

ESPANGLISH

The Spanish Department's Fortnightly Newsletter



l'oceànogràfic, Valencia, Spain

¡Bienvenida de vuelta!

Hi everyone and welcome to the Spanish newsletter!
We hope that everyone has had a lovely summer and is excited to be back at school.

This newsletter has been created for all those interested in the culture and languages of Spain and Latin America. Whether you're studying Spanish or not there is bound to be something for you in this newsletter. From cooking to music to stories to events.

If you have any suggestions or responses we would love to hear from you. Anything related to Spanish and the Latin American world is welcome just drop us an email at:

15Manhota295@kechg.org.uk

15Ahmad248@kechg.org.uk

EspanGLISH is a biweekly newsletter so there aren't any deadlines. We look forward to hearing from you!

By Ruby Manhota, Maleeha Ahmad, Maya Brown,
Kiran Nutan and Alice O'Neill

IN THIS ISSUE

**HOW TO MAKE PAELLA
VALENCIANA**

**FESTIVAL OF THE WEEK:
LA FERIA DE ABRIL**

**TRAVEL: DISCOVER
CANCUN'S UNDERWATER
MUSEUM**

ARTISTS FROM SPAIN

**EXPRESIÓN DE LA
SEMANA**

Paella de Valenciana

La paella es de Valencia, en el este de España. Hay muchas recetas diferentes pero normalmente es arroz, un tipo de carne y verduras. Paella, en Valenciano, significa "frying pan". En el siglo dieciocho, era un almuerzo para granjeros pero ahora se cocina en muchos restaurantes y es costumbre en los grandes eventos de Valencia (fiestas, campañas políticas, protestas, etc.) preparar paellas enormes. Aquí tenéis una receta muy fácil con marisco:

Paella is from Valencia, in eastern Spain. There are many different recipes but it is usually rice, a type of meat and vegetables. Paella, in Valencian, means "frying pan". In the eighteenth century, it was a lunch for farmers but now it is cooked in many restaurants and it is customary in the big events of Valencia (parties, political campaigns, protests, etc.) to prepare huge paellas. Here is a very easy recipe:

ingredients

- 1 tbsp olive oil
- 1 onion, chopped
- 1 tsp each hot smoked paprika and dried thyme
- 300g paella or risotto rice
- 400g can chopped tomatoes with garlic
- 900 ml chicken stock
- 400g frozen seafood mix
- 1 lemon, ½ juiced, ½ cut into wedges
- handful of flat-leaf parsley, roughly chopped

Method

1. Heat the olive oil in a large frying pan or wok. Add the onion and soften for 5 mins.
2. Add the smoked paprika, thyme and paella rice, stir for 1 minute.
3. Then, stir in the chopped tomatoes and chicken stock.
4. Season and cook, uncovered, for about 15 mins, stirring now and again until the rice is almost tender and still surrounded with some liquid. Stir in the seafood mix and cover with a lid.
5. Simmer for 5 mins, or until the seafood is cooked through and the rice is tender.
6. Squeeze over the lemon juice, scatter over the parsley and serve with the lemon wedges.
7. Enjoy!



By Kiran Nutan

La Feria de Abril

La feria de Abril, llamada también la Feria de Sevilla, se celebra una o dos semanas después de Semana Santa, y durante una semana, la gente come, bebe y baila en más de mil casetas. The April Fair, also known as the Seville Fair, is celebrated one or two weeks after Holy Week, and for a week, people eat, drink and dance in more than one thousand 'casetas' (marquees)

This tradition originated from a cattle fair in 1847. Since then, people have created these party tents, which have grown in number each year. On the first Monday of the fair, (La Noche del Pescaíto) people typically eat fish for dinner, after which everyone heads to the casetas to start partying. The people of Seville (los sevillanos) dress in traditional clothing for this festival, with the women wearing flamenco dresses, and the men wearing suits called 'traje del corto'. Throughout the week, there are plenty of fairground rides for people to go on, as well as daily horseback processions (Paseo de Caballos), where people parade on horses to a bullring where bullfights will take place. Fried fish is a very popular food as well as different types of tapas, and people often drink sherry. The festival ends at midnight the following Sunday, which is marked by a firework display.

By Alice O'Neill



Travel

The Cancún underwater museum is a museum in Cancún, Mexico devoted to preservation. It has a total of five hundred sculptures with three different galleries submerged between three and six metres.

El Museo Subacuático de Cancún (MUSA) es un museo en Cancún, México, dedicado a la preservación. Cuenta con un total de quinientas esculturas, con tres galerías diferentes sumergidas entre tres y seis metros.

The museum offers four different types of tours: a snorkel tour, a diving tour, a glass bottom boat tour and a jungle tour, all of which are equally as fascinating. After a brief demonstration, you will either strap on your diving gear, snorkeling gear, head onto the glass bottom boat or your private boat for two for the jungle tour and head into the turquoise waters of the Caribbean Sea where you can experience one of the many underground art exhibits- eg. Diego, The Silent Evolution , Blessings, Understanding and The Silent Evolution II.

