

home is where my heart is



LJUBJANA





SREDNJA ŠOLA TEHNIŠKIH STROK ŠIŠKA, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

IES VEGA DE ATARFE, GRANADA, SPAIN

Home is where my heart is

Slovene students discover Spain and get the Spanish students' feedback

Authors

1. Ismael Babinou and Luka Anžič, Geography
2. Tamara Ortega and Nejc Špenko, Economy
3. Paola Godoy, Paola Carillo and Jan Petrič, Main Cities
4. Juan de Dios Román and Žan Mali, My Own City
5. M^a Carmen Alcaide and Jure Selšek, Education
6. Nazaret Atero and Nejc Kambič, Cultural Heritage: Art and Monuments
7. Juan Carlos Ortiz and Gal Novak, Natural Heritage
8. Mireia Belmonte, Paula Jiménez and Lovro Anzelc, Typical Food
9. Camila Arcos and Andraž Dolenc, Lifestyles
10. Sara Fernández and David Laninšek, Music
11. Gladys Mamani, Begoña Caraballo and Kenan Smajlović, Entertainment and Hobbies
12. María Beltrán and Miha Držanč
13. Patricia Muñoz, Luka Lampe, Sports
14. Ainara Guadix, Klemen Kusterle, Traditions
15. Sheila López, Jennifer López and Jan Rozman, Celebrations
16. Rodrigo Ortega and Matjaž Pivec, Famous People
17. Grandparents' contribution
18. Riddles and challenges about Granada
19. Quiz about Granada
20. See you ☺

Mentors

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HOME IS WHERE MY HEART IS



Granada and Ljubljana, eTwinning 2018

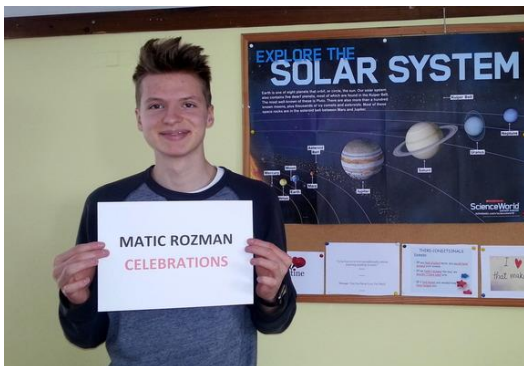
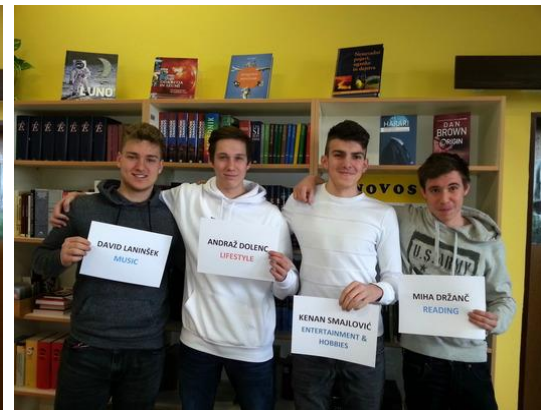
LjuGrana





Nice to meet you!!

Ljubljana



Introductions: <https://twinspace.etwinning.net/60953/pages/page/355403>

958294615



Granada



First contact with the other country and partners:
<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/60953/pages/page/367264>



Our virtual exchanges

First Skype session

We all had our nametags ready. What a surprise when David burst into playing the accordion!!.. We really enjoyed it.



Our Skype contacts were exciting and If it doesn't work ...
we can always record a video :)





<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/60953/pages/page/367650>

Our virtual exchanges



Skype session 2: What surprised you the most?

[Edit page](#)

Due to the bad skype connection - the video in which the Slovene students explain what they have found surprising when learning about Spain. The song Na Golci is explained at the end of the video. It is considered the most played instrumental tune in the world. (Wikipedia)



We took advantage of it and recorded videos about surprising things in Slovenia. We have decided to show you some corners and sightseeing in Granada. Patricia and Paula show you Atarfe, the famous Ermita los Tres Juanes

Now Sara and Camila tell what surprised them the most from a beautiful background



Rodrigo talks about his topic, famous people



Mireia and Paula show us what a typical day in the country is like in Spain. Paola C. and Paola G talks about their topics from our school.



Main cities Paola G + Paola C



Mireia & Paula Food

Our virtual exchanges

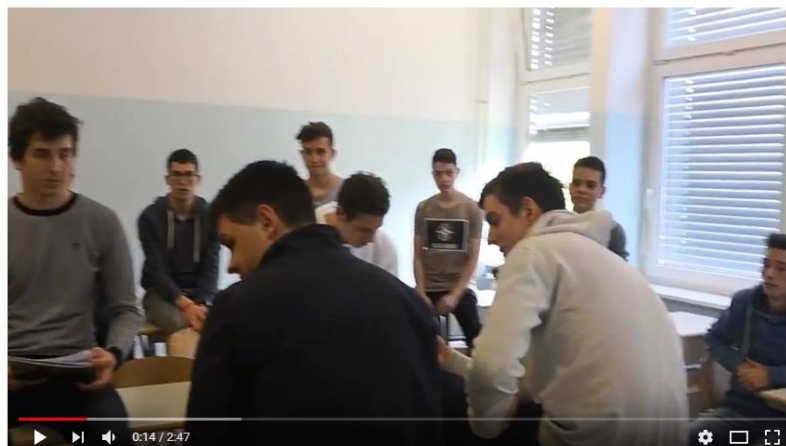


From the Twinspace we could share information on the Forums and learn about you and your country. *We knew little about it, but not the case now. ;)*



MP Carmen Alcaide - 05.03.2018 11:41 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to improve my English and know a new country that I have never hear about. I hope meet the boys.
Maria Bethelin - 05.03.2018 11:41 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to improve my english and learn new things about Ljubljana. Also, I want to meet new people.
Patricia Muñoz - 05.03.2018 11:43 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn more English and meet friends from other country. Also, I expect to learn about other culture and if it is possible, I would like to travel to Ljubljana.
Ainara Quadei - 05.03.2018 11:43 Reply - Quote - Delete Ljubljana is the capital of Slovenia and Gronada is a city from Andalusia, a community of Spain. I hope to meet people from these cities because you know other cultures and you can improve your english. We I know a learning because the last year I worked with it in a project of French.
Rodrigo Ortega - 05.03.2018 11:43 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect learn more english, know about Ljubljana and meet new people from other country than Spain because I think it could be interesting.
Shella López - 05.03.2018 11:43 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to know more about others cultures. I hope to know new people. I think that this project is interesting as I can learn others languages.
Camila Arcoix - 05.03.2018 11:44 Reply - Quote - Delete My expectations for this project one using my English to meet and talk to new people while learning facts about another culture or country. To be honest, I don't know much about Slovenia. I just knew that Ljubljana is its capital city.
Sara Fernández - 05.03.2018 11:44 Reply - Quote - Delete I would want to meet new people with this project because I like that Ljubljana is really interesting and I would like to learn about it. I expect to practice english with new people and have a good time. I already know about eTwinning, so it is easier.
Jeffrey López - 05.03.2018 11:44 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect learn more English and know traditions and things about Ljubljana and making new friends.
Juan Carlos Ortiz - 05.03.2018 11:44 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to know more about Slovenia and improve my english. I hope to know new people. This project is interesting.

Paola Gadea - 05.03.2018 11:48 Reply - Quote - Delete I know little about Slovenia, that is because I never studied about Slovenia and TV informative don't talk about this country. I hope to meet my correspondent and his partner. With this project I hope to improve my English level and meet new people. I already know eTwinning so it will be easier for me to work with this page.
Luka Ančić - 15.03.2018 11:53 Reply - Quote - Delete I know little about Spain, so I really want to learn more about Spain and Gronada. Also I want meet new people and improve my english.
Wine DeJard - 15.03.2018 11:55 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn more about your culture and get to know new people from Spain. I am very excited to meet you all.
Klemen Kolarica - 15.03.2018 11:54 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to meet and get to know different cultures and people from another country.
Mihail Phuc - 15.03.2018 11:59 Reply - Quote - Delete I hope I learn new things like speaking Spanish and make my english better.
Gar Nowak - 15.03.2018 11:59 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn my knowledge of other cultures and meet some new people in a fun way.
Laura Anacle - 15.03.2018 11:59 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn more about Spanish culture, improve my english and meet new people. With this project I hope to learn more about Spain and its history along with its people.
Naor Spinko - 15.03.2018 11:59 Reply - Quote - Delete This project is interesting because we meet a new people, improve my english, learn more about your culture. I am very excited to meet you all.
Jan Petric - 15.03.2018 11:59 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn some Spanish and more about Spanish culture and of course to meet new people.
David Lembeck - 15.03.2018 12:17 Reply - Quote - Delete I expect to learn new language and some new things about technical profession. I look forward to meet some new friends and learn something about Spanish culture.





Geography



Ismael Babinou
Geography Slovenia



Luka Anžič
Geography Andalusia



1. GEOGRAPHY of SLOVENIA

By Ismail Babinou and Luka Anžič's feedback

Slovenia is situated in Central and South-eastern Europe, touching the Alps and bordering de Mediterranean.



GEOLOGY

Slovenia is in a rather active seismic zone because of its position on the small Adriatic Plate. Many parts of Slovenia have a carbonate ground, and an extensive subterranean system has developed.



Adriatic Plate



Škocjan valley

CLIMATE

The climate is influenced by the variety of relief, and the influence of the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. In the northeast, the continental climate type with greatest difference between winter and summer temperatures prevails. In the coastal region, there is sub-Mediterranean climate.



CONGRATULATIONS! YOU HAVE WRITTEN A VERY CONCISE DESCRIPTION OF THE GEOGRAPHY OF SLOVENIA! By Luka Anžič

I would only like to add something about the climate and the geographical position of the village where I live.

Like you say, there are a sub-Mediterranean region, an Alpine region, a Pannonian region. The latest is the most important one for farmers because there is the best fertile soil for agriculture. The Karst region which you mention in the second paragraph results from the excavating effects of underground water on massive soluble limestone and features a system of caves, sinkholes and underground rivers. The Alpine region has mountains and a cold climate, the weather is very similar to the one in Austria,(very cold, a lot of rain, the relief is steep). The Pannonian region has less rain than the Alpine region, but better soil for farming. It is good for wheat, barley and for all field crops.

Well, my village Bišče, near Domžale and near Ljubljana, is more in a sub-Alpine region. My village lies in the so called Ljubljana basin. The soil is sandy here, beside a river, which is important as the river's floods have made this soil. Other places have more humus, which is better for the agriculture.

I would like to add that this winter was very coooold in Slovenia, the temperatures were up to, or better, down to -15°C and there was about 20 centimetres of snow.

https://www.whymap.org/whymap/EN/About/Network/network_node_en.html



The Alps



Karst



Piran



1. GEOGRAPHY of GRANADA

By Luka Anžič and Ismael's feedback

Granada is the capital city of the province of Granada, the autonomous community of Andalusia, Spain. Granada was first settled by native tribes in the prehistoric period, and was known as Illyr. When the Romans colonised southern Spain, they built their own city here and called it Illibris. The Arabs, invading the peninsula in the 8th century, gave it its current name of Granada. It was the last Muslim city to fall to the Christians in 1492, at the hands of Queen Isabel of Castile and her husband Ferdinand of Aragon.

GRANADA - INLAND HIGHLAND ZONE

Warm Summers

Sunny almost every day from June to September. Virtually no rain. July and August still hot. Burning power of the sun is deceptive in highlands. Daily highs up to 30°C and nightly lows 8°C. Shirt sleeve weather in the days perhaps a pullover in the evenings.

Cool Winters

Mixture of beautiful clear, sunny winter days with overcast but cool days. Evenings noticeably much colder after the sun sets. First rains are late September or early October, can be heavy more than a day or two. Daily highs about 20°C and nightly lows down to freezing. Pullover or jacket in the day, warm coat in the evening. Room heating required.



The Plaza Bib-Rambla in Granada City



GRANADA – MAIN GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES

Granada is located just at the point where the Sierra Nevada Mountains meet the fertile plain of the vega. Behind it are steep mountains and in front there is flat agricultural land. I suppose it was first inhabited and grew because it was easy to defend from behind and although it is dry in the summer there is always a supply of water coming from the mountain fuelled by melting snow, the rich soil in the Vega provided an ample food source. The altitude is 630 metres.

GOOD JOB, LUKA! I WANT TO ADD SOME INFORMATION. By [Ismael Babinou](#)

The **Sierra de Huétor and The Alfaguara Natural Park** is a natural park located near Granada city and was established in 1989.

The area of the park includes mountain ranges of moderate altitude such as Sierra de Huétor, Sierra de Cogollos, Sierra Arana and Sierra de Diezma.

They are full by animals and vegetation.



Sierra Arana



Sierra de Huétor



Economy

Tamara Ortega
Slovenia



Nejc Špenko
Andalusia





2. ECONOMY IN ANDALUSIA

By Nejc Špenko and Tamara's feedback



Andalusia is particularly rich in natural resources, but despite this fact, Andalusia continues to have one of the lowest GDP per capita in Spain. Andalusia is the 2th largest economy in Spain by nominal GDP.

Economically like agriculture still plays an important role in Andalusia. Mainly grain and vegetables, fruits, cereal, olives, wine and cotton are cultivated and also exported.



Industries consist of the mining, the (petro) chemical industry, shipbuilding and the processing of olive oil, wine, sugar and fish.



Major agricultural products of the region include olive oil and wine, whose production levels are gradually increasing with increased mechanization. The natural wealth of the region is found in its mineral deposits, particularly copper, iron, zinc, and lead. These minerals have been drawn from the region since Phoenician and Roman times.

While the agricultural portions of the economy continue to struggle, the service sector is becoming a significant part of the national product of Andalusia. More than 50% of the active population is employed in the service sector, counting also trade, transport and the tourism sectors. Manufacturing and service sectors are growing exponentially, with the growth rates in Andalusia exceeding those found elsewhere in Spain. High growth rates in the service sector are expected to continue, especially as tourism becomes more prominent in the area.





FANTASTIC WORK NEJC! DO YOU KNOW ANDALUCÍA?

By Tamara Ortega

It's a very famous tourist destination. Last year more than 30 million people visited us!!. There are 800 km of coast, so the sea is an important economic factor. The best beaches are in Huelva and Cádiz although Costa del Sol in Málaga is really popular. You are soon visiting two of the most famous cities, Sevilla and Granada and to learn about some rural destination I'd say Sierra de Cazorla in Jaén or Alpujarra in Granada.



Sierra de Cazorla (Jaén)



Puerto Banús Marbella (Málaga)



Alpujarras (Granada)



White Towns (Cádiz)

2. ECONOMY of SLOVENIA

By Tamara Ortega and Nejc Špenko's feedback

The Ljubljana region produces approximately 25% of the gross domestic product.

