This Project is funded with the support of the European Commission

Learning Teaching Training Activity

From March 7th to March 16th

LEARNERS' TRAVELLING BOOKLET

First name:  
Last name:   
School:      
Class:       
Country:     

During my trip to Spain I stayed in the

Hacienda El Barriche, Alcalá de los Gazules.

Website: www.haciedabarriche.com  email: info@haciedabarriche.com  Tlfn: 956114014-956107950

Adress: Carretera Alcalá de los Gazules- San José del Valle. Km 3.850, 11180, Alcalá, Cádiz

My accompanying teachers:
This booklet has been prepared carefully by the accompanying teachers. It’s going to be a useful working tool while you are in the language camp!

You must read it very carefully

- Do not lose it.
- Keep it in good condition.
- Complete it in a responsible way while you are visiting Spain.
- Fill in all useful information, add pictures, plans and other illustrations of your choice.
- Give it back to your teacher on time and your hard work will be rewarded!
Hello! My name is
Nice to meet you
What is your nationality?
Where do you come from?
I come from Spain
How old are you?
I am 14/15
Yes
No
Maybe or perhaps
Please
Thanks
Thank you
Thanks very much
Thank you very much
You’re welcome
Don’t mention it
Not at all

To answer someone who thanks you:

Hi
Hello.
Good morning
Good afternoon
Good evening
Bye
Goodbye

Saying hello and goodbye

Hello!

Goodnight ------------------
See you!! ------------------
Goodnight ------------------
See you! ----------------------
See you soon! ------------------
See you later! ------------------
Have a nice day! ------------------
Have a nice trip back home! ------------------

Getting someone’s attention and apologizing:

Excuse me -----------------
Sorry ----------------------
No problem ------------------
It’s OK or that’s OK -----------------
Don’t worry about it ------------------

Making yourself understood:

Do you speak English? ---------------
I don’t speak English. ---------------
I don’t speak much English ---------------
I only speak very little English ---------------
I speak a little English ---------------
Please speak more slowly ---------------
Please write it down ---------------
Could you please repeat that? ---------------
I understand ---------------
I don’t understand ---------------
Other basic phrases

I know ----------------------------------
I don’t know ----------------------------------
Excuse me, where’s the toilet? -------------------
Excuse me, where’s the Gents? -------------------
Excuse me, where’s the Ladies? -------------------

Things you might see:

Entrance -------------------------------
Exit -------------------------------
Emergency exit -------------------------------
Push -------------------------------
Pull -------------------------------
Toilets -------------------------------
WC -------------------------------
Gentlemen -------------------------------
Ladies -------------------------------
Vacant -------------------------------
Occupied or Engaged -------------------------------
Out or order -------------------------------
No smoking -------------------------------
Private -------------------------------
No entry -------------------------------

More common expressions:

Ok -------------------------------
Of course -------------------------------
Of course not -------------------------------
That’s fine -------------------------------
That’s right -------------------------------
Sure -------------------------------
Certainly -------------------------------
Absolutely
As soon as possible
That’s enough
It doesn’t matter
It’s not important
It’s not serious
It’s not worth it
I’m in a hurry
I’ve got to go
I’m going out
Sleep well
Me too
Not bad
I like
I don’t like

Thanks and apologies

Thanks for your...
Help
Hospitality
Email
Thanks for everything
I’m sorry
I’m really sorry
Sorry I’m late
Sorry to keep you waiting
Sorry for the delay

Exclamations

Look!
Great!
Come on!
Only joking or just kidding!
Bless you!
That’s funny!
That’s life!

