

# ESPANGGLISH

*The Spanish Department's Monthly Newsletter*



Salamanca, Spain

## ¡Bienvenida de vuelta!

Hi everyone, welcome back to the Spanish newsletter! 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

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

By Ruby Manhota, Maleeha Ahmad, Maya Brown and Kiran Nutan + some special features!

### IN THIS ISSUE

**CELEBRACIONES: UN AÑO DE ANIVERSARIO**

**CULTURA: LA FIESTA DE LOS PATIOS DE CÓRDOBA**

**LA GASTRONOMIA DE ARGENTINA**

**LAS LINEAS DE NAZCA**

**EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEMANA**

# Un Año de Aniversario

It has officially been one year since the first Spanish newsletter! During a very difficult time for many of us the Spanish Newsletter was created to fill what seemed like endless days and something we could all enjoy. So to celebrate our 1st birthday some Spanish connoisseurs are going to tell us all why they enjoy Spanish as a language and the culture that comes along with the Spanish speaking world.

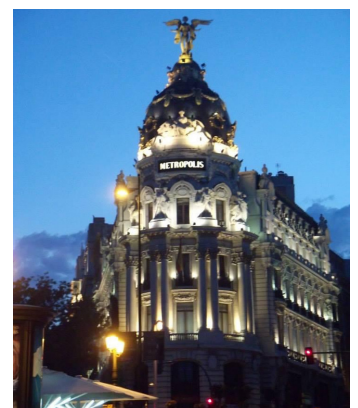
¡Ha pasado oficialmente un año desde el primer boletín español! Durante un momento muy difícil para muchos de nosotros se creó el Boletín español para llenar lo que parecían días interminables y algo que todos podíamos disfrutar. Así que para celebrar nuestro 1er cumpleaños algunos conocedores españoles nos van a contar a todos por qué disfrutaban del español como lengua y de la cultura que acompaña al mundo de habla hispana.

Bueno en mi caso es fácil: es mi idioma materno. Aparte de eso, ser hablante de esta maravillosa lengua cumple parte de uno de mis sueños desde niña. Mi sueño siempre fue poder viajar a cualquier país y poder hablar su idioma para entender no sólo su idioma sino también su cultura y poder mezclarme con la gente originaria de ese país. Con el español tengo cubierta una pequeña parte del globo terráqueo, con el inglés otra pequeña parte, pero desafortunadamente todavía me queda mucho para cubrir todos los idiomas.

A veces muchas alumnas y compañeras de Camp Hill me demuestran lo difícil que es hablar español por todas las diferentes variantes que tiene y los infinitos significados de alguna palabra o expresión, sinceramente creo que es porque esta lengua es una lengua llena de espontaneidad y demuestra el carácter abierto de los españoles e hispano hablantes. No puedo decir que sea la mejor lengua del mundo, porque no lo es, pero sí que estoy orgullosa de hablarla y sobre todo de ayudar a los demás a aprenderla.

## - Señora Inestal

Aquí tenéis tres fotos de mi año extranjero, cuando estudiaba en Madrid, y una foto de nuestra excursión a Salamanca que muestran porque me encanta España! Tuve suerte y vi el nuevo rey de España Felipe! También comí muchísimo y por supuesto tomé el sol durante tres meses. Tengo muchas ganas de volver a España muy pronto! - Señorita Wade





I first began learning Spanish in Year 8, and very quickly became interested in the language, because the way my teacher spoke was very similar to my native Greek. An initial interest grew into a passion for the language, and I had no doubts that I wanted to pursue it at university,

alongside learning Portuguese. At university, I began to take a real interest in Spanish gastronomy, especially the regionality of the country's cuisine and the abundant use of olive oil (again, like the Greeks). After I spent four months studying in Madrid during my degree, I returned to the south of Spain, a city called Jerez de la Frontera in Andalusia, to work as a chef. Here, I worked and lived with the locals, and really got in touch with Spaniards' passion for their regional dishes, and the tradition they uphold with their cooking. This was an unforgettable experience, and one that was equipped with fantastic recipes for gazpacho, albondigas and a classic tortilla de patatas to name a few! - **Señor Phedon**

The school trip to Salamanca was what really made me want to continue Spanish for A level. A moment I particularly enjoyed was the treasure hunt, which forced us to speak to the locals. Despite our somewhat limited Spanish at the time, everyone was very friendly and we met some really interesting people, from lottery vendors to skaters. I love learning languages as they are a means to connect with other people from all around the world, and therefore carrying on Spanish at A level was an easy choice for me. I also love how we study aspects of Hispanic culture at A level in addition to just purely the language, it makes the lessons more interesting!