The active population in 2003 was 62%.

64% of the workers belonged to the private sector.

36% of the workers belonged to the public sector.

In 2008, the unemployment rate was 4.9%.

The gross domestic product in 2007 was 24,600€.

The industry is the most important economic sector of the city, especially pharmaceuticals and food.

The public sector provides jobs in education, culture and health.

The Ljubljana Stock Exchange purchased in 2008 by the Vienna Stock Exchange, hosts large Slovenian companies.

In the city there are more than 15,000 companies, mostly focused on the tertiary sector.



EXCELLENT! YOU DID THAT VERY WELL, TAMARA. By Nejc Špenko

I would like to add that...

Slovenia produces energy from nuclear power (44.8%), solid fuels (22.1%), renewable energy (17.1%), hydro energy (14.1%) and other sources. We have one nuclear plant in Krško and one coal powered power plant in Šoštanj and many hydroelectric power plants on the rivers Sava, Drava and Soča.



Main cities

Jan Petrič

Main cities in Andalucía



Paola Godoy & Paola Carrillo

Main cities in Slovenia



3. SLOVENIA, MAIN CITIES

By Paola Carrillo Arroyo, Paola Godoy Albaladejo and Jan Petrič's comment

Ljubljana, the Slovene capital city



- 280,310 inhabitants.
- This city has been awarded the title "European Green Capital 2016".

Maribor



- 125,400 inhabitants.
- It has the oldest vine in the world. This vineyard has survived over the years not only to the diseases of this plant but to countless historical events that threatened its existence. For this reason, the inhabitants of Maribor built him a house (Hiša Stare trte) and placed in the same museum.
- Their wine is the Slovenian national heritage.



BLED



- 5000 inhabitants.
- Lake Bled, glacial lake at the foot of the Julian Alps.
- To go to the Bled Island and reach the Church of the Assumption you need to go on a gondola or boat.

FANTASTIC! YOU DID THAT VERY WELL. By Jan Petrič

I would like to add that...

The most famous square in Ljubljana is the Prešeren square where the Prešeren statue, the Church of the Annunciation and the Three Bridges are.

Bled is also known for its castle by the lake, which stands on a rock and by the delicious dessert called kremšnita, a cream cake. Bled is one of the most visited towns in Slovenia next to Ljubljana.



Prešeren's Square



Kremšnita



3. MAIN CITIES IN ANDALUSIA

By Jan Petrič and Paola G. & Paola C.'s feedback

SEVILLA

Sevilla lies at an altitude of 7m and has an area of 140 km². Sevilla has 704 198 inhabitants (according to data from 2010). The river Guadalquivir runs through the city. The city is divided into 11 districts.

Cathedral of St. Mary



St. Mary's Cathedral is the largest Gothic church in the world. The cathedral has a bell tower called Giraldo, which is 105 meters high. We reach the top of the bell tower on the ramp. The cathedral has as many as 15 doors (the main gate is the gate of Mary's Assumption) and 80 chapels. Altar is one of the most expensive in the world because it is made of 3 tons of gold. In the cathedral there is also the tomb of Krištof

Kolumba.

Alcázar

Alcazar is the oldest royal palace in use. It is divided into two levels: the ground floor (Moorish palace) and the upper part (Gothic palace). In front of the palace is the courtyard of Puerta del León. The palace is surrounded by Arabian walls.





Metropol Parasol

It is the largest wooden building in the world. In the building we find an archaeological museum, a market place, a raised city platform, and many bars and restaurants, and on the top you can walk across the panoramic terrace that offers views of the medieval city.



Ramón Sánchez Pizjuán Stadium



The stadium is the home of the football club Sevilla FC. It was built in 1955 and has a capacity of 42,500 spectators (fans).

GRANADA

Granada lies at an altitude of 738 m and has an area of 88.02 km². Granada has 234 758 inhabitants. The city is divided into nine quarters and lies at the confluence of three rivers (Beira, el Darra and Genila).

Alhambra



Originally built as a fortress in 889 on one of the seven surrounding hills of Granada. Later it was used as a royal palace. One can come to Alhambra through a huge horseshoe-shaped door, called the door of justice. The palace is richly decorated. The most important yard is the lion's yard. In the middle of the yard, the fountain is supported by 12 marble lions. The fountain is surrounded by

arcades and columns. The palace also consists of many gardens.



The Cathedral of Christ's Incarnation



The cathedral consists of five ships and two towers. The main chapel consists of a series of Corinthian columns. The cathedral also consists of the Royal Chapel where the Catholic kings are buried.

MÁLAGA

The city lies on the Sunny Coast (Costa del Sol). It is 395 km² large and has 569 507 inhabitants (according to data from 2016). The city is located at 11m above sea level. At the same time, it also has one of the warmest winters in Europe.

Cathedral in Malaga

The Cathedral is a Renaissance church consisting of 3 ships. It was built in 1782. The cathedral has its own gardens and a beautiful yard with oranges, reminiscent of old mosques. Its interior is made in Renaissance style. The north tower is 84m high, making it the second highest in Andalusia, after Giraldo in Seville.





Picasso Museum

The museum, whose permanent collection includes 204 Picasso's works, was opened by Spanish King Juan Carlos. The museum stands close to Picasso's birth house, but it does not contain all of the important works of Picasso since they are exhibited in Paris, Barcelona and New York.



CONGRATULATIONS, JAN. YOU REALLY DID A GOOD JOB ON MAIN CITIES IN ANDALUCÍA. By Paola Godoy & Paola Carrillo

We would like to add that...

SEVILLE

St. Mary's Cathedral is very large but it is not the largest church in the world, It is among the first largest churches in the world, specifically it is the third. (Its bell tower is called Giralda, not Giraldo).

GRANADA

Granada is located in the centre of the Vega district of Granada. The three rivers that pass through Granada are Beiro, Darro y Genil (they are male for us not female :)

The Alhambra is one of the most important monuments in the country, declared a World Heritage Site.

The "Parque de las Ciencias", the first interactive science museum in Andalusia, is well known throughout Spain. It was inaugurated in May 1995, currently occupying 70,000 m².

MÁLAGA

It is the largest and most populated coastal city in southern Spain. In Málaga it is very common to speak of the Guadalhorce valley. There are very famous cities as Marbella and its harbour Puerto Banús, or Ronda on the mountain.



4. My own city

Juan de Dios Román
Ljubjana



Žan Mali
Granada





4. My Own City: Ljubljana

By Juan de Dios Román and Žan Mali's comment



Slovene, officially the Republic of Slovene, is a sovereign country of Central Europe, a member of the European Union. It limits with Italy to the west; with the Adriatic Sea, to the southwest; with Croatia to the south and east; with Hungary, to the northeast; and with Austria, to the north. It has a population of 2 047 000 inhabitants. The capital and most populous city is Ljubljana.





Julian Alps



Lonley Planet

HISTORY

The most important Roman cities in the area were Celeia (now Celje), Emona (Ljubljana), Nauportus (Vrhnika) and Poetovio (Ptuj). The Slovenian territory was divided between the Roman provinces of Dalmatia, Italy, Noricum and Pannonia. In the 4th century, Noricum was divided into two Roman provinces, Noricum Ripense and Noricum Mediterraneum, the latter also called Interiore Noricum. While the first of these provinces was invaded by Germanic tribes at the fall of the Roman Empire, the second was able to maintain its social structure and, after the occupation of the Ostrogoths, declared its own independence.



Map of Europe

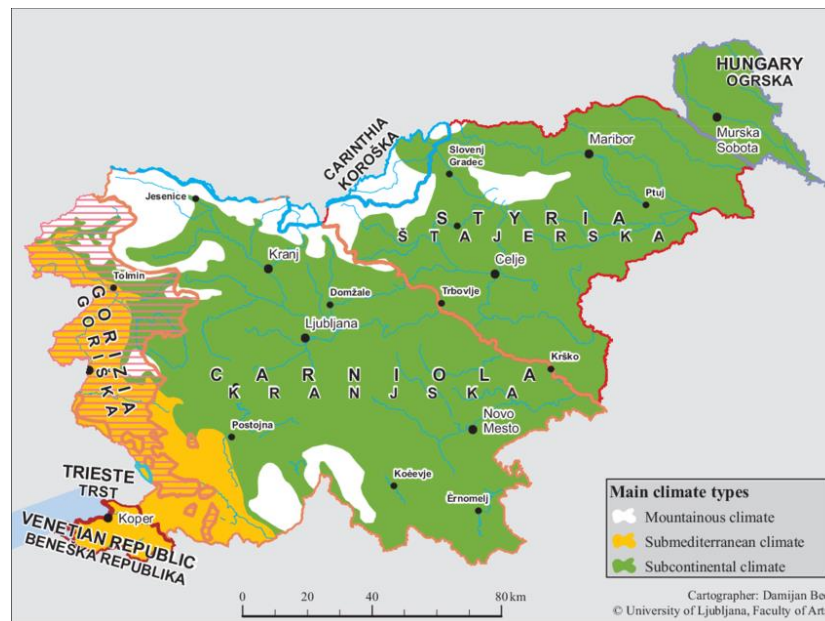
Some believe that the Slavic ancestors of the current Slovenians settled in this area around the 6th century. However, there are others who claim that they are descended from the indigenous peoples of the Eastern Alps.

CLIMATE

Snow is quite frequent in the winter of Slovenia, the snow record in Ljubljana was produced in 1952, with 146 cm. Compared to other countries in the region, in Slovenia there is not much wind, as it is surrounded by the Alps.



The climate is Mediterranean on the coast, alpine in the mountains, and continental with mild to hot summers and winters in the plains and valleys of the east of the country. The average temperature is -2°C in January and 21°C in July. The precipitations are of 1000 mm in the coast, 3500 mm in the Alps, 800 mm in the **Julian Alps** southeast and 1400 in the centre of the country.



ECONOMY

Slovenia is a developed country, with a GDP per capita of 23,335 dollars. Although in 2006 the relatively high inflation dropped to 2.3% (before the adoption of the euro), it presented a year-on-year variation of 5.1% in 2007. In recent years the Slovenian economy has increased the rate of growth it has maintained since its independence, registering 4.3% in 2004 and 2005, 5.9% in 2006 and 6.8% in 2007. In the first three quarters of 2008, the economy expanded at an annual rate of 5%.

Since January 1, 2007, Slovenia belongs to the euro zone, leaving the tolar for the common currency of the European Union, the euro. Slovenia together with Croatia were the most developed countries of the former Yugoslavia.

CONGRATULATIONS JUAN, YOU DID A GREAT JOB DESCRIBING OUR LITTLE SLOVENIA AND OUR CAPITAL CITY LJUBJANA. By Žan Mali

I would just like to tell you that Slovenia is really a beautiful country to live in and if you ever travel around Europe, you should definitely consider visiting it.



4. My own city: Granada

By Žan Mali and Juande's feedback

Granada is the capital city of the province of Granada, in the autonomous community of Andalusia, Spain. Granada is located at the foot of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at the confluence of four rivers, the Darro, the Genil, the Monachil and the Beiro.

It sits at an average elevation of 738 m (2,421 ft) above sea level, yet is only one hour by car from the Mediterranean coast, the Costa Tropical. Nearby is the Sierra Nevada Ski Station, where the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships 1996 were held.

Early history



The region surrounding what today is Granada has been populated since at least 5500 BC and experienced Roman and Visigothic influences. The most ancient ruins found in the city belongs to an Iberian oppidum called Ilturir, in the region known as Bastetania. This oppidum eventually changed its name to Iliberri, and after the Roman conquest of Iberia, to Municipium Florentinum Iliberitanum.

Legacy

The fall of Granada has a significant place among the important events that mark the latter half of the Spanish 15th century. It completed the so-called Reconquista (or Christian reconquest) of the almost major internal territorial great phase of exploration the globe. In the same of Christopher Columbus claimed to be the first New World, although Leif as the first European to years before Christopher of the Americas enriched allowing Isabella I and their rule as Catholic kingdoms. Subsequent conquests, and the Spanish colonization of the Americas by the maritime expeditions they commissioned, created the vast Spanish Empire: for a time the largest in the world.



800-year-long Islamic rule Spain, now without any conflict, embarked on a and colonization around year the sailing expedition resulted in what is usually European sighting of the Ericson is often regarded land in the New World, 500 Columbus. The resources the crown and the country, Fernando II to consolidate Monarchs of the united



Generalife

The Generalife is a garden area attached to the Alhambra which became a place of recreation and rest for the Granadan Muslim kings when they wanted to flee the tedium of official life in the Palace. It occupies the slopes of the hill Cerro del Sol above the ravines of the Genil and the Darro and is visible from vantage points throughout the city. It was conceived as a rural village, consisting of landscaping, gardens and architecture. The palace and gardens were built during the reign of Muhammed III (1302–1309) and redecorated shortly after by Abu I-Walid Isma'il (1313–1324). It is of the Islamic Nasrid style, and is today one of the biggest attractions in the city of Granada. The Generalife was declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1984.

It is difficult to know the original appearance of the Generalife, as it has been subject to modifications and reconstructions throughout the Christian period which disfigured many of its former aspects. All buildings of the Generalife are of solid construction, and the overall decor is austere and simple. There is little variety to the Alhambra's decorative plaster, but the aesthetic is tasteful and extremely delicate. In the last third of the 20th century, a part of the garden was destroyed to build an auditorium.

Climate

Granada has a hot-summer Mediterranean climate (Csa). Summers are hot and dry with daily temperatures averaging 34 °C (93 °F) in the hottest month (July); however, temperatures reaching over 40 °C (104 °F) are not uncommon in the summer months. Winters are cool and wet, and most of the rainfall is concentrated from November through to January.

The January with daytime at 13 °C (55 °F) and (34 °F) during the common as reach below-freezing

Spring and autumn temperatures warm. Early summer

city with two massive long-standing record

June 13, 2017, with a the month at 40.6°C

was topped three four days (!) at

(June 15) and, eventually, 41.5 (June 17).

The first two days of this heat wave ranked Granada first in both Spain and Europe, making it the hottest place on the given days.

The second extreme surge in temperatures followed roughly a month later when readings soared to 45.7 and 45.3°C on July 12 and 13, respectively, surpassing the old July record



coldest month is temperatures hovering

dropping to around 1 °C night. Frost is quite

temperatures usually in the early morning.

are unpredictable, with ranging from mild to

in 2017 confronted the heat waves that broke

temperatures starting on new maximum high for

(old record 40.0), which times within the span of

40.9°C on June 14, 41.3

my by almost 3 degrees.



