

**Instituto Superior de Contabilidade e
Administração do Porto**
(ISCAP UNIVERSITY)

Portugal – a good experience

Erasmus programme 2010/2011

Student: Cosmin Florin Burlacu

Coordinator: Clara Sarmiento

Course: Intercultural Studies

Home Organization: Constantin Brâncoveanu University, Romania

Content

1. About me and my choices	3
2. Details about Portuguese Culture	6
3. Details about Romanian Culture	15
4. My own experience in Portugal	24

-My name is Cosmin Florin Burlacu,

- My nationality is Romanian,

- I was born in 12 March 1986.



My goal – always be among the best

I am a student of the University Constantin Brancoveanu from Pitesti, second year, where I study business management.



This university was founded in 1991 and is located in the city of Pitesti

I chose this area (business management) – because... I believe it's very complex, I can launch in the world of the powerful.

The University where I currently study is one of the best Universities in the **country** and the best in the **county**, it has highly trained teachers and maximum comfort conditions. Facilities offered by the University can satisfy everything a student want.

Among the possibilities owned by the University, enter **Erasmus Mobility**, which is actually an important element held by this, and a good chance for students to have a **special experience**.



As soon as I found about **Erasmus** and what this can offer for a student I was totally open to taking part, my dream of studying in another country is readying to achievement.

I had a great chance to get my horizons of knowledge large with minimum budget efforts and **I said yes.**

I chose Portugal, stories of my colleagues **ex Erasmus** who had studied in this country were a good dictionary for me, all of them enjoyed interesting and beneficial experience. I was amazed with how they present their own experience, they did it in tears,

with no regrets of what happened. If they could do this a **hundred times, they would** said yes each time and each time they chose **Portugal - Porto** exactly.

It is a **Latin country like Romania**, surrounded by flexibility, something very good for people in general, but especially for me who hate to work under stress.

People of this country are very open and ready in any moment to give the consent to solve a difficulty, **I concluded** that I found among the aspects of this culture and **I decided** to apply for this country and for the University which I heard only **good things of.**

I was selected, which I enjoyed very much and strengthened me in doing everything exactly right so that everyone would be happy.

I had no expectation, I did not want to think that I would encounter something particular, I wanted to get everything **as it is, like was going to be**. In my imagination and my minds does not take place any comment, no matter what I had faced it **was a challenge** and **look at it as**.

Some details about Portuguese Culture



The culture of Portugal is the result of a complex flow of different civilizations during the past Millennia. From prehistoric cultures, to its Pre-Roman civilizations (such as the Lusitanians, the

Gallaeci, the Celtici, and the Cynetes, amongst others), passing through its contacts with the Phoenician-Carthaginian world, the Roman period, the Germanic invasions and consequent settlement of the Suevi and Buri and the Visigoth, and, finally, the Moorish Umayyad invasion of Hispania and the subsequent Reconquista, all have made an imprint on the country's culture and history.

The name of Portugal itself reveals much of the country's early history, stemming from the Roman name Portus Cale, a Latin name meaning "Port of Cale", later transformed into Portucale, and finally into Portugal, who emerged as a county of the Kingdom of León and became an independent kingdom in 1139. During the 15th and 16th centuries, Portugal was a major economic, political, and cultural power, its global empire stretching from Brazil to the Indies.

Architecture

Jerónimos Monastery is Portugal's best example of its Manueline architecture.

Since the second millennium BC, there has been important construction in the area where Portugal is situated today. Portugal boasts several scores of medieval castles, as well as the ruins of several



Jerónimos Monastery is Portugal's best example of its Manueline architecture

villas and forts from the period of Roman occupation. Modern Portuguese architecture follow the most advanced trends seen in European mainstream architecture with no constraints, though preserving some of its singular characteristics. The “azulejo” and the Portuguese pavement are two typical elements of Portuguese-style architecture. Portugal is perhaps best known for its

distinctive Manueline architecture with its rich, intricate designs attributed to Portugal's Age of Discoveries.