Instructions:

Come in!
Please sit down
Could I have your attention, please?
Let’s go!
Hurry up!
Get a move on!
Calm down
Steady on!
Hang on a second
Hang on a minute
One moment, please
Just a minute
Take your time
Please be quiet
Stop it!
Don’t worry
Don’t forget
Help yourself
Go ahead
Let me Know

Words related to place:

Here
There
 Everywhere
Somewhere

Common questions:

Where are you?
What’s this?
What’s that?
Is anything wrong?
What’s the matter?
Is everything OK?
Have you got a minute?
Have you got a pen, I could borrow?
Really? -------------------
Are you sure? -------------
Why? ---------------------
Why not? ----------------
What’s going on? ---------
What’s happening? -------
What? -------------------
Where? ------------------
When? -------------------
Who? -------------------
How? -------------------
How many? -------------
How much? -------------

Congratulations and commiserations:

Congratulations! ---------
Well done! -------------
Good Luck! -------------
Bad Luck! -------------
Never mind! -------------
What a pity! Or What a shame! ---------
Happy birthday! ---------
Glad to hear it! ---------
Sorry to hear that ---------
Expressing needs and feelings:

I’m tired
I’m exhausted
I’m hungry
I’m thirsty
I’m bored
I’m worried
I’m looking forward to it
I’m in a good mood
I’m in a bad mood
I can’t be bothered

More ways to greet or say goodbye:

Welcome!
Welcome to...
Long time no see!
All the best!
See you tomorrow!
Asking and expressing opinions:

What do you think?  
I think that...  
I hope that...  
I'm afraid that...  
In my opinion,...  
I agree  
I disagree or I don't agree  
That's true  
That's not true  
I think so  
I don't think so  
I hope so  
I hope not  
You're right  
You're wrong  
I don't mind  
It's up to you  
That depends  
That's interesting  
That's funny
We left our country on ........ at .......... o’clock.
We arrived in Spain on ........... at ............ o’clock.
We left Spain on ............ at ............. o’clock.
Take a picture of your group at the airport, before leaving your country and stick it below.

Stick the picture here

Take a picture of your group at the airport before leaving Spain and stick it below

Stick the picture here
What was the weather like when you left home? Tick the right box!!

- Cloudy
- Rainy
- Snowy
- Windy
- Sunny

What was the weather like when you arrived in Spain? Tick the right box!!

- Cloudy
- Rainy
- Snowy
- Windy
- Sunny

Look and find San Fernando town on the following map.
What means of transport have you used to get to Hacienda El Barriche?

Tick the right box/ boxes. We travelled ...

- by bike
- by car
- by tram
- by train
- by underground
- on foot
- by bus
- by lorry
- by scooter
- by motorcycle
- on skateboard
- On roller skates
- by sports car
- by van
- by truck
- by airplane
- by ballon
- by coach
- by helicopter
- by ferry
- by submarine
- by canoe
- by limousine
- by boat
How was your journey? Describe it! (What did you do during the flight? What important cities did you go through? ...)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>MORNING</th>
<th>AFTERNOON</th>
<th>EVENING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 6th</td>
<td>Arrival of participants</td>
<td>Arrival of participants</td>
<td>Arrival of participants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 7th</td>
<td>Introduction (camp rules, organization,</td>
<td>T-shirt design workshop</td>
<td>Work on booklets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>international groups), lessons</td>
<td>Rehearsal of Erasmus song</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 8th</td>
<td>Lessons: Action painting</td>
<td>Photo competition</td>
<td>International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 9th</td>
<td>Visit to San Fernando and Escuela S. José</td>
<td>Rehearsal of Erasmus song</td>
<td>Cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visit to Seville</td>
<td>Walking tour around Cádiz</td>
<td>Cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td><a href="http://www.catedraldesevilla.es/">www.catedraldesevilla.es/</a></td>
<td>Walking tour around Seville</td>
<td>Building friendships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><a href="http://www.alcazarsevilla.org/">www.alcazarsevilla.org/</a></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATURDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 11th</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
<td>Erasmus day at the camp</td>
<td>International dances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 12th</td>
<td>Rehearsal of Erasmus song</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Visit to Baelo Claudia archaeological site</td>
<td>Visit to Vejer de la Frontera</td>
<td>Got talent show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td><a href="http://www.anadalucia.org/es/turismo-cultural/.../conunto-arqueologico-de-baelo-claudia">www.anadalucia.org/es/turismo-cultural/.../conunto-arqueologico-de-baelo-claudia</a></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 13th</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rehearsal of Erasmus song</td>
<td>Workshops: reforestation, leather, cork</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>And making of cheese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUESDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 14th</td>
<td>Visit to “the Palace of the time”</td>
<td>Show “How the Andalusian horses dance”</td>
<td>Building friendships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Walking tour around Jerez de la Frontera</td>
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<tr>
<td>WEDNESDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 15th</td>
<td>Multi-adventure activities</td>
<td>Multi-adventure activities</td>
<td>Work on booklets / Feedbacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THURSDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 16th</td>
<td>Lessons</td>
<td>Recording of Erasmus song</td>
<td>Farewell party/Disco</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>MARCH 17th</td>
<td>Departure of participants</td>
<td>Certificate ceremony/Awards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FIRST VISIT: OUR SCHOOL IN SAN FERNANDO, AND CÁDIZ

