



HOME IS WHERE MY HEART IS



Granada and Ljubljana, eTwinning 2018

LjuGrana





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 😊

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Nice to meet you!!

Ljubljana





Granada



<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 :)





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 Golici 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

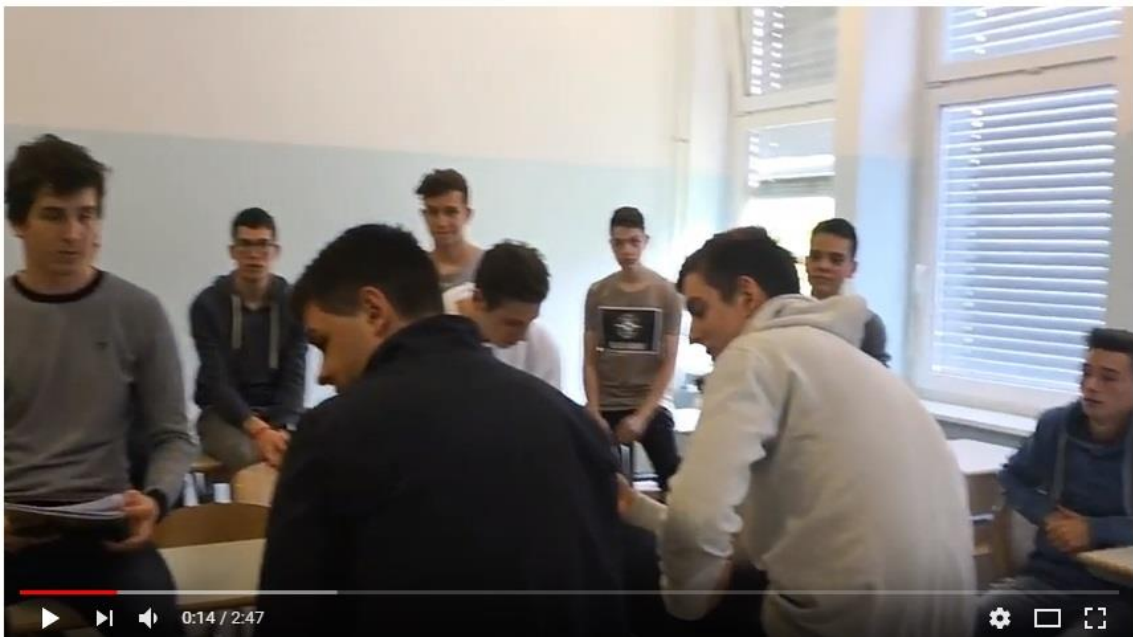


From the Twinspace we could share information on the Forums and learn about you and your country.
We knew little about it, but not the case now. ;)



- MP Carmen Alcalde - 05.03.2018 11:41**
I expect to improve my English and know a new country that I have never hear about. I hope meet the boys.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Maria Beltrán - 05.03.2018 11:41**
I expect to improve my english and learn new things about Ljubljana. Also, I want to meet new people.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Patricia Muñoz - 05.03.2018 11:43**
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.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Amaria Guadaña - 05.03.2018 11:43**
Ljubljana is the capital of Slovenia and Granada is a city from Andalusia, a community of Spain. I love to meet people from these cities because you know other cultures and you can improve your english. Yes I know eTwinning because the last year I worked with it in a project of French.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Rodrigo Ortega - 05.03.2018 11:43**
I expect learn more english know about Ljubljana and meet new people from other country than Spain because I think it could be interesting.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Shella López - 05.03.2018 11:43**
I expect to know more about others cultures. I hope to know new people. I think that this project is interesting so I can learn others languages.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Carmela Arcoz - 05.03.2018 11:44**
My expectations for this project are using my English to meet and talk to new people while learning facts about another culture or country. To be honest, I didn't know much about Slovenia, I just knew that Ljubljana is its capital city.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Sara Fernández - 05.03.2018 11:44**
I would want to meet new people with this project because I think that Ljubljana is really interesting and I would like to learn about it. I expect to practise english with new people and have a good time. I already knew about eTwinning, so it is easier.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Jennifer López - 05.03.2018 11:46**
I expect learn more english and know traditions and things about Ljubljana and making new friends.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Juan Carlos Ortiz - 05.03.2018 11:46**
I expect to know more about Slovenia and improve my english. I hope to know new people. This project is interesting.
Reply - Quote - Delete

- Paola Godoy - 05.03.2018 11:48**
I know little about Slovenia, that is because I never studied about Slovenia and TV informatives don't talk about this country. I hope to meet my correspondent and his partners. With this project I hope to improve my English level and meet new people. I already knew eTwinning so it will be easier for me to work with this page.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Luka Ančić - 13.03.2018 11:03**
I know little about Spain, so I really want to learn more about Spain and Granada. Also I want meet new people and improve my english.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Miha Deland - 13.03.2018 11:03**
I expect to learn more about your culture and get to know new people from Spain. I am very excited to meet you all.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Klemen Kufnerič - 13.03.2018 11:04**
I expect to meet and get to know different cultures and people from another country.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Matej Pirc - 13.03.2018 11:09**
I hope learn new things like speaking spanish and make my english better.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Gal Novak - 13.03.2018 11:09**
I expecta widen my knowledge of other cultures and meet some new people in a fun way.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Laura Ančić - 13.03.2018 11:09**
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.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Nebo Španko - 13.03.2018 11:09**
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.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Jani Petrič - 13.03.2018 11:09**
I expect to learn some Spanish and more about Spanish culture and of course to meet new people.
Reply - Quote - Delete
- Dimit Lariček - 13.03.2018 12:37**
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.
Reply - Quote - Delete





1. GRANADA – GEOGRAPHY

Written 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 Ilbyr. 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.

