

FOCUS ON ANDALUSIA

UPDATED EDITION

ESO **3**

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B Burlington Books

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

- 1 Which festivals and celebrations have you heard of?
What can you tell the class about them?
- 2 Match the Festival Facts on page 3 to the pictures.

Huelva

El Rocio Pilgrimage



Cordoba

Patio Contests



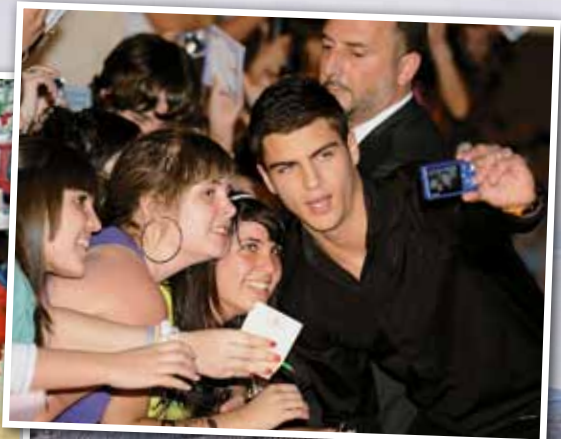
Seville

Seville Fair



Malaga

Malaga Film Festival



Granada

International Music and Dance Festival



Almeria

Dreambeach Villaricos



Cadiz

Cadiz Carnival



Jaen

International Chess Tournament



Festival Facts

1. The Alhambra is the setting for many shows, and the city's churches, cafés and streets are filled with music.
2. Sometimes described as the Wimbledon of chess, this is an important international competition.
3. Some of its main features come from the popular carnival of 16th century Venice. Today, it's often called the most exciting carnival in Spain.
4. Thousands of people come to this large electronic music festival with DJs and live music.
5. Originally for the purpose of selling cows and bulls in 1847, it quickly became an occasion for celebration. It occurs two weeks after Easter week.
6. Since 1998, this festival has celebrated the best of Spanish film-making with full-length films, short films and documentaries.
7. People decorate their terraces and verandas with flowers and compete for the prize.
8. People from all over Spain come for the procession of the Virgin Statue around the town.

1 Read the text.

A City of Baths

Cordoba brings back the culture of the public baths.

In 2001, hundreds of people stood in a line near the magnificent doors of the world famous La Mezquita Cathedral-Mosque. They weren't going inside to **pray**. They were going into the Medina Califal Hammam for a bath! The public baths were open again – after 700 years!

The *hammam* ("bath" in Arabic) is an important part of Arabic culture. **Muslims** believe it is important to keep the body clean – washing is part of their religion. All Arab baths are copies of earlier Roman baths with three **pools** of water at different temperatures – hot, warm and very cold. The baths were the meeting places for the men of the city. Cordoba had hundreds of public baths when it was the capital of Moorish Spain in the 10th century. But then, in 1236, Christian traditions returned to this part of southern Spain and the doors of the Arab baths were closed.

The Medina Califal Hammam is in the old part of Cordoba. Like many other historic buildings there, it has got amazing architecture and beautiful mosaics. Today, residents of the city and many tourists come to relax and enjoy the experience of the traditional public baths. After lying in the pools, visitors can have a massage and then have a meal in the restaurant.



pray /preɪ/ rezar
Muslim /'mʊzɪm/ musulmán/ana
pool /puːl/ piscina



ACROSS ANDALUSIA

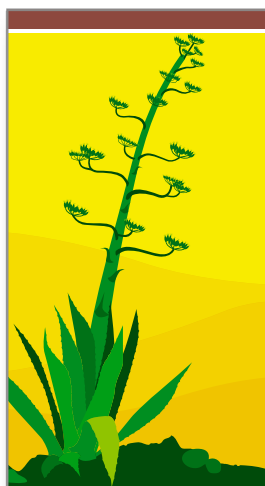
The name of a small town in Granada, Alhama de Granada, comes from the word *hammam*.

In the past, many people visited the town for its baths, and there is still a spa there today.