San Fernando lies at the heart of the Bay of Cádiz, on the Atlantic coast. Covering an area of almost 30 square kilometres, it has approximately 90,000 inhabitants. On one side, it is joined to Cádiz by a strip of land of approximately 8 kilometres long and, on the other side, the Zuazo Bridge, links it to the rest of the mainland. The “Isla de León” (Leon´s Island) as it is popularly known, is an enchanting place to visit due to its mild climate, its unspoilt beaches and the extrovert and hospitable nature of the people who live there.

Our School: Escuela San José It was built in the middle of the XVIII century as a hospital for travellers who fell ill on their way to Cádiz: at that time, Cádiz was the main European port in its trade with the Indies, so a lot of people used to travel there to make money either in Cádiz or by travelling to América. In the middle of the 20th century it became an old-people’s home and finally, in 1989, a group of teachers joined and they founded “La Escuela San José”.

Cádiz, the oldest continuously inhabited city in Spain and one of the oldest in western Europe, has been a principal home port of the Spanish Navy since the accession of the Spanish Bourbons in the 18th century. The city is a member of the Most Ancient European Towns Network and it is also the site of the University of Cádiz.

Situated on a narrow slice of land surrounded by the sea, Cádiz is, in most respects, a typically Andalusian city with a wealth of attractive vistas and well-preserved historical landmarks. The older part of
Cádiz within the remnants of the city walls is commonly referred to as the Old Town (Spanish: Casco Antiguo). It is characterized by the antiquity of its various quarters (barrios), among them El Pópulo, La Viña, and Santa María, which present a marked contrast to the newer areas of town. While the Old City's street plan consists of narrow winding alleys connecting large plazas, newer areas of Cádiz typically have wide avenues and more modern buildings. In addition, the city is dotted with numerous parks where exotic plants flourish, including giant trees "supposedly" brought to Spain by Columbus from the New World.

SECOND VISIT: Baelo Claudia Ruins and Vejer de la Frontera

Vejer de la Frontera was declared a Historical Site and awarded the National Prize for the Beautification of Andalusian Towns. Its Moorish heritage is evident in the popular architecture and design of neighbourhoods like the Judería. It is perched on top of a beautiful hill overlooking the River Barbate. The town takes pride in its historic legacy from past civilizations such as the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans. In 711 the Battle of La Janda was fought very near the town. After this battle, the Visigoths lost control of the Peninsula to the Moors.

