









KEYWORD...

# ...MIND TWISTERS

COMENIUS PROJECT

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## CULTURAL INFORMATION



#### CULTURAL INFORMATION ...

#### ... ABOUT **DENMARK**

Population: 5,6 million

Size: 43.000 km2

Capital city: Copenhagen - København

Currency: Danish Kroner

Food and drink: In Denmark you can eat and drink well. We have some old traditional dishes like frikadells and pork roast and with that you eat a lot of potatoes with gravy. But we also eat a lot of food from other countries. Pizza from Italy, Thai food, Sushi from Japan and Tapas from Spain. Denmark is probably famous for their cheese, especially the blue ones. They are also crazy enough to eat a kind of raw fish.

Famous people: Even though Denmark is a small country we have had people during history who are well known all over the world. Since the days of Niels Bohr and Tycho Brahe, Denmark has shown the world that we also raise important people. In sports the handball teams usually do well with players like Mikkel Hansen and in football Peter Schmeichel, Michael Laudrup and Nicklas Bendtner. We have one of the best Le Man drivers in the world and also in boxing we have had some famous names like Brian Nielsen and Mikkel Kessler. In music we are not too worldwide. But names like Alphabeat, Aqua and Lars Ulrich are well known in some countries.

Places to see and things to do: Denmark is a very small country and it is quite flat. There still are some nice places to visit, when you come here.. We have some worldwide very famous attractions like Legoland and Tivoli. If you get thirsty after this, you can enjoy a softdrink or beer at Tuborg og Carlsberg. If you also get hungry, Denmark has some of the best restaurants in the world. Actually we have the best one...We also have a lot of old castles to visit. At Rosenborg you can see the crown jewels or you can go to Amalienborg where the Queen lives. In Helsinore (Helsingør) you can visit the castle of Spakespear's Hamlet – Kronborg. A former castle is Christiansborg, where the Danish Parliarment residents. You can visit more than 400 islands where Zealand (Sjælland) is the largest. The most interested is probably Bornholm. It is very close to Sweden and very rocky and beautiful.

Jobs: In Denmark we have all the kinds of jobs there are everywhere. To become fx. a teacher, police officer or nurse, you go to special schools to get a degree. If you want to go to university, you can become educated as fx. lawyers, journalists or doctors. If you want to become a painter, a mechanic or a carpenter you must go to a vocational school and you will need an apprentiseship.

#### CULTURAL INFORMATION ...

#### ... ABOUT ITALY

The Italian Republic (Repubblica italiana), is a unitary parliamentary republic in Southern Europe. To the north, Italy is delimited by the Alpine mountain range. To the south, it consists of the entirety of the Italian Peninsula and the two biggest Mediterranean islands of Sicily and Sardinia and many other smaller islands.

The sovereign states of San Marino and the Vatican City are enclaves within Italy, while Campione d'Italia is an Italian exclave in Switzerland. Italy covers an area of 301,338 km2 and has a largely temperate climate. With 60 million inhabitants, it is the 5th most populous country in Europe.

Italy's capital and largest city, Rome, has for centuries been the leading political and religious centre of Western civilization, serving as the capital of both the Roman Empire and Christianity. Other important cities are Milan, in the north, the so called "economic capital"; Venice, that rises on a natural lagoon historically was the capital of the Republic of Venice. It has been described as "undoubtedly the most beautiful city built by man". Bologna, a very old universitary city; Florence a centre of medieval European trade and finance, is considered the birthplace of the Renaissance, and has been called "the Athens of the Middle Ages". From 1865-71 the city was the capital of the recently established

Kingdom of Italy. Its historic centre attracts millions of tourists each year. Due to Florence's artistic and architectural heritage, it has been ranked as one of the most beautiful cities in the world and declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1982.

Naples is one of the oldest continuously inhabited city in the world. It was the capital city of the Kingdom of Naples between 1282 and 1816. Thereafter, in union with Sicily, it became the capital of the Two Sicilies until the unification of Italy in 1861. The city was named a City of Literature by UNESCO's Creative Cities Network. Naples' historic city centre is the largest in Europe, and is listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. Naples has long been a major cultural centre particularly during the Renaissance and Enlightenment eras. In the immediate vicinity of Naples are numerous culturally and historically significant sites, including the Palace of Caserta and the Roman ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Culinarily, Naples is synonymous with pizza, which originated in the city. Neapolitan music has furthermore been highly influential, credited with the invention of the romantic guitar and the mandolin. Popular characters and

historical figures who have come to symbolize the city include St. Januarius, thepatron saintof Naples, the comic Pulcinella, and the Sirens from the Greek epic poem the Odyssey. The island of Sicily, with its



wonderful cities Palermo, Catania and Agrigento, has a rich andunique culture, with a huge variety of archeological and ancient sites such as the Necropolis of Pantalica, the Valley of the Temples and Selinunte. There are six UNESCO World Heritage Sites on Sicily.

During the Dark Ages, Italy endured cultural and social decline as it was invaded by Germanic tribes, with Roman heritage being preserved by Christian monks. Around the 11th century, various Italian city-states, Medieval communes and Maritime republic rose to great prosperity through shipping, commerce and banking (indeed, modern capitalism has its roots in Medieval Italy). Italian culture flourished, especially during the Renaissance, which produced many notable scholars, artists, and polymaths such as Leonardo Da Vinci, Galileo, Michelangelo and Machiavelli.

Meanwhile, Italian explorers such as Marco Polo, Columbus, Vespucci, and Verrazzano discovered new routes to the Far East and the New World. Nevertheless, Italy would remain fragmented into numerous warring states for the rest of the Middle Ages, thus entering a long period of decline that lasted until the beginning of the 18th century.

After many unsuccessful attempts, Italian independence resulted in the unification of most of present-day Italy between 1859 and 1866. The new Kingdom of Italy rapidly industrialized, but Southern and rural Italy remained excluded from industrialization. Despite victory in World War I as one of the Big Four, Italy entered a period of economic crisis and social turmoil, which produced the establishment of a Fascist dictatorship in 1922. The subsequent participation in World War II ended in military defeat, economic destruction and civil war. In the years that followed, Italy abolished the monarchy, reinstated democracy, and enjoyed a prolonged economic boom, thus becoming one of the most developed nations in the world, with the fifth largest economy nominal GDP by the early 1990s. Italy is part of the Schengen Area, and has been a member of the Eurozone since 1999.

Italian cuisine has developed through centuries of social and political changes, with roots as far back Etruscan, ancient Greek, and ancient Roman. With the discovery of the New World were introduced potatoes, tomatoes, bell peppers and maize, now central to the cuisine.

Italian cuisine is noted for its regional diversity, and abundance of difference in taste. Meals in Italy usually contain three or four courses. Especially on weekends, meals are often seen as a time to spend with family and friends, thus, meals tend to be longer than in other cultures. Every region has its own holiday recipes. During La Festa di San Giuseppe (St. Joseph's Day) on March 19, Sicilians give thanks to St. Joseph for preventing a famine during the Middle Ages. Other customs celebrating this festival include eating Sicilianpastries known as zeppole and giving food to the poor.On

Easter Sunday, lamb is served in throughout Italy. A typical Easter Satuarday lunch includes salami, boiled eggs, wine, Easter Cakes and regional different types of pizza. The common cake for Easter



Day is the Colomba Pasquale (literally, Easter dove) or Torta pasqualina (Easter cake) or Pastiera napoletana (Neapolitan cake). On Christmas Eve a symbolic fast is observed with the "cena di magro" ("light dinner"), a meatless meal. On Christmas day, Italians often serve "tortellini" as a first course. Typical cakes of the Christmas season are "panettone" and "pandoro".

Italian style coffee (caffè), also known as espresso, is made from a blend of coffee beans, often from Brazil. Home coffee is made by "La Napoletana" (Flip coffee pot) or the "Moka" per il caffè (Moka pot).

Italy produces the largest amount of wine in the world. There are twenty separate wine regions. To promote this production the Italian government passed the "Denominazione di Origine Controllata" (DOC), regulated appellation law in 1963 to regulate place of origin, quality, production method and type of grape.

Italy also hosts a wide variety of different beers, which are usually pale lager. The most notable Italian breweries are Peroni and Moretti.

There are also several other popular alcoholic drinks in Italy, such as Limoncello, a lemon liqueur from Sicily and Southern Italy (Sorrento, Amalfi and the Gulf of Naples), made from lemon, an extremely strong drink which is usually consumed in very small proportions, as digestif. Amaro Sicilianos, made with herbs, and Mirto, an herbal distillate made from the berries (red mirto) and leaves (white mirto) of the myrtle bush, is popular in Sardinia,

while Grappa is the typical alcoholic drink of northern Italy. A sparkling drink which is becoming internationally popular as a less expensive substitute for French champagne is "prosecco", from the Veneto region.

New Year's Day, Epiphany, Easter Monday, Assumption Day, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception, Christmas Day and St. Stephen's Day are the traditional religious holidays. Public holidays are the Liberation Day, International Workers Day and the Republic Day. In addition each city or town celebrates a public holiday on the occasion of the festival of the local patron saint.



Official language	German 3. Wullchen	
 Capitol city	Berlin 4. Köln	
Major of the country	President Joachim Gauck	1
Chief of government	President Joachim Gauck Angela Merkel CULTURAL INFORMATION Mair 6. Stuttgart	
Area of country	33 / 10 / 94 KIII <sup>2</sup>	
Inhabitants	80,716 Mio. (30. September 2013) UT G. Düsseldorf	
Inhabitants per km²	226 ADOUT G181 Dormand I	

226

#### 20 biggest cities:

	City	Inhabitants	country
1.	Berlin	3.375.222	Berlin
2.	Hamburg	1.734.272	Hamburg
3.	München	1.388.308	Bayern
4.	Köln	1.024.373	Nordrhein-Westfalen
5.	Frankfurt am Main	687.775	Hessen
6.	Stuttgart	597.939	Baden-Württemberg
7.	Düsseldorf	593.682	Nordrhein-Westfalen
8.	Dortmund	572.087	Nordrhein-Westfalen
9.	Essen	566.862	Nordrhein-Westfalen
10.	Bremen	546.451	Bremen
11.	Dresden	525.105	Sachsen
12.	Leipzig	520.838	Sachsen
13.	Hannover	514.137	Niedersachsen
14.	Nürnberg	495.121	Bayern
15.	Duisburg	486.816	Nordrhein-Westfalen
16.	Bochum	362.213	Nordrhein-Westfalen
17.	Wuppertal	342.885	Nordrhein-Westfalen
18.	Bielefeld	328.314	Nordrhein-Westfalen
19.	Bonn	309.869	Nordrhein-Westfalen
20.	Münster	296.599	Nordrhein-Westfalen



1.300.300

1.024.373

687.775

Dayem

Hessen

Nordrhein-V

#### CULTURAL INFORMATION ...

#### ... ABOUT POLAND

Population: 37 billion

Capital city: Warsaw

Currency: polish zloty

Main cities: The big gest and the central city of Poland is the capital Warsaw – nowadays modern city, rebuild after the II World War. Another big cities are Łódź, Cracow, Poznan and Gdańsk. The most historical city is Cracow – the medieval capital of Poland. The most beautiful Old Town, famous Mariacki chuch, Royal Castle and the Dragon Cave are in Cracow. In the same area are Auschwitz Camp Museum and the unique salt mine in Wieliczka. Gdańsk is the main Polish harbour at the Baltic seaside.