Dance

DanceFolk dances include: Circle dance, Fandango (of the Ribatejo region), Two Steps Waltz, Schottische (Chotiça), Corridinho (of the Algarve and Estremadura regions), Vira (of the Minho region), Bailarico, Vareirinha, Malhão, Vareira, Maneio, Vira de Cruz, Vira Solto, Vira de Macieira, Sapatinho, Tau-Tau, Ciranda, Zé que Fumas, Regadinho, O Pedreiro and Ó Ti Taritatu.



Eighteenth century Castillian fandango

Children's Dances by Hans Thoma

dancers (by Pierre Chasselat

There are also variations of these dances called the Chamarita in the Azores. Dance apparel is highly varied, ranging from work clothes to the Sunday best, with rich distinguished from the poor.

Cinema

In the 1990s around 10 full-length fictional works were produced per annum, Portugal's filmmakers tending to be artisans. Financing of Portuguese cinema is by state grants and from television stations. The internal market is very small and Portuguese penetration of international markets is fairly precarious. A film is considered a success when it draws an audience of more than 150.000, which few Portuguese films manage to achieve.



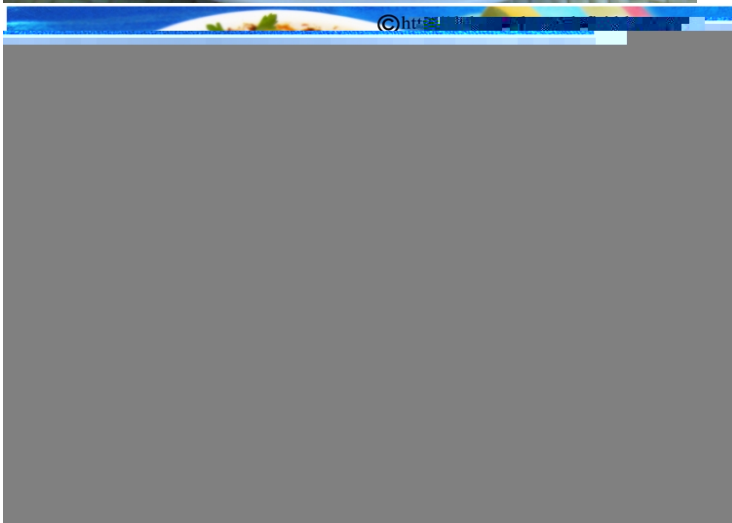
Director Manoel de Oliveira is the oldest director in the world, and continues to make films at the age of 100. Since 1990 he has made an average of one film per annum. He has received international recognition awards and won the respect of the cinematography community all over the world. Retrospectives of his works have been shown at the Los Angeles Film Festival (1992), the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. (1993), the San Francisco Film Festival, and the Cleveland Museum of Art (1994). Despite his international recognition, the films of Oliveira (and that of other Portuguese directors) are neglected locally.

João César Monteiro, a member of the generation that founded the "New Portuguese Cinema" in the 1960s, a provocative film maker in the 1990s made "O Último Mergulho" (1992), "A Comédia de Deus" (1995), "Le Bassin de John Wayne" (1997) and "As Bodas de Deus" (1998). "A Comédia de Deus" won the Jury's Special Prize at the Venice Film Festival in 1995.

Teresa Villaverde is a younger filmmaker and in the 1990s she surfaced as a director, her film (Três Irmãs, 1994) won the best actress award at the Venice Film Festival.

Food

Each region of Portugal has its traditional dishes, including various kinds of meat, seafood, fresh fish, dried and salted cod (bacalhau), and the famous Cozido à Portuguesa, a stew.



The Portuguese cozido has its origins in the Beira region and is commonly referred to as Cozido à Portuguesa. It's a rich stew made from shin of beef, pork, and Portuguese smoked (or blood) sausages (morcela, farinheira and chouriço) and in some regions chicken, served with cabbage, carrots, turnips, rice, potatoes, and collard greens. It is best served with olive oil and red wine.