The town has always been walled and some of its towers are still well preserved (the Mayorazgo Tower, the San Juan Tower and the Corredera Tower), and its four medieval town gates are perfectly integrated in the town, namely the Segur Arch Gate, the Puerta de la Villa, the Sancho IV and the Puerta Cerrada. The Castle (11th-16th Centuries) stands at the highest part of the old town and can be reached through a beautiful horseshoe arch. It combines elements of Muslim and Christian architecture. The town also boasts some magnificent examples of religious architecture. The town also boasts some outstanding churches: the Monjas Conceptionistas Church, with its stunning Las Monjas Arch; the Hospedería de San Francisco Convent; and, on the outskirts of the town, the Visigoth Nuestra Señora de la Oliva hermitage. The most outstanding civil buildings in the town are the Baroque Palace of the Marquis of Tamarón and the Mayorazgo House, both dating from the 18th Century, and the San Miguel Windmills (19th Century).
Vejer de la Frontera is only 9 kilometres from one of the most famous beaches on the Cadiz coast, the El Palmar Beach. This beach has more than 4 km of fine golden sand beaches, creating a stunning contrast with the crystalline waters and beautiful landscape backdrop. The wind in this area is also the perfect ally of windsurfers. Around the Torrenueva tower that was built in the 17th and 18th Centuries to watch over and defend the Cadiz coast against raiding pirates and highwaymen. This pretty village is twinned with the town of Chefchaouen in Morocco.

**Baelo Claudia** is an ancient Roman town situated on the Costa de la Luz, some 15km north of Tarifa, next to the town of Bolonia. Its history lies in the trade routes serving Europe and North Africa - the town's strategic position on the coast near the Straits of Gibraltar made it a crucial stopping-off point between the two continents. The ruins of Baelo Claudia, with its impressive temple, forum and basilica, and especially the large fish-salting factory, show how important the town was. The archeological site of Baelo Claudia preserves the most representative elements of the typical Roman city. There is a circular protective wall, the main gate, administrative buildings like the curia (local senate), the public archive, the forum, the judicial building, a temple to the Egyptian goddess Isis, as well as temples to Juno, Jupiter, and Minerva. Each god has its own individual temple, instead of one temple dedicated to them collectively; the only other Roman town believed to have a similar arrangement is Sbeitla in Tunisia. In addition, there are remnants of stores, a market, baths, and a theatre. Three aqueducts supplied the town with water. There are signs of an industrial zone with the remains of streets, installations for the production of garum, aqueducts, and a sewer system. No other site in the Iberian Peninsula affords such a complete vision of the Roman urban experience. This is the site's main interest to modern visitors, and it can be seen via an impressive path that circles the town.

**THIRD VISIT: JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA: PALACE OF TIME /HORSES SHOW**
Jerez de la Frontera's municipal area is the largest in the province and lies on a central strip running from the mountains down through the countryside, practically reaching the coast. Part of the mountains belong to Los Alcornocales Natural Park. The countryside, across which the River Guadalete flows, is rich in agriculture, from the fertile plains to the dry lands, and also features places of interest such as the Lagunas de las Canteras y el Tejón.

The town, one of Andalusia's most typical, boasts an endless list of tourist attractions, ranging from monuments such as the Alcázar, Iglesia de Santiago and San Miguel churches, the Catedral and the Cartuja Monastery, to singular institutions like the Real Escuela de Arte Ecuestre, where the marvellous Carthusian horses, a unique Spanish-Arabic breed, can be admired, or the cellars where the famous Jerez wines are produced. Not forgetting the Circuito de Velocidad, where international motorcycling and motor racing competitions are staged.

We are going to visit:

1. **PALACE OF TIME**

This Palace exhibits an artistic clock collection unique within its genre: the most varied exhibition of European antique clocks that enriches the wide cultural offer of Jerez since 1973. Today, after a full refurbishing last 2002, in this Palace still with its Neoclassical-victorian style, we can enjoy this artcraft collection throughout its 9 rooms, in an innovative way with modern technology. The main feature to be meant is that the Palace of Time is the only clock museum whose pieces are in working order, being really attractive to hear their chimes (each 15 minutes...).

Watchmakers such as Le Roy, Berthoud, Frodsham, Losada, Markhan, Lepine, Clodion, and a long etcetera..., in what turns out to be a dense review of outstanding clocks and watches of that time, 17th to 19th century. The time in which clockmakers were servants at the Court, as the other artisans (hammered, cabinetmaker, chisel, ...) to become specialists and prestigious masters in 19th century, even entrepreneurs who had their own workshops.