Famous people: People who has changed the history are the pope John Paul II – Karol Wojtyla and Lech Wałęsa. John Paul II tried to join all the pe ople and all religions together. Lech Wałesa is a simple man who caused that the communist system in Poland collapsed, later he became the president of the new democratic state. Lech Wałęsa was given the Nobel Prize for Peace. Another famous Polish are Fryderyk Chopin – a composer and Andrzej Wajda – film direktor.

Food: Polish cousine is based on pork and potatoes. Famous dishes are dumplings and "bigos" – dish made of sauerkraut, meat and

mushrooms. Well known Polish products are sausages, honey and traditional alcoholes.

Holidays: The most important family holiday is Christmas, chich is similar to Rother European countries. We have a few special Easter customs like painting eggs, bessing the food and singus-dyngus – pouring water on each other. Other holidays are Sain John Night – midsummer night and the Three Kings Holiday.

Families: usually 2+2 model of family, both parents working. Although more and more families have just one child, single parent model or parents married again are also common.



#### CULTURAL INFORMATION ...

#### ... ABOUT **SPAIN**



Country: Spain

Population: (2011) 46,815,916

Capital: Madrid

Languages(s): Spanish, Catalan, Basque, Galician

Area: 505,992 km2 Currency: Euro (€)





Spain Official Name: Spain is called España en Spanish which is said to come from the Roman name Hispania. The official name of Spain is: El Reino de España (The Kingdom of Spain).

Spain's Geography: Spain is located in southern Europe and occupies 85% of the Iberian Peninsula. Apart from that, the nation is also made up of the Balearic Islands (located to the east of the peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea), the Canary Islands (+1.000 km/621 mi south of the peninsula just off the coast of Africa), 2 cities in Northern Africa called Ceuta and Melilla, and three small island possessions off the coast of Morocco: the islands of Chafarinas, Penon de Alhucemas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera. Additionally, Spain is the closest country to Africa, with a separation of only 14 km (8.7 mi) at the closest point. Spain's Borders: Mainland Spain shares borders with France and Andorra

in the northeast, Portugal in the west and to the south it shares a very small border with Gibraltar, UK. Additionally, Melilla and Ceuta share borders with Morocco.

Spain's Climate: The climate in Spain is very diverse throughout the various Spanish regions. Contrary to popular belief, the vast majority of central Spain has very cold winters.

Regions: Spain has 17 autonomous communities: Madrid, Catalonia, Valencia, Andalusia, Basque Country, Asturias, Galicia, Aragon, Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Castile-La Mancha, Castile-Leon, Cantabria, Extremadura, La Rioja, Murcia and Navarra. Each autonomous community has a capital. Madrid is not only the capital of the autonomous community of Madrid, but also of the whole country.

Spain's Beaches and Coasts: Spain has 4,964 km/3,084 mi. of coastline beaches. You can bathe in the Mediterranean Sea to the south and east, in The Bay of Biscay to the north, and in the Atlantic Ocean to the west.

Spain's Languages: 74% Castilian Spanish (official language). Regional official languages include: Catalan 17%, Galician 7%, Euskera (Basque) 2%. Spain's Major Cities: Madrid,



Spain's Major Cities: Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and Seville.

Spain's Size: 194,897 mi<sup>2</sup> or 504,782 km<sup>2</sup>, a little more than double the size of the Oregon State, USA and the second largest country in Western Europe and the 51st largest country in the world.

Spain's Population: 40,525,002 (Estimation: July 2010).

Spain's Time zone: +1 GMT. In Canary Islands: +0 GMT.

Spain's Currency: The Euro € replaced the Spanish Peseta in 2002.

Spain's Flag: Horizontal bands in red and yellow with a coat of arms displaying emblems of the traditional kingdoms of Spain.

Spain's Independence: 1492; when Granada was seized and the Muslim occupation of Iberian Peninsula ended with the unification of several kingdoms forging present-day Spain.

Spain's National Day: 12 October - celebrates Columbus' arrival to the Americas in 1492.

Spain's National Anthem: La Marcha Real (The Royal March). The anthem has no lyrics.

Spain's Life Expectancy: average of 80 years old, one of the highest in the world.



Spain Religion: Approximately 90% + of the population is Roman Catholic. However, only about 20% regularly go to church.

Spanish Government: Political Structure: Parliamentary monarchy (since 1978).

Spanish Gastronomy: There is nothing more traditional Spanish than jamón serrano. This country ham is a national treasure enjoyed in Spain by all walks of life. You find jamones wherever you look - hanging in stores, bars, and even private homes. The Spanish 'tapa' tradition is as important for conversation and company as it is for enjoying delicious Spanish food.



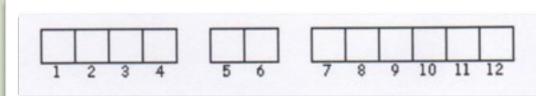
Every Spaniard has his favorite tapa bar where people go regularly to meet their friends or business acquaintances. Tapas can be found in even the smallest bar in a tiny village. The word tapa, meaning cover or lid, is thought to have originally referred to the complimentary plate of appetizers that many bars would put on top of one's wine glass. Spanish tapas can vary from simple to complex and include cheese, fish, eggs, vegetable dishes, dips, canapés, and savoury pastries. A reasonable quantity of tapas can make an excellent meal.





# 1. JOBS

PEARENCTR	12
RTCARESEY	4
5AISOHNTTESPS	2
REEHACT	
HUCTEBR	
CUTTAONANC	
HECNIAMC	
ANSOPTM	10
OTROCD	
DITESNT	
ERSNU	
JOSNALRUTI	
PILOCE FIROCFE	





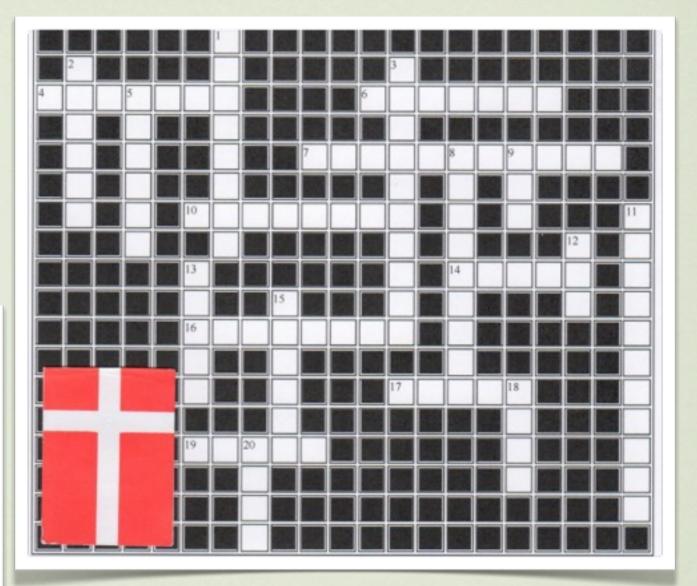
### 2. DANISH FOOD AND DRINK

#### Across

- 4. A popular snack in the cinema
- 6. A raw, marinated fish
- 7. A very special cheese
- 10. A popular drink from the USA
- 14. From Italy we eat...
- 16. What Danes like to eat with meat
- 17. For breakfast: "Jam and ....."
- 19. A modern dish from Japan

#### Down

- 1. Young people like to eat...
- 2. Danish adults drink a lot of ..... during the day
- 3. This is good for you
- 5. A popular vegetable
- 8. At midnight "New Year's Eve" we drink...
- 9. A popular eat in the morning
- 11. The Danish word for "meatballs"
- 12. The Danish word for "food"
- 13. A popular fruit
- 15. A "cake" named after us
- 18. For Christmas a lot of Danes eat...
- 20. Nice to eat at winter