2 Answer the questions.

1. Why did hundreds of people stand in a line outside the La Mezquita Cathedral-Mosque in 2001?
2. Who used the hammam hundreds of years ago?
3. Who first designed public baths with three pools?
4. When did they close the hammam in Cordoba?
5. What can you do at the Medina Califal Hammam today?

1 Read the web page.



Hot and Dry – Andalusia's Desert

The Tabernas Desert, in the province of Almeria, is the only desert in Europe. High temperatures, not much **rainfall** and sunshine most of the year produce the dry desert climate. The Tabernas Desert, a protected natural site, is a popular holiday destination for walking and horse riding.

THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Do you like films about cowboys and Indians? The Tabernas Desert was important in the film industry from the 1950s to the 1980s. Many Hollywood films were made there because the area looks similar to the North American Wild West. Clint Eastwood and other famous actors came to Almeria to act in some popular Westerns.

Today, Hollywood doesn't make many Westerns, so the old film sites have become three **theme parks**:

MINI HOLLYWOOD (OASIS) has got a Wild West town with old buildings. Visitors can watch a **gunfight** between cowboys and a sheriff, see dancing girls in the saloon, ride on a horse and enjoy the experiences of the Wild West.

WESTERN LEONE gets its name from Sergio Leone, the famous Italian film director. His fans can visit the sets of his famous Westerns.

TEXAS HOLLYWOOD has got an Indian village, a Mexican town and an old US Army fort.

rainfall /'remfɔ:l/ precipitaciones, lluvia
theme park /'θi:m pɑ:k/ parque temático
gunfight /'gʌnfait/ tiroteo

HOME

TOURISM

**THINGS TO SEE
AND DO**

FLORA

FAUNA

ECOLOGY

WEATHER

WHERE TO STAY

FAQ



2 True or False? Which words in the text gave you the answer?

1. There are many deserts in Europe.
2. Many tourists visit the Tabernas Desert.
3. Today, Hollywood makes a lot of films in the Tabernas Desert.
4. The old buildings from the cowboy films are three theme parks now.
5. The theme parks give visitors an experience of modern America.

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

Almeria is the driest part of Spain, but the wettest part is also in Andalusia – the area around Grazalema in Cadiz. Sometimes more than 2,000 mm of rain falls there in a year.

1 Read the magazine article.

Liquid Gold

What's your favourite breakfast food? Do you enjoy bread with olive oil? Many people do. Olive oil has been an important part of the Andalusian diet for thousands of years.

The first olive trees came to Spain with the Phoenicians a long time ago. Then the Romans arrived and they sent olive oil all over the Roman Empire. The industry continued to grow during the time of the Moors. In fact, the Spanish names for *olive* and *olive oil* come from Arabic – the language of the Moors.

The life of an olive begins between November and January, when it is picked off the tree. In some places in Andalusia, the olive industry hasn't changed since the time of the Romans.



Farmers pick their olives **by hand** in the old, traditional way. Then, the black fruit is transformed into a **golden** oil to be used in salads and for cooking. It's also used for making **soap** and shampoo. There's even olive-oil ice-cream!

Today, olive farmers continue to turn the black fruit into gold. Andalusia is Spain's largest producer and exporter of olive oil and Jaen is the olive-oil capital of the world. The industry is very important for the economy of the region.



by hand /baɪ 'hænd/ a mano
golden /'gəʊldən/ dorado/a
soap /səʊp/ jabón

2 Match A to B to complete the sentences.

A

1. Bread with olive oil
2. The Phoenicians brought
3. Today in some places, farmers use
4. Olive oil is very important in
5. Andalusia exports olive oil

B

- a. old methods of olive farming.
- b. all over the world.
- c. the Andalusian kitchen.
- d. is a popular Andalusian breakfast.
- e. olives to Spain.

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

Every two years, there is an international olive-oil fair, Expoliva, in Jaen. More than 40,000 people attend the four-day fair.

Trivia

Do the trivia quiz.