2. **HOW THE ANDALUSIAN HORSES DANCE SHOW**
The unique show, "How the Andalusian Horses Dance", is an equestrian ballet accompanied by quintessential Spanish music and 18th century styled costumes, all put together and choreographed using movements based upon Classical Dressage, Doma Vaquera (country-style riding) and traditional equestrian chores. Each show consists of between six and eight different choreographies, with the same degree of difficulty and entertainment value and scheduled by the school according to the following repertoire:

**Doma Vaquera**
Demonstration of the skills of this Spanish riding discipline based on traditional cattle herding. The horseman rides his horse around the arena using only one hand, first trotting and later galloping: Changing the rhythm and then performing pirouettes and arreones (breaking into a gallop).

**Classical dressage**
'The Colts', 'Airs on Horseback', 'Pas de Deux' "Passage and Piaffe", "Domino on Horseback", "Airs above the ground" and "Fantasy", are just a few of the coreographies which make up the repertoire of the performance. Horses carry out advanced equestrian exercises to pieces of classical music that accompany them while they perform in the arena.

**Carriage driving**
Horses also demonstrate their abilities by drawing carriages. These horse-drawn carriages were originally used for transport but are now relegated to sport and exhibitions, using classical harness and driven by coachmen, who dexterously demonstrate this exciting skill.

**Work in hand**
The horse also obeys its rider even when the horseman is not in the saddle by carrying out classical Haute École dressage exercises such as levades, caprioles, courbettes, piaffe (between pillars), the Spanish walk and long reins.
Caroussel
A group of horses and riders, in unison, perform advanced equestrian exercises in the arena to provide a most fitting end to the performance.

FOURTH VISIT: SEVILLA

Seville is the capital and the largest city of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia. The inhabitants of the city are known as “sevillanos” or “sevillanas” or hispalenses, after the Roman name of the city, Hispalis. It’s the fourth-largest city in Spain and the 30th most populous municipality in the European Union. Its Old Town, the third largest in Europe, contains three UNESCO World Heritage Sites: the Alcázar Palace Complex, the Cathedral, and the General Archives of the Indies.

Seville harbour, located about 80 kilometres from the Atlantic Ocean, is the only river port in Spain. We will visit:

- **Plaza de España**: is a plaza in the Parque de María Luisa (Maria Luisa Park), in Seville, Spain, built in 1928 for the Ibero-American Exposition of 1929. It is a landmark example of the Regionalism Architecture, mixing elements of the Renaissance Revival and Moorish Revival (Neo-Mudéjar) styles of Spanish architecture.

- **The Cathedral**: The Cathedral of Saint Mary of the See, better known as Seville Cathedral, is a Roman Catholic Cathedral. It is the largest Gothic cathedral and the third-largest church in the world. It is also the largest cathedral in the world, It was registered in 1987 by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, along with the Alcázar palace complex and the General Archive of the Indies. The Giralda is the bell tower of the Cathedral of Seville. Its height is 343 feet (105 m), and its square base is 23 feet (7.0 m) above sea level and 44 feet (13 m) long per side. The Giralda is the former minaret of the mosque that stood on the site under Muslim rule, and was built to resemble the minaret of the Koutoubia Mosque in Marrakech, Morocco. It was converted into a bell tower for the cathedral after the Reconquista, although the topmost section dates from the Renaissance.