# 3. FAMILY CHORES

CLEANING GARDENING TIDYING

> COOKING POLISHING VACUUMING

DUSTING SHOPPING WASHING



# 4. FAMILY MEMBERS

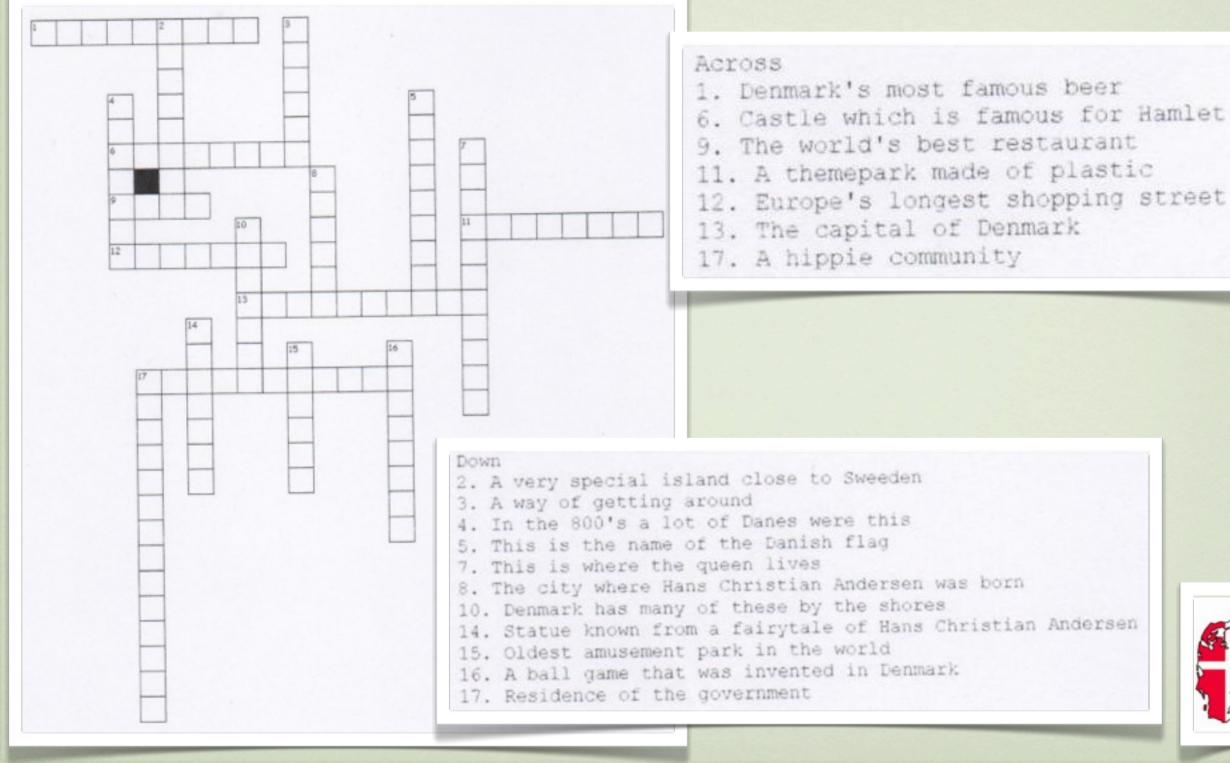
BROTHER GRANDFATHER MOTHER STEPSISTER

> DAD GRANDMOTHER SISTER UNCLE

> > AUNT FATHER MOM STEPBROTHER

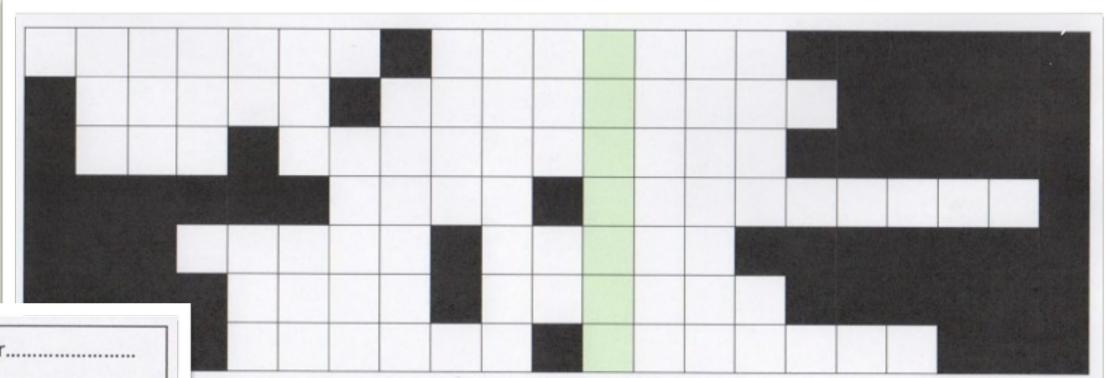


# 5. FAMOUS SEEINGS AND DOINGS





## 6. FAMOUS PEOPLE



Football player.....

Male actor.....

"Le Man" driver.....

Male actor.....

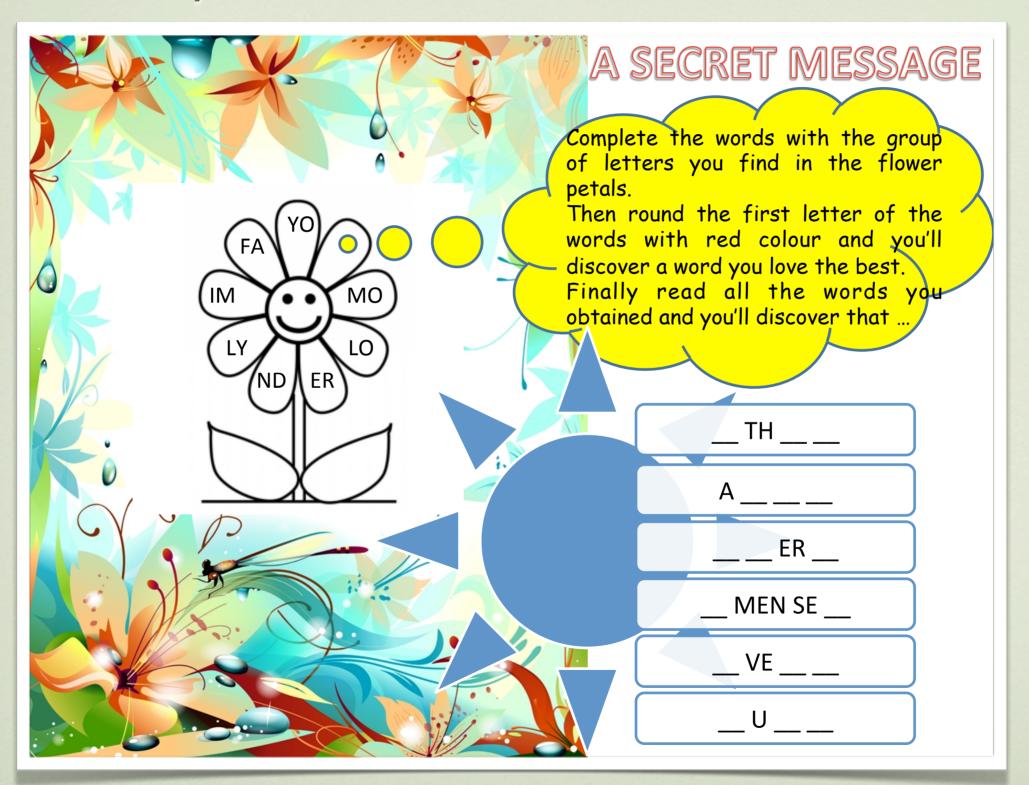
Astronomer.....

Drummer in "Metallica".......

A boxer.....



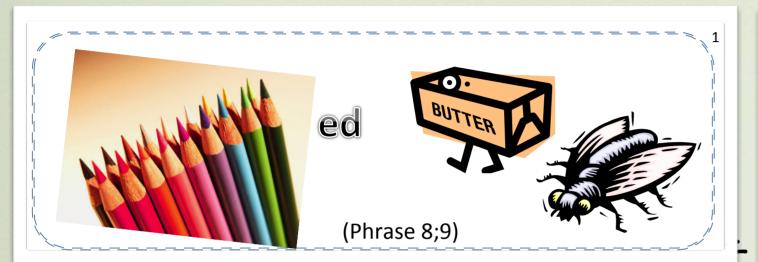
# 7. A SECRET MESSAGE

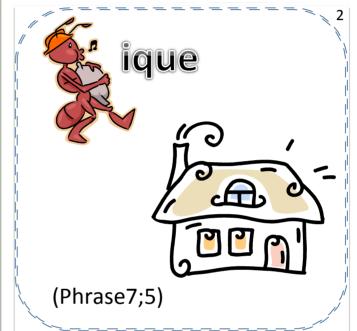




# 8. REBUS

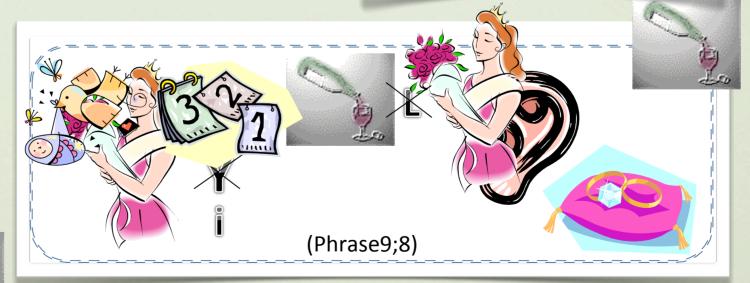
















# 9. THE STAR GRID

Fill in the grid using the definitions, given in the box below. Write the first letter of each word in the corresponding "star" line. It will give you the name of a famous Italian tenor singer.

		7						
		8		Т		Т	Т	
1	The second name of the Pope Karol Jozef Wojtyla.							
2	He made famous the "Little mermaid".	9						
3	The most traditional dish of this town is the "paella".				Ш		 	
4	The Spanish province with Cordoba, Malaga and Sevilla.							

The most traditional dish of this town is the "paella".

The Spanish province with Cordoba, Malaga and Sevilla.

Danish polar explorer and anthropologist who first crossed the Northwest Passage via dog sled.

The most famous Neapolitan song in the world.

The author of "The Buddenbrooks", name and surname.

Louis Stevenson's "island".

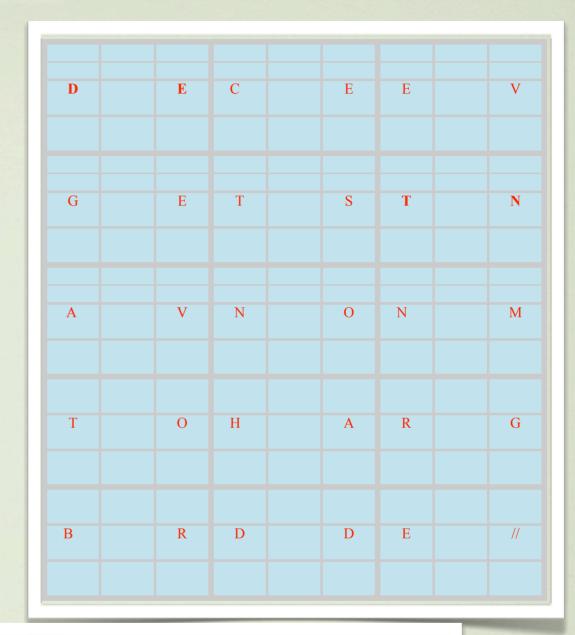
So it was Tom Cruise's ... mission.



### 10. MOSAIC

#### **ANSWERS**

- 1. Went upwards.
- 2. The activity involved in buying and selling things.
- 3. The whole of space, stars and planets.
- 4. Food service.
- 5. Happiness, love, fear, anger give you ...
- 6. Craftsmen.
- 7. Deed, action, pursuit.
- 8. A letter is enclosed in an ...
- 9. The eleventh month.
- 10. Made or created thing.
- 11. Pain in the head.
- 12. The opposite of plural.
- 13. A large hall for dancing.
- 14. Person having no hair on head.
- 15. A famous "Pretty Woman".



Write in each tile the answer to the questions, following the clockwise and starting from the red ball. The two red letters, put at the right and at the left of the number, will help you to grasp the answers. The letters written in the little rings will give you a sentence.