Parks and gardens in Granada

The city of Granada has a significant number of parks and gardens, including:

- The gardens of Alhambra and Generalife
- Campo del Príncipe Gardens
- Gardens of the Royal Hospital
- Gardens of Paseo del Salón and of La Bomba (BIC)
- Gardens of the Triumph
- Gardens of Violón
- Zaidín Park
- Plaza de la Trinidad
- 28 de Febrero Park
- Federico García Lorca Park
- Fuente Nueva University Park

CONGRATULATIONS ZAN MALI!! By Juan de Dios Román

You have told everything about Granada except for one little thing, universities. Granada is full of students from all over the world and here, universities have great world recognition.

I would like to add to more parks to visit, Parque de las Alquerías in La Chana and the lovely gardens in Carmen de los Mártires.



I also invite you to enjoy The Science Park where it is forbidden not to touch.





School and Education

M^a Carmen Alcaide
Education in Slovenia



Jure Selšek
Education in Spain and Andalusia





5. SCHOOL AND EDUCATION IN SPAIN

By Jure Selšek and M^a Carmen's feedback

SCHOOLS

All children resident in Spain must attend school between the ages of 6 and 16, which includes primary education and compulsory secondary education. After this, students can either continue onto optional upper secondary education if they want to enter university, undertake vocational training to enter a profession, or leave education altogether.

State schools in Spain

The majority of children in Spain attend Spanish state schools. State schools are called 'public schools' (not to be confused with English public schools which are private). Within the state education system in Spain, children usually attend the closest school to home at both primary and secondary level (allocated by the education department or the town hall).

Private schools in Spain

About a third of Spanish children and young people go to a private school. Some private schools are funded by the state and fees are subsidised thus cheaper, and others are fully independent.

Private schools tend to have smaller classes sizes, have a wider choice of academic subjects, have better facilities and offer more extra-curricular activities than state schools. Most private schools are open from Monday to Friday, they may be day school or take boarders, and they will set their own term dates independent of the Spanish state education system.

International schools

Many international schools in Spain are fully independent. Some schools take children from nursery age up to university entrance level, otherwise concentrate on primary and/or secondary. Most international schools teach in English. Some international schools are also part funded by the state, including bilingual education. About a quarter of pupils in these schools will probably be Spanish. The aim is for pupils to be completely bilingual and able to go onto further education or employment in either language.

Home schooling

Home schooling isn't illegal but few Spaniards do it.



EDUCATION

The Spanish education system is divided into four stages:

- Nursery and preschool education. It's optional.
Nursery school: 3 months – 3 years old
Preschool: 3 - 6 years old
- Primary education. It is compulsory. Children attend primary school from age 6 until age 12.
- Compulsory secondary education. Between the ages of 12 and 16 years old.
- Upper secondary education



At 16, students who wish to continue their education can study for a further two years to earn the *Bachillerato* certificate. After that, they can take an entrance exam to be able to attend a University.

Oldest school in Spain: Instituto San Isidro. Madrid (1346)

IT'S VERY WELL AND COMPLETE, JURE By M^a Carmen Alcaide

Preschool is not compulsory, but it is the most common option and families take their children to school when they are 3 years old. After compulsory education you can join Vocational Education Training. When you finish a short cycle you can go to university too. Granada's university is the favourite in Spain for Erasmus students. It was founded in 1531 and has 70.000 students (@CanalUGR) Good job!





5. SCHOOL AND EDUCATION

By M^a Carmen Alcaide and Jure Selšek's feedback



In Slovenia, the education system is organized mainly as a public service. It is established by law that public schools are secular. There are few private schools in Slovenia, mostly linked to the Church. The language of instruction is Slovenian but Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities have the right to receive education in their own language.

National Library

LEVELS

Preschool education (predšolska vzgoja) is optional. Children over one year can enroll in kindergarten.

Compulsory Basic Education (šola osnovna) in Slovenia is organized into a unique nine-year structure attended by children between six and fifteen years of age.

Higher Secondary Education (izobraževanje srednješolsko) is extended from 2 to 5 years. It is not compulsory but almost 98% of students follow it

Tertiary education includes higher short cycle education (višje strokovno) and higher education (visokošolsko). Vocational training is taught in higher schools and traditional higher education programs are offered by public or private universities



University of Ljubljana, the most important university in Slovenia (1919)



University of Maribor, it was created in 1975.

EXCELLENT! YOU DID THAT VERY CONCISELY!!! By Jure Selšek

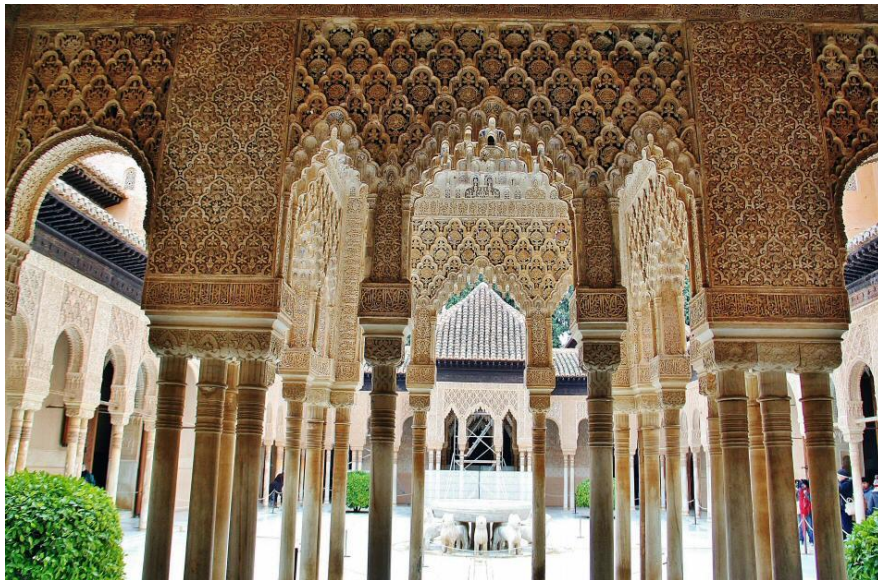
What I would like to add is: Slovenian schools in the past and in the present.

PAST	PRESENT
Stricter teachers	Friendly, accessible and receptive teachers
Physical punishment for misbehaving	Educational measures for misbehaving
In the class girls separated from boys	Mixed classes
Monotonous and boring classes	Enriched classes with excursions
Mandatory equipment in class was a plate, a pen and ink.	Using different accessories, from colored pens to notebooks and computers.
	The quantity of learning material that children are processing during the school year has increased over time.



Tangible Cultural Heritage: Art and monuments

Nejc Kambič
[Andalusia](#)



Nazaret Atero
[Slovenia](#)



6. ART AND MONUMENTS

By Nazaret Atero and Nejc Kambic

Prešeren Statue.



It's a late Historicist bronze statue of the Slovene national poet France Prešeren. It stands in the Prešeren Square.

The statue that stands on a pedestal includes a sculpture of the poet, facing the window where his adored Julija Primic used to live, and a sculpture of a muse above him sitting on a rock. The poet is dressed in the outfit of the period and holds a book symbolizing his poems.

Dragons' Bridge

It crosses the Ljubljanica River and it was built in the beginning of the 20th century, when Ljubljana was part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It is the first bridge in Slovenia paved with asphalt, the first reinforced concrete bridge in Ljubljana, and one of Europe's earliest reinforced concrete bridges.





Tivoli Castle



The mansion is located in the city's Tivoli Park. At the beginning it was a tower but it was destroyed and Jesuits built the mansion which passed later to the possession of the Diocese of Ljubljana and it was used like a summer residence and later Tivoli Park was built. Source: <https://www.visitljubljana.com/en/visitors>

WELL DONE NAZARET! By Nejc Kambic

I agree that you have found some really outstanding monuments in Ljubljana.

I would like to add an idea for a different viewpoint when visiting it.

Explore the city by bike or by Segway and discover its centre from the unique perspective of a paddle-board on the Ljubljanica River.

Ljubljana was the European Green Capital 2016 and is a city with a green soul and a sustainable vision of development. It boasts [excellently preserved green spaces](#) and nature even in the heart of the city centre.

So, it has many natural monuments too.



6. Arts & Monuments in Andalusia

By Nejc Kambič and Nazaret's feedback

The art of Andalusia encompasses painting, sculpture, writing, poetry, film and television, and even humour. Andalusia's role in the world of Spanish art is fundamental, and great schools and styles of art and representation have their origin in the community.

Famous artists:



Andalusia has been the birthplace of many great artists: the classic painters Velázquez, Murillo, and Juan de Valdés Leal; the sculptors Juan Martínez Montañés, Alonso Cano and Pedro de Mena; and such modern painters as Daniel Vázquez Díaz and Pablo Picasso.

Picture 1: Pablo Picasso

Monuments:

The following are declared World Heritage Sites: Alhambra, Generalife and Albaycín de Granada; the Alcázar, the Cathedral and Seville Indies Archive ; the Great Mosque and Córdoba's historic centre; and the Renaissance Cities Úbeda and Baeza.

Sculptures:

The Lady of Baza, the Phoenician sarcophagi of Cádiz, and the Roman sculptures of the Baetic cities give evidence of traditions of sculpture in Andalusia dating back to antiquity. Few significant sculptures survived from the time of al-Andalus.

The Sevillian school of sculpture dating from the 13th century onward and the Granadan school beginning toward the end of the 16th century both focused primarily on Christian religion

Paintings:

As in sculpture, there were Sevillian and the Granadan schools of painting. The former has figured prominently in the history of Spanish art since the 15th century. The Museum of Fine Arts of Seville and the Prado contain numerous representative works of the Sevillian school of painting.



Picture 2: La Fuensanta Picture



3: Crying Over the Dead Christ

Sources: Wikipedia

YOU DID A REALLY GOOD JOB, CONGRATULATIONS NEJC!!
By Nazaret Atero

I would like to show you some of our ancient art found in Andalusia. These are of Roman origins and Iberian origin.



Goddess Diana in Italica (Seville)



Lady of Baza (Granada)



Andalusia: a film set for the cinema



Games of Thrones (Seville and Granada)



Indiana Johns (Almería)



For a Few Dolars more (MiniHollywood - Almeria)



Von Ryan's Frank Sinatra
(Desfiladero de los Gaitanes -Málaga)

Natural Heritage

Gal Novak
Andalusia



Juan Carlos Ortiz
Slovenia





7. NATURAL HERITAGE

By Juan Carlos Ortiz and Gal Novak's comment

Caves of Skocjan

They can be found numerous sinking sinkholes, a network of galleries six kilometres long located more than 200 meters deep, numerous waterfalls and one of the largest underground chambers discovered so far.



Palafitos of the surroundings of the Alps

This site includes 111 places with vestiges of prehistoric human settlements in stilt houses, that is, houses built on stilts. Vestiges date from the period between the fifth millennium and the fifth century BC and are located on the banks of lakes, rivers and swamps.



Mercury heritage

The site includes the Almadén mines in Spain and the Idria mines in Slovenia. The Spanish site includes several places related to its mining history, such as the castle of Retamar, religious buildings and traditional wells. In Idria there are warehouses and infrastructure related to mercury, as well as homes for miners and a theatre. The Almadén and Idria are the largest mercury mines in the world and were operational until a few years ago.





Primary beech forests of the Carpathians and other regions of Europe

European beech forests spread out from a few isolated refuges in the Alps, the Carpathians, the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees for a short period of a few thousand years in a process that still last.



EXCELLENT WORK! YOU DID YOUR RESEARCH PRETTY WELL!!

By Gal Novak

I would like to add that...

Slovenia also has one natural park (Triglavski Narodni Park). And one more thing, Slovenia has a lot of rivers. One of the most beautiful ones is Soča River. It's just breathtaking.



7. Natural Heritage

By Gal Novak and Juan Carlos's feedback

Andalucia is a gem of nature in which there are different types of vegetation and landscapes which make it unique in Spain. Cliffs, idyllic beaches, unique sierras and many more features make up its immense legacy.

1. The Doñana National Park stands in the heart of three Andalusian provinces: Huelva, Cádiz and Seville.



2. From the environment of Barbate to the Caños de Meca and inland to Vejer de la Frontera lies the Barbate Natural Park. Despite its small size, five different ecosystems can be distinguished. The pine trees and the dunes are attractions in this



environment. Some of the most unique ecosystems are the cliffs, the pine trees, the marismas and the dunes.

3. Just like in westerns, the desert of Tabernas in Almería stands in the middle of Andalusia. This place is characterised by a set of gullies crossed by torrential rivers in the desert which only carry water, mud and stones during floods.



4. A snow-white spot par excellence in the heart of Andalusia, Sierra Nevada, nestled in the beautiful city of Granada, is one of the Andalusian spots worthy of becoming a natural wonder.



5. One of the natural wonders of Andalucía is located in Antequera, specifically in El Torcal, one of the most significant examples of karst landscape in Spain. In El Torcal, limestone rocks have been modelling themselves over the years and adapting curious shapes.



6. Río Tinto (Red River) is known for the reddish colour of its waters, hence its name. The colour stems from the weathering of sulphide minerals containing heavy metals found in the deposits along its course.



7. The beach at Bolonia in Tarifa is one of the last unspoiled beaches in southern Europe. The golden sand are one of the impressive wonders of



fine dunes most natural the place.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR YOU JOB, GAL. Would you like some more information about Andalusia? by Juan Carlos Ortiz



In El Torcal, there is a mountain called “Indian of Antequera” because it looks like a face. The dolmens in Antequera are the last monument included in the Unesco´s list.



It's also interesting to know that, although it's not in the UNESCO list, there is a chain of mountains called Sierra de Cazorla in Jaen. It is a nature park with rock walls and deep valleys mix with luxuriant forests of Corsican pine.

Water is another vital component of this nature area, which is Spain's largest protected area. Other attractions of this area are its other animals and the flora, easy to spot.





Food

Lovro Anzelc Andalusia



Mireia Belmonte & Paula Jiménez Slovenia





8. TYPICAL DISHES & FOOD

By Mireia Belmonte, Paula Jiménez and Luka Anzelc's comment

The dishes acquire a great flavour and aroma thanks to the fresh spices that are used. The most common are mint, lemon balm, tarragon, thyme and bay leaf.

- Štruklji: Flour pastry stuffed with cottage cheese or nut cream. It is served hot.
- Žganci: Dish made with cornmeal or buckwheat flour that usually accompanies stewed meat dishes.
- Golaž: Stewed meat.
- Ričet: Dense soup based on beans.
- Obara: Soup made with meat, especially intestines.
- Prežganka: Turnips in vinegar.
- Idrijski žlikrofi: Stuffed pasta.
- Bograč: Meat stew.
- Štruklji: Stuffed pastries.
- There are more than 70 varieties, both sweet and salty

Desserts:

- Prekmurska gibanica: Pie with poppy seeds, nuts, apples, raisins and cottage cheese.