• **Nicole Soo**

Spanish is spoken by so many countries, and so it gives you a lot of opportunities and it is very interesting to see the differences between the language in each country. There's also a lot of culture that can be studied, which is why I enjoy studying Spanish a level- by learning Spanish there are so many movies or series that can be enjoyed in the language that they were made in. - **Kiran Nutan**

For me Spanish has always been so enthralling. Firstly I just loved the way it sounded and then throughout lessons in lower school I became so much more interested in learning more about Spanish and Latin American culture. When it came to choosing A levels Spanish was definitely an easy option and is something I really hope to continue with and use in future travels. - **Ruby Manhota**

I enjoy learning Spanish because it's one of the most spoken languages and therefore connects me to a whole range of people around the world, and I also enjoy watching Spanish tv shows on Netflix and i would love to be able to watch them without subtitles one day! One of my favorite memories studying Spanish was going to Salamanca, where we were able to practice our Spanish with the locals and learn more about the culture and history of Spain. - **Samah Irshad**



Realmente disfruté el español este año porque pude desarrollar una variedad de habilidades como hablar, escuchar, leer y escribir. Disfruté mucho interactuando con textos y viendo películas como "El Laberinto Del Fauno", que fue muy interesante. También he disfrutado de las sesiones con Sonia que me han ayudado a ganar confianza para hablar español y me han permitido ampliar mi vocabulario en español. Siempre me ha gustado estudiar español, sin embargo, mis experiencias más memorables son los viajes. Específicamente, cuando fui a Costa Rica en 2019 con mi otra escuela. Esta fue una experiencia memorable en la que tuve la oportunidad de explorar el país y admirar la rica cultura de América del Sur. Desde que viajé a Costa Rica me motivó a estudiar un año en el extranjero en un país de habla hispana. En el futuro espero desarrollar más mis habilidades y sumergirme en la cultura española.

I have really enjoyed Spanish this year because I was able to develop a range of skills like speaking, listening, reading and writing. I have thoroughly enjoyed engaging with texts and watching films like 'El Laberinto Del Fauno' which was very interesting. I have also enjoyed sessions with Sonia which have helped me to gain confidence in speaking Spanish as well as enabling me to broaden by Spanish vocabulary. I have always enjoyed studying Spanish however, my most memorable experiences are through travelling. Specifically, when I went to Costa Rica in 2019 with my other school. This was a memorable experience where I had the chance to explore the country and admire the rich culture of South America. Since, travelling to Costa Rica I have been motivated to study a year abroad in a Spanish speaking country. In the future I hope to develop more of my skills and immerse myself in Spanish culture. -

**Amani Palmer Peters**

# La fiesta de los patios de Córdoba

Every May, during the second or third week, “la fiesta de los patios de Córdoba” is celebrated. The Cordoba patio festival is a yearly tradition of Córdoba- a city in the south of Spain, in the autonomous community of Andalucía- which dates back to the 1920s.



“Patios” in this case translates to courtyard- which a lot of the traditional Cordoban houses have. The city’s original inhabitants built their houses around a shaded inner courtyard, where they would often have a well to collect rainwater and a water fountain, to provide relief from the hot and dry Cordoban climate. The different

courtyards all have different styles of architecture which is a product of the historical evolutions. Due to this, the competition has 2 categories: courtyards with old architecture and courtyards with modern or renovated architecture.

In order to prepare for the festival, the owners of the courtyards decorate them with flowers ( which are either in flower beds or in flower pots hanging from the walls), statues and water features. During the week of the festival, the participating houses open their doors to the other citizens as well as tourists. There are also flamenco performances happening, as well as street parties.

The festival brings the neighbours together- the participating families organise celebrations between themselves and eat together in the outdoor spaces. It also helps to promote the cultural heritage of Córdoba, by displaying and appreciating the classical Cordoban architecture and fostering a sense of community.

**By Kiran Nutan**



# La Gastronomía de Argentina

Hey everyone! Let's go on another journey around Latin American through food ¡Qué emocionante!

In this article I wanted to explore Argentinian food!

Argentine cuisine has been influenced by Italian and Spanish immigrants to Argentina during 19th and 20th centuries, and also from a further cultural blending of criollos ( Latin Americans who are of solely or of mostly Spanish descent- due to Spanish colonizers) with the Indigenous peoples of Argentina

La cocina argentina ha sido influenciada por inmigrantes italianos y españoles a Argentina durante los siglos siglos XIX y XX, y también por una mezcla cultural adicional de criollos (latinoamericanos que son de ascendencia única o principalmente española, debido a colonizadores españoles) con los pueblos indígenas de Argentina.

## La historia

Beyond asado (the Argentine barbecue), no other dish more genuinely matches the national identity.

Nevertheless, the country's vast area, and its cultural diversity, have led to a local cuisine of various dishes.

The great immigratory waves consequently imprinted a large influence in the Argentine cuisine, after all Argentina was the second country in the world with the most immigrants with 6.6 million, only second to the United States with 27 million, and ahead of other immigratory receptor countries such as Canada, Brazil and Australia.\_



## The cultural importance of food in Argentina

Argentine people have a reputation for their love of eating. Social gatherings are commonly centred on sharing a meal. Invitations to have dinner at home are generally viewed as a symbol of friendship, warmth, and integration. Sunday family lunch is considered the most significant meal of the week, whose highlights often include asado or pasta.