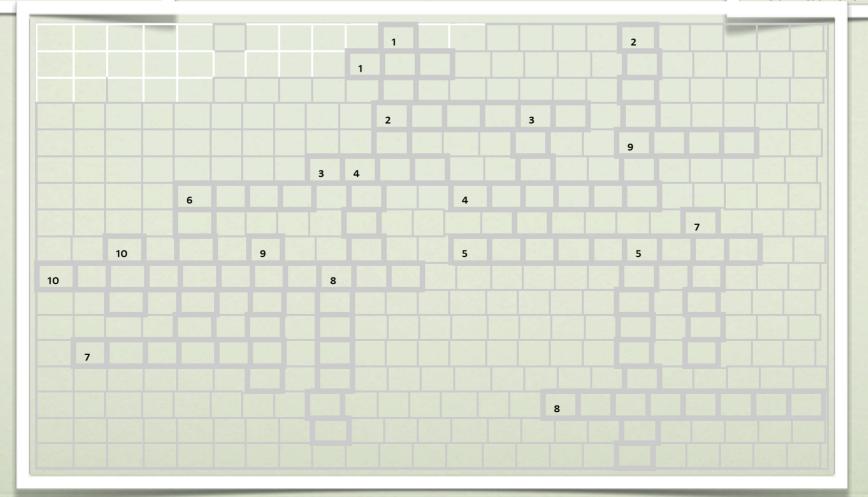
#### **ACROSS**

- 1. Your brother is the family ...
- 2. Your parent's daughter.
- 3. Your mother's sister.
- 4. You have only one. She is ...
- 5. Dec. 25th.
- 6. She is married.
- 7. He/She lives alone.
- 8. Daughters and sons.
- 9. It's your house.
- 10. Your father's father.

# 11. A FAMILY'S CROSSWORD

#### **DOWN**

- 1. Your uncles's child.
- 2. The son in your family.
- 3. The risen Christ day.
- 4. Your father's brother.
- 5. A use, custom.
- 6. A marriage.
- 7. The whole of the relatives.
- 8. He is married.
- 9. You have only one. He is ...
- 10. Father.





# 12. A THANKS YOU LETTER

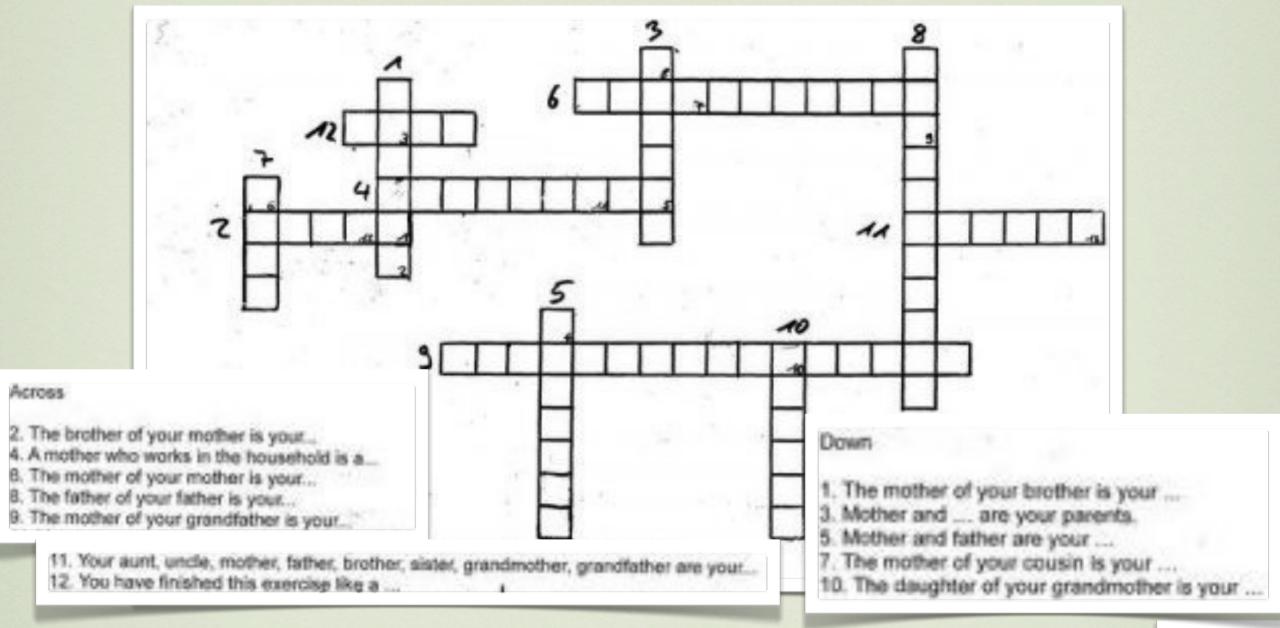
1	Become different.
2	Provided, made accessible.
3	Country in central Europe, divided into East and West and reunified in 1990.
4	Related to Europe.
5	Certainly not, by no means.
6	Country in South Europe, its capital city is Rome.
7	Confederation, alliance, association.
8	Picasso's motherland.
9	Pope Wojtyla's motherland.
10	An exciting or unexpected event or course of events.
11	Acting in conjunction with others.
12	Met as a companion.
13	The "Little Mermaid"'s Kingdom.
14	Opportunity, possibility.
15	Journey through or across.

Dear European Friends, Last year our school had a very special . . The us the opportunity of a learning and so boys and girls from Europe through . That's how we new friends in and a special that we'll forget because our hearts it Thank you from III H

Fill in the blanks of the letter that III H students wrote to their friends using the answers to the questions in the box below. Then write the words by their own numbers in the little column on the right, putting the first letter of each word in the little hearts. Finally connect the letters in the hearts from the right column to the left column using their numbers.

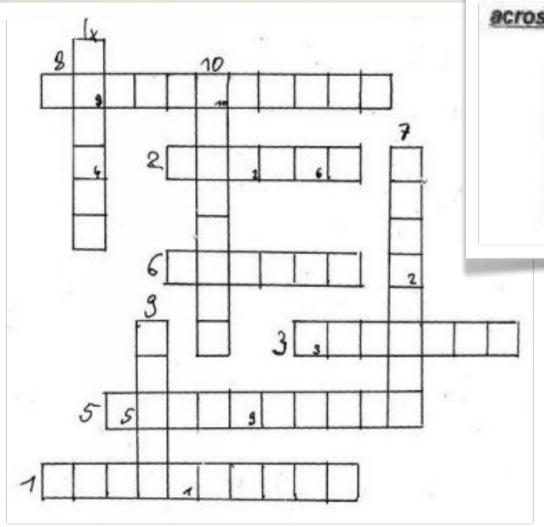


# 13. FAMILY RELATIONS



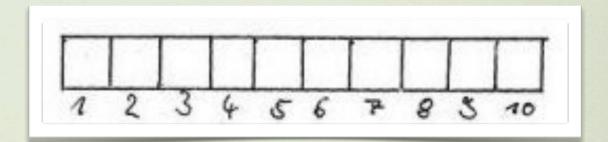


# 14. FAMILY ACTIVITIES



#### across:

- 1 You normally go there in the evening and eat delicious things.
- 2 A meal outside.
- 3 You go there if you want to see a musical for example.
- 5 A sport which you normally play at the beach.
- 6 You can watch films there.
- 8 If you visit famous places you do it.

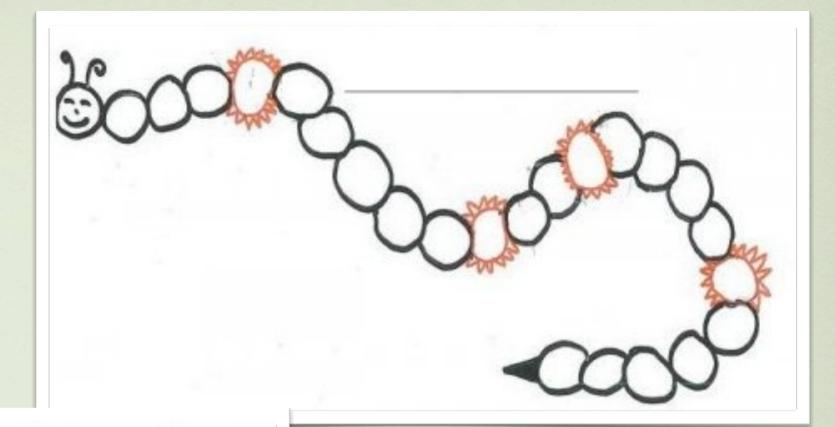


#### down:

- 4 In forests or on hills or mountains you can do it.
- 7 Most popular ball sport in Bavaria.
- 9 Mostly you do it outside if you want to be fit.
- 10 In holidays you can do it in a sea.



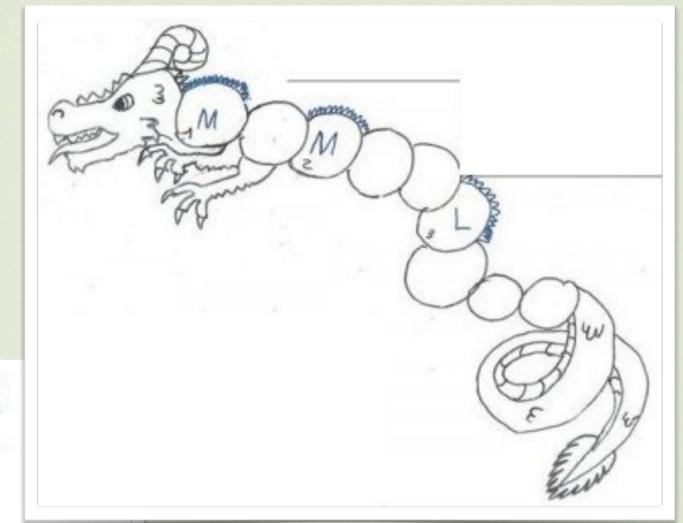
# 15. FAMILY HOLIDAY



- 1. When you travel with your family you have a ....
- 2. Your mother and your father are your....
- 3. On the beach is lot of....
- 4. The capital of Ireland.
- When you go out in the forest you are in the...