Prekmurska gibanica



Žganci

- Potica: Rolled cake filled with nuts, raisins, honey or cottage cheese.



potica



Ričet

YOU DID THAT VERY WELL! CONGRATULATIONS! By Lovro Anzelc

What I would like to add is

MY MUM'S RECIPE FOR gorgeous plum dumplings (slivove cmoke). I really recommend you to try it out!

INGREDIENTS:



2 cups [all-purpose flour](#)

- 1 tablespoon melted [butter](#)
- **2 egg yolks**
- **1/2 teaspoon salt**
- **1 cup lukewarm milk**
- **24 plums**

Combine flour, melted butter, egg yolks, salt and enough milk to make a soft dough that pulls.

Cover and let stand about half an hour.

Roll out thinly on a floured board, cut into 24 small squares and wrap a plum in each.

Cook in boiling salted water for about 10 minutes; cooked dumplings will float to the top.

Drain and serve sprinkled with sugar, cinnamon and melted butter.

Source: my mother and Wikipedia

Enjoy your meal! Dober tek!



8. ANDALUSIAN FOOD

By Lovro Anzelc and Mireia & Paula's feedback

TYPICAL DISHES

Typical Andalucian dishes include fried fish, gazpacho (soup), Cordoban salmorejo (tomato soup), pringá (consists of roast beef or pork, cured sausages and beef or pork slowly cooked for many hours until the meat falls apart easily), oxtail (cow tail), jamón ibérico (Iberian ham), prepared olives and various kinds of wine, including cherries which are undoubtedly the most exported and most widely available of all Spanish wines, as well as Málaga wine.

FRIED FOODS

Frying in Andalucian is dominated by the use of olive oil that is produced in the provinces of Jaén, Córdoba, Seville, and Granada. The food is dredged in flour (meaning only flour, without egg or other ingredients). They are then fried in a large quantity of hot olive oil.

FISH AND SHELLFISH

With five coastal provinces, the consumption of fish and shellfish is rather high: white shrimps, baby squid, cuttlefish, "bocas de la Isla" (a dish found in San Fernando that uses a local crab that can regenerate its claw), flounder... Andalucian kitchen includes also some unusual seafood, like ortiguillas (sea anemones in batter).

DESSERTS

Andalucian desserts are heavily influenced by Arabic medieval Andalucian kitchen. Notable dishes include pestiños (a deep-fried pastry bathed in honey), alfajores (cookies), amarguillos (a form of almond macaroons), the polvorones (almond cookies of Estepa), lard bread, wine doughnuts, torrijas (French toast) and Calientitos (drink).



Fried baby squid



Honey-cotted sweet fritter

GOOD JOB! EVERYTHING IS OK!! by Paula Jiménez & Mireia Belmonte



Just add that food depends on the seasons, we enjoy tasty dishes and food here! for example in summer: "Gazpacho" and in Semana Santa: "Flores". For Spaniards food is always festive. If we have a family or friends reunion we always prepare a special meal.



Flores OKDiario

Gazpacho. Hogarmanía



Our family, reunion!! Would you like to join us??



Lifestyle: Intangible Culture

Andraž Dolenc
Andalusia



Camila Arcos
Slovenia





9. LIFESTYLE IN SPAIN

by Andraž Dolenc and Camila's feedback



Spain, or The Kingdom of Spain, is one of the most famous Spanish speaking countries in the world. Home to about 46,704,314 people, Spain has a long history of tradition, and an even longer history of conquest and exploration. Only covering about 505 990.437 square kilometres, Spain contains many landmarks, and is often high on the travel list of tourists. It is a part of Europe and is the largest country in Southern Europe, the second largest country in Western Europe and the European Union, and the fourth largest country in the European continent.





WORK, HEALTH AND DAILY LIFE

Around 83% (between ages 15-64) of Spanish people are employed and working full time jobs. Most professionals earn around 1,500 to 3,000 euros a month. That translates to an annual income of around 20,000 to 40,000 euros after taxes. An ordinary day of working in Spain usually begins around 09:00–09:30 and lasts until 20:00, with an average two-hour lunch break between 14:00 and 17:00. The Spanish healthcare system is ranked among the best in the world, because health coverage is affordable with a life expectancy of 83 years. Spain has the highest proportion of flat-dwellers in Europe and the lowest percentage of people living in houses. Average family in Spain consists of 2 to 3 children and their parents with a modern sized house.



SOME FUN FACTS

Spain was once a number of separate kingdoms with different languages; - Spanish is the second most widely spoken language in the world; - Female entrepreneurs set up 40 percent of all new businesses in Spain; - The first 'novel' is attributed to a Spaniard; - The first known stapler was made in the 18th century in the Basque country for the French King Louis XV; - Spain was the first country in the world where wind power was the greatest source of electricity; - You can enjoy a meal in the oldest restaurant in the world in Spain's capital, Madrid

YOUR RESEARCH WAS AMAZING!

By: Camila Arcos

It was a great way to explain the lifestyle here in Spain and just for curiosity I'd like to add that the languages of those ancient kingdoms are still used in zones of Catalonia and the Basque Country among others

Great Job!



9. LIFESTYLE IN SLOVENIA

By Camila Arcos and Andraž Dolenc's comment

- Introduction

Slovenia is a country located in Europe and it's included in the EU and the most practiced religion it's Catholicism and its official and national language is Slovene. Its population is of more than 2 million residents (being the 17% foreigners) and it has been increasing since 1922. It counts with more than 2 million tourists every year, mostly in cities like Ljubljana.



- Health

Its sanitary system is mostly centralized, there's a governmental control and it's financed with public money. The health coverage it's almost a full one, a 99%. There are both, private and public systems. The average life expectancy is around 81 years and the birth rate is slightly bigger than the mortality one.

- Work

About 66% of the working age population (15 – 64 years old) has a paid job and only the 4.3% has been unemployed during one year or more, those who lose their job face a 4% risk of loss of their income and the average wage per year is around 17.600€ once the taxes are paid. Part – time jobs have been increasing since the year 2000. The work standard is around 40 hours in a five – day working week. Normally, it's possible to 'bank' hours and days of work and according to the need for employers to perform over-hours, those over-hours can either be paid or used as days off.



- Housing and families

Over a third of the population lives in towns and cities of more than 10.000 inhabitants and they can enjoy some advantages of both, rural and urban lifestyles at the same time.



Some of them often build homes in natural settings in order to improve the quality of life.

A great majority of Slovenians live in their own flats or houses and the share of homeowners is among the highest in Europe. Households are not large: a third of the

population lives in four –member homes and over a fifth in three – member ones, in addition, recently the share of those living as couples or alone has increased considerably.

- Slovenian Stereotypes

Slovenes have many neighbours and are consequently the subject to many stereotypes; they don't see themselves as Balkans or East Europeans but rather as an alpine nation. In the common ones, Slovenia's citizens are described as somewhat jealous and selfish. They're also said to be very disciplined and honest, as well as very introverted and cold like Scandinavians but open to foreigners. They are also known for being good at learning languages as most people speak at least 1 or 2 foreign languages. Last but not least, people say that they live and usually stay in the same house or apartment from the time they marry until they die; this could explain their great effort in decorating the surroundings of their houses.

Edited by: [Andraž Dolenc](#)

I see that you did your research very well. All of the topics that you did are very good and I liked that you included stereotypes (mainly the good ones, haha). It was very pleasant to read it.

Great job!



Music

Sara Fernández
Slovenia



David Laninšek
Andalusia





10. MUSIC IN SLOVENIA

By Sara Fernández Pérez and David Laninšek's comment

Introduction

In the minds of many foreigners, Slovenian folk music means a form of polka that is still popular today. However, there are many styles of Slovenian folk music beyond polka and waltz.

Fun fact! The Divje Babe flute, an artifact found in a cave in Slovenia is possibly the oldest known musical instrument ever. Its age is estimated at approximately 55.000 years.



Medieval.

Secular music was as popular as church music. The first Slovenian hymnal, *Eni Psalmi*, was published in 1567. This period saw the rise of Renaissance musicians like Jacobus Gallus.

Enlightenment.

In 1701, Johann Berthold von Höffer founded the *Academia Philharmonicorum Labacensis* based on Italian models and the Ljubljana branch of the Roman Academy of Arcadia was founded in 1709.

19th CENTURY.

Growth of a distinctively Slovenian classical music sound based on romanticism.

20th CENTURY.

Impressionism was spreading across Slovenia, which soon produced composers Marij Kogoj and Slavko Osterc.



POPULAR MUSIC.

Perpetuum Jazzile is the group from Slovenia that is internationally most listened online. The official a Capella “Africa” performance video has more than 15 million views on YouTube. Other popular bands, most largely unknown outside the country, are Tabu, Rok ‘n’ Band, Pop Design, Leaf Fat, Yogurt, etc.

INSTRUMENTAL.

The typical Slovenian music is played with: Styrian harmonica (the oldest type of accordion), kontra, hammered dulcimer, cimbalom Grande, drone zither, violin zither, tamburica, fiddle, etc.



EUROVISION 2018.

Lea Sirk will represent Slovenia at the 2018 Eurovision Song Contest with the song *Havala, ne*.



YOU DID A GREAT JOB SARA! By David Laninšek

The only thing that I would like to change is that the typical instruments for the Slovene folk music are: the accordion, the bass guitar or double bass and the guitar.

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/60953/pages/page/392127>



10. MUSIC IN SPAIN

By David Laninšek and Sara's feedback

Andalusian classical music is a style of Arabic music found in different styles across the Maghreb. It originated out of the music of Al-Andalus (Muslim Iberia) between the 9th and 15th centuries. Some of its poems were found to be composed by authors such as Al-Shushtari, Ibn al-Khatib and Al-Mu'tamid ibn Abbad.

ORIGINS

Andalusian classical music was allegedly born in the Emirate of Cordoba (Al-Andalus) in the 9th century. The Arab/ Kurdish or Persian musician (as his origins were not known but all historians agreed that he was of dark skin that's why he was called the blackbird.), residing in Iraq, Ziryâb (d. 857), who later became court musician of Abd al-Rahman II in Cordoba, is sometimes credited with its invention. Later, the poet, composer, and philosopher Ibn Bajjah (d. 1139) of Saragossa is said to have combined the style of Ziryâb with Western approaches to produce a wholly new style that spread across Iberia and North Africa.



By the 10th century, Muslim Iberia had become a center for the manufacture of instruments. These goods spread gradually to Provence, influencing French troubadours and trouvères and eventually reaching the rest of Europe. The English words lute, rebec, guitar, and naker derive from the Arabic oud, rabab, qithara and naqareh, although some Arabic terms (qithara, for example) had been derived in their turn from Vulgar Latin, Greek and other languages like Persian.

MUSIC TODAY

A suite form called the Andalusî nubah forms the basis of al-âla. Though it has roots in Andalusia, the modern nûba is probably a North African creation. Each nuba is dominated by one musical mode. It is said that there used to be twenty-four nuba linked to each hour of the day, but in Algeria there are only sixteen nuba and in Morocco eleven have survived. Each nuba is divided into five parts called mîzân, each with a corresponding rhythm. The rhythms occur in the following order in a complete nuba:

basît (6/4)	qâ'im wa nuf (8/4)
btâyhî (8/4)	darj (4/4)
quddâm (3/4 or 6/8)	



INFLUENCE OF ANDALUSIAN MUSIC

Andalusia was probably the main route of transmission of a number of Near-Eastern musical instruments used in European music: the lute from the oud, rebec from the rebab, the guitar from qitara and Greek kithara, and the naker from the naqareh. Further terms fell into disuse in Europe: adufe from al-duff, alboka from al-buq, anafil from al-nafir, exabeba from al-shabbaba (flute), atabal (bass drum) from al-tabl, atambal from al-tinbal, the balaban, sonajas de azófar from sunuj al-sufr, the conical bore wind instruments, the xelami from the sulami or fistula (flute or musical pipe), the shawm and dulzaina from the reed instrument zamr and al-zurna, the gaita from the rhaita, rackets from iraqya or iraqiyya, geige (German: used to describe the violin, other early bowed instruments and the 'geigenwerke') from ghichak.



IT IS A REALLY WELL DONE JOB! By Sara Fernández

I think it would have been interesting to talk about modern Andalusian music, for example, the most famous songs or artists here. Pop and Flamenco are the most popular genres. A lot of famous artists were known thanks to a TV show called Operación Triunfo, where unknown people had to sing to win the show. Andalusian people who participated in this show are: David Bisbal, Manuel Carrasco or Rosa López. These artists usually sing pop.

Also, Camarón de la Isla (1950-1992) was one of the most famous flamenco singers and Paco de Lucía (1947-2014) was a flamenco guitarist.

All in all, your project was pretty good, I did not know a lot of things about Andalusian music, so congratulations!



Entertainment & Hobbies

Kenan Smajlović

Entertainment and hobbies in Spain



Gladis Mamani and Begoña Caraballo

Entertainment & Hobbies in Slovenia





11. ENTERTAINMENT AND HOBBIES IN SPAIN

By Kenan Smajlović and feedback by Gladis and Begoña

BULLFIGHTING

Spanish-style *bullfighting* is called a *corrida de toros* (literally "running of the bulls"), *tauramaquia* or *fiesta*.

In traditional *corrida*, three *toreros*, also called *matadores* each fight two out of a total of six *fighting bulls*, each of which is at least four years old and weighs up to about 600 kg (1,300 lb) (with a minimum weight limit of 460 kg (1,010 lb) for the bullrings of the first degree).

Bullfighting season in Spain runs from March to October.

Each *matador* has six assistants — two *picadores* ("lancers") mounted on *horseback*, three *banderilleros* ("flagmen"), and a *mozo de espada* ("sword servant"). Collectively they compose a *cuadrilla* or team of bullfighters. The crew also includes an *ayuda* (aide to sword servant) and *subalternos* (subordinates) including at least two *peones* (pages, singular *peón*).

FLAMENCO

Flamenco in its strictest sense, is a professionalized art-form based on the various folkloric music traditions of Southern Spain in the autonomous communities of *Andalusia*, *Extremadura* and *Murcia*.

In a wider sense, it refers to these musical traditions and more modern musical styles which have themselves been deeply influenced by and become blurred with the development of flamenco over the past two centuries.

It includes *cante* (singing), *toque* (guitar playing), *baile* (dance), *jaleo* (vocalizations), *palmas* (handclapping) and *pitos* (finger snapping).

FOOTBALL

Football is the most popular sport in Spain. *La Liga* or *Primera División* (The Spanish League) is considered to be one of the world's best competitions.

The *Spanish national football team* has been successful and have qualified for the *FIFA World Cup* tournament thirteen times since 1930. In 2010, Spain defeated the *Netherlands* in the final to win the tournament for the first time.

In the *European Championship* they were champions in 1964, 2008 and 2012 and runners-up in 1984.



Spain has won two medals in football Olympic Games tournaments. They have won a silver medal at the *Sydney 2000 Olympic Games*, and won a gold medal during the *1992 Barcelona Olympics*.