- **Alcázar Palace Complex**: The Alcázar of Seville, (Spanish pronunciation: [alˈkaθar]) is a royal palace, originally developed by Moorish Muslim kings. The palace is
renowned as one of the most beautiful in Spain, being regarded as one of the most outstanding examples of mudéjar architecture found on the Iberian Peninsula. The upper levels of the Alcázar are still used by the royal family as the official Seville residence and are administered by the Patrimonio Nacional. It is the oldest royal palace still in use in Europe.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YOUR OWN LANGUAGE</th>
<th>ENGLISH</th>
<th>SPANISH LANGUAGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How are you ?</td>
<td>¿Cómo estás ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is your name ?</td>
<td>¿Cuál es tu nombre ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How old are you ?</td>
<td>¿Cuántos años tienes ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What are your hobbies ?</td>
<td>¿Cuáles son tus hobbies ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hello !</td>
<td>¡Hola !</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See you !</td>
<td>¡Nos vemos !</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nice to meet you !</td>
<td>¡Encantado de conocerte !</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanks !</td>
<td>¡Gracias !</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Please</td>
<td>Por favor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you help me please ?</td>
<td>¿Puedes ayudarme por favor ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do we have to get up ?</td>
<td>¿A qué hora tenemos que levantarnos ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do we have to go to bed ?</td>
<td>¿A qué hora tenemos que irnos a la cama ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you O.K. ?</td>
<td>¿Estás bien ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**MY ROOMMATES DURING THE STAY**

Who are you sharing the room with?

| ___________________ | ___________________ | ___________________ | ___________________ |
| ___________________ | ___________________ | ___________________ | ___________________ |

Where do they come from?

Example: Jesus is Spaniard; he comes from Spain.

| __________________________________________________ |
| __________________________________________________ |
| __________________________________________________ |
| __________________________________________________ |

**COMPARE YOUR DAILY ROUTINE**

In your country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What time do you get up?</th>
<th>.......................</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunch time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do you go to bed?</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Spain

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What time do you get up?</th>
<th>.......................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lunch time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner time</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What time do you go to bed?</td>
<td>.......................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some facts you should know about Spain

King: Felipe VI

President: Mariano Rajoy

Area: 504,645 square kilometres

Neighbouring countries: France and Portugal

Population: 46,770,943 inhabitants

Density of population: 92,19 inhabitants per square kilometer

Capital: Madrid (3,232 million inhabitants)

Other major cities: Barcelona (1,602 million), Valencia (797,028), Sevilla (702,355), Zaragoza (679,624), Málaga (567,433).

Administrative language: Spanish

Religion: Roman Catholic (70,2), Atheist (9,6%), Non or Undeclared (15,6%), Other religions (2,1%).

Political system: Parliamentary Monarchy

Currency: EURO

Climate: We can find three kind of climates:

- The Mediterranean climate, characterised by warm/hot and dry summers, is dominant in the Peninsula. - The semi-arid climate, is predominant in the southeastern quarter of the country, but is also widespread in other areas of Spain. - The Ocean climate, located in the northern quarter of the country, especially in the Atlantic region. Winter and summer temperatures are influenced by the Ocean, and have no seasonal drought. The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures, the coldest of winter months is about $9,6^\circ{}C - 2,7^\circ{}C$, and the warmest month is about $32,1^\circ{}C - 15,7^\circ{}C$. 
Spanish cuisine is heavily influenced by regional cuisines and the particular historical processes that shaped culture and society in these territories. Geography and climate, had great influence on cooking methods and available ingredients, and these particularities are still present in the gastronomy of the various regions that make up the country. Spanish cuisine derives from a complex history, where invasions of the country and conquests of new territories modified traditions and made new ingredients available.

Meals routines.
A Continental-style breakfast may be taken just after waking up, or before entering the workplace. Due to the large time span between breakfast and lunch, it is not common to halt the working schedule to take a mid-morning snack. Lunch (almuerzo or simply la comida, literally meaning “the food”), the large midday meal in Spain, contains several courses. It spans about two hours from 2:00 pm to 4:00pm, and is usually followed by Sobremesa, which refers to the tabletalk that Spanish people undertake. Menus are organized according to these courses and include five or six choices in each course. At home, Spanish meals wouldn’t be too fancy, and would contain soup, stew or pasta dish, salad, a meat or a fish dish and dessert such as fruit or cheese. Green salad with the meat or fish courses. In some regions of Spain, the world almuerzo, refers to the mid-morning snack, instead of lunch. La cena, meaning both dinner and supper, is taken between 9 pm and 10 pm. It is lighter than lunch, consisting of one course and dessert. Due to the large time span between lunch and dinner, an afternoon snack, la merienda, equivalent to afternoon tea, may take place at about 6 pm. Appetizers before lunch or dinner are common in the form of tapas (tiny rations).

