

DB 3: Los días, los meses y los años

Instructions

In this unit, you have studied vocabulary related to "Los días, los meses y las estaciones". Each month, we celebrate a special day or holiday. Please complete this assignment in English.

Discussion Question

Watch the video "[12 meses 12 fiestas en España](#)" and let us know what "fiesta" calls your attention the most and what day/month they celebrate it in Spain. Read about that "fiesta" and include that information in your initial post. Compare the celebrations in Spain with the celebrations here in the United States. Share with your classmates which one is your favorite "fiesta" or tradition in your family. Why do you like it? How do you celebrate it? When do you celebrate it? For this part, include one **1 complete sentence in Spanish**. Use the following structure: **Mi fiesta/celebración favorita es el 14 de febrero. Es el día de San Valentín.**



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Mi celebración favorita es el 30 de agosto. El el Tomatina Buñol. I thought that it was interesting and entertaining that they were throwing tomatoes at each other and something you usually don't see or hear of as being celebrated. Of course, I don't know the history of it, but it still caught my attention. The celebrations in Spain seem to be more tied to religion and expressed as such where when we have celebrations in the US, such as parades, they are more political or patriotic- what I am mainly thinking of is July 4th. Spain seems to have more of a deeper culture with variation. I felt like the Carnival celebration in Spain is similar to Mardi Gras that is celebrated in the US. In my family, I think that my favorite fiesta or tradition is on New Years we bake a New Years cake, we stay up all night with family, and at midnight, we cut the cake. The cake has a coin in it, that we put randomly in there. Whoever gets the coin has good luck for the year. I can't think of any "fiesta" though, which I think is a bigger difference in the culture in Spain versus the US. I think that in Spain, there are more public and encouraged celebrations. Here, they aren't really as much a part of the culture as a whole, but instead something that you, and maybe your family, have the option to partake in, whether that be in public or in your own house.

← Reply

Exploración 3-4 Búsqueda en internet. Now it's your turn to explore the status of the **siesta** and the workday throughout the Spanish-speaking world.

10/10

Paso 1. Select a country or region you would like to research, including Spanish-speaking communities in the United States and Puerto Rico, which is a U.S. territory where both Spanish and English are spoken. Using the Boolean search strategies, along with other strategies you've learned, find the following information about country or region.

- What is the typical workday in that country or region?
- Is the siesta common in that country or region?
- Have these tendencies changed in recent years? If so, why?

Siesta AND working hours AND Spain, Chile, etc

Paso 2. Create a summary of what you learned about your country or region.

104 / 10000 Word Limit

The typical workday in Argentina is about eight hours during the week and five hours on Saturday. This means that the average number of hours worked in a week is about 45 hours. A labor law in Argentina makes sure that workers cannot work more than eight hours a day. Therefore, since the workday is usually 8:30am-8pm, there is a siesta in the middle of the day. While some Spanish speaking communities have lost siestas, in terms of having a rest period in the middle of the day.