CONGRATULATIONS, KENAN! By Gladis Mamani & Begoña Caraballo

You have done a good job. Only a couple of details.

We have noticed that you call "matadores" the people who participate in bullfighting but in fact we call them "Toreros".

In general the most common entertainment in Spain is going out with friends, we really love going to the street. We also go having tapas (small free dishes they give you with your drink in bars), or to the cinema. We love funfairs, too

Depending on the season we practise winter sports and in summer we love going to the beach.





11. Entertainment and Hobbies in Slovenia

By Gladys Mamani and Begoña Caraballo & Kenan Smajlovič's comment

Sax Pub.

More than a quarter-century in Trnovo and decorated with colourful murals and graffiti outside, the tiny and convivial Sax has live jazz as well as blues, folk and hip-hop at 8pm on Thursday year-round. Canned stuff...



Križanke.

The Krinžanke Outdoor Theatre is a theatre in Ljubljana (Slovenia), used for summer festivals. Its major events are held on the open-air stage.





Orto Bar

It is one of Ljubljana's central places for rock music enthusiasts. A popular bar and live-music venue for late-night drinking and dancing amid a crowd of leather-clad partygoers. It's just a 300m stroll northeast from Metelkova. Note the program takes a two-month hiatus in summer during July and August.



Kino Siska.

This renovated old movie theatre now houses an urban cultural centre, hosting mainly indie, rock and alternative bands from around Slovenia and the rest of Europe. Box office is open 3pm to 8pm Monday to Friday.





Channel Zero.

Situated in Metelkova mesto Autonomous Cultural Centre, the army barracks-turned-cultural complex located in the centre of Ljubljana, Klub Channel Zero is run by the non-governmental organisation KUD Channel Zero (arts and culture association), which has been active in the field of independent culture since

1993. Today, Channel Zero represents an important stage for alternative music concerts and is the primary clubbing venue in the Metelkova complex.

I LIKE HOW YOU WROTE IT GLADYS, AND YOU WOULD PROBABLY LIKE ALL THE PLACES THAT YOU MENTIONED! I Do:) By Kenan Smajlović

I would like to add something about Kino Šiška.

The official explanation is that Kino Šiška has been the central Slovenian institution of the contemporary concert scene since 2009, complemented by activities in visual and performing arts.

The unofficial version, which we stand by and defend: Kino Šiška is you – the audience (at more than 300 events with over 100,000 visitors a year), participating artists and event organizers (a large proportion of cultural content is created in cooperation with non-governmental organizations, local communities, public institutions, etc.).

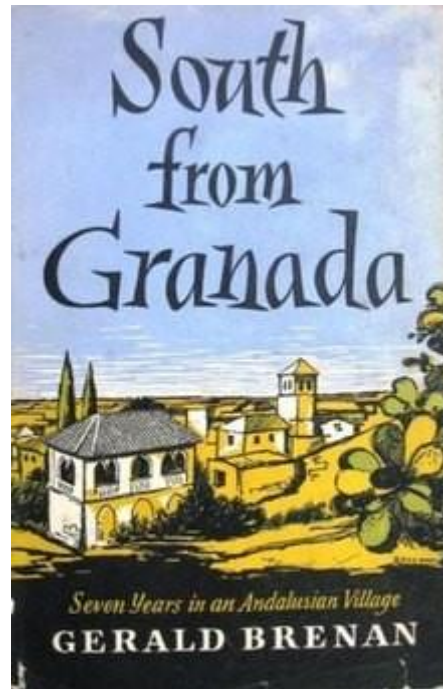
To make a long story short: you always feel good and welcome at Kino Šiška.



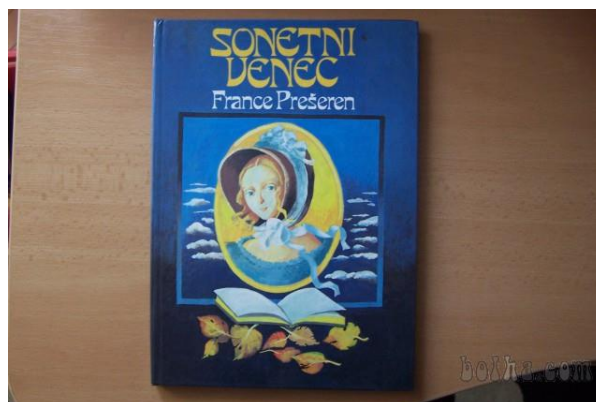


Reading

Miha Držanč
[Reading in Spain](#)



María Beltrán
[Reading in Slovenia](#)





12. READING

By MIHA DRŽANČ and María's feedback

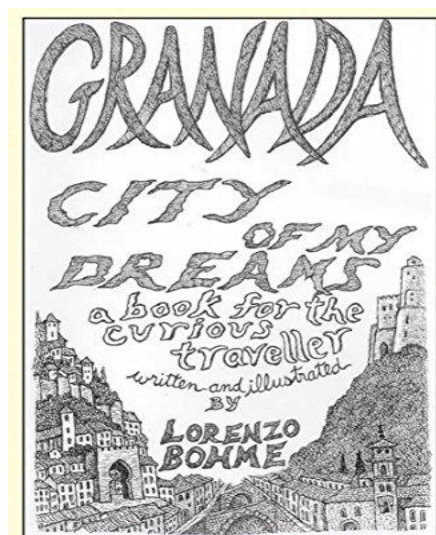
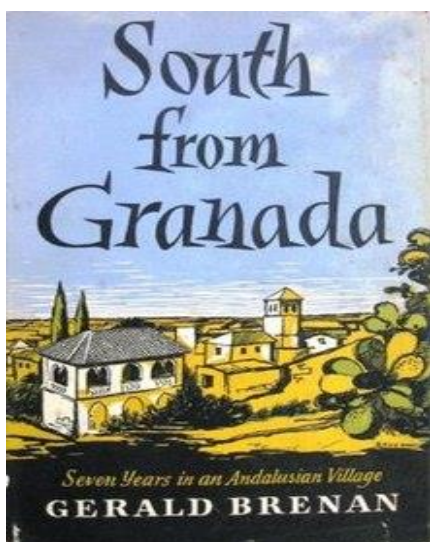
The first Spanish printing press was set up in 1473 at Valencia. Publishing flourished in the early period at Barcelona, Burgos, Zaragoza, Seville, and the university towns of Salamanca and Alcalá de Henares. The Instituto Nacional del Libro Español (National Book Institute) formed in 1941. As of 2004 Spain had some 2,000+ book publishers in the private sector, including Prensa Española, and Prisa. As of 2013 there were 809 publishing enterprises.

South from Granada

It is an autobiographical book by Gerald Brenan, first published in 1957. Brenan, a fringe member of the Bloomsbury Group, moved to Spain in 1919 and lived there on and off for the rest of his life. The book is an example of travel literature, mixing an autobiographical account of his life in Yegen, the village where he found his first home in Spain, with detailed background information about the Alpujarras region of Andalusia. He describes visits to his home by Virginia Woolf, Lytton Strachey, and Dora Carrington.

Granada: City of My Dreams

A book for the curious traveller. Lorenzo Bohme has filled these pages with luminous descriptions and drawings, the culmination of forty years of wanderings through the palaces and labyrinths of his adopted homeland, Granada.

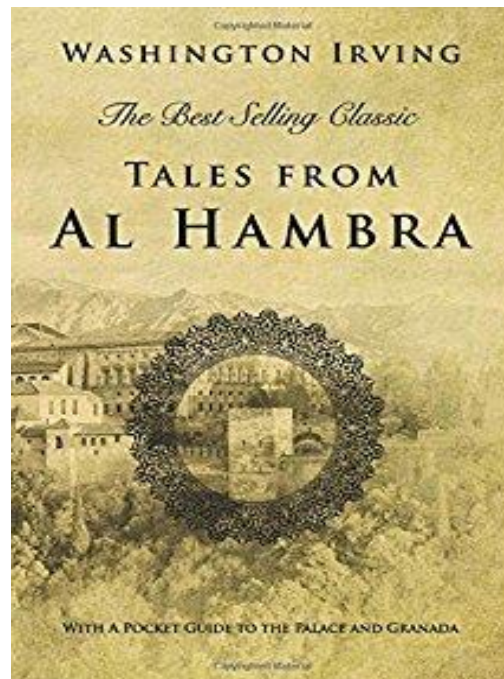




WELL DONE, MIHA! by María Beltrán

I would like to show you some famous writers in Granada. Our most important poet and playwright is Federico García Lorca and an American writer who was in love with our city was Washington Irving, who wrote Tales of The Alhambra.

Federico García Lorca





Sports

Patricia Muñoz

Sports in Slovenia



Luka Lampe

Sports in Spain





12. SPORTS IN SLOVENIA

By Patricia Muñoz and Luka Lampe's feedback

The most practiced sports are: handball, basketball, volleyball, association football, ice hockey, rowing, swimming, tennis, boxing and athletics. Since 1992, Slovenian sportspeople have won 22 Olympic medals, including three gold medals, and 19 Paralympic medals, also with three golds.

Prior to World War II, gymnastics and fencing used to be the most popular sports.

Individual sports are also very popular in Slovenia, including tennis and mountaineering.

Most popular Slovenian footballers are: Branko Oblak Jan Oblak y Zlatko Zahovic. The men's national basketball team has participated at 13 EuroBasket's, winning the gold medal at the 2017 edition.



CONGRATULATIONS! THAT WAS REALLY GOOD WORK FROM YOU DESCRIBING SPORTS IN SLOVENIA! By Luka Lampe

I would just like to add that Slovenia is very successful in winter sports. We have many successful sportsmen in skiing, like Tina Maze, who was a world champion in all woman ski categories in 2013/2014 season, in ski jumping, like Peter Prevc who was also a world champion in the 2015/2016 season, in snowboarding Žan Košir who is a silver medallist from 2014 winter Olympic games in Sochi and the bronze medallists from this year Olympic games in Pyongchang and in ski running where Jakov Fak also has a lot of medals, namely a silver one from this year Olympic games in Pyongchang.12.



13. SPORTS IN SPAIN

By Luka Lampe and Patricia's feedback

In Andalusia football is through the years the most predominant sport. But in recent decades basketball has become increasingly popular, unlike basketball handball has never really taken off in Andalusia. If we leave this big and main known sports one of the strongest showing sports has been in tennis and also in table tennis.

FOOTBALL

-Football was introduced to Spain by British men who worked in mining for Rio Tinto in the province of Huelva, the sport soon became popular with the local population. As Spain's oldest existing football club, Recreativo de Huelva, founded in 1889, is known as El Decano. First football division in Spain is called Liga BBVA in which Barcelona and Real Madrid are playing constantly but there are also three Andalusian teams playing in it in the season 2017/18 and those teams are: Malaga CF, Real Betis and Sevilla. Other Andalusian teams play in the second division such as: Cordoba CF, UD Almeria, Granada...

Andalusia has also its own football team but it is not in any league and plays only friendly matches. In recent years they have played mostly during the Christmas break of the football leagues. They play mostly against national teams from other countries, but they would not be eligible to play in the international league, where Spain is represented by a single national team.

BASKETBALL AND HANDBALL

Like I said in the intro basketball has become increasingly popular, with the club CB Malaga also known as Unicaja malaga who have won the Liga ACB in 2007 and the Korac Cup in 2001 and usually play in the Euroleague. CB Sevilla and CB Granada are also two big Andalusian teams who play in the top level in the Liga ACB.

Handball has never really been a big sport in Andalusia, because there is no Andalusian team in the Liga Asobal, which is the first division in handball in Spain. There is just BM Puente Genil playing in the provincia of Cordoba.



OTHER SPORTS

The main sport from those who are not really known is table tennis, because Andalusia has got two professional teams: Cajasur Priego TM and Caja Granada TM. Caja Granada TM is the leading team in Spain with more than 20 league championships in nearly consecutive years and 14 consecutive Copas del Rey and dominating the Liga ENEBE. If we look on other sports that are not really well known there are sports like surfing, kitesurfing, windsurfing, golf, baseball and horse racing. Spain has also hosted the 1999 Championships in Athletics in Seville, the 2005 Mediterranean Games in Almeria and the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships in 1996 in Granada, among other major events.



OLYMPICS

220 Andalusian athletes have competed in a total of 16 summer or winter Olympic Games. Athletes have won 6 gold medals, 11 silver and 2 bronze. Most of the medals have been won in sports such as: Sailing, tennis, skiing, horse riding, rowing... . Spain has also been a pre-candidate to host the Summer Olympics in Seville in 2004 and in 2008, and Granada has been a pre-candidate to host the winter Olympics but unfortunately neither of them has ever succeeded in its candidature.





CONGRATULATIONS, LUKA You really did a good job on sports in Spain! By Patricia Muñoz

I would like to add that...



I'm a supporter of Real Betis Balompie from Sevilla

The first was Leopoldo Sáinz de la Maza, part of the silver-medal-winning polo team at the 1920 Summer Olympics in Antwerp, Belgium.

Winners of multiple medals include the Cordoban boxer Rafael Lozano; sailor Theresa Zabell, Malagueña by adoption. Other notable winners have been Granadan tennis player Manuel Orantes, Jerezano riders Ignacio Rambla and Rafael Soto and the racewalker Paquillo Fernández from Guadix.

The largest number of Olympic appearances were by the Malagueña swimmer María Peláez (five appearances), the Granadan skier María José Rienda (four), the Sevillian rider Luis Astolfi (four), and the Sevillian rower Fernando Climent (four, including a silver at Los Angeles, California, US, in 1984).



And fresh news ...

Carolina Marín from Huelva has just won her fourth European Badminton Championship (April 2018)



Traditions

Ainara Guadix
Traditions of Slovenia



Klemen Kusterle
Traditions in Spain





14. TRADITIONS IN SPAIN

by Klemen Kusterle and Ainara's feedback

HOLY WEEK IN SEVILLE

Holy Week in Seville is one of the two biggest festivals. It is celebrated in spring in a week leading up to Easter and is a celebration that locals spend all year preparing for. It is being said it dates back to 12th century, but it is confirmed that it exists at least since 16th century.

From Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday, processions take over the streets of Spain. The enormous statues called "pasos", originally had an educational function and put an image to the passages of The Bible. There are up to three of these large statues in each procession. The people who walk the processions with the float are performing an act of penance, repenting their sins.

SEVILLE FAIR

In Spanish called "Feria de abril de Sevilla" is a fair that begins two weeks after Easter and it dates back to 1847 when it was originally organized as a livestock fair. It runs six days and for the duration of the fair, the fairgrounds and a vast area on the far bank of the Guadalquivir River are totally covered in rows of casetas. From around nine at night until six or seven the following morning, at first in the streets and later only within each caseta, there are crowds partying and dancing Sevillanas.

