**Understanding the Political Situation in Catalonia**

# **Match the words with their definitions**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | referendum |  | A | done by one person or party without the agreement of others; in this case, it refers to the catalan government's declaration of independence without consensus. |
| 2 | secede |  | B | the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities needed for the operation of a society; includes transportation, communication systems, and utilities. |
| 3 | unilateral |  | C | a formal change or addition proposed to a law or constitution; in this context, changes proposed to improve catalonia's autonomy. |
| 4 | prosperous |  | D | never having happened or existed in the past |
| 5 | infrastructure |  | E | a direct vote in which an entire electorate is invited to vote on a particular proposal and can result in the adoption of a new law or policy. |
| 6 | confiscate |  | F | a system or occasion of secret voting or the piece of paper on which you write your vote |
| 7 | amendment |  | G | successful in material terms; flourishing financially; describes catalonia's economic status within spain. |
| 8 | escalate |  | H | to take a possession away from someone when you have the right to do so, usually as a punishment and often for a limited period, after which it is returned to the owner |
| 9 | ballot |  | I | to formally withdraw from an organization, alliance, or political entity; in this context, it refers to catalonia's desire to become independent from spain. |
| 10 | unprecedented |  | J | to become or make something become greater or more serious |

# **Answer the following questions**

**1. What did the Catalonia region hold to decide on independence?**   
a. A national election   
b. A referendum   
c. A public debate   
d. A political summit

**2. What percentage of participants voted to secede in the Catalonia referendum?**   
a. 70%   
b. 85%   
c. 90%   
d. 95%

**3. What did the Spanish constitutional courts rule about the referendum?**   
a. It was legal   
b. It should be postponed   
c. It was illegal   
d. It was mandatory

**4. What was the response of the Catalan government after the Spanish government tried to stop the referendum?**   
a. They canceled the vote   
b. They encouraged voters to print their ballots at home   
c. They sought international support   
d. They complied with the central government

**5. How did Franco's dictatorship affect regional diversity in Spain?**   
a. It promoted regional cultures   
b. It suppressed regional diversity   
c. It allowed languages to flourish   
d. It encouraged local traditions

**6. What happened after the constitutional court struck down some amendments from the 2006 referendum?**   
a. Catalonia declared independence   
b. Pro-independence protests erupted   
c. The central government supported the amendments   
d. Spain restructured its government

**7. What economic argument do pro-independence Catalans make?**   
a. Catalonia is a poor region   
b. Catalonia does not pay taxes   
c. Catalonia pays more taxes than it receives   
d. Catalonia is self-sufficient

**8. What trend was observed in support for independence based on income level?**   
a. Low-income families support independence more   
b. Wealthier families are less likely to support independence   
c. Support is equally distributed across income levels   
d. Low-income families are less likely to support independence

**9. What has happened to banks and multinationals in response to the political situation?**   
a. They have expanded in Catalonia   
b. They have moved their headquarters out of Barcelona   
c. They have increased investments in Catalonia   
d. They have remained neutral

**10. How do European Union leaders generally view Catalonia's independence?**   
a. They fully support it   
b. They are neutral   
c. They side with the central government   
d. They encourage immediate independence

**Barcelona One-Day Itinerary Comprehension Questions**

**1. Barcelona is known for being a cultural and financial hub in Europe.**   
    
**2. Park Güell was designed by architect Antoni Gaudi and opened to the public in 1926.**   
    
**3. The Sagrada Família was completed in 1882 and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.**   
    
**4. Ciutadella Park is known for its historical significance and includes a zoo.**   
    
**5. Barceloneta Beach is famous for its quiet atmosphere and is not typically busy in the summer.**   
    
**6. The Gothic Quarter includes parts of the city that date back to the Middle Ages.**   
    
**7. La Rambla was originally a waterway and is now a popular tourist area.**   
    
**8. The Magic Fountain was first opened during the 1982 Summer Olympics.**   
    
**9. Comfortable shoes are recommended for walking around Barcelona.**   
    
**10. The travel guide mentioned in the video includes a map and opening hours for attractions.**