### 16. DRAGON FAMILY



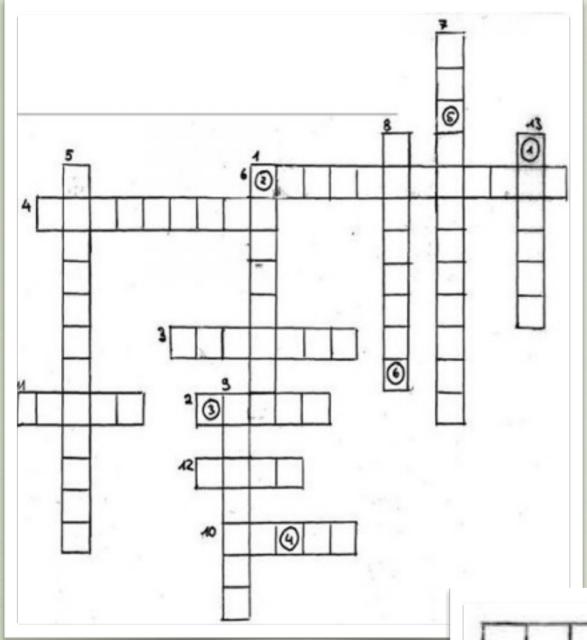
The nickname for "mother"

2] "Enjoy your ... "

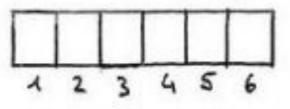
3] A very big cat that lives in Africa



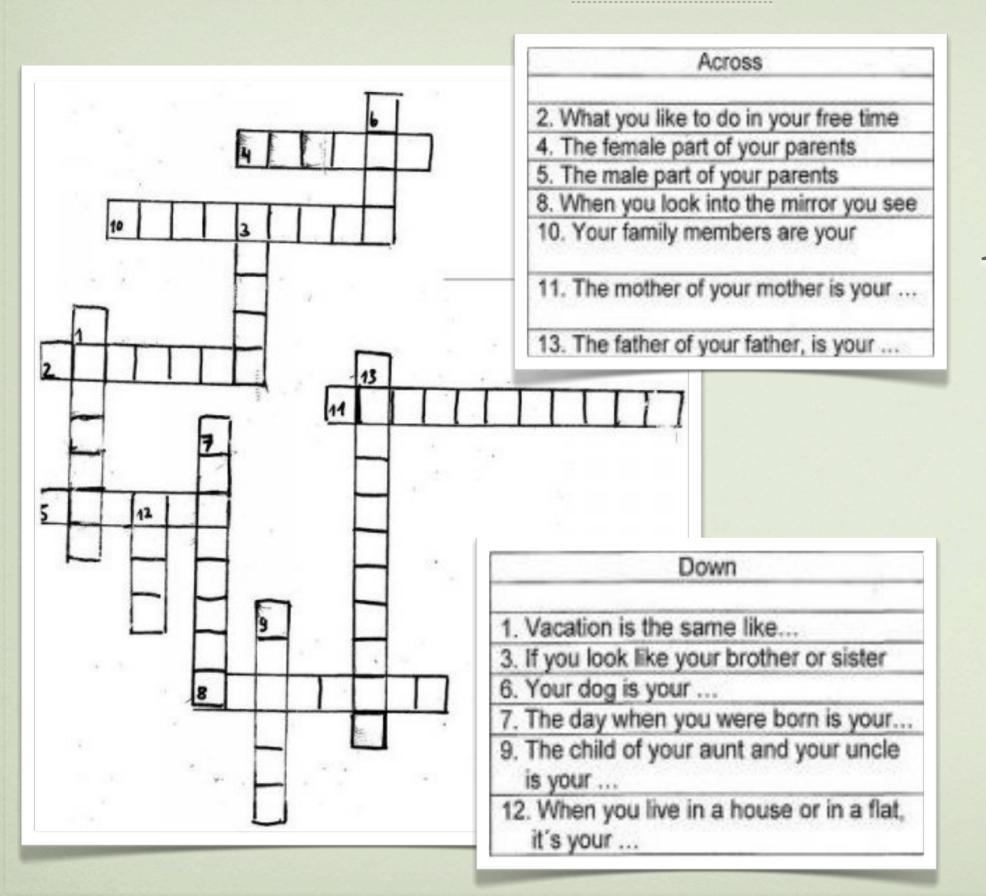
# 17. FAMILY



- 1. People who lived before you have been born.
- 2. From the day you got engaged you are going to ...
- 3. The son of your parents is your...
- 4. Things you celebrate with your family every year.
- 5. The parents of your parents are your...
- 6. The day when you remember to all your dead relatives.
- 7. I'm in love with my boy/girlfriend. We have a ...
- 8. The day when you are getting one year older.
- 9. When some people couldn't get a baby, they ... a child.
- 10. Short vacations are...
- 11. The day when the stork brought you.
- 12. You are in ... with your boy/girlfriend.
- 13. The male part who made you is your ...



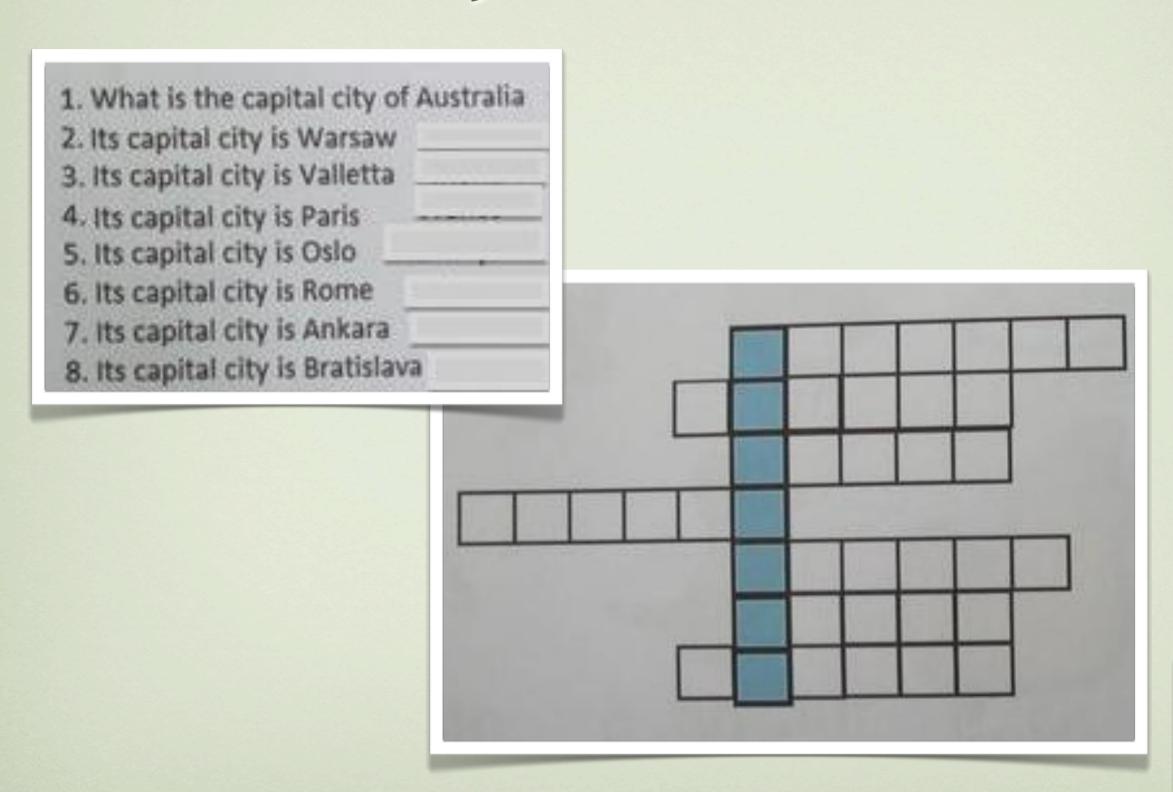




# 18. MY FAMILY AND ME



# 19. CAPITALS

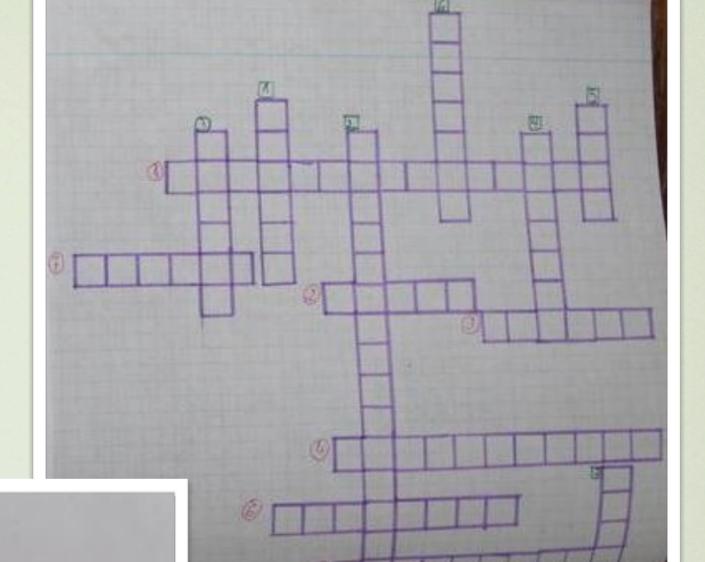




# 20. IN GENERAL

#### Across

- 1. The highest Polish mountains.
- 2 The Polish national emblem.
- The old royal city with Wawel castle.
- 4 Colours of the Polish flag.
- 5. The surname of the present Polish President.
- The famous Polish astronomer Mikołaj...
- Favourite vegetable in the region of Poznan city chips are made of it.
- Polish Trade Unions in 1980s- their leader was Lech Wałesa (in Polish "Solidarność)



#### Down

- 1. The capital city of Poland.
- 2. The Polish Pope.
- 3. The only Polish sea.
- 4. The longest Polish river= Wisła in English.
- 5. The highest Polish mountain (2.490m).
- 6. One of Polish neighbour country.
- Woman- scientist and the first female professor at Sorbona University- given twice the Nobel Prize in Paris.



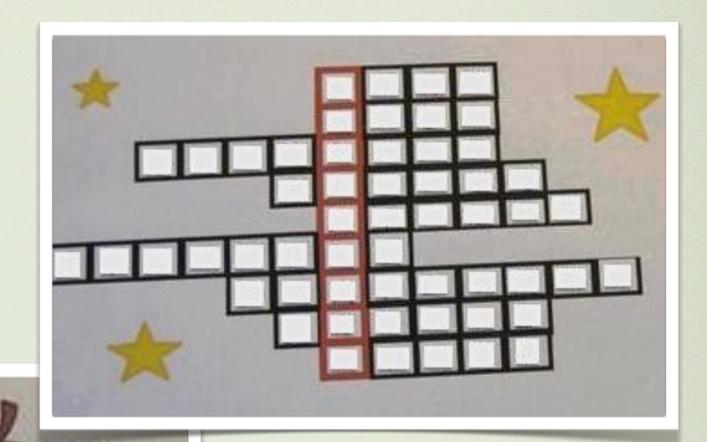


# 21. MIDSUMMER NIGHT



# 22. CHRISTMAS

- 1. Popular fish in Poland at Christmas.
- 2. ... wafel.
- 3. Traditional polish soup.
- 4. There are 12 of them on the christmas table.
- 5. Jezus was born there.
- 6. We get them under the christmas tree.
- It's a christmas dish made of pastery, mushrooms and cabbage.
- 8. We sing them at christmas time.
- 9. We alaways leave one \_ for someone.