Since 1973, the Feria de Abril takes place at the real de la feria, an area of 24 blocks (450,000 m²) which is located between Los Remedios and Tablada. In 2012 there were 1048 casetas. Next to the Real is the Calle del Infierno (Hell Road), an amusement park which offers many recreational activities; a circus is usually set furthest from the Real on the back of the Parque de los Príncipes. Construction of the portada (the main gate) starts months in advance, and it takes several weeks to clear the place after the end of the Fair.



NICE JOB, KLEMEN! I want to show you some other traditions.

By Ainara Guadix



These are important festivals in Seville and, as we know, there are more in all regions of Spain. Focusing in Andalucía, some are hold in every city and others only in a city, for example, Los Patios of Córdoba (1), which is Intangible Culture of UNESCO. Holy Week (2) is celebrated in all cities. Everyday there are different processions according to the city.

Another tradition is the carnival (3) that is a celebration that takes place immediately before the Christian Lent and has a variable date (between February and March depending on the year). It traditionally begins on a Thursday and ends on the following Tuesday. The carnival combines elements such as costumes, groups that sing couplets, parades and street parties. The most famous Carnival is in Cádiz.

Another typical tradition in Granada is on the 3rd of May. This is the Day of Crosses (4). They are spread over the squares of the city and people eat typical food (5) and dance sevillanas (6).





I think the most important tradition in Andalusia is eating out and meeting family and friends. When we celebrate something it is always with an important meal. We enjoy having tapas in a bar or a terrace.



On 24th June, the longest night in the year, we celebrate San Juan. We go to the beach and light fires and spend the whole night there. We burn things representing the past, as all your notebooks of the course (1). Going to the beach in summer is our favourite tradition we call it "summering" (2)

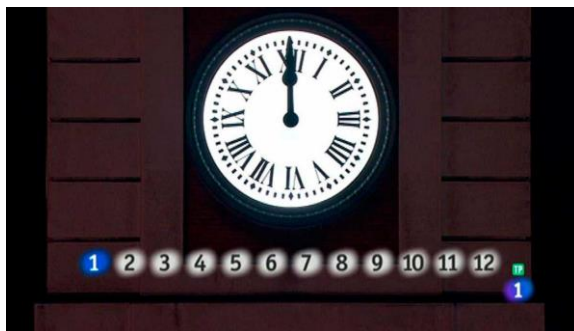


1.



2.

One funny Christmas tradition is to eat 12 grapes on New Year's Eve when the clock strikes the chimes.





14. TRADITIONS IN SLOVENIA

By Ainara Guadix and Klemen Kusterle's comment

- People greet each other by shaking hands (both formally and informally).
- When you are invited to a private party, you owe some detail (a wine, a dessert, some flowers, etc). - In formal business you should wear a jacket and tie.
- From the point of view of the label, there is no difference with Western Europe. - In restaurants, everyone pays what they have eaten (they never pay "half").



FOOD CUSTOMS

- Due to the weather conditions there are few vegetables that withstand the cold and are maintained throughout the year. Onions, potatoes and cabbages manage to resist the worst frosts, and that is why they are present in all local dishes despite the time.
- The cereals and the corn are the great allies of the local gastronomy, because by their characteristics they are able to resist the harshest winters. - The gohaja juha or "brown soup" is one of the most typical dishes of Slovenia. It is made with beef broth, many carrots and onions.

THAT WAS REALLY NICE AINARA! By Klemen Kuste

To be honest not even I realized we had so many rules when it comes to social interactions. It all comes naturally I guess. What I would like to add is that I am not really sure what you meant by vegetables resisting the biggest frosts. It is not really that cold and they grow during summer. Anyway, really good job.



Celebrations

Jennifer and Sheila Lopez
Celebrations in Slovenia



Matic Rozman
Celebrations in Spain





15. CELEBRATIONS IN SLOVENIA

By Jennifer and Sheila Lopez and Matic Rozman's comment

National parties

- Prešeren Day:

It is celebrated on February 8, is the date of the death of Slovenian poet France Prešeren. It is a cultural festival in which there are concerts, festivals and poetry recitals, in which the Prešeren Prize and the Prizes of the Prešeren Foundation are awarded.

- Day of the rising against occupation:

It is celebrated on April 27, was established the National Liberation Front, which was a Slovenian political organization that was formed in response to the occupation of Slovenian territory by Germany, Italy, and Hungary during the Second World War.

- Day of the proclamation of the state of Slovenia:

It is celebrated on June 25, on the occasion of the declaration of independence of Yugoslavia, in 1991.

- Day of the reform:

It is celebrated on October 31, it is of religious character. He had influence in the development of the Slovenian language and literature. At this time the first Slovenian books were written.

- Independence and union day:

It is celebrated on December 26, this day the results were published in favour of Slovenian independence.

Christian parties:

-Easter:

It is celebrated on the first Sunday after the first full spring moon. It is the most important Christian festival. This tradition have their origin in the pagan culture. On Holy Friday there is a rigorous fast, it is the only day of the year when Mass is not celebrated, it is the day in which Christians commemorate the death of Christ. On Holy Saturday there is the blessing of typical foods such as ham, red painted eggs, roots of spicy turnip, bread and potica. On Easter Sunday, believers celebrate the resurrection of Christ and families gather to consume the blessed foods.

-Christmas:

It is celebrated on December 25, its traditions are: decorate the Christmas tree, put the nativity scene, meet to celebrate and sing Christmas carols.



Popular parties:

- Pust:

It is the period between the New Year and Ash Wednesday, characterized by several carnivals. They disguise themselves with masks and costumes that represent supernatural forces, believing that this ritual scared away winter.

-The best-known Slovenian carnivals are:

- **Carnival of Ptuj:** it is the largest and oldest in Slovenia, it is a jewel of ethnological tradition and the cultural heritage of this country. The typical costume is the devil dressed in red.

-**Carnival Cerknica:** also called dance of witches. It is similar to the Ptuj but with masks and the main figure is the witch, the monsters ...

-**Carnival of Cerkno:** the typical figures are the laufarji, a group of 25 carnevalesque characters.

-San Gregorio Day:

It is celebrated on March 12, according to tradition it is the first day of spring, Saint Gregory is the saint who brings light. The custom is throwing lit boats to the river on the eve of the party.

- Martinmas:

It is celebrated on November 11, it has a profane character, its origins are pagan, after the harvest there were festivities and feasts. It is known as the must festival.



WOW!! You wrote it very well and I have nothing to add.

By Matic Rozman



15. CELEBRATIONS IN SPAIN

By Jan Rozman and feedback by Jennifer and Sheila

25 March to 1 April: Holy Week (**Semana Santa**), Seville

Semana Santa is one of the most important festivals on the Spanish calendar. The Easter festivities are big all over Spain, but the biggest spectacle is in Seville. Semana Santa is mainly a series of processions of elaborate floats bearing jewelled statues of Mary and Jesus, penitents wearing pointed hoods, and brass bands. They begin on Palm Sunday the week before Easter, followed by those on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.15–

25 February to 19 March: Las Fallas Festival, Valencia

High-tech giant-size sculptures are shaped into traditional figures or even modern cultural icons such as Shrek and President Obama at this unique festival, which was added to the UNESCO Cultural Heritage List in 2016. The creations are on display all over the city before being burned in one of the many bonfires, which takes place amid much partying.

21 April: Feria de Sevilla, Seville

Spring Fair, the Feria, comes two weeks after Semana Santa. The Feria is a joyful festival with masses of food, drink, music and dancing. To the south west of the city a huge area is given over to the fair, creating a small 'town' of casetas (tents or pavilions) for drinking, eating and socializing. Sevilliano/as, in traditional flamenco dresses, or tight trousers and boleros, parade around on horseback and in carriages.



Wikipedia, <https://fr.globalvoices.org/2014/04/20/167178/>



GOOD JOB!! We are going to add some typical celebrations in Granada. By Jennifer and Sheila López

Holly Week has no fixed date as it depends on the first full moon in spring (a Roman emperor decided it). So the fairs of Seville and Granada also change depending on the date of Easter Sunday.

As Holly Week, every province of Andalusia has its own fair. We have el Corpus (1, 2) in Granada for seven days and on Wednesday people from Granada take out La Tarasca (3), a woman on a dragon wearing fashionable clothes for this year. She is a mythological creature whose origin is found in a legend about Santa Marta.



1



2



3

In winter the most important celebration is Christmas as the cities are decorated and there are several days for celebration.





Famous people

Rodrigo Ortega
Famous people in Slovenia



Matjaž Pivec
Famous people in Spain





16. FAMOUS PEOPLE IN SPAIN

By Matjaz Pivec and Rodrigo's feedback

There are many well-known people that were born or that are still living in Andalucia. These celebrities are from being designers, actors, business people, artists...

One of the most famous is the actor Antonio Banderas who was featured in over 80 movies.

Antonio Banderas was born on August 10, 1960 and named José Antonio Domínguez Banderas. Following Spanish tradition his last name would actually be Domínguez, which comes from his father. He chose however, to rise to fame on his second – and less common - last name, which comes from his mother. This highly acclaimed actor has it all – the looks, the charm, the drive, the energy, the creativity. But he appears to be lacking any sense of pretension, arrogance, aloofness; he is not at all star struck.



After school, Antonio went on to study drama. Then, aged 19, he went to Madrid to seek his fortune with just 15.000 pesetas in his pocket. By luck, he met the acclaimed Spanish director Pedro Almodóvar and had his first film break, appearing in *Laberinto de Pasiones* alongside Imanol Arias.

Banderas soon became a regular in Almodóvar's films, including *Requiem* (1985), where he played a Spanish farmer, *La Corte de Faraón* and *Caso Cerrado* (1986) when he won the Fotogramas prize for the Best Actor. In 1985, he appeared in another Almodóvar film *Matador*, with which he was similarly successful.

He still appears in some movies to this day and is known as one of the best actors.

There is another well-known celebrity that I'm going to describe you that doesn't appear in movies anymore. Her name is Carmen Sevilla and she's an actress and a singer.

She was born on the 16th October 1930. From an early age she was involved in the world of theatre and dance, appearing as a ballerina aged 12 in the theatrical spectacle, "*Spanish Rhapsody*", along with Paquita Rico and Ana Esmeralda, (both of whom shared her later success on stage and in films). She also appeared in dance groups with Enrique Castro and Paco Reyes.





Her first film was "*Jalisco Canta en Sevilla*" in 1948, with co-star Jorge Negrete, a popular singer at the time. She was known for her pleasant nature as well as her beauty and her career went from strength to strength.

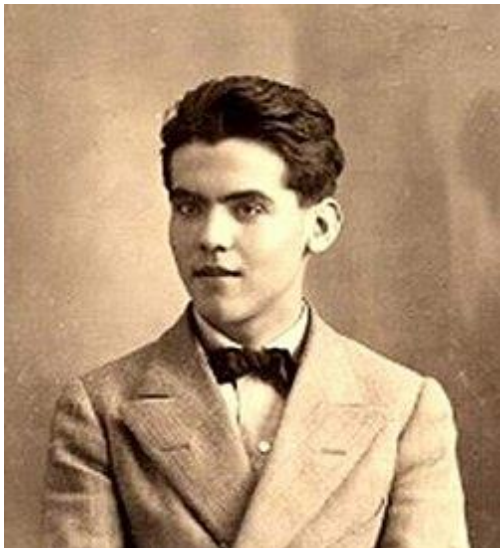
Carmen Sevilla was undeniably one of the most popular stars of Spanish film in the fifties. She subsequently concentrated more on dramatic roles, which led to her being offered a role by Barden in "*La Venganza*" (1957), which centred on the problems of the Andalusian farmer.



In 1960 she married the composer and musical director, Augusto Alguero and received a major national award for her contribution to the arts. Later films include, "*Nadie Oyó Gritar*", "*La Cera Virgen*", "*La Promesa*" and "*Rostros*" which she also produced. Today she is 87 years old and is still seen active in Tv-shows

IT IS VERY GOOD, MATJAZ! By Rodrigo Ortega

And they are very famous in Spain. As you said, there are also very famous people in other fields like Federico García Lorca, who is a poet from Granada.





16. FAMOUS PEOPLE IN SLOVENIA

BY Rodrigo Ortega and Matjaž Pivec's comment

MELANIA TRUMP

Melania Trump was born in Slovenia, the old Yugoslavia, on 26th April 1970. She is famous because she was a model and now she is Donald Trump's wife. She speaks six languages and when she was young, she began to study architecture in the University but she didn't finish her studies.

ŽELJKO IVANEK

Željko Ivanek was born in Ljubljana on 15th September 1957. He is a very famous actor who won an Emmy prize in 2008 thanks to the series *Damages*. He moved to the United States when he was 3. He studied in the Academy of music and dramatic art. He has participated in many films like *The Soldier*, *Hanival* or *Dogville*.



Source: <https://www.ranker.com/list/famous-people-from-slovenia/reference>

GOOD WORK RODRIGO! By Matjaž Pivec

You now know more about the famous people from Slovenia than I do, particularly about Željko Ivanek that I had never heard of, which means that I probably lack general knowledge – or he might be more famous abroad than at home.



17. Cultural Heritage

- is the legacy inherited from past generations
- maintained in the present
- and preserved for the benefit of future generations.

It includes:

- **tangible culture** (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artefacts)
- **intangible culture** (such as folklore, traditions, language, and knowledge) and
- **natural heritage** (including culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity).

We want to make our contribution in keeping cultural heritage from the past to the present for the future, our small grain of sand.

OUR GRANDPARENTS' CONTRIBUTION TO THE PROJECT

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE OR LIVING HERITAGE: SLOVENIA

It is the stories people tell and the things they do, passed down through the generations. It helps us understand who we are and where we come from.

Our grandparents were young in the time when the zeitgeist was totally different, or maybe not?

So, we asked them and involved them in our project. It's been a long time since they did anything for school, and they did not use the Internet then and they certainly did not communicate with Spanish students. But, for sure, their time was nice as well, although in a different way.

We continued with our topics and asked our grandparents about how it used to be ...

GEOGRAPHY - LUKA ANŽIČ'S GRANDFATHER MIHAEL:



They used to use double hayracks or hovels to harvest dry hay. Today, the double heaters are no longer destined for harvesting, but serve as roofs for machines. Currently they are used as picnic areas.

(Photo: Wikipedia)



FOOD - LOVRO ANZELC' S GRANDMA NUŠA:



I asked her what she ate when she was youthfull. She told me that she enjoyed eating jota and ričet along with some orehova potica for the dessert.