Another feature of Argentine cuisine is the preparation of homemade food such as french fries, patties, and pasta to celebrate a special occasion, to meet friends, or to honour someone. Homemade food is also seen as a way to show affection.

Argentine restaurants include a great variety of cuisines, prices, and flavours. Large cities tend to host everything from high-end international cuisine, to bodegones (inexpensive traditional hidden taverns), less stylish restaurants, and bars and canteens offering a range of dishes at affordable prices.\_

### **Las diferencias regionales y comidas típicas**

- Most regions of Argentina are known for their beef-oriented diet.
  - Grilled meat from the asado (barbecue) is a staple, with steak and beef ribs especially common. The term asado itself refers to long strips of flank-cut beef ribs
  - The most common condiment for Asado is chimichurri, a sauce of herbs, garlic and vinegar. Unlike other preparations, Argentines do not include chilli in their version of chimichurri, but it does include a still-spicy, but milder form of red pepper, ají molido.
- In Patagonia, however, lamb and chivito (goat) are eaten more frequently than beef.
  - Whole lambs and goats are traditionally cooked over an open fire in a technique known as asado a la estaca.
- In Chubut, the Welsh community is known for its teahouses, offering scones and torta galesa (welsh cake).
- A sweet paste, dulce de leche is another treasured national food, used to fill cakes and pancakes, spread over toast for breakfast, or served with ice cream.
  - Alfajores are shortbread cookies sandwiched together with chocolate and dulce de leche or a fruit paste
- A traditional drink of Argentina is an infusion called mate (pronounced MAH-teh). The name comes from the hollow gourd (a fleshy, typically large fruit with a hard skin, some varieties of which are edible) from which it is traditionally drunk
  - In small gatherings it is traditional for one mate to be passed from person to person, filled by whoever has the kettle. It is customary not to thank the refiller routinely; a final gracias (thank you) implies that the drinker has had enough.
  - Drinking mate together is an important social ritual



Now that you've learnt some more about Argentinian cuisine. How about you cook up some asado on the BBQ to serve with a cool glass of mate and enjoy the good weather we've been having!

**By Maya Brown**

# Las Líneas de Nazca

Todo el mundo sabe que Machu Picchu es la atracción más famosa en Perú pero hay otros lugares de interés allí. Este artículo trata de Las Líneas de Nazca- un sitio de patrimonio de la humanidad y unas teorías sobre ellos. Everyone knows Machu Picchu is the most famous attraction in Peru, but there are other interesting places there. This article is about the Nazca Lines- a UNESCO World Heritage site and some theories about them.

## What are the Nazca Lines?

The Nazca Lines are a group of very large patterns made in the ground in the Nazca Desert in Peru. They are believed to have been made between 500 BC and AD 500. There are many different patterns such as geometrical shapes, animals, people and trees. One of them appears to resemble an astronaut! feasible theory, there hasn't been a single accepted fact.



Due to their isolated location and the stable climate of the region, they have been preserved naturally. In 1994 they were classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. In order to see the large patterns, many tourists take a flight above the desert to get a bird's eye view.

## Why were they made?

The Nazca Lines are very intriguing and famous because we still don't know what they were created for.

Many archaeologists and historians have studied the Nazca Culture in order to work out their purpose and , despite many creating a feasible theory, there hasn't been a single accepted fact.

Here are some of the theories over their creation:

- The Nazca People created these shapes in order for the deities above to see them and be impressed by them. The Nazca people believed in polytheism and a lot of their culture reflected this.
- Some people believe that these were used to indicate water flow and were created as part of a ritual to summon water. A similar idea is that they were created to be used in a fertility ritual and the animals and plants are fertility symbols

- Some people believe that the lines were used for astronomical purposes. An astronomer tried to demonstrate that the spider figure is an animal representation of the constellation Orion, but this idea wasn't generally accepted.
- A man named Jim Woodman concluded that it would be impossible for these lines to have been planned out without some method of flight in order to view them properly. He tried to demonstrate his idea by creating a hot air balloon using only the materials that the Nazca Tribe would have readily available. Despite being successful in his creation, his theory wasn't accepted as there is no evidence that ancient hot air balloons have ever been discovered in that area.
- The least realistic theory was proposed by Erich von Daniken. He wrote in his book, *The Chariots of the Gods*, that these lines are the runways of an ancient airfield used by alien spacecraft.

As you can see, Peru has one of the largest unsolved mysteries about a historical place. Although Machu Picchu is very famous and a culturally rich place, many archaeologists believe that the Nazca Lines are the most interesting tourist attraction in Peru. ¿Os gustaría visitar las líneas de Nazca?



By Maleeha Ahmed

## EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEMANA

This month's proverb is "Si te caes siete veces, levántate ocho" literally means If you fall seven times, get up eight. It is just a little reminder that you're stronger than you think you are so don't let things knock you down so easily. It will only make you stronger and you can come back with more fire. During exams for Y12 and Y10 this might be something to think about. And as always remember **siempre sé feliz!**