HISTORY

1. In 2001, people stood in a line to pray at the La Mezquita Cathedral-Mosque.
a. True b. False
2. In the 13th century, Catholics closed the hammams in Spain.
a. True b. False

GEOGRAPHY

3. The only desert in Europe is in ...
a. Cordoba c. Jaen
b. Almeria
4. The Tabernas Desert used to be a popular site for filming ...
a. comedy films c. Westerns
b. romance films

NATURE

5. Who brought the first olive trees to Spain?
6. Which province in Andalusia is the largest producer of olive oil?



Time to Talk

- 1 Complete the dialogue between a tourist and a check-in assistant with the sentences or phrases below.

Have a good flight. • Where would you like to sit?
How many • May I see your passport,



Check-in Assistant: Good afternoon. **(1)** ... please?

Tourist: Here it is. Is this the check-in desk for flight 111 to Malaga Airport?

Check-in Assistant: Yes it is. **(2)** ... suitcases have you got?

Tourist: I've got **two** suitcases.

Check-in Assistant: Put them here, please. **(3)** ... Would you like an aisle seat or a window seat?

Tourist: I'd like **an aisle seat**, please.

Check-in Assistant: Fine. Here's your boarding card. Boarding is at **3.30** at gate **16**. **(4)** ...



- 2 Replace the words in bold in the dialogue above with words of your own. Practise the new dialogue with a partner.

1 Read Richard's blog.



Richard's blog

15th September

10th – 14th September

9th September

6th September

Green Energy from the Sun

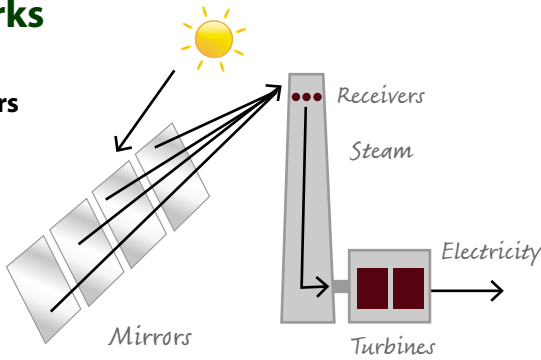


We saw it from a distance as we drove through the countryside. As we came closer, we thought we were in a science fiction film! Two very tall towers were shining with bright, white lights in Andalusia's countryside. I got out of the car and put on my sunglasses. Were these strange structures in front of us real?

Yes, they are real. They are the **solar power** towers of Seville. The shining light comes from more than a thousand mirrors. They catch the light from the sun and reflect the light to the top of the tower. Electricity is produced – enough for 16,000 houses in the capital city. These are the first solar power stations of their type in Europe.

How the solar tower works

- ▶ The mirrors around the tower send the sun's energy to **receivers** at the top of the tower.
- ▶ The receivers convert the solar energy into **steam**.
- ▶ The steam makes the turbines move. This produces electricity for the homes in the area.



solar power /səʊlə 'paʊə/ energía solar

receiver /rɪ'si:və/ receptor

steam /sti:m/ vapor

2 Answer the questions.

1. Why did Richard need his sunglasses?
2. What were the strange structures Richard saw?
3. What do the mirrors do?
4. How many homes get electricity from the solar towers?
5. Why are these solar power stations special?
6. What happens when the turbines move?

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

The Plataforma Solar de Almería, near the Tabernas Desert, is the largest test centre in Europe for high-temperature solar technology.



1 Read the magazine article.

Granada: The Science Park

When you need a break from touring the Alhambra and Granada's other beautiful historic sites, it's time to explore the city's Science Park. This opened in 1995, attracts about 700,000 visitors a year, and is one of the most popular museums in Andalusia.

This 70,000-square-metre modern science museum and park is only a 15-minute walk from Granada's city centre. It includes two buildings with interactive exhibitions. Here you can see how the human body works and learn physics and engineering by playing mechanical games. You can also see how much power you can produce by riding a bicycle, learn your **weight** in space, "fly" with the help of **mirrors** and find out how we trick our brains.