(Photo: <http://www.okuspodobrem.si/makova-potica/>)

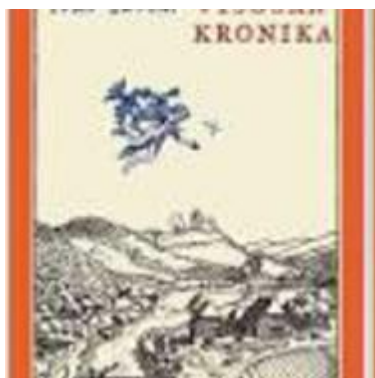
CITIES - JAN PETRIČ'S GRANDMOTHER VIDA:



In the nearby village, Primož Trubar was baptized in the church of the Holy Chancellor. He wrote the first two Slovene books Abecednik and Katekizem.

(Photo: http://www.ringaraja.net/clanek/trubarjeva-domacija_3051.html)

READING - MIHA DRŽANČ'S GRANDMOTHER SLAVICA



My grandmother told me that they had been reading Visoška kronika, (The Visoko Cronicle) at school. It is a famous Slovene historical novel from the 17th century which deals with the Thirty Years War, witch hunts and the persecution of Protestants. As we were reading it at school this year, I was able to refresh my granma's memory and she highlighted some parts that I did not notice.

(Photo: <http://www.emka.si/visoska-kronika/PR/32383>)

SCHOOLS - JURE SELŠEK'S GRANDMOTHER



We used to wear uniforms which I didn't like. They were all the same and blue. When the teacher entered the class, we all stood up and said unanimously: "*For the Homeland with Tito – Forward!*" But, we sang a lot, we were good friends, nobody had a mobile phone and the teachers were really, really strict.

(Photo: School museum, Ljubljana)



SPORTS - LUKA LAMPE'S GRANDMOTHER ANGELA



My grandmother Angela said that in her elderly days skiing was a sport that was really different than it is nowadays. They were using simple wooden skis with leather bindings and they were competing against each other for fun after school. Skiing wasn't that popular in a competitive way, only in the Olympic Games and in more developed countries, but not in Slovenia.

TRADITIONS - KLEMEN KUSTERLE'S GRANDMOTHER MARIJA



My grandmother Maria told me how they used to gather and peel corn. It was called "ličkanje". They actually enjoyed it as they were talking and singing while doing it.

FAMOUS PEOPLE - MATJAŽ PIVEC'S GRANDMOTHER MARIJA



She told me about Tito and how good he was when he was the president, from 1953 till 1980 when he died. There was always money in every family in the country and everybody was happier then and had a well-paid job. Even since after his death in 1981 some people still have a picture of him in their home. She said he was to be remembered as the best president.

(Photo: Wikipedia)

NATURAL HERITAGE - GAL NOVAK'S GRANDMOTHER LILJANA



There were far less cities and houses when she was young and a lot more farms. She told me that there had been a small lake near our house, but it had disappeared when there had been a strong earthquake. Some cracks in the floor can still be.

(Photo: seen.<https://euroburo-slovenia.com/>)



INTANGIBLE HERITAGE OR LIVING HERITAGE: GRANADA

FOOD - MIREIA BELMONTE and her grandparents Loli and José Antonio.

"I love my grandma's food. Everything she does is special".



What was your favourite food when you were little?

Grandmother: My favourite dish was "puchero". It is a typical Granada stew which has potato, chickpeas, meat and vegetables and spicy porridge, typical of the Alpujarra (Granada). For dessert "homemade goat cottage cheese" made of our own goats' milk.

Grandfather: My favourite food was "Empedrillo". It is a stew of beans with potatoes and rice. For dessert I liked the fig gruel, which was curdled porridge.

LIFESTYLE - CAMILA ARCOS and her grandfather Enrique Arcos

"I was so impressed when my grandpa told me this story".



My grandfather told me that when he was younger, Spain was destroyed due to the Spanish Civil War. The country was in extreme conditions of hunger and poverty so, many people were exiled to countries like Argentina. As a child he had no chances of going to school as he had to work with his family but he could sometimes have fun with friends while they played guitar.

SCHOOLS - M^a CARMEN ALCAIDE and her grandmother Adoración

"She went to school so little and worked so hard as a child".



finished at 17:00.

Mireia's grandfather at school

My grandmother told me that she went to school but she left it and then she started to work. Girls and boys were separated in different schools. They were taught reading, writing and maths. There were not notebooks but small blackboards. The classes started at 10:00 and they finished at 13:00 and then they returned at 15:00 and



MUSIC- SARA FERNÁNDEZ and her grandmother Francisca

"I loved my grandma singing to me when I was a child".

- Which genre was your favourite when you were younger?

+ I liked pop music, rock and roll music and Spanish coplas.

- What language was the most used, English or Spanish?

+ Spanish was the most heard in the 60's, but English was being heard as well in the 80's.

- What about your favourite singers?

+ I really liked Raphael, El Dúo Dinámico, The Beatles and Michael Jackson.

- Finally, why don't you tell me a story related with music?

+ In those times we didn't have a television and in front of my old house there was a shoe shop that had a TV, so whenever Eurovision or other important contests were being held, the shoe shop workers told me and my sisters to go and watch black and white TV, where we had a good time.

- That is great. Thank you for answering my questions!



SPORTS - PATRICIA MUÑOZ MARTÍN and her grandfather Miguel.

"I loved playing with my grandpa".

My grandfather told me that older people used to play petanque. It is a sport in which the goal is to throw metal balls as close as possible to a small wooden ball, by a player, with both feet on the ground from a certain area. I remember that, when I was a little girl, I played it with him in a park. Now, in my town, this sport is not really played, and I think that, one day, it will wipe out.



FAMOUS PEOPLE – RODRIGO ORTEGA and his grandmother Carmen

"I loved to listen to my grandma always listening"



Lola Flores

My grandmother told me that when she was young famous people were very different from now. The majority of famous people were flamenco and copla singers like Lola Flores, Manolo Caracol, Rocio Jurado or Marifé de Triana. Also, there were actors that were very famous like Carmen Sevilla. As there were no TV sets they listened to them on the radio.



18. Cultural Heritage is a challenge

"Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember,
involve me and I learn."

Benjamin Frankling was right. At this point, what do we really know about each others' hometown?? Try to solve these riddles and challenges and guess who, when, what, where, how



Thanks to our schools teachers

We translated into English the riddles and challenges that our teachers had prepared for our Slovenian partners.

Not so easy!! But ...

We solved the riddles and challenges about Slovenia and Granada

How interesting!!





Literature Riddle

By Montse Garrido. Literature Teacher



We are looking for an Andalusian writer

Is it a man? Is it a woman? ...
Those who enjoy literature will soon
guess

For a while he was a New Yorker,
From a small town he travelled around,
He didn't live long but lived intense,
And loved art, music and the world immense,
His city, at the foot of the snowy mountain
Under the gypsy moon.
His colour, green in love,
His passion, verse and drama,
In Huerta San Vicente enlarged.
His art, universal.



By Montse Garrido

Literature teacher at IES Vega de Atarfe

Solution:



History challenge

By Pepe de la Torre. History teacher

When in Granada ...

By Pepe de la Torre.

History Teacher

With the challenge that we propose you must reach three conclusions:

- 1.-** After the analysis of the photos you must **deduce where you are.**
- 2.-** Following the name of the streets that I propose in Google Maps three dimensions, you must **deduce what kind of city you are going to visit.**
- 3.-** Starting at a height of 0 meters (Puerta Elvira) and reaching 120 meters (Mirador de San Nicolás) you must **draw a conclusion.** Keep in mind that you must climb on the ground, if you do not observe it on your virtual tour, you will appreciate it when you are in

Granada and do it on foot.

Here you are the images

for the first activity





*Here you are
Some models of street signs.
You must carry out the second and third
Part of the challenge,
Following the names that I give you in Google,*

*The names part from a famous door called
PUERTA ELVIRA (but beware, it doesn't open). Once located,
follow the itinerary that the following names of streets
make up:*

SERRANO, COCA DE SAN ANDRÉS, MOLINO DE LA CORTEZA DE
SAN ANDRÉS, BETETA, CALLE LAVADERO MANCHEGA,
PLACETA DEL CORREO VIEJO, CORREO VIEJO, CALDERERIA,
CUESTA DE SAN GREGORIO, PLACETA CRUS VERDE, CALLE
BABOLÉ, CLAVEL DE SAN JOSÉ, BOCANEGRA, CASCAJAL, PLAZA
SAN MIGUEL BAJO, CALLEJÓN DEL GALLO, CALLEJÓN DE LAS
MONJAS, ALJIBE DE LA GITANA, CARRIL DE SAN NICOLÁS,
PLAZA DE SAN NICOLÁS, CARRIL DE SAN NICOLÁS, GUMIEL DE
SAN JOSÉ, PLACETA NEVOT, CAPELLANES, PLACETA
CAPELLANES, PLACETA CARVAJALES, ROSAL DE SAN PEDRO,
CUESTA DEL CARRO, CARRO, AZACAYUELA DE SAN PEDRO,
LIMÓN, SAN JUAN DE LOS REYES, ZAFRA,
PASEO DEL DARRO





Tecno challenge

By Alberto Corral. Technology teacher

Can you find some words referring to typical things you can see in Granada??

No.	Definition	Word
1.	Essential element for life	
2.	Place where water was kept by Arabs in ancient Granada	
3.	Canal or system of canals to distribute water introduced by the Arabs	
4.	Block for construction	
5.	Decorative and defence grille placed in windows	
6.	Stone that closes the structure of an arch and bears the side and up tensions	
7.	Chemical element that gives the white colour to buildings	
8.	Place in a house with plants and bushes used for relax and meditation	
9.	Place where monks live	
10.	Architectural element built to support efforts of compression. Marble is commonly used	
11.	Place providing a good view of the surroundings	
12.	Main chemical element in the hills of The Alhambra that gives its typical colour	
13.	Arabic military fortress	
14.	Architectural barrier used to defend the city	
15.	Muslim place of worship	
16.	Metal alloy to make the bells for the church towers	
17.	One of the rivers crossing Granada. Its name comes from a chemical element	
18.	A house in Granada with a garden with grape vines and fruit trees. It has high walls which separates it from the street. (Common name for women in Spain)	



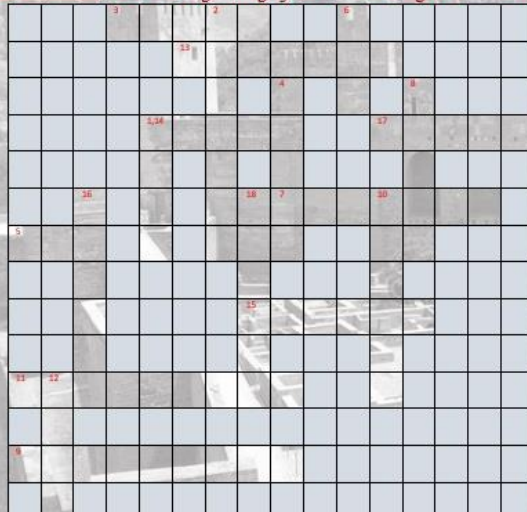
Some of them are really ancient.

Do you dare?

To solve the crossword you must consider:

Even numbers show the beginning of words across to the right until completing the corresponding squares.

Peer numbers show the beginning of down to the right until completing the corresponding squares.



By Alberto Corral
Technology and Chemistry Teacher



Solution:

Biology Riddle

By M^a Teresa Ávila. Biology Teacher



There is a legend in Granada about a magic place. Built near The Alhambra centuries ago, many famous people looked for inspiration in the freshness of its gardens. What you must find is inside the magic building, the magic place, it can be an animal or a plant or a tree. Read the riddle, choose a clue, Guess where, what and who.



In the highest part of the Carmen
Brought from a faraway land
Damaged and slit
By an unwary lightning bolt
Its slender silhouette raises.
Today, strong and stocky,
Strange and mislead
It keeps trying to join Heaven and Earth.
Its long shade once protected
The humbled monk
While in the darkest night
Presented his most heartfelt verse.





Do you need some clues?

Do you want a clue for the biology riddle? Solve this dichotomy key and find the species. Choose option a. or b. and follow the numbers. If you reach the right classification, you will know what you are looking for.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. a. Leaves similar to palm trees ----- | Cyca revoluta |
| 1. b. Leaves in a different way ----- | 2 |
| 2. a. Wide, flat and fan-shaped eaves ----- | Gynkgo biloba |
| 2. b. Narrow leaves ----- | 3 |
| 3. a. Tiny leaves scale-shaped ----- | 4 |
| 3. b. Perfectly visible leaves ----- | 6 |
| 4. a. Flat limb, non-spherical cone ---- | Tetraclinics articulata |
| 4. b. Cylindrical limb, spherical cone ----- | 5 |
| 5. a. More than 2 cm diameter cones ----- | Cupressus sempervire |
| 5. b. Less than two cm diameter cones ----- | 6 |
| 6. a. Cones diameter between 1 and 2 cm ----- | Cupressus lusitánica |
| 6. b. Cones diameter less than 1 cm ----- | Juníperus phoenicia |



Solution:

Where:

What:

Who:



Solution: cupressus lusitánica



You reached this answer **CONGRATULATIONS**. As a prize read about this famous cypress full of history, legend and mysticism.



'The darkest night'.

The cypress of 'The Dark night'. He is more than 400 years old. He is considered to be one of the first plants from America in Europe as he was brought from México in the XVI century by a Carmelite monk and placed in an old monastery, *el Carmen de los Mártires*, a garden next to The Alhambra which was declared of historical-artistic interest in 1943.

He has been misled, as he is referred to as a cedar and ten years ago a bolt stroke it. Under his shade *San Juan de la Cruz*, the cofounder of the Carmelite Oder, wrote some of his most famous poems as

<http://www.turgranada.es/fichas/cipres-de-san-juan-de-la-cruz-carmen-de-los-martires-48402/>



18. Cultural Heritage is a challenge

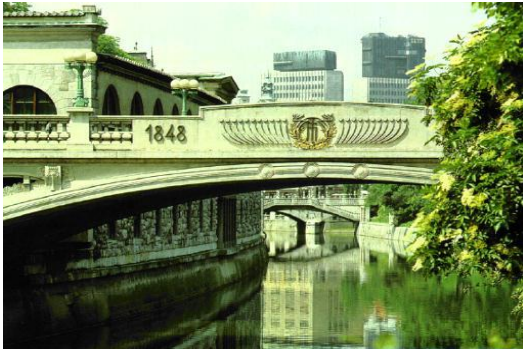


WHO'S THE POET?

He did not want to argue, he wanted peace ...
and peaceful fates, and above all freedom,
for himself, for his own countrymen and for all people.
He loved his homeland, Juliet and poetry,
and he lived at about the same time as Pushkin did.
As a real romanticist
he never experienced true happiness.
In the center of Ljubljana, near the Triple Bridge,
his statue stands, and he,
just as he used to when alive,
still sends his gaze to all directions.