Sources: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Granada> <http://granadainfo.com/granadabasic.ht>



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



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.



The olive

The grapevine

The cereal



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.



SOURCES:

<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Andalusia>

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andalusia>

<http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Andalusia>

<http://www.andalusia-web.com/survey.htm>



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)



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.

MALAGA

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: 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 long Islamic rule in the Spain, now without any conflict, embarked on a exploration and globe. In the same year Christopher Columbus usually claimed to be the of the New World, often regarded as the first New World, 500 years Columbus. The resources enriched the crown and Isabella I and Fernando II to consolidate their rule as Catholic Monarchs of the united 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.



the almost 800-year-Iberian Peninsula. major internal territorial great phase of colonization around the the sailing expedition of resulted in what is first European sighting although Leif Ericson is European to land in the before Christopher of the Americas the country, allowing



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. January with daytime hovering at 13 °C (55 around 1 °C (34 °F) is quite common as reach below-freezing Spring and autumn with temperatures warm. Early summer city with two massive long-standing record on June 13, 2017, high for the month at 40.0), which was within the span of on June 14, 41.3 (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 by almost 3 degrees.



The coldest month is temperatures °F) and dropping to during the night. Frost temperatures usually in the early morning. are unpredictable, ranging from mild to in 2017 confronted the heat waves that broke temperatures starting with a new maximum 40.6°C (old record topped three times four days (!) at 40.9°C



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.





5. SCHOOL AND EDUCATION IN SPAIN

Written 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)

Sources:

https://www.expatica.com/es/education/Education-in-Spain_103110.html

https://www.expatica.com/es/education/Education-in-Spain-Finding-the-best-school-for-your-child_101446.html

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Spain

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!



UNIVERSIDAD
DE GRANADA



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 Indias 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 FuensantaPicture



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)



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 five different distinguished. The marimas and the unique attractions in



the small La Breña y Marismas del Park. Despite its small size, ecosystems can be cliffs, the pine trees, the dunes are some of the most this environment.

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 fine golden sand dunes are one of the most impressive natural wonders of 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.





8. ANDALUSIAN FOOD

By Lovro Anzelc and Mireia & Paula's feedback

TYPICAL DISHES

Typical Andalusian 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 Andalusian 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... Andalusian kitchen includes also some unusual seafood, like ortiguillas (sea anemones in batter).

DESSERTS

Andalusian desserts are heavily influenced by Arabic medieval Andalusian 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??

9. LIFESTYLE IN SPAIN

by Andraž Dolenc and Camila's feedback



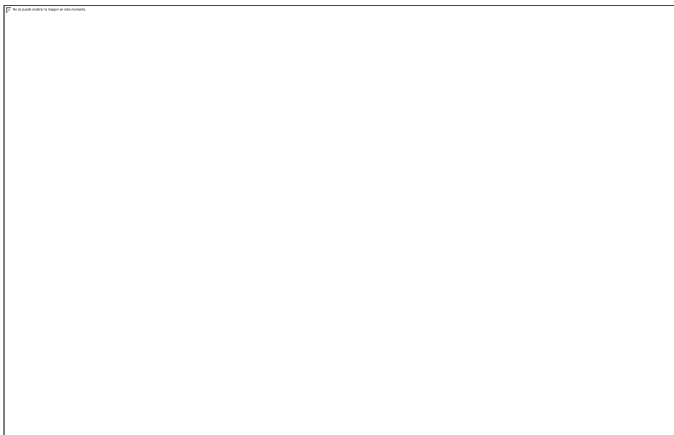
Spain, or The Kingdom of Spain, is one of the most famous Spanish speaking countries in the world. Home to about 46,704,314 people, Spain has a long history of tradition, and an even longer history of conquest and exploration. Only covering about 505 990.437 square kilometres, Spain contains many landmarks, 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!



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 Andalusí nuba 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)
btâyhî (8/4)
quddâm (3/4 or 6/8)

qâ'im wa nusf (8/4)
darj (4/4)

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: 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-the conical bore wind instruments, the xelami from the sulami or fistula (flute or musical pipe), the shawm and dulzaina from reed instrument zamr and al-zurna, the from the rhaita, rackett from iraqya or iraqiyya, geige (German: to describe the violin, other early bowed instruments and the 'geigenwerke') from ghichak.



adufe

sufr,

the
gaita

used

Sources: Wikipedia

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!



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.





