



HOME IS WHERE MY HEART IS

Granada and Ljubljana, eTwinning and Erasmus+, 2018



IES VEGA DE ATARFE, GRANADA, SPAIN
SREDNJA ŠOLA TEHNIŠKIH STROK ŠIŠKA, LJUBLJANA, SLOVENIA

Home is where my heart is

Spanish students discover Slovenia and get the Slovene 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
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1. GEOGRAPHY OF SLOVENIA

By Ismeil Babinou and Luka Anžič's feedback

Slovenia is situated in Central and Southeastern 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.

Source: Wikipedia

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

2. ECONOMY

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.



Source: Wikipedia

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%), renewables 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.

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

Source: <http://www.pictureslovenia.com/si/oceni/?f=18202>, <https://travelslovenia.org/bled-castle/>, <http://okusno.ie/recept/kremsnita>

4. My Own City

Juan de Dios Román and Žan Mali's comment

Ljubljana

Slovenia-capital.

- 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 (Hisa Stare trte)

and placed in the same museum.

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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.

Source: Wikipedia

Congratulations Juan, you did a great job describing our little Slovenia and our capital city Ljubljana. 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.

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. It was created in 1919.

University of Maribor, it was created in 1975.

Source: http://europa.eu/youth/si/article/53/19199_en

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

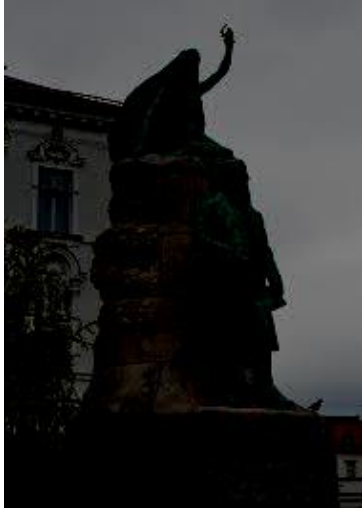
What I would like to add is:

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.

6. ART AND MONUMENTS

By Nazaret Atero and Nejc Kambic



Preseren Statue.

It's a late Historicist bronze statue of the Slovene national poet France Preseren. It stands in the Preseren 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 symbolising his poems.



Dragons's 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!

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.

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 kilometers 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 Almaden 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 theater. 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



Source:

<http://idrija.si/files/other/news/54/599691.pdf>

**Excellent work! You did your
reaserch 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 beautifull ones is Soča river. It's just breathtaking.

Source: <https://www.thinkslovenia.com/sights-attractions/soca-river>



8. TYPICAL DISHES & FOOD

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

The dishes acquire a great flavor 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

Source: <https://www.visitljubljana.com/en/visitors/things-to-do/food-and-drink/>

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!

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 neighbors 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.

Source: <https://www.quora.com/topic/Culture-of-Slovenia>

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!

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, cimbalon 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*.



Source: Wikipedia

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.

11. Entertainment and Hobbies

By Gladys Mamani and Begoña Caraballo and 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 Križanke 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.

Source: <https://www.visitljubljana.com/en/visitors/things-to-do/entertainment/>

I LIKE IT 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.



12. SPORTS IN SLOVENIA

By Patri 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 Eurobaskets, 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 snow boarding 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. 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 Kustele

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.

14. CELEBRATIONS IN SLOVENIA

By Jennifer and Sheila Lopez and Matic Rozman's comment

National parties

- Preseren Day:

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

- Day of the rising against occupation:

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:

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.

Source: <https://www.tripsavvy.com/slovenias-holidays-1501891>



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

By Matic Rozman

15. FAMOUS PEOPLE IN SLOVENIA

BY RODRIGO ORTEGA SÁNCHEZ 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.

16. 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 artifacts)
- [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

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/>)

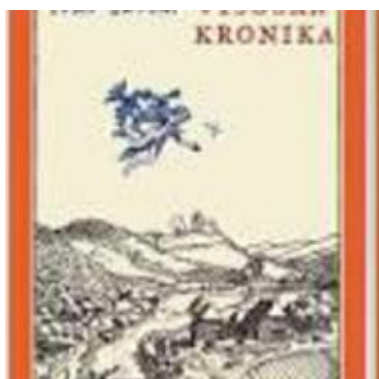
CITIES - JAN PETRIČ'S GRANDMOTHER VIDA:



In the nearby village, Primož Trubar was baptized in the church of the Holy Chancery. 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/>)



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.

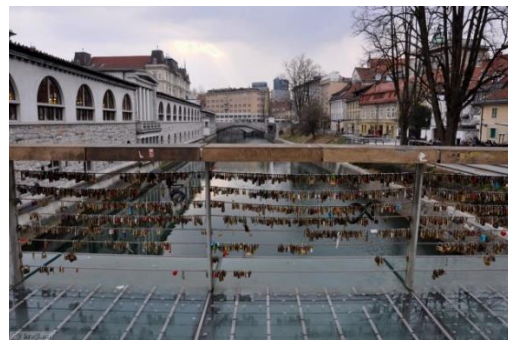
It is a pedestrian only area and all lit up with lights at night, making for a very pretty scene.

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

Created by Mr Janez Kropelj, the history teacher



Dragon bridge, Zmajski most



Love locks butcher's bridge
Wanna lock your love?

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 Čevljarška 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.

Created by the art teacher, Mrs Matejka Kljun

The name of our famous architecture is –

_____.

18. Quiz 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.

David Laninšek in Matjaž Pivec

The answers online: [Twinspace-Pages-Quizzes](#)

19. SEE YOU 😊