In addition, there's a planetarium, a tropical butterfly garden, a biodome with hundreds of tropical plants and animal species, and a chess **board** with human-size pieces! And for an amazing view of Granada, go to the top of the 50-metre-tall Observation Tower.



weight /weɪt/ peso
mirror /'mɪrə/ espejo
board /bɔːd/ tablero

2 Complete the sentences.

1. More than half a million people every year
2. Walking from the city centre to the Science Park takes
3. Mechanical games are used to teach
4. Visitors can learn how much they weigh
5. The types of plants in the biodome are
6. Each piece on the chess board is the size of a
7. The height of the Observation Tower is

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

The Calar Alto Observatory in Almeria is on a mountaintop nearly 2,200 metres high. Visitors get a fascinating lecture on astronomy and an up-close view of one of the observatory's three large telescopes. Visitors must book online ahead of their visit.

1 Read the poster and the article.

Sanlúcar de Barrameda Horse Races

The oldest horse races in Spain



WHERE: Bajo de Guía Beach – Sanlúcar de Barrameda

WHEN: 6.00 pm 2nd and 4th weekends in August
(Thursday to Sunday)

COST: Free

**Enjoy a beautiful sunset and
spectacular evening entertainment**

For more information, visit:

www.sanlucar-de-barrameda.com/horse_racing

The Sport of Kings

The races at Sanlúcar de Barrameda started more than 160 years ago on the beach near the River Guadalquivir. Were the fishermen racing to get their fish from the **port** to the market? Or were the fish **buyers** racing their horses while they waited for the fish to arrive at the port? Nobody knows, but these races became official in 1845.

The Sanlúcar horse races are a tradition and are part of the city's summer cultural programme. Today, they are one of the most important events in the region and the **prize money** is thousands of euros. Once, only rich people came to watch the races, but today everyone is welcome. Thousands of spectators come every year to watch one of the oldest horse races in Europe – the horse races on the beach.

port /pɔ:t/ puerto

buyer /'baɪə/ comprador/a

prize money /'praɪz mʌni/ premio en metálico

2 True or False? Which words in the text gave you the answer?

1. Sanlúcar de Barrameda had the first horse races in Spain.
2. The famous races take place in the morning.
3. There are beautiful sunsets at the Bajo de Guía Beach.
4. You must buy a ticket to watch the races.
5. We don't know how the races began.
6. The winners of the races get a lot of money.

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

Cartujano horses are a special Andalusian breed. The Hierro del Bocado farm at La Cartuja near Jerez has bred these horses for centuries. Monks created the farm in 1484 and today there are more than 200 horses there.

Trivia

Do the trivia quiz.

ENVIRONMENT

1. The solar power towers in Seville are a copy of other solar power towers in Europe.
a. True b. False
2. These towers use hundreds of mirrors to catch the light from the sun.
a. True b. False

TECHNOLOGY

3. The Science Park in Granada attracts about ... visitors a year.
a. 70,000 c. 1,000,000
b. 700,000
4. The Science Park has also got ...
a. a planetarium c. an observatory
b. a laboratory

SPORTS

5. Only rich people come to watch the Sanlucar de Barrameda horse races.
a. True b. False
6. The Sanlucar de Barrameda horse races take place on the beach.
a. True b. False



Time to Talk

- 1 Complete the dialogue between Jack and Sarah with the sentences or phrases below. Then practise the dialogue.

Would you like to • come on! • be ready? • Really? • I don't think so.



Jack: I'm planning to **go to the Sanlucar de Barrameda horse races**.

Sarah: (1) ... When?

Jack: **Tomorrow evening**. (2) ... join me?

Sarah: No, (3) ... I'm planning to **go shopping**.

Jack: Oh, (4) ... It'll be fun.

Sarah: Well, OK. When should I (5) ...

Jack: Meet me here at **5 o'clock**.



- 2 Replace the words in bold in the dialogue above with words of your own. Practise the new dialogue with a partner.

1 Read the article.

What Are Tapas?

Tapas originated in Andalusia, but how did the tradition of serving tapas begin?