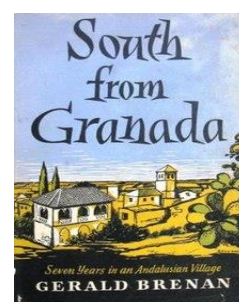
12. READING

By MIHA DRŽANČ and María's feedback

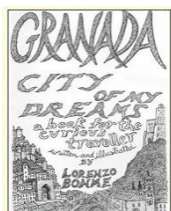
The first Spanish printing press was set up in 1473 at Valencia. Publishing flourished in the early period at Barcelona, Burgos, Zaragoza, Seville, and the university towns of Salamanca and Alcalá de Henares. The Instituto Nacional del Libro Español (National Book Institute) formed in 1941. As of 2004 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.



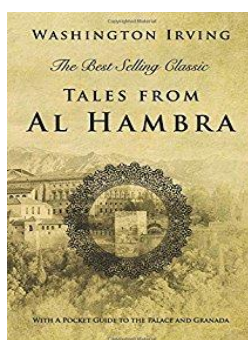
Granada: City of My Dreams



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.



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.



SOURCES: www.andalucia.com>sports.wikipedia.org



CONGRATULATIONS, LUKA By Patricia Muñoz

You really did a good job on sports in Spain!

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)



14. TRADITIONS IN SPAIN

by Klemen Kusterle and Ainara Guadix'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! By Ainara Guadix

I want to show you some other traditions

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)

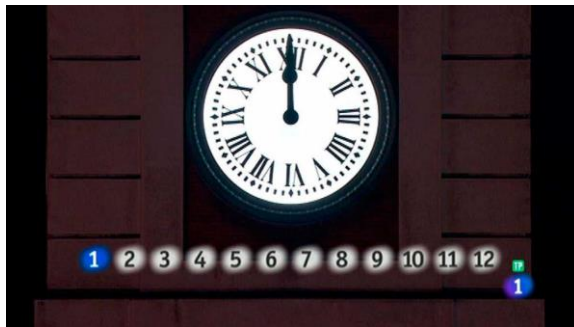


1.



2.

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





15. CELEBRATIONS IN SPAIN

By Jan Rozman and feedback by Jennifer and Sheila López

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 Sheila and Jennifer 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.





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.

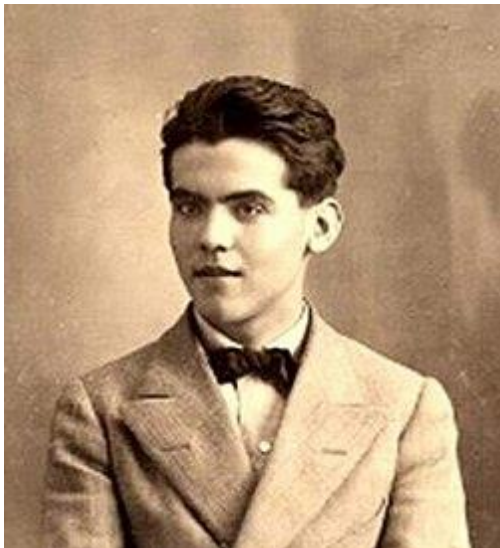
Carmen Sevilla was undeniably one of the most popular stars of Spanish film in the fifties. She subsequently concentrated more on dramatic roles, which led to her being offered a role by Barden in "*La Venganza*" (1957), which centred on the problems of the Andalusian farmer.



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.





17. Grandparents' contribution

INTANGIBLE HERITAGE OR LIVING HERITAGE

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.

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".

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 finished at 17:00.



Mireia's grandfather at school

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, previously thrown by a player, with ground and in a static position from a certain area. I played it with him not really played,



throw metal balls as close as possible to ball, previously thrown by a player, with ground and in a static position from a remember that, when I was a little girl, I in a park. Now, in my town, this sport is 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!!





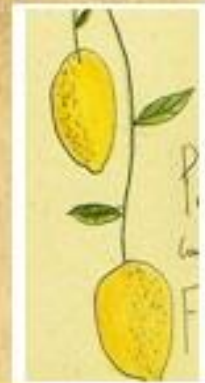
Literature Riddle

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)	

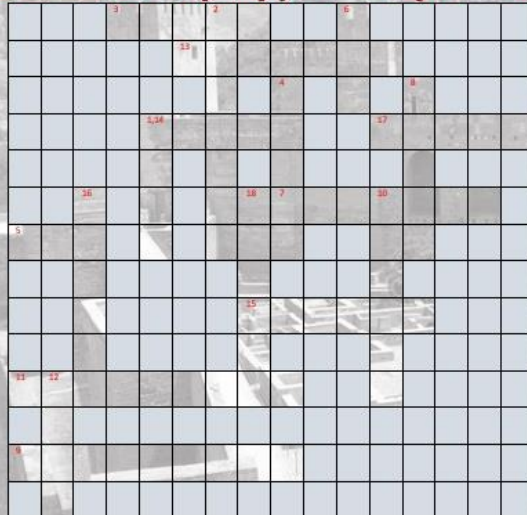


Some of them are really ancient.
Do you dare?

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 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

'The darkest night'.

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



19. QUIZZ 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

20. SEE YOU IN GRANADA ☺





Granada. 16th June 2018