Spanish regional variation: typical dishes
Andalusia cuisine is twofold: rural and costal. Of all the Spanish regions, this region uses the most olive oil in its cuisine. The Andalusia dish that has achieved the most international fame is Gazpacho. It is a cold soup (or in an alternative view, a liquid salad), made with five vegetables, bread, vinegar, water, salt and olive oil. Another famous cold soup is Salmorejo. Snacks made with olives are common. Meat dishes include: flamenquín, pringá, berza y menudo Gitano (also called Andalusian tripe). The hot soups include cat soup (made with bread), dog stew (fish soup with orange juice), and migas. Fish dishes include: fried fish, cod pastas and parpajas. Cured meats include: Serrano ham and Ibérico ham. Typical drinks in the area include: arise, wine (Málaga, Jérez, Pedro Ximénez, etc) and Sherry brandy.

Other famous dishes in Spain are: “tortilla Española”, “paella”, “cocido madrileño”, etc. The most popular Spanish drink is definitely wine, red and white. If you are visiting Spain, you really should taste Spanish wine. Spain has a lot of delicious wines to offer. In addition, if you do not consume too much wine, it can be healthy, as it is rich in polyphenols and protects heart. Many people in Spain consume wine before lunch and dinner. The most consumed wines are Rioja, Ribera del Duero, Fino and Manzanilla.
Here are some our traditional dishes. Name them.

Spanish omelette is the English name for a traditional dish from Spain cuisine. It is an omelette made with eggs and fried potatoes, sometimes also with onion and/or chives or garlic; fried in oil and often served cold as an appetizer, called “pincho.”

It is a Valencian rice dish with ancient roots and the main ingredients are White rice, chicken, rabbit, vegetables and even seafood.

It is a traditional chickpea-based stew. A substantial dish prepared with meat and vegetables. It is most popular during the winter but is served throughout all year. The main ingredient is the chickpea or "garbanzo." Vegetables are added, potatoes mainly, but also cabbage, carrots and turnips. In some cases, green beans, mangold and cardoon are also added. The meat used is fundamentally pork, pork belly, usually fresh, but sometimes cured, fresh (unsmoked) chorizo, onion moreilla and dried and cured Serrano ham. The fat content of the piece is highly prized. Chicken is also part of it.
In Andalusian it was originally a peasant soup. The basic ingredients are meat (beef, veal, pork and/or chicken), bacon, cured bones (such as those of the Serrano ham), and vegetables (potatoes, celery chard, leek, carrots and turnips.) It can be drank in mugs as a Consomé, which can be seasoned with fresh spearmint leaves or sherry. Alternatively it can be prepared as a soup after adding chickpeas, cured ham, boiled eggs and rice, noodles or bread. The meat left over, called pringá, is usually served separately as a main dish and the remnants, used for subsequent dishes as croquettes or “ropa vieja.”

It is a soup made of raw vegetables and served cold originating from the Southern Spanish region of Andalusia. It is widely eaten in Spain, particularly during hot summers, as it is refreshing and cool.

Most recipes typically include stale bread, tomatoes, cucumbers, green pepper, onion, garlic, olive oil, wine vinegar, water and salt.
It is the most endearing symbol of our gastronomic culture. It is austere and a source of energy for the person who eats. It is prepared by frying the eggs, the potatoes and the chorizo in a frying pan, with abundant olive oil and salt. Sometimes fried onions strips are often added. It is usually eaten by dipping some bread in eggs.

It is a typical sweet Spanish dish. It is usually taken at breakfast and merienda, mainly in winter. This dish consists of a bowl of hot liquid chocolate and a circle shaped strips of a fried dough made into a machine called churrera. They are often dipped in chocolate, although there are people who eat them with sugar.