One story tells of King Alfonso X, "the Wise One". While he was ill, he ate small portions of food with his wine. This made him feel better, so he ordered all taverns to serve a small **snack** with drinks.

Another story is about King Alfonso XII. He was on a long trip and on one windy day, he stopped in a town in the province of Cadiz. He asked for a glass of **sherry**. There was a **slice** of ham over the glass of sherry to stop the beach sand from getting into his drink.

King Alfonso liked it and he asked for a second glass with a *tapa*, or cover.

The most common story is about a barman from Andalusia. He put a tapa over a glass of sherry because of the flies. Then, the cook put some olives or a piece of cheese on the cover for the customer to have with the drink. People enjoyed having something to eat with their drink and so the tradition continued.

Nobody knows which story is true. What do you think?

snack /snæk/ aperitivo, tentempié
sherry /'ʃeri/ vino de Jerez
slice /slaɪs/ loncha



2 Answer the questions.

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

Some bars in Andalusia have got more than 300 different tapas on their menu.

1. Where did the tradition of tapas start?
2. What did King Alfonso X do when he was ill?
3. Where did King Alfonso XII first have tapas?
4. Why was there a piece of ham on the King's drink?
5. Which insects couldn't get into the drink because of the tapas?

1 Read the web page.

History and Music

In Huelva, the towns of Aracena, Ayamonte and Niebla have all got something in common – a summer arts festival.



Aracena

Where: In the castle

What: A week of traditional music with different **performances** in the castle each evening. After the festival, the music continues in the evenings in the park. Famous musicians come from across Spain to perform and the music and good food attracts visitors to the town every summer.

Did you know?

Aracena, with its beautiful 14th-century castle, has also got spectacular caves. These caves are a popular tourist attraction because of their beautiful lakes and many stalactite and stalagmite formations.

Ayamonte

Where: On three **stages** around the town

What: Ten musical concerts with national and international musicians. Musicians perform jazz, flamenco, opera, classical, Portuguese and Brazilian music.

Did you know?

Ayamonte, built near the sea by the Romans, has got archeological **remains** from the Moorish period.

Niebla

Where: Inside the walls of the ancient town of Niebla, in the castle

What: A festival of theatre and dance. Many famous musicians, actors and dancers have come to this festival for the past 35 years. International dance companies like the Russian Bolshoi and the Russian State Ballet have performed at past festivals.

Did you know?

Niebla, with its stone walls and ancient castle, saw the Romans, the Visigoths and the Moors come and go.

performance /pə'fɔ:məns/ actuación
stage /steɪdʒ/ escenario
remains /rɪ'meɪnz/ restos

2 Match the information below to the correct town or towns.

Aracena • Ayamonte • Niebla

1. The festival is more than 25 years old.
2. This town is near the sea.
3. Russian dancers have performed here.
4. Artists come from other countries.
5. Visitors come to see the caves.
6. This town has got an old castle.

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

At the Verdiales Music Festival in Malaga every December, groups called *pandas* wear colourful costumes and perform traditional flamenco songs and dances.

1 Read the text.



A Poet and a Playwright

Most people in Spain, and readers of Spanish literature around the world, are familiar with Federico García Lorca's **plays** and poems. Today, his work is considered very important but for many years people were prohibited from reading Lorca's work because of his political and social ideas. Lorca had many liberal artist friends and he wrote about **controversial** subjects, such as the police murders of **gypsies**.

Federico García Lorca was born in 1898, on a farm in Fuente Vaqueros, Granada. Lorca wasn't a very good student but he became a talented artist and musician. While he was studying at university in Granada, he wrote his first collection of stories. In 1919, Lorca moved to Madrid. He met some important people there and they helped him start his career as a writer. He wrote many plays and collections of poems. *The Gypsy Ballads*, a book of poems about Spanish folklore, made him a celebrity in Spain and Latin America.

