

## Razlaga besed

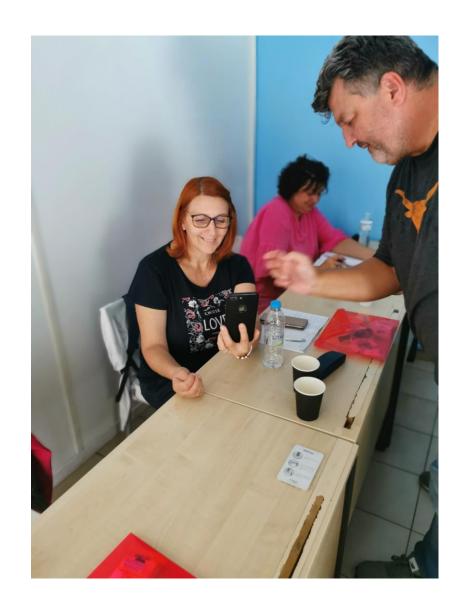
 Ukvarjanje z vsakdanjimi problemi in pojasnitev otrokom na njim razumljiv način

- STEM (science, technology, ekonomics engineering, matematics)
- STEAM (art)
- STREAM (reading)

## DOBRODOŠLICA

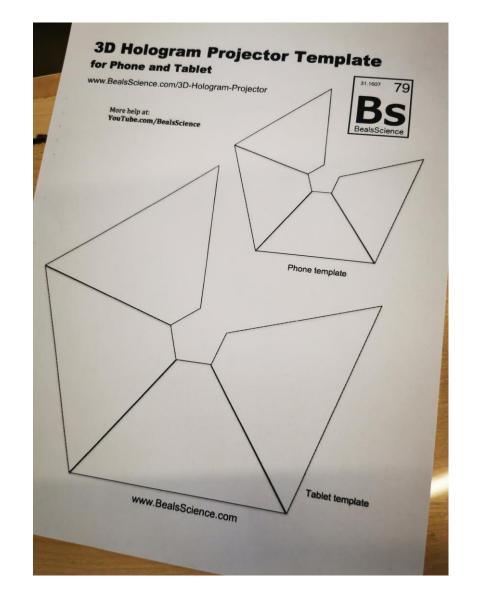






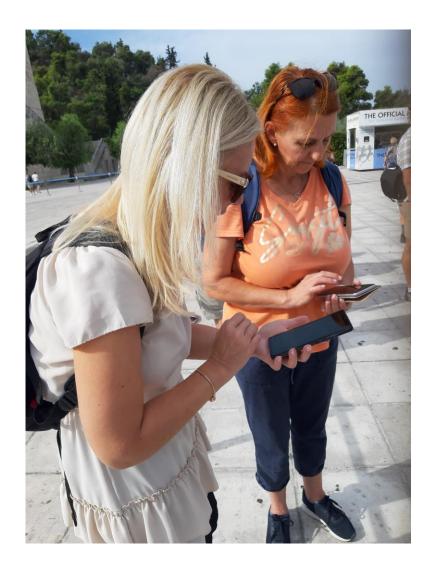












### UPORABNE APLIKACIJE

- Kahott
- Quizizz (boljše kot kahott)
- Blooket (igra za gamifikacijo)
- Baamboozle (ustvarjanje iger za učenje)
  - Plickers
  - Wordwall
  - Learning Apps
  - - Hour of Code (igre programiranja)
    - GoNoodle Gamer (gibalna igra)
      - Wisc-online/gamebilder
- Phet interactive simulations (interaktivni simulator za matematiko in znanost)
  - AnyMirror (pripovedovanje zgodbic)