# 23. DISCOVER THE MESSAGE







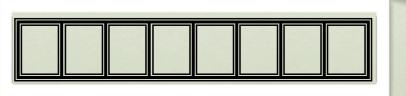






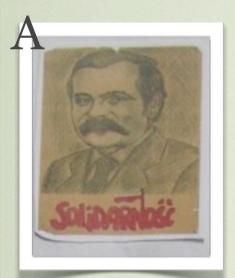


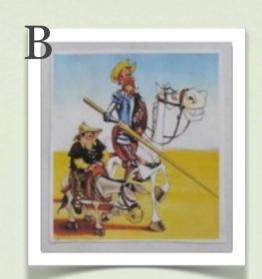




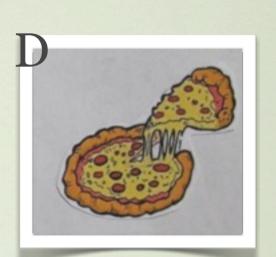


# 24. THEIR COUNTRY IS...

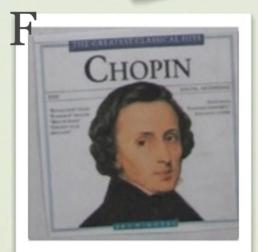




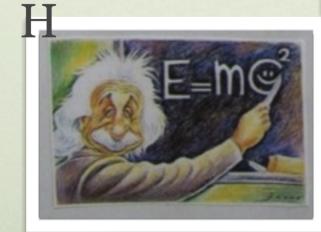








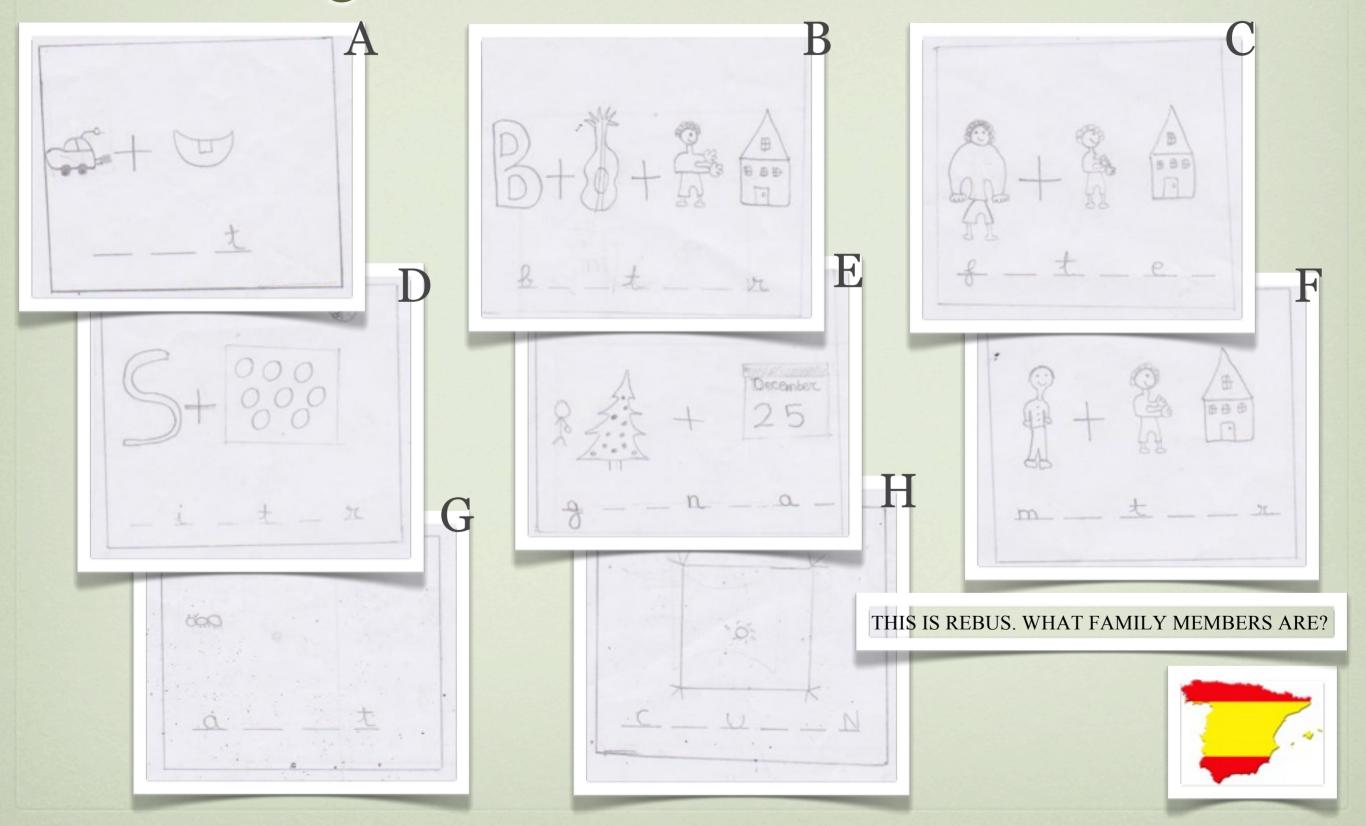








# 25. FAMILY MEMBERS



### 26. KINGS AND EASTER



## 27. SPORTS IN STYLE IN SPAIN

THESE ARE THE MOST KNOWN SPORTS IN SPAIN

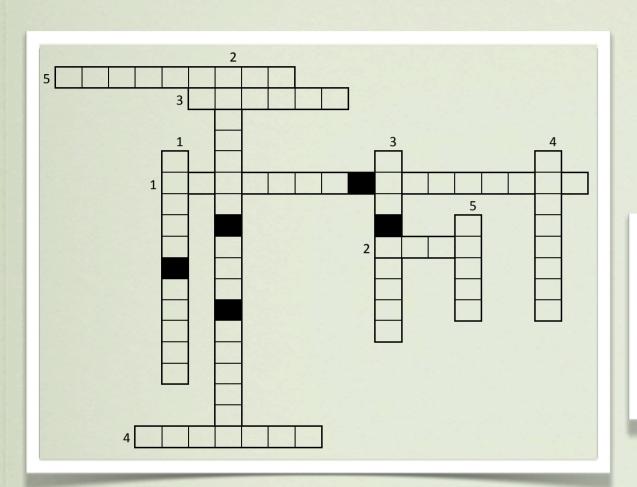




### 28. COSTUMES



### 29. SPANISH FAMOUS



MEET SOME FAMOUS SPANISH WITH THIS CROSSWORD

#### DOWN

- 1. Main actor or "El Barco"
- 2. The Spanish coacher selection.
- 3. The most famous Spanish basketball who plays in the NBA.
- 4. The best goalkeeper in the world.
- 5. The most important tennis player in Spain.

**ACROSS** 

- 1. Spanish actor married with Melanie Griphin
- 2. A famous painter who painted "Los fusilamientos del mes de Mayo".
- 3. A famous Singer who sings "Bulería".
- 4. The footballer who made the famous goal for Spain in the World Cup (2010).
- 5. The famous film director from La Mancha.

5

3

1

1

2

2

#### MIND TWISTERS

## 30. TRADITIONAL FOOD

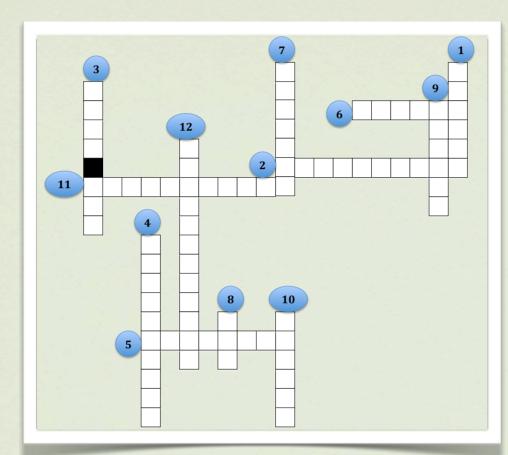






















#### LEARN SOME MORE TYPICAL MEALS IN SPAIN WITH THIS CROSSWORD.

- 1. Rice dish with meat, fish, seafood and vegetables.
- 2. Prepared with egg, potatoes, olive oil and salt.
- 3. Flaky flour dough with minced meat and egg.
- 4. Green fruit rind and juicy pulp with seeds and sugar.
- 5. ... is a delicious citrus fruit smaller than orange.
- 6. Round Fruit with pulp divided into segmentos.
- 7. Flour and oil paste fried and crumbled.
- 8. Leg of pork salted and cured.
- 9. Spicy sauce made with crushed garlic, oil and egg.
- 10. ... stew with tomato.
- 11. Typical dessert of Murcia made with a leaf of lemon and a mass of flour and egg.
- 12. Cooked sausage made of blood with onion.