Written by the Slovene language teachers: Mrs Barbka Lamovšek and Mrs Helena Kavaš





Cobblers' bridge, Šuštarški most



Grain bridge, Žitni most

LJUBLJANA, THE CITY OF BRIDGES

The city of 35 bridges across the Ljubljanica

WHICH BRIDGE IS A UNIQUE ARCHITECTURAL GEM OF LJUBLJANA?

The central part of the bridge has stood in its place since 1842. It replaced an old, strategically important medieval wooden bridge connecting the north-western European lands with south-eastern Europe and the Balkans.

Around 1930, two side bridges, intended for pedestrians were added by a famous Slovene architect Jože Plečnik.

It crosses the river Ljubljanica from Ljubljana's main square. It is a pedestrian only area and all lit up with lights at night, making for a very pretty scene.

(The bridge you are looking for is not among the photos on this page).

Created by Mr Janez Kropej, the history teacher



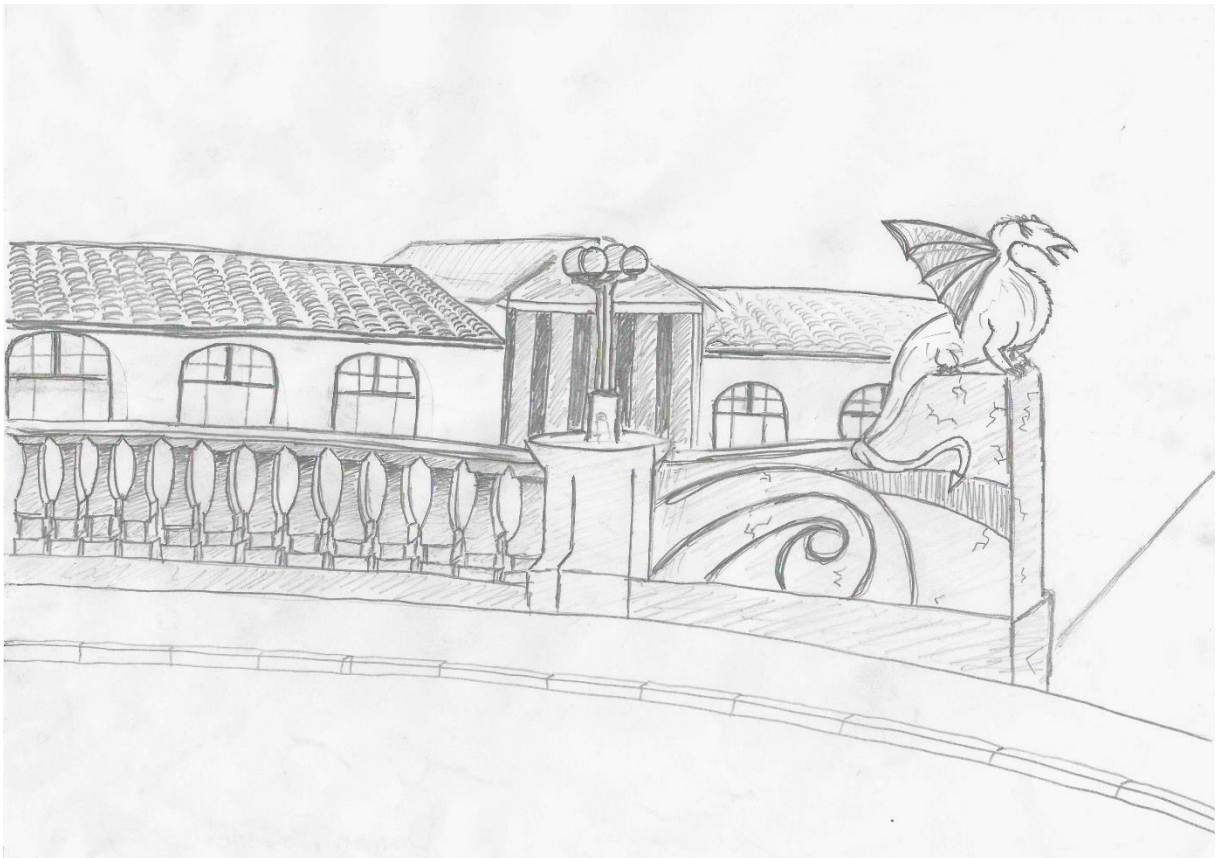
WHAT IS THE PLACE SEEN FROM THE DRAGON BRIDGE CALLED?

Traditionally, it has been a place for the locals to meet and enjoy themselves together.

It's a place where you can get dry-cured meat products, fresh meat, homemade bread baked in the wood-fired oven, homemade biscuits and other sweet baked goods, various kinds of homemade cheese, dried fruits and nuts, homemade olive and pumpkin seed oil and much more.

It is well known for its colonnade designed by Ljubljana's famous architect Jože Plečnik

Written and mentored by the art teacher, Mrs Matjana Vogrič



Drawn by Domen Poženeš, E 2A



WHAT'S THE BUILDING IN THE DRAWING CALLED?

The building is historically best known as the factory where very popular bikes were manufactured between 1953 and 1991.

Now it is a [squat](#) in [Ljubljana](#), occupied and open since 2006.

Today, the former factory serves as a space for alternative content: multiple gallery spaces, art studios, two skateparks (including the largest covered skatepark in the Balkans), a Social Center for disadvantaged groups, various concert and clubbing venues, a bicycle repair shop, etc.

Written and mentored by the art teacher, Mrs Matjana Vogrič



Drawn by Nino Dolenc, E 2A



WHAT ARE THE COLOURS OF LJUBLJANA?

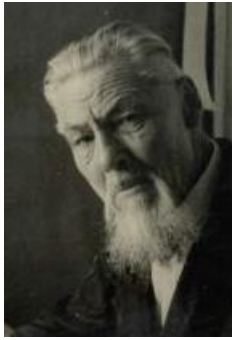
The dragon that the legendary hero Jason is supposed to have fought near Emona, the ancient Ljubljana, has since been adopted as the **symbol of the Slovenian capital** and has achieved its place at the top of the castle tower in the Ljubljana coat-of-arms.

Its colours have become the **colours of [Ljubljana](#)**.

Written and mentored by Mrs Matjana Vogrič, the art teacher



Drawn by Grega Rupert, E 2A

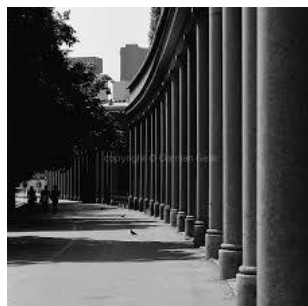


LET'S FIND OUT THE NAME AND SURNAME OF A
FAMOUS SLOVENIAN ARCHITECT AND LET'S SEE
SOME OF HIS ARCHITECTURAL TREASURES IN
LJUBLJANA

From the bus station in Ljubljana go along Miklošičeva Street to the Prešeren square. There is a special bridge which connects both sides of the Ljubljanica River. Why is it special and how is it called?



On the other side of the river Ljubljanica there is a market place. It is divided into an interior and an exterior part. In the indoor part people sell fish, meat, there are also bakeries, some restaurants and bars. In the open market you can buy fruit, vegetables, shoes, clothes... We recommend you to stop here for a while, have a drink or just wander around. It's a nice place to feel the atmosphere of Ljubljana, because it is one of its most important parts of Ljubljana.



Continue your way along the river bank, the so called »Ljubljana beach«. It is also a very busy part of Ljubljana with a lot of tourists sitting in the bars, drinking coffee or beer, sunbathing and talking...



When you come across the second bridge stop and have a look at it. Are there any similarities with the bridge you saw before? Ask people how we call it now and how we used to call it. Ask why?



When you cross the bridge, turn left and go along Čevljarska Street and when you come to Novi trg, turn right and go in this direction until you come to the end of this square. On the left side you will see a wonderful building made of red and white stone. It is a kind of a treasure trove of knowledge. Have a good look at the windows. It will help you find out what the main purpose of the building you are observing is.

The name of our famous architecture is –

Created by the art teacher, Mrs Matejka Kljun



WATER IS A NECESSITY OF LIFE. IT IS OUR NATURAL HERITAGE WE HAVE TO CELEBRATE AND PRESERVE IT.

Ljubljana's mystery object

Created by Lovro Benčina, TM 1A

The mystery object is a life saver in summer and dogs will be very grateful if you lead them there too. If you have already guessed what the mystery object is, congratulations. Now you just have to find the locations all over Slovenia's capital city. But as a bit of a twisted individual, I'll make your search for the object a bit more like a scavenger hunt. You will have to solve some riddles, to be exact, 28, to get most of the locations and make your summer day a bit cooler.

◆ The first location is the alley named after Slovenia's greatest poet's friend, who drowned in Ljubljana.

◆ The second location is in the structure built in Middle Ages in which queens and kings lived. It's on the top of the hill on which you can go on foot or by an elevator. It's one of the main attractions for the tourists visiting Ljubljana.

◆ If you translate the word "buckwheat" and you take the first three letters and add them "ovščina", you will get the forth location.

◆ If you know who Slovenia's greatest writer is, you can find the next location.

◆ It's his last name and Slovenian word for the top.

◆ If you drive along the alley named Rožna Dolina, Cesta 2, and you go over the creek named Glinščica you will get to the alley where the next mystery object

is located.

◆ This one will be an easy one. To find this location you just translate the word "long bridge" and this is the name of the alley.

◆ If you know the last name of Slovenia's greatest architect, you can go to the park named after him and you will find the mystery item.

◆ If you find a secret place of Ljubljana's castle you will definitely get across the mystery object.

◆ Between the alley named Cankarjevo nabrežje and Mestni trg there is an alley where you can find the object.

◆ If you can find Koseški bajer you will probably walk along the path which will lead you past the mystery object.

◆ A lot of Ljubljana's important buildings, like the Philharmonic Hall, the University of Ljubljana, etc., are located in a town square. Now you just have to find the name of it and you will find one of the mystery objects.

◆ Near this mystery object there is the military post of Edvard Peperko.

◆ The mystery item is somewhere on the alley that connects Kodeljevo and the parish church of sv. Urh, St. Ulrich.

◆ Another one is in front of the Ljubljana's puppet theatre..

◆ Ljubljana has its own ski jumping hill, near which the mystery object is located too.

◆ If you like billiards and you'd like to find the mystery object, I'll tell you that it's

near the Billiard House in Vič, to be more precise, the mystery item is just around its corner.

◆ If you translate "under hornbeams", you get the name of the path on which you can find one of the mystery items.

◆ In history, butchers in Ljubljana had their shops under the bridges and one of the bridge got its name after it and there is your location of the mystery object.

◆ The object is located next to the bridge named after the Ljubljana's symbol.



◆ This next one is located near the Central Post Office in Ljubljana.

◆ If you accidentally work at the Traffic Safety Agency of republic of Slovenia, you can easily find the mystery item near it.

◆ This next one is located in the alley in which there is the Hercules's well.

◆ The next mystery object is located in a park which has the same name as a place where you can put up your tent.

◆ This location is named after the painter, who depicted the fleetingness of human life, J.T.

◆ If you are in the central park of Ljubljana, you will probably find one or maybe two of those mystery objects.

◆ Our great architect built a lot of things, one of them is the cemetery named after him and if you know where it is you know where the mystery object is too.

◆ The alley, in which you can find the mystery object, is named after the patron who supported a lot of great Slovenian people.

◆ And the last mystery location contains the last name of the Slovenian poet Oton.

The solution:

I hope you have got all of them and that you have learned something. If you haven't got all of them just go to the following webpage and there you can find all of the locations of the drinking fountains.

<http://www.vo-ka.si/informacije/kaksno-vodo-pijemo/aktualne-informacije-o-ljubljanskih-pitnikih>



Photos: <https://www.ljubljana.si/sl/iskanje/>



19. QUIZ TIME: QUESTIONS ABOUT SLOVENIA

1. How old is Slovenia?
2. What was Slovenia before it was Slovenia?
3. What are the three main colours of the Slovenian flag, from top to bottom?
4. What is the population of Slovenia?
5. What are the surface area and the population density in Slovenia compared to Spain?
6. How much of Slovenian surface is covered by forest?
7. What is the highest mountain in Slovenia and how high is it?
8. What is the capital city of Slovenia and how many inhabitants does it have?
9. Name three most famous persons born in Slovenia?
10. What are three most popular tourist attractions in Slovenia?
11. How is the animal, which lives in the Postojna cave and is an attraction, called?
12. What is the traditional folk instrument in Slovenia?
13. Which sports discipline is connected with Planica?
14. Who was the winner of the 2017 EuroBasket championship?
15. Name 3 traditional dishes.

Ljubljana: David Laninšek AND Matjaž Pivec

Atarfe-Granada: Camila Arcos and Nazaret Atero

The answers online: Twinspace-Pages-Quizzes

<https://twinspace.etwinning.net/60953/pages/page/357977>



19. QUIZ TIME: QUESTIONS ABOUT SPAIN

1. Which of the following is Spain's capital city?
 - Madrid
 - Valencia
 - Barcelona
2. What is Andalusia's typical dance?
 - Reggaeton
 - Bachata
 - Sevillana
3. Which one is it a typical Spanish dish?
 - Pizza
 - Paella
 - Macaroni
4. What is the right order of the Spanish flag's colors?
 - Red – Yellow – Red
 - Red – White – Yellow
 - Yellow – Red – Yellow
5. Who was the author of the famous book Don Quijote de la Mancha?
 - Luis de Góngora
 - Lope de Vega
 - Miguel de Cervantes
6. Which one is Granada's most important monument?
 - Giralda
 - Alhambra
 - Alcazaba
7. Which one is the most important Spanish museum?
 - Prado Museum
 - Thyssen Museum
 - Orsay Museum
8. Which football teams are the most famous ones?
 - Real Madrid and FC Barcelona
 - Sevilla and Betis
 - Atlético de Madrid and Real Club Deportivo
9. Choose 3 Spanish stereotypes
 - It's always raining, we love a good cup of tea and we are very loyal to the rules
 - We love eating tacos, we wear huge hats and our food is mostly spicy
 - We're constantly partying, we take naps every single day and we love bullfights
10. Which Spanish state is trying to be independent?
 - Andalusia
 - Galicia
 - Catalonia
11. When did the Spanish football team win the FIFA World Cup?
 - 2010
 - 1982
 - 2002
12. Choose the typical Andalusian instrument
 - Bagpipe
 - Harmonica
 - Classical guitar
13. Which oceans and seas surround the country?
 - Pacific Ocean , Mediterranean Sea
 - Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay, Atlantic Ocean
 - Indian Ocean, Baltic Sea
14. Which of these is NOT a Spanish animal?
 - Cheetah
 - Iberian Lynx
 - Brown Bear
15. Who will represent Spain in Eurovision in 2018?
 - Rocío Jurado
 - David Bisbal
 - Amaia Romero and Alfred García



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Conversordeletras.com

20. SEE YOU 😊



Granada. 16th June 2018