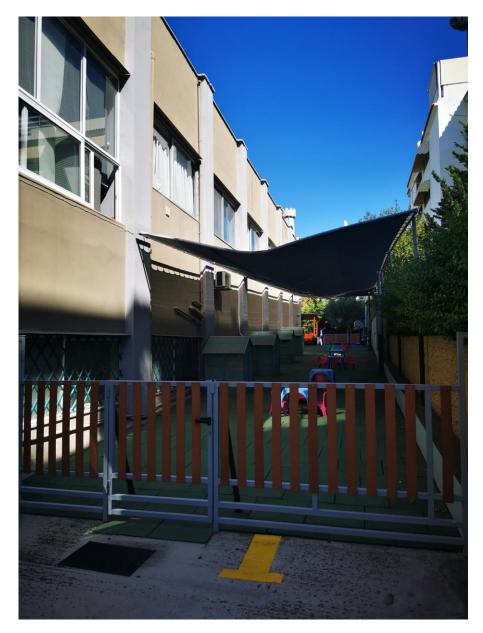


















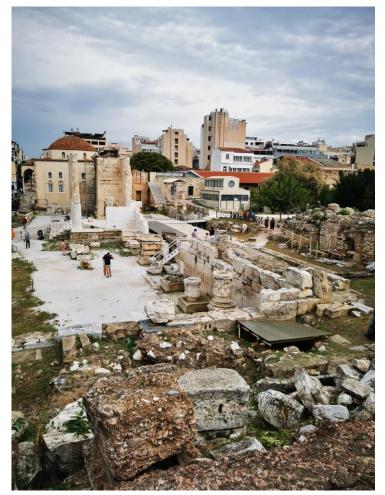


























### THE AUDITORIUM OF THE THEATRE OF DIONYSOS

The Theatre of Dionysos is the largest monument on the southern. Some interventions during the Roman times are visible in the slope of the Acropolis, although the preserved remains of its seating portion, namely the auditorium or cavea (kollon), represent only a small portion of the gigantic original complex. Various scientific pre-existing proedria, inscribed pedestals, as well as a starviews have been expressed on its form in the 5th c, BC, when Ancient Drama reached its peak; simpler, possibly to a large extent wooden and not semi-circular, it used to occupy only part of the

site where it stands fooday.

After the mid-4th c. Bc. the auditorium ocquired its huge extension. The Theathe of Dionysos was abandoned after the end of An-with its massive stone construction, based on circular design. This ambitious project is attributed to the rhetor and politician Lykourgos, who managed public finances in Athens approximately beween 338 and 324 BC.

The overall shape of the auditorium is slightly irregular; to the east it is defined by the Odeon of Perikles, which pre-existed from the 5th c. BC, to the south by the retaining walls of the paradoi, to the west and partly to the north by the western retaining walls and to the north by the Katatomi - the curvilinear vertical cut of the rock of the Acropolis, where stands prominently the choregic monument of Thrasyllos. The Peripatos, the public walkway that encircled the Acropolis, divided the auditorium in a lower and an upper part (ima cavea and summa cavea), serving at the same time as an internal horizontal passageway in the theatre (diazoma).

Fourteen stairways in a radial disposition divide the auditorium in thirteen wedge-shaped sections (cunei). The theatre's tiers of bench-like seats are formed of large well-carved limestone blocks from the quarries at the coastline of Piraeus. The thrones of the first row (proedria), made of Pentelic marble, are not just luxurious seats, but also splendid works of marble sculpture per se. In the middle of this first row stands prominently the marble throne for the priest of Dionysos.

lower parts of the central sections (cunei). They include the case that probably used to lead to a loge. These construc-tions were installed either by means of partial destruction of the seats or with new stone blocks carved appropriately to

riquiry chia during ine Malaie-Ages the iraces of its auditorium gradually disappeared beneath an accumulation of fift. The area occupied by the auditorium was left outside the late. Roman fortification wall of Athers, then it was included within the land defined by the wall built in the 13th c, around the Acropolis (Rizokastro) and, in the late Ottoman period, within the limits of the city which was surrounded by a new wall, erected in 1778 by the then city governor (voevod) Haci Ali (Haseki). It was revealed after successive excavation campaigns undertaken between 1862 and 1895.

A restoration project that started in 2005 concerns the upper parts of the preserved seating area and aims at the passive protection of the monument and a better display of its original form. The "lacunae" between seats are filled in with reintegrated scattered ancient seats as well as newly carved blocks that exactly follow the ancient form. Works in every section of the auditorium are limited to the point that is deemed necessary in order to support the uppermost preserved ancient stone seat.



ψη τμήματος των μεσαίων έχεκίδων του κοίλου, χρανολογούμενη στα μέσα περίποι δεκαιτίος του 1860, πθανότατα αμέσας μετά την πρώτη ανασιαφική δερεύνηση του Θεάτρου του Διοκύσου (φωτογραφία Δ. Κυσταντίνου).