It is a dessert made with yolk of egg, sugar and water.
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Tuesday 7th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<th>In the evening</th>
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Stick the picture here.

**How was your day?**  
Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Wednesday 8th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<th>In the evening</th>
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How was your day? Tick the right smiley! Stick the picture here
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Thursday 9th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>In the morning</td>
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<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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**Stick the picture here**

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**How was your day?**
Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Friday 10th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity Details</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>In the morning</td>
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<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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How was your day? Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Saturday 11th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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**Stick the picture here**

**How was your day?**
Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Sunday 12th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
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<td>In the morning</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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**Stick the picture here.**

**How was your day?**
Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Monday 13th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>In the morning</td>
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<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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How was your day? Tick the right smiley!

Stick the picture here
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Tuesday 14th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>In the morning</td>
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<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<td>In the evening</td>
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</table>

**How was your day?**
Tick the right smiley!
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Wednesday 15th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the morning</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the afternoon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>In the evening</td>
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</table>

Stick the picture here

How was your day? Tick the right smiley!

1. 😞
2. 😐
3. 😊
4. 😍
Describe briefly the activities you did on **Thursday 16th March**, and then stick your best picture of the day.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time of Day</th>
<th>Activity Description</th>
<th>Smiley Ticks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In the morning</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>In the evening</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

How was your day? Tick the right smiley!

Stick the picture here
CONCLUSION

Did you enjoy your trip to SPAIN?

If yes, say why.

Here, you stick the picture that summarize your trip to Spain.

How was your trip in all aspects?
Tick the right smiley!
Please answer the following questions. Try to be as clear as possible. Your answers will help ERASMUS+ team improve the organization of the new projects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>01</th>
<th>What were the activities you liked most?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>What were the activities you liked least?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03</td>
<td>Did you like the food in the camp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04</td>
<td>Did you feel lonely sometimes?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05</td>
<td>Could you easily make friends?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06</td>
<td>Have you learnt more about your European friends?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>What is your best memory from this language camp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08</td>
<td>Could you interact easily with all other European pupils?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>How did you feel in the beginning of this language camp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>How did you feel in the end of this language camp?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>What improvements would you suggest for next projects?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Would you recommend to your friends to participate in next projects?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Have you improved your oral communication skills?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thank you for your cooperation!

ERASMUS+ Team
European Capitals

Find the hidden words!
Recycling helps us preserve our environment and keep garbage out of our landfills. There are also a lot of other reasons to recycle. Complete the crossword to find out why we should recycle.

**ACROSS**

1. Recycling saves natural ______.
4. Recycling, instead of littering, protects ______.
6. ______ never wears out, it can be recycled forever.
8. Recycling helps keep fewer materials from going to the ______. Many are already full which means we need to find new places to put garbage.
9. You can earn ______ by turning in your beverage containers at the recycling center.
11. Recycling lets us reuse ______ instead of having to get more from the Earth all over again.
12. It takes 20 times more energy to make an ______ can from new materials than from recycled materials.

**DOWN**

2. Recycling creates less ______ in the air.
3. If we create less garbage, our communities can ______ landfill space.
5. Taking things that would be ______ and reusing them is a great way to help save the Earth.
7. It takes less ______ to make a new product from recycled materials than it does from raw materials.
10. ______ must recycle in order to make the world a better place.

**USE THESE WORDS**

aluminum  money
garbage  energy
landfill  animals
resources  materials
everyone  pollution
save  glass
Solve the Friends Crossword Puzzle by using the clues below.

Across:

4. Friendship is about ________
6. A friend can also be called a ________
8. Friends care about the safety and ________ of one another.
10. Good friends try to make each other ________
12. Friends tend to have a lot in ________
13. Friends ________ each other through good times and bad.

Down:

1. Friends give each other ________ to make better choices.
2. A friend is someone who can ________ you better than most people.
3. A friend is a ________ who you like to be with.
5. Sometimes friends can also be ________
7. Friendship can be a lot of ________
9. It is nice to have a friend with a sense of ________
11. Good friends can also be called ________