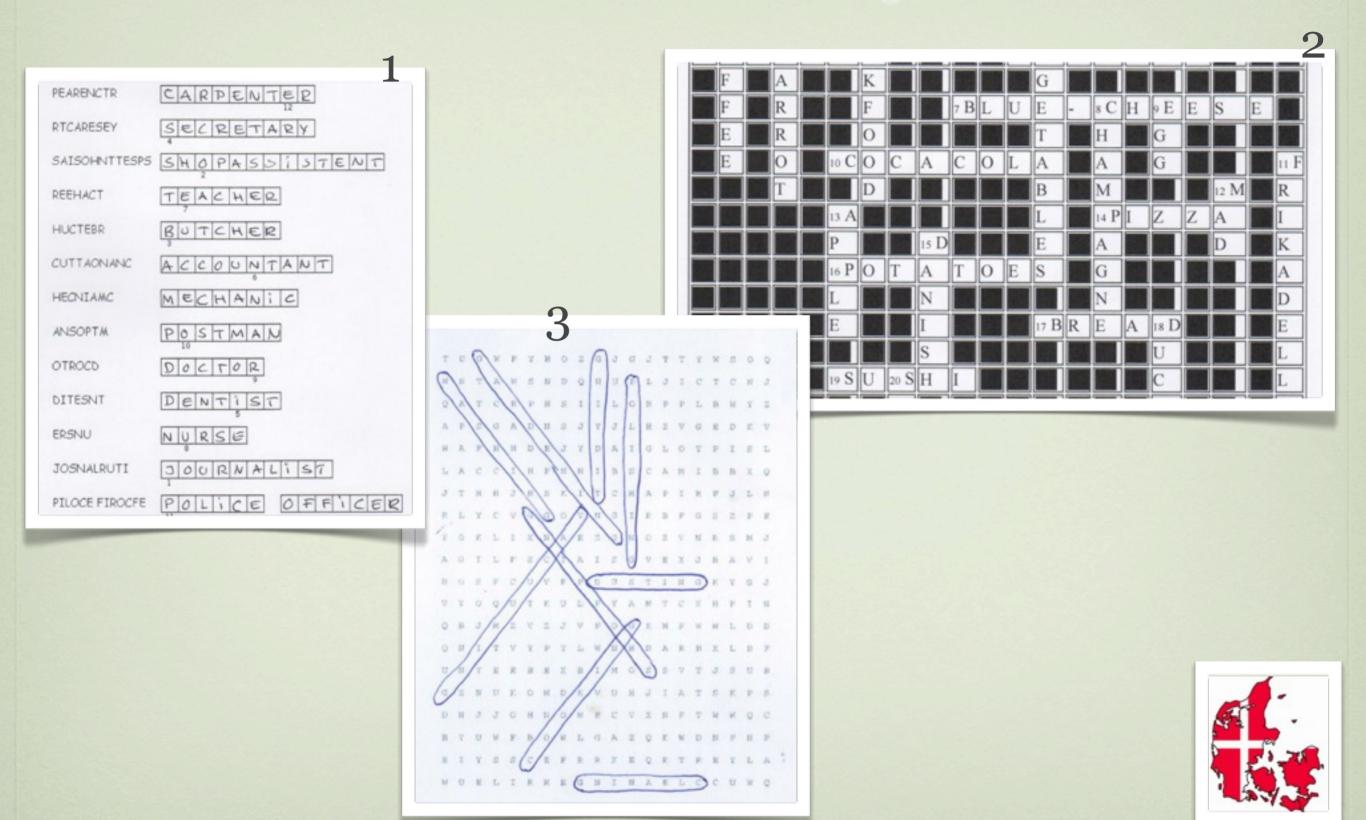




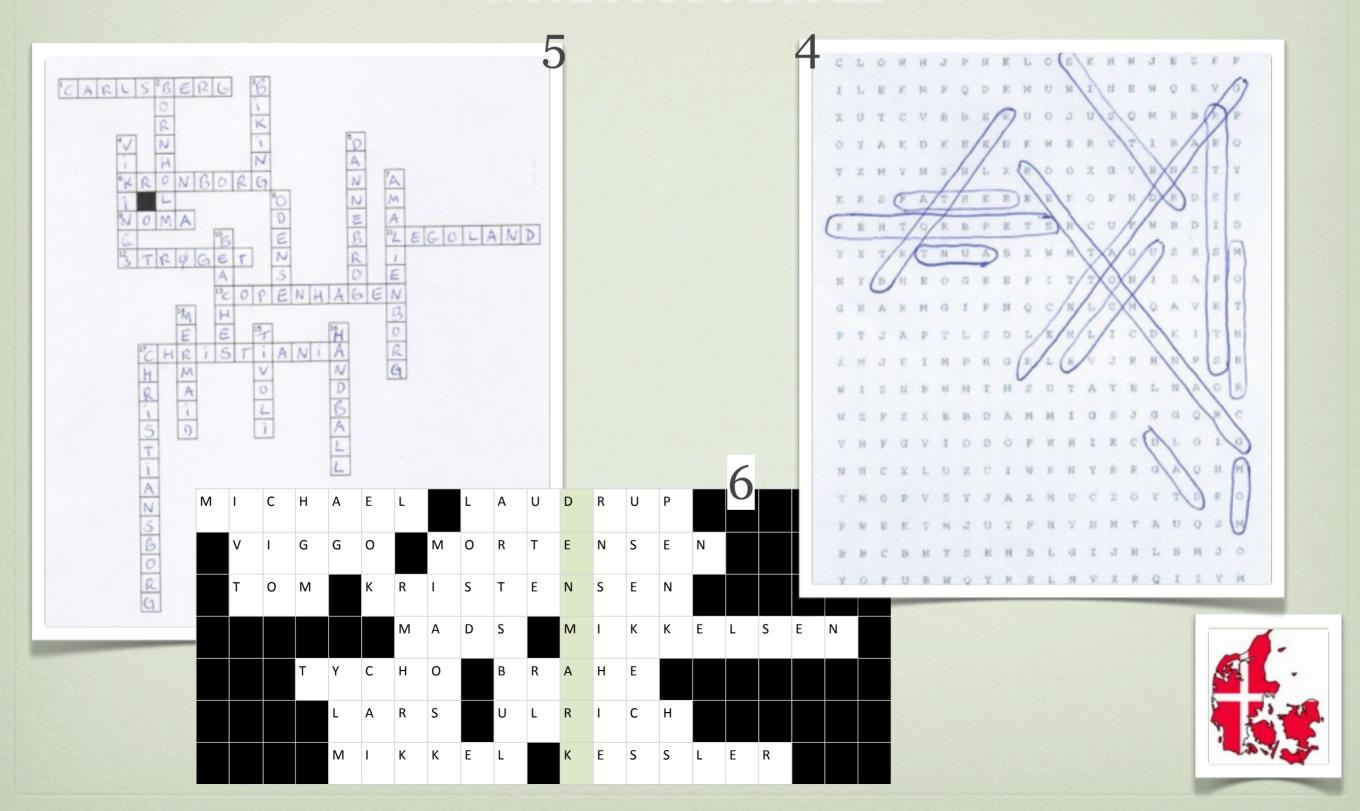




#### 1. JOBS 2. DANISH FOOD AND DRINK 3. FAMILY CHORES



# 4. FAMILY MEMBERS 5. FAMOUS SEEINGS AND DOING 6. FAMOUS PEOPLE



# 7. A SECRET MESSAGE 8. REBUS9. THE STAR GRID

FATHER

AND

**MO TH ER** 

**IM MEN SE LY** 

LO VE

YO U

1. (Phrase 8, 9) - Coloured butterfly

2. (Phrase 7,5) - Antique house

3. (Phrase 6,8) - King's birthdays

4. (Phrase 9,8) - Beautiful earrings

1	P	A	U	L						
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3	V	A	L	E	N	C	I	A		
4	A	N	D	A	L	U	C	I	A	
5	R	A	S	M	U	S	S	E	N	
6	O	S	O	L	E	M	I	o		
7	T	Н	0	M	A	S	M	A	N	N
8	T	R	E	A	S	U	R	E		
9	I	M	P	0	S	S	I	В	L	E



#### 10. MOSAIC

### 11. A FAMILY'S CROSSWORDS

#### 12. A THANK YOU LETTER

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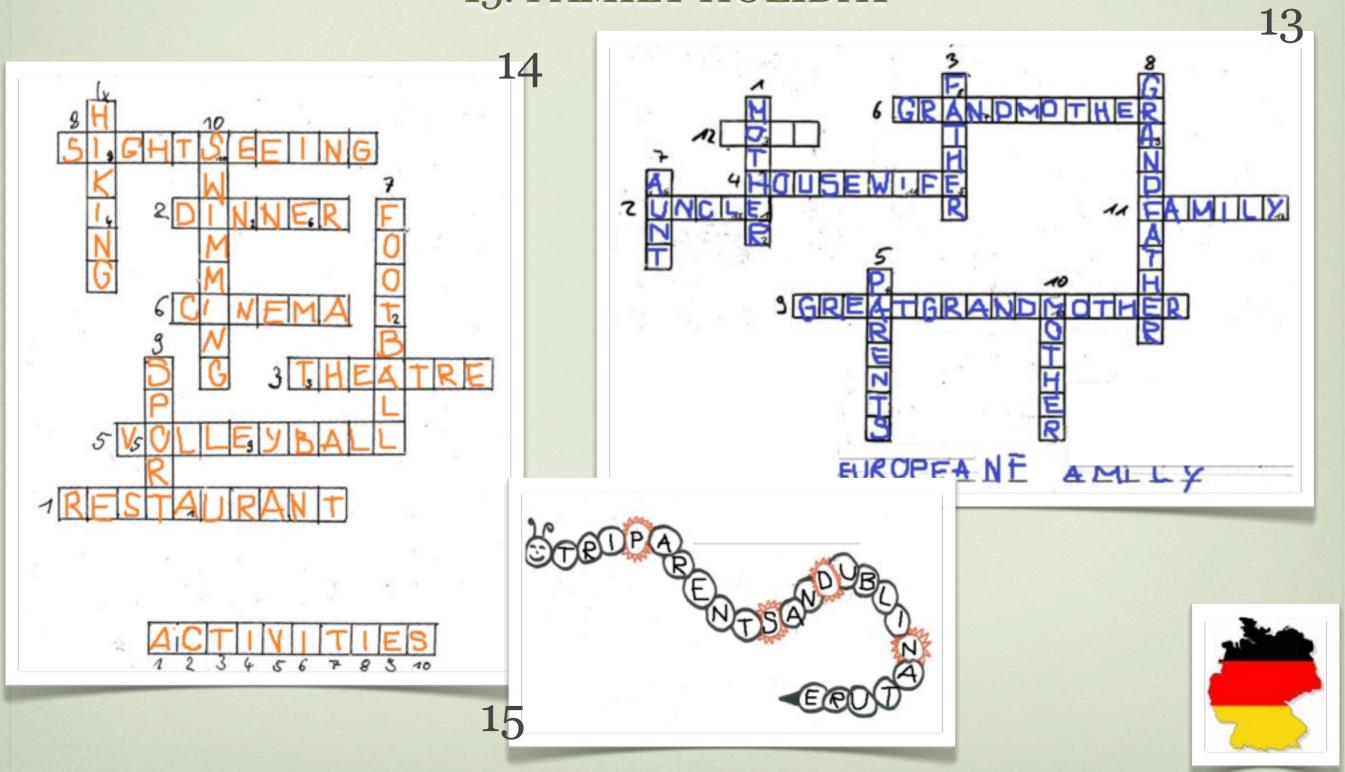
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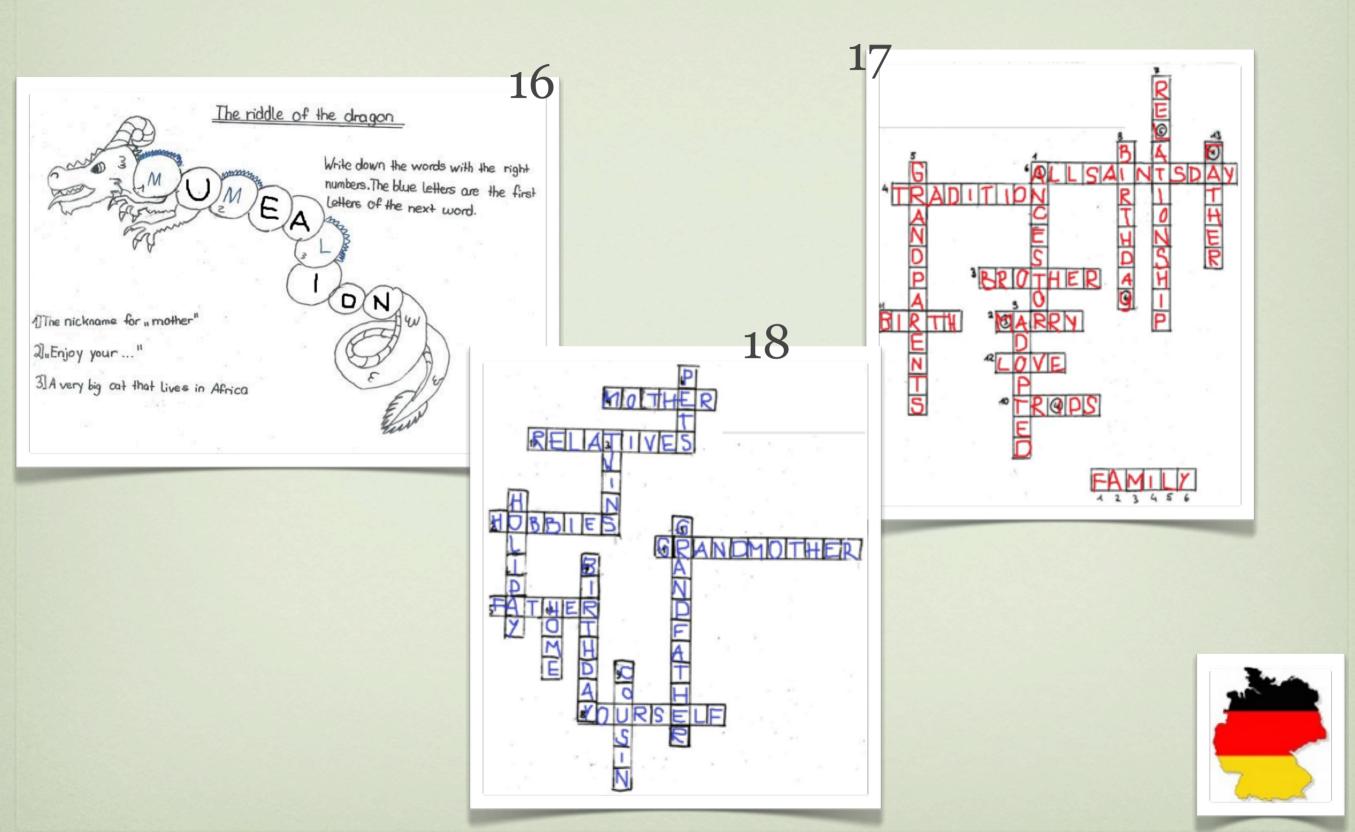
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# 13. FAMILY RELATIONS 14. FAMILY ACTIVITIES 15. FAMILY HOLIDAY