The Silent Evolution is the largest underwater art installation in the world (450 human size structures in a 1600 foot installation space) made by the acclaimed British Artist Jason deCaires Taylor. He shows how humans can live in nature and make a workable future between the two, but also how humans have damaged nature, specifically the coral reefs, and show no sympathy. The exhibit is molded in pH-neutral cement, allowing the coral reef to eventually form over each sculpture to create a unique ecosystem. The museum is dedicated to conserving the fragile ecology of the Mesoamerican Reef, the world's second-largest barrier reef. Inside the Exhibition there are figures inspired by real-life residents of Puerto Morelos, a nearby fishing town, and you can also admire the marine life and colourful schools of fish that live among the sculptures from your unique undersea vantage point!

By Maya Brown



Spanish Artists

La cultura española influyó fuertemente en el Arte Moderno. Aquí tenéis a algunos de los artistas más conocidos y populares.

Spanish culture had a strong influence on modern art. Here are some of the most well-known and popular artists.



Salvador Dali is one of the best known artists in the world and perhaps had the biggest impact on the Surrealistic art movement. He was also from Catalonia and took a lot of inspiration from Catalanian landscapes, including in his most famous piece of work, "The Persistence of Memory". During the Spanish Civil War, Dali lived in both the United States and France. His peculiar personality made him a public figure and he endorsed many French and American products by twitching his moustache for commercials. Despite being one of the leading artists during the 20th century, Dali faced a lot of controversy, due to his political

views. Unlike many artists of the time, Dali supported General Franco (the Spanish Dictator) instead of the Republicans.



Lobster Telephone



Persistence of Memory



Metamorphosis of Narcissus



Antoni Gaudí was a Catalan architect who is considered as one of the most important architects in history. The majority of his work is found in Barcelona, including La Sagrada Familia, Park Güell and Casa Vicens, which are some of Spain's most popular attractions. His work was heavily influenced by nature and religion. He was a very devout Catholic and he often used religious imagery within his work, giving him the name "God's architect". As well as being one of the most influential architects, he was also influential in other ways. As he suffered from rheumatism, Gaudí adopted a vegetarian lifestyle, in a time when vegetarianism

was extremely rare. He was also greatly proud of his Catalan identity. He was encouraged to run as deputy, but he refused as he didn't want to become politically active regarding Catalonia's autonomy from Spain. As he grew older, Gaudí dressed more simply, despite his popularity and fame. He was mistaken as a beggar multiple times, which often caused him trouble. One day, on his daily route to Church he was hit by a tram. Due to his appearance, many people ignored him and he didn't receive any medical attention until someone recognised him as Barcelona's beloved architect. He eventually received treatment, but unfortunately it was too late and he passed away, aged 73.



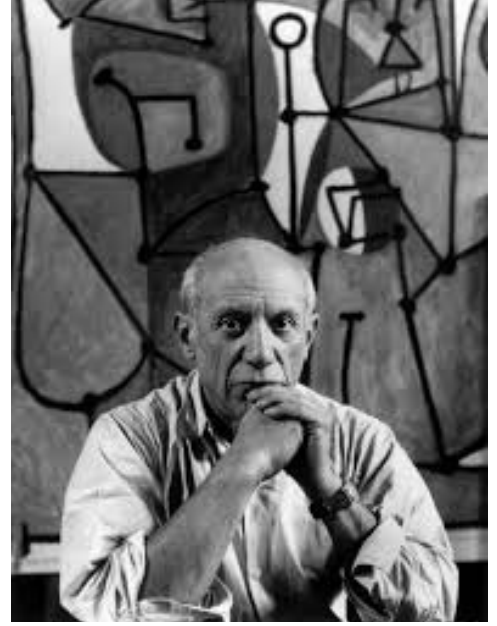
Casa Batlló



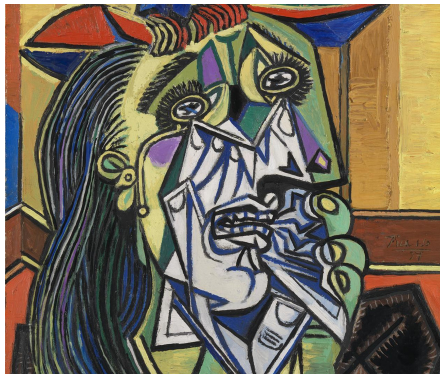
La Sagrada Familia



Pablo Picasso was another world-famous artist, known for being the co-founder of Cubism (using geometric planes and shapes to represent reality.) He was born in Malaga, but spent the majority of his life in France. He was born to be an artist, as his first word was lapiz, Spanish for pencil. He completed his first painting at the age of nine, but began learning at the age of seven from his father, an art professor. His paintings are famous worldwide and include The Weeping Woman and Guernica. Guernica is regarded as one of the most powerful anti-war paintings and it served as a powerful political statement by showing the horrors that occurred after the Nazi bombing of Guernica. The Museu Picasso in Barcelona has the most extensive collection of Picasso's work containing over 4251 pieces.



Guernica



The Weeping Woman



The Old Guitarist

By Maleeha Ahmad

EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEMANA

This fortnight's proverb is "Al que madruga, Dios le ayuda" It literally means God helps those who are an early riser and is the Spanish equivalent of the early bird catches the worm. It serves as a reminder that success doesn't often come to people who are lazy and that you have to put in the correct effort and hard work to achieve your ambitions.

siempre sé feliz!