In August 1936, Lorca was arrested and after a few days in jail, he was killed. His murder was probably because of his political opinions, but nobody knows the true story of his death. This tragedy brought an end to the writing of one of Spain's most important 20th century poets and dramatists. ◀

play /pleɪ/ obra de teatro
controversial /kɒntrə'veɜːʃl/ controvertido/a, polémico/a
gypsy /'dʒɪpsi/ gitano/a



Federico García Lorca
(1898-1936)

2 Answer the questions.

1. Why was Federico García Lorca famous?
2. In which province of Andalusia was Lorca born?
3. What did Lorca write about that caused controversy?
4. What were the poems in *The Gypsy Ballads* about?
5. What happened to Lorca in 1936?

ACROSS ANDALUSIA

Juan Ramón Jiménez
(1881-1958) from Huelva and
Vicente Aleixandre (1898-1984)
from Seville each won the Nobel Prize
in Literature, Jiménez in 1956 and
Aleixandre in 1977.

Trivia

Do the trivia quiz.

CULTURE

1. Everybody knows how the tradition of serving tapas started.
a. True b. False
2. In one story about tapas, a barman was worried about flies in the drinks.
a. True b. False

MUSIC, DANCE AND THEATRE

3. Where are there music festivals in Huelva?
4. What town was built near the sea by the Romans?

LITERATURE AND FOLKLORE

5. When he was young, Lorca was an excellent student.
a. True b. False
6. People think Lorca was killed because of his political ideas.
a. True b. False



Time to Talk

- 1 Complete the dialogue between a tourist and a resident with the sentences or phrases below. Then practise the dialogue.

Thank you very much. • How do I get to the • You will see the • Go straight • right



Tourist: Excuse me. **(1)** ... **Aracena castle?**

Local Resident: **(2)** ... on **Las Colmenitas Street**.
Turn **(3)** ... at **Pozo de la Nieve Street**.

Tourist: OK. I see **Pozo de la Nieve Street** on the map. Then what do I do?

Local Resident: **(4)** ... **castle** on your **right**.

Tourist: Great! **(5)** ...



- 2 Replace the words in bold in the dialogue above with words of your own. Practise the new dialogue with a partner.

The publisher gratefully acknowledges the following for providing photographs:
 Alex Segre / Alamy Stock Photo: page 15 (tapas bar); Ayuntamiento de Aracena: page 13 (stalactites); Carlos Alvarez/Getty Images: page 2 (Malaga Film Festival); carmen sedano / Alamy Stock Photo: page 3 (Cadiz Carnival); EFE News Agency / Alamy Stock Photo: page 3 (International Music and Dance Festival); EPA: page 3 (Dreambeach Villaricos); Gary Eastwood Photography / Alamy Stock Photo: page 11 (solar panels); Getty Images / PhotoDisc: page 6 (landscape); Howard Sayer / Alamy Stock Photo: page 5 (Western town, cowboy); JAM WORLD IMAGES/Alamy Stock Photo: page 2 (El Rocio Pilgrimage); Jerónimo Alba / Alamy Stock Photo: page 13 (Niebla castle); JMN/Cover/Getty Images: page 3 (International Chess Tournament); Kat Kallou / Alamy Stock Photo: page 2 (Seville Fair); Ken Welsh / Alamy Stock Photo: pages 9 (robot), 14 (Lorca statue); Lucas Vallecillos / Alamy Stock Photo: page 9 (lift); Medina Califal, Baños Árabes S.L.: page 4 (woman in bath); Michelle Chaplow / Alamy Stock Photo: page 10; Muestra de Música Antigua “Castillo de Aracena”: page 13 (musicians); Oso Media / Alamy Stock Photo: page 8 (solar tower); Peter M. Wilson / Alamy Stock Photo: page 4 (arabesque wall); Samira Aboudan / Alamy Stock Photo: page 9 (skull); Shutterstock, Inc.: pages 1, 2 (Patio Contests), 5 (agave plant), 6 (olives and oil, olives in hands), 7, 8 (boy, sunflowers), 11 (boy and girl), 12, 13 (musical notes background, statue, trumpet, violin), 14 (dancers, fan, monument, mosaic), 15 (woman giving directions); Travelscape Images / Alamy Stock Photo: page 4 (La Mezquita)