



Siviglia

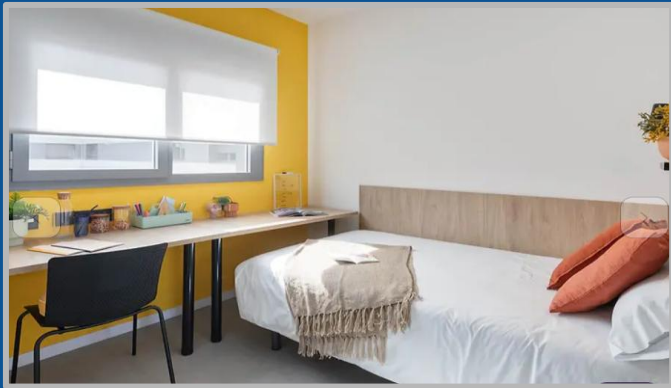
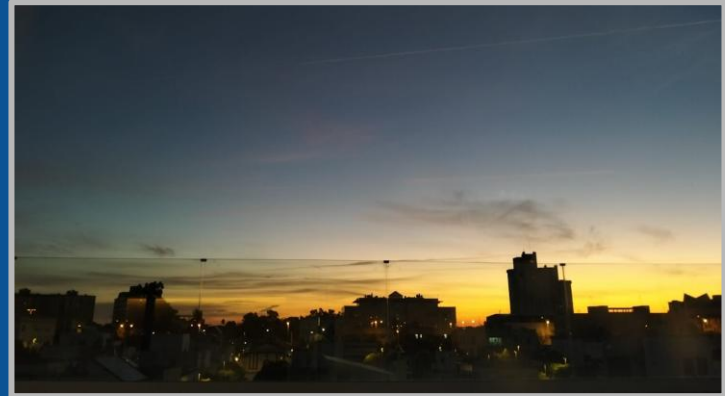
9-15 Novembre '25

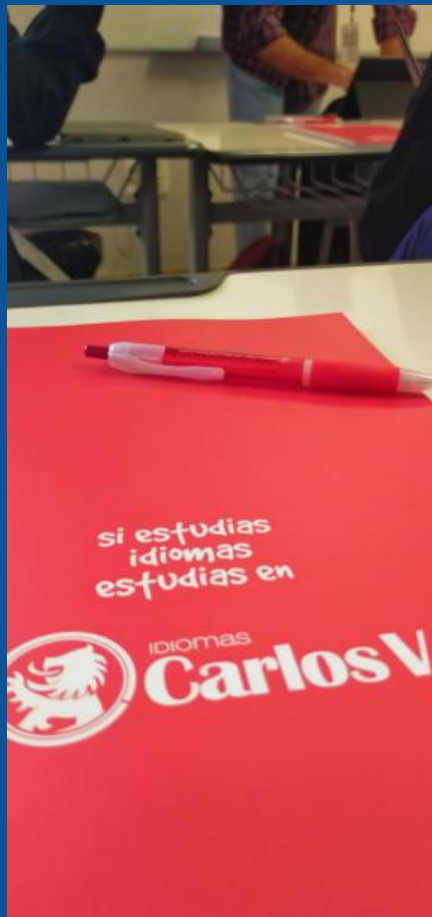
Maria Romanello - Margherita Verdone
Liliana Mitulescu - Antonella Giorgio
Milena Cerminara - Luigi Mosca
Giorgia Loiacono - Anna Infante
Alessandra La Palombara

I.C. Antonelli-Casalegno a Siviglia: Il viaggio inizia qui



Yugo Sevilla Bermejales - Residencia de Estudiantes





La formazione:
il corso di inglese...



La formazione Project: Spanish regions



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Project: Spanish regions

Erasmus Project
ANDALUSIA
Luigi, Alessandro e Liliana

INTRODUCTION
Andalusia is a big and extraordinary region located in the south-west of Spain, rich in history and architectural heritage. Its territory possesses some of the most important monuments in the world, part from Roman Empire and Islamic Kingdoms, to Renaissance and Baroque. The territory is divided into eight provinces: Seville, Huelva, Cádiz, Málaga, Córdoba, Jaén, Almería and Granada. It is the most populated region in Spain, with the city of Seville being the capital. The region is known for its rich history, culture, and architecture, and is a popular destination for tourists. It is also known for its traditional flamenco dance and music.