View of a section of the middle cunet, dating back to the mid-1860s approxim probably immediately after the lists escapation compagn of the Theatre of Dionysos (photo by D. Kostantinou).



Λεροφωτογραφία του κάτω κοίλου, όπου σημειώνεται με χρώμα η περιοχή στην οποία περιορίζονται ει αναστηλωτικές επεμβάσεις.

Aerial view of the lower part of the auditorium, on which colour differentiation marks the area where restoration works are limited.



Απόσπασμα από έργο του L. Dupré (1819), όπου απεκονίζεται η περιοχή του Διονυσιακού Θεάτρου από νοποανατολικό περιτεχισμένη από το τέχος του Χατζή Αλή και καλυμμένη από επιχώσεις

Extract from a painting by L. Dupré (1819), depicting the area of the Dianysos Theater from the southeast. encircled by Haci Ali's circuit wall and covered by fill.



Menjava straže pred parlamentom





The National Library of Greece (Stavros Niarchos Foundataion Cultural Center)





Παρακαλούμε μην πατάτε πάνω στο πράσινο δώμα. Τα ευαίσθητα φύλλα των φυτών θα καταστραφούν.

Please do not walk on the green roof grass.
The little leaf blades will get hurt.

Τα φυτεμένα δώματα στα κτίρια της Εθνικής Βιβλιοθήκης της Ελλάδος, της Εθνικής Λυρικής Σκηνής και του Κπρίου Στάθμευσης, καλύπτονται με μεσογειακά φυτά που αναπτύσσονται σε ειδική υποδομή. Το μηχανικό υπόστρωμα ανάπτυζης σε συνδυασμό με τα φυτά σκιάζουν το καλοκαίρι, και λειτουργούν σαν προστατευτικό στρώμα το χειμώνα. Αυτό έχει ως αποτέλεσμα την εξοικονόμηση ενέργειας για κλιματισμό και θέρμανση. Στις έντονες βροχοπτώσεις, ομβρίων στην πόλη, και συμβάλλουν στη μείωση των πλημμυρικών φαινομένων. Τα φυτεμένα δύματα δημιουργούν ευνοϊκές κλιματικές συνθήκες και συμβάλλουν στη μείωση των πλημμυρικών φαινομένων. Τα φυτεμένα δύματα δημιουργούν ευνοϊκές κλιματικές συνθήκες και συμβάλλουν στη μείωση του φαινομένου της αστικής θερμικής νησίδας. Και τα πουλιά βρίσκουν καταφύγιο. Τα φυτεμένα δώματα είναι απαραίτητα για βιώσιμο αστικό πράσινο. Τα φυτά στο πράσινο δώμα της Εθνικής Βιβλιοθήκης της Ελλάδος, μεγαλώνουν σε 15-18 εκατοστά ειδικού υποστρώματος!

substrate and the plants together act like a shade cloth in summer, and as down comforter in winter. This means that the building is cooler in summer and warmer in winter, reducing the amount of heating and oir conditioning needed cooler in summer than a concrete or a gravel roof, thus mitigating the urban heat island affect. The plants capture and hold humidity and shade the surface. Wildlife diversity is encouraged. Bees arrive to feed on the pollen and there is plants, and birds nest in the strubs. Green roofs are essential for greener cities. Plants on the National Library of Greece green roof are growing on a 15-18 cm substrate.



