Nombre: ____________________________  Bloque: ________  Fecha: ___________________

**Español 2 - Unidad 5 – La cultura – España**

**Instrucciones**: Fill out the following notes sheet based on the cultural activities online. This follows the online activity in order by section. Make sure to hold on to this paper to study, as this information will be part of the exam! This can also be used as a backup should you lose internet connection while working.

**Datos generales y geográficos:**
- Capital of Spain: ____________________________
- Currency: ____________________________
- Typical Foods: ____________________________
- Languages: ____________________________
- 2 Cities in Andalucía: ____________________________
- City in Cataluña: ____________________________

**Churros y porras:**
- Churros and porras, both types of fried dough are sold in ____________________________.
- People often also get a ____________________________ (caliente) drink that is very thick/rich and served with the churros or porras.

**El Greco:**
- El Greco was the nickname of Doménikos Theotokópoulos, born in ____________________________, but who became a famous artist in Spain.
- El Greco lived for many years in ____________________________, Spain which is near Madrid.
- A famous painting by him is *Vista de Toledo*.

**Antoni Gaudí:**
- Antoni Gaudí was a famous catalán architect (arquitecto) from ____________________________, Spain.
- Gaudí was a modernist and built decorative buildings and locations in Barcelona, drawing inspiration from ____________________________ with bright colors and curving shapes.
- Some of Gaudí’s famous works include: Casa Batlló, La Sagrada Familia, and ____________________________.

**La naturaleza muerta:**
- La naturaleza muerta means ____________________________.
- La naturaleza muerta paintings contain ____________________________, and things such as flowers, fruits, foods, plates, utensils, bread and instruments.
- Àngel Planells was an artist from ____________________________, Spain, and painted the above example of naturaleza muerta (a table with foods, a plate, glass, knife, napkin, etc).
**Las tapas:**
- Tapas are ________________________ and are very common in Spain.
- Common tapas dishes include aceitunas (olives), el jamón, los calamares (squid) y los pulpos (______________________).
- Another common tapa is la ensaladilla rusa, which is a mix of ________________________, carrots, peas and mayonnaise.
- Another common tapa la torilla de patatas (tortilla española) which is ________________________ than tortillas from Mexico/Central America. A tortilla española is made with egg, potatoes and onion. A tortilla mexicana is made of flour or corn.

**Typical Spanish Dishes:**
- Paella is a traditional rice dish originating from ________________________, Spain and is usually made with saffron, chicken, and shellfish.
- ________________________ is a cold soup made of tomatoes and raw vegetables blended together.
- ________________________ is a dessert custard served with a caramel sauce.

**Pablo Neruda:**
- Pablo Neruda was a famous poet from ________________________.
- Pablo Neruda wrote many _________________________ to various every day objects (las cosas más básicas de la vida).

**Maria Blanchard:**
- María Blanchard was a famous Spanish painter (pintora) who also taught ________________________.
- Common themes of Maria Blanchard's work were ________________________.
- She used the money from the sale of her paintings to help ________________________.

**Las horas de comer:**
- In Spain, many people eat a ________________________ breakfast between 7 and 9 am.
- They eat a ________________________ lunch between 1:30 and 3:30pm. Then may have a snack later between lunch and dinner.
- In Spain, many people don't eat ________________________ until 9 or 10 at night.
- In Spanish-speaking countries such as Spain, El Salvador and Uruguay, ________________________ is the main meal of the day.
- People in El Salvador generally eat dinner ________________________ than people in Spain.
**Toledo:**
- Toledo, the capital of the province of Castilla-La Mancha is a historical city that has been protected since 1941 to ____________ modernization and industrial development.

**Culinary Traditions:**

**Cultural Comparison – Madrid, Spain:**
- *El cocido madrileño* is a dish/stew from Madrid, Spain made from _______________ (garbanzos), vegetables, and meats. When served, the stock/soup, vegetables/chickpeas, and meats are all served separately.
- Sobrino de Botín is a restaurant in Madrid, Spain that serves traditional *platos madrileños* and is famous as the ________________ restaurant in the world.

**Cultural Comparison – Montevideo, Uruguay:**
- Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay is located on the coast so ______________ are *alimentos básicos* (basic foods) of the region and easy to find.
- ________________ is a typical barbecue dish of meat roasted on a grill from the area of Montevideo.
- El Mercado del Puerto in Montevideo is a place you can go to ______________ as it houses a number of different restaurants.