FESTIVITIES AND TRADITIONS
Andalusia is famous for its festivities, including the Feria de Abril in Seville and the Feria de San Juan in Cádiz. The region is also known for its traditional flamenco dance and music. The Feria de Abril in Seville is a major festival, featuring flamenco music, dancing and food. The Feria de San Juan in Cádiz is another important festival, featuring a unique flamenco style. The region is also known for its traditional flamenco dance and music.

GASTRONOMY
Andalusian cuisine is a treasure, a combination of two important cultural products: olive oil and wine. Olive oil is a key ingredient in many Andalusian dishes, and wine is a popular beverage. The region is also known for its traditional flamenco dance and music. The cuisine is a mix of Mediterranean and Moorish influences, with a focus on fresh ingredients and simple preparation. Some of the most famous dishes include gazpacho, salmorejo, and flamenco-style seafood.

FLAMENCO
FLAMENCO IS A FORM OF MUSIC AND DANCE OF ANDALUSIAN ORIGIN. IT IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT CULTURAL HERITAGES OF SPAIN. IT IS A FORM OF EXPRESSION THAT COMBINES MUSIC, DANCE AND SINGING. IT IS A FORM OF EXPRESSION THAT COMBINES MUSIC, DANCE AND SINGING. IT IS A FORM OF EXPRESSION THAT COMBINES MUSIC, DANCE AND SINGING.

FLAMENCO IN THE PROVINCES OF SEVILLE, CÁDIZ, JÉZEN AND GRANADA
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Catalonia: not just Barcelona!



The Weather



In Catalonia there is a mediterranean climate, with hot and dry summers and mild sometimes rainy winters.

Gastronomy

A popular dish known is **sobrito**, a puree of Catalanian origin with sautéed vegetables (such as onion, green pepper, and carrots), a staple of Mediterranean, Caribbean, and Latin American cuisine. It is used as the foundation and flavour base of tomato sauces, paella, and other dishes.





COMPARTAMENTO DE MADRINHA

FESTIVITIES AND TRADITIONS

SANTO ISIDRO FESTIVAL

Every year Madrid celebrates from 8 to 15 May its patron saint, Yástoros Agriola.

Families, friends, couples, madriñes of all ages and conditions, will gather Madrid, many dressed as chulapas, showing the joy of living. During the evenings there will be great concerts, pigramajes and folk dances.

On the pigramaje chulapas and chulapas will drink the "saint's water" from the spring attached to the hermitage of San Isidro.

The terms "chulapo" and "chulapa" derive from the word "chulo", which in the Madrid dialect means boy and girl with a sense of "bravado".



Other traditional festivities:

- Dove Festival (La Paloma veraniega)
- National holiday on October 12th
- Day of the Magi kings (Día de los Reyes)
- Holy week (Semana Santa)





COMMUNITY OF MADRID

LANGUAGES:
In Spain, in addition to Castilian-Spanish, three other official languages are spoken: Catalan, Galician, and Basque. Castilian Spanish is primarily spoken in the Community of Madrid, with many dialects called "madriano"; "madriano" is a middle ground between Andalusian and Castilian.

EXPRESSIONS:
MAZO: It is used a lot and replaces the word "may" or "mucho".
MOVIDA: It is used to indicate a complicated situation.
In a **PACHA:** It means "to pay a median" or "to be excited", for example when you go to a restaurant with friends and everyone pays their share.
EN CERO CIMA: It means "a really a roster course, does very quickly".
PIRAME: It means to lose a place.
ME RENTA: It's a familiar expression, adored by young people, means that a situation is "worth it".
TEND: Like



punti di forza	criticità
. lezioni interattive / no lezione frontale . attività di speaking . brainstorming . attività laboratoriale in piccolo gruppo / active learning . preparazione del docente . rafforzamento delle regole grammaticali al bisogno . utilizzo di video e ausili informatici a supporto della spiegazione . clima relazionale positivo . attività extrascolastiche integrative	. test iniziale . breve durata dell'esperienza . eterogeneità dei livelli linguistici

conclusioni
. ricadute: rafforzamento competenze linguistiche e approccio interdisciplinare

... la cultura spagnola ...



Anna

Alessandra

Margherita

Luigi

Giorgia

Maria

Milly

Liliana

Antonella

