia who come to study to Ljubljana.**

- **SUBJECT-SPECIFIC LANGUAGE ELEMENTS**  
(e.g. special modules for students in particular disciplines)

YES  NO

IF YES, SPECIFY:

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- **DURATION**

TOTAL NUMBER OF CLASSES	20
HOURS IN CLASSROOM	48 h.
HOURS OF PRACTICE CONVERSATION/LANGUAGE LABORATORY	12 h.
OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	/

**Note: where more than one course is organised at each level, this form should be copied and completed for each course**

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- ASSESSMENT (SPECIFY IF THE ASSESSMENT IS MADE BY WRITTEN/ORAL EXAMINATION, ASSIGNMENT, ETC.)

**The assessment of the course participants is evaluated during the course orally and in writing since every lesson one participant gives a 5-minute presentation while the other students supplement him/her. The teacher provides the students with everyday homework. The students pass the course successfully if they are present at least 80% of the 60-hour course (48 school lessons) and if they get 60 or more percent in the written exam. The student's assessment is evaluated also by an oral test where he/she talks about one of the Slovenian characteristic.**

• **COURSE FACILITIES**

- *TEACHING AIDS*

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUDIO/VIDEO MATERIALS
<input type="checkbox"/> COMPUTER/SOFTWARE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HANDOUTS/PRINTED TEXTS
<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPARENCIES
<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER : (SPECIFY)

- *LIBRARY*

YES  NO

*IF YES, SPECIFY:*

TIMES	
OPENING DAYS	
ADDRESS	

- *LANGUAGE LABORATORY*

YES  NO

*IF YES, SPECIFY:*

TIMES	
OPENING DAYS	
ADDRESS	
COST	

• **CULTURAL COMPONENT**

- *SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE CULTURAL ELEMENTS INCLUDED IN THE COURSE: OBJECTIVES AND TEACHING METHODS*

**During the language course the students will get to know the sights of the capital city of Slovenia since the course will partly take place outdoors, where the students will be able to practise their knowledge of the Slovenian language. Eight to ten lessons are dedicated to the visiting of a museum, the market place, the Castle of Ljubljana, the zoo, a theatre and finally to a get-to-know student party with Slovenian students. During the course there will be organized a one-day sight-seeing tour to one part of**

**Note: where more than one course is organised at each level, this form should be copied and completed for each course**

**Slovenia such as Bled, Piran, Ptuj or Posočje.**

**- DURATION**

TOTAL HOURS OF ACTIVITIES

540 h. (9 courses)

**• TEACHERS AND SUPPORT STAFF**

	NUMBER OF...:
<input type="checkbox"/> TEACHERS	4
<input type="checkbox"/> ADMINISTRATORS	3
<input type="checkbox"/> STUDENTS	2