#### 16. DRAGON FAMILY 17. FAMILY 18. MY FAMILY AND ME



#### 19. CAPITALS 20. IN GENERAL 21. MIDSUMMER NIGHT

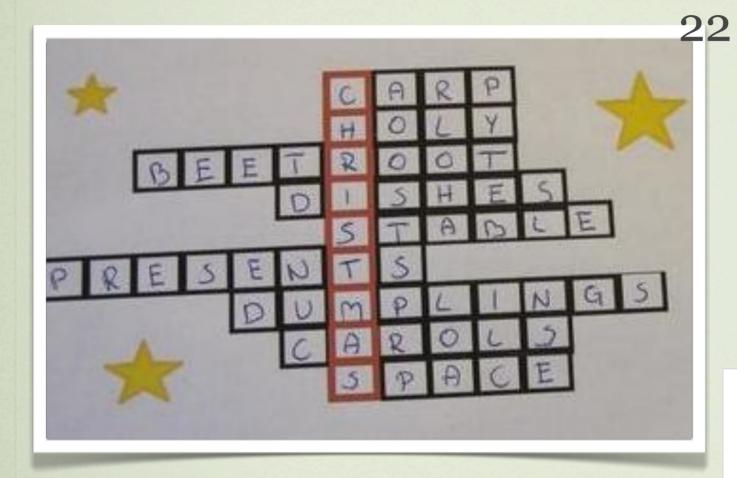


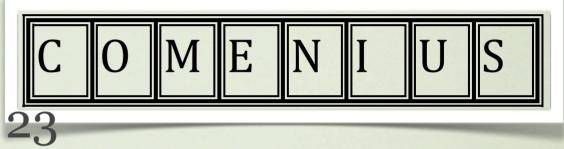
1. What is the capital city of Australia Canbera
2. Its capital city is Warsaw Poland
3. Its capital city is Valletta Malta
4. Its capital city is Paris France
5. Its capital city is Oslo Norway
6. Its capital city is Rome italy
7. Its capital city is Ankara Turkey
8. Its capital city is Bratislava Slovakia

#### ACROSS **DOWN** 1. TATRA MOUNTAINS 1. WARSAW 2. EAGLE 2. JOHN PAUL II 3. KRAKOW 3. BALTIC 4. RED&WHITE 4. VISTULA 5. KOMOROWSKI 5. MOUNT RYSY 6. NICOLAUS 6. SLOVAKIA 7. POTATO 7. MARIECURIE 8. SOLIDARITY



# 22. CHRISTMAS 23. DISCOVER THE MESSAGE 24. THEIR COUNTRY IS...





24

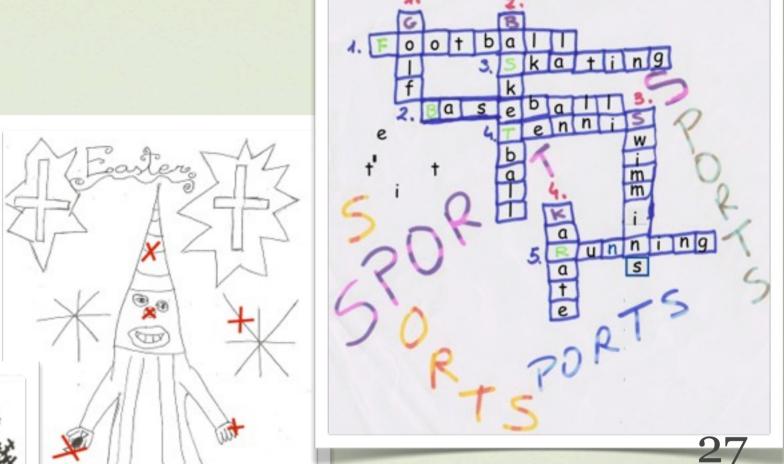
- A. POLAND
- B. SPAIN
- C. ITALY
- D. ITALY
- E. DENMARK
- F. POLAND
- G. SPAIN
- H. GERMANY
- I. GERMANY



# 25. FAMILY MEMBERS 26. KINGS AND EASTER 27. SPORTS IN STYLE IN SPAIN

#### FAMILY MEMBERS 25

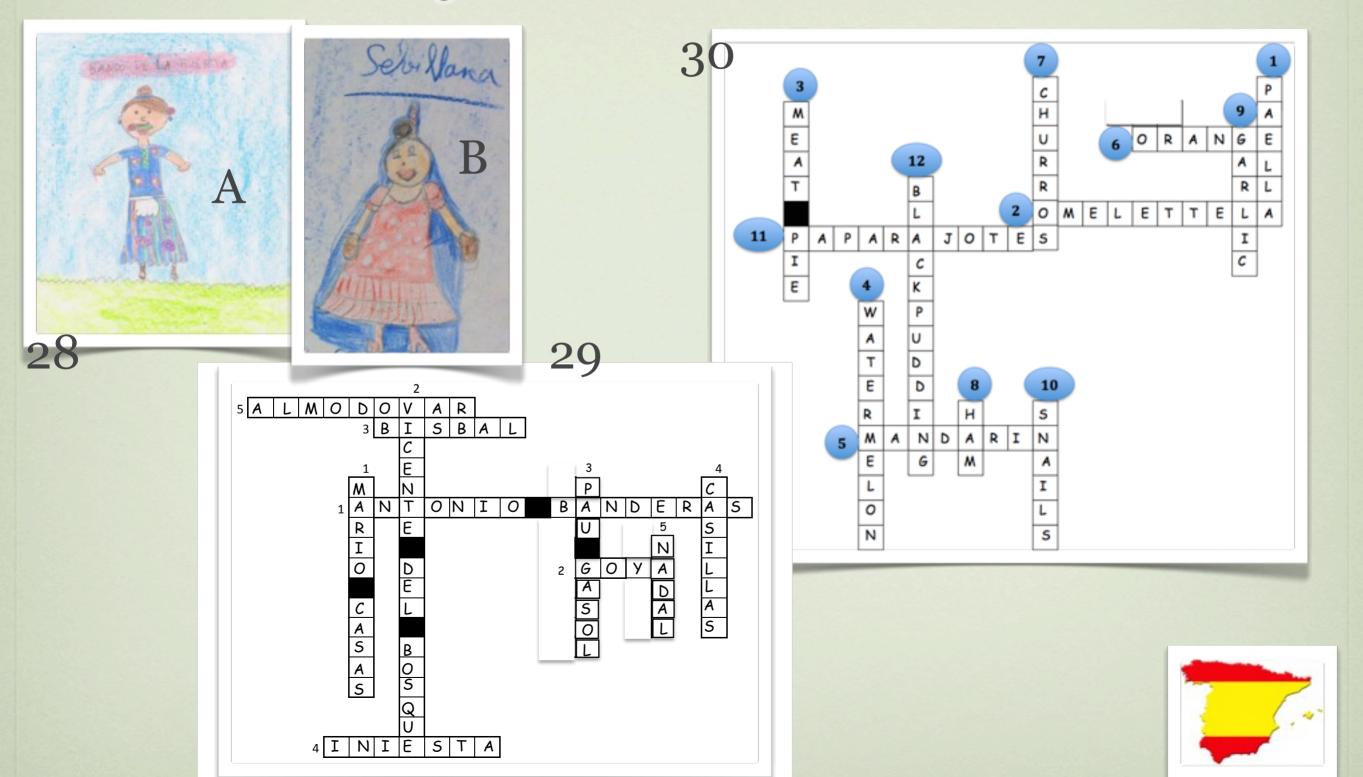
- A. CAT
- B. BROTHER
- C. FATHER
- D. SISTER
- E. GRANDAD
- F. MOTHER
- G. AUNT
- H. COUSIN







# 28. COSTUMES 29. SPANISH FAMOUS 30. TRADITIONAL FOOD



#### WORK REALISED BY:

**DENMARK: PRIMARY AND SECUNDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS** 

ITALY: SECUNDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS

**GERMANY: SECUNDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS** 

**POLAND: PRIMARY AND SECUNDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS** 

SPAIN: PRIMARY AND SECUNDARY EDUCATION STUDENTS



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