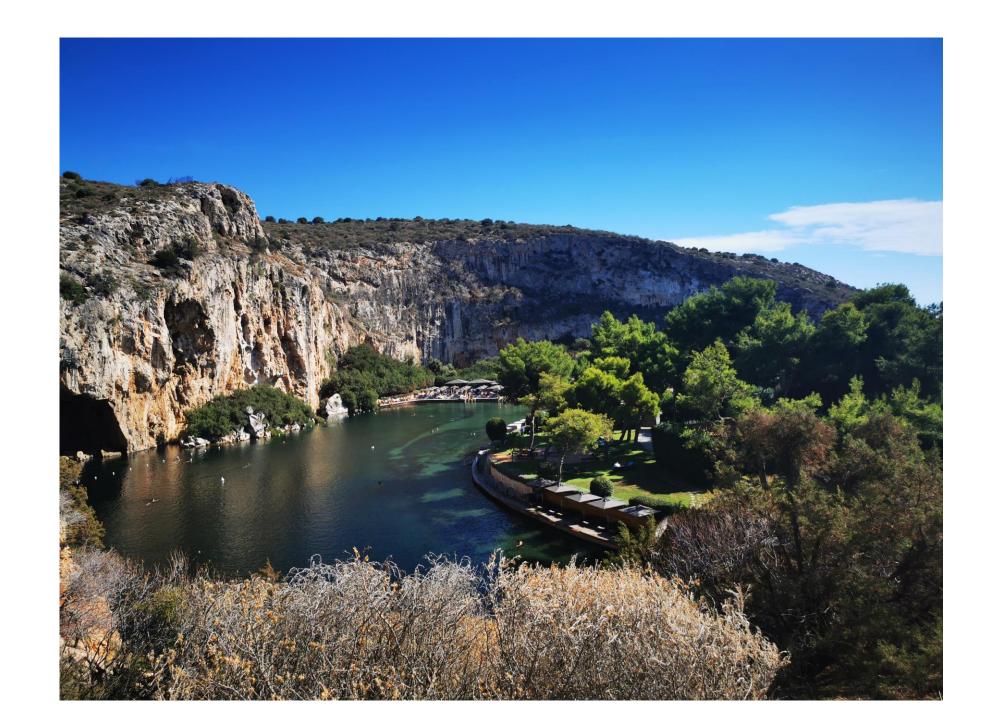








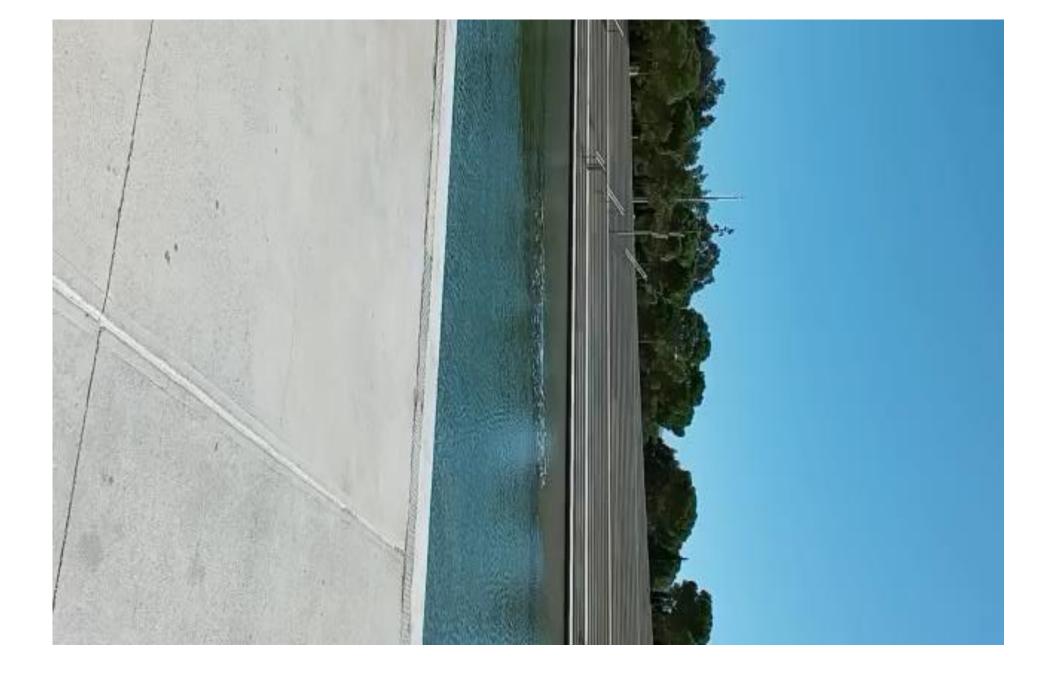
Decryfu glonoreth: και Piptablerum milioceam ατα ετατακού τίπου φιστρένο δόρο της Εθνούς Αβλιοθέρης της Ελλάδο Σχέδια βοποιρένα σε απειόντση και φικέν, Sáthary & Bosec, Flore Grosse, Val. 1, 1864, Cobad Chinzay Charry



Sladkovodno Jezero Vouliagmeni

## IDEJE NAJDETE NA

https://www.youtube.com/c/Petros Georgiakakis/videos



# HVALA ZA POZORNOST IN KALISPERA (lahko noč)