Wines of Portugal

Portugal is a country of wine lovers and winemakers, known since the Roman Empire-era; the Romans immediately associated Portugal with its God of Wine Bacchus. Today, many Portuguese wines are known as



some of the world's best: Vinho do Douro, Vinho do Alentejo, Vinho do Dão, Vinho Verde, and the sweet: Port Wine (Vinho do Porto, literally Porto's wine), Madeira wine, Muscatel of Setúbal and Moscatel of Faveiros. Beer is also widely consumed, with the largest national beer brands being Sagres and Super Bock. Liqueurs, like Licor Beirão and ginjinha, are popular.

Portuguese literature

Portuguese literature has developed since the 12th century from the lyrical works of João Soares de Paiva and Paio Soares de Taveirós. They wrote mostly from Portuguese oral traditions known as "cantigas de amor e amigo" and "cantigas de escárnio e maldizer" which were sung by troubadours.



Following chroniclers such as Fernão Lopes after the 14th century, fiction has its roots in chronicles and histories with theatre following Gil Vicente, whose works were critical of the society of his time.

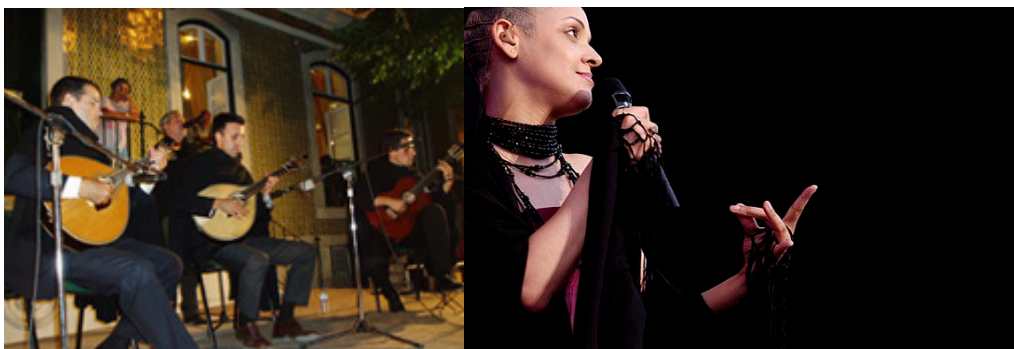
Classical lyrical texts include *Os Lusíadas*, by Luís de Camões with other authors including Antero de Quental, Almeida Garrett and Camilo Pessanha.

Music of Portugal and Music history of Portugal

Portuguese musical traditions are diverse and dynamic, they reflect multifarious historical, cultural, and political processes with influences from non-European cultures from both North and sub-Saharan Africa and Brazil.

Polyphonic music, employing multiple vocal parts in harmony, was developed in the 15th century. The Renaissance fostered a rich output of compositions for solo instruments and ensembles as well as for the voice.

The 1960s started a period of expansion and innovation with pop, rock and jazz introduced and evolving, political song developed, the fado of Lisbon and the Coimbra were revitalized. Music from the former African colonies and Brazil occupied an increasingly important place in the capital's musical life and local styles of rap and hip hop emerged.



The modern revival of academic music was primarily work of Luís de Freitas Branco, and continued by Joly Braga Santos. Composers like António Victorino d'Almeida, Jorge Peixinho, Miguel Azguime, Pedro Amaral, and João Pedro Oliveira are known internationally. Orchestras include the Orquestra Sinfónica Portuguesa and the Gulbenkian Orchestra. Oporto has had its own symphony orchestra since 1962, when the Chamber Orchestra was set up by the Gulbenkian Foundation. Lisbon also has a metropolitan orchestra, and the National Theatre of São Carlos in Lisbon, which was built in the late 18th century, has its own orchestra and ballet company. Among notable pianists, Maria João Pires has won worldwide acclaim.

Festivities and holidays

During the summer, in the month of June, festivities dedicated to three saints known as Santos Populares take place all over Portugal. Why the populace associated the saints to these pagan festivities is not known. But they are possibly related to Roman or local deities from the time before Christianity spread in the region. The three saints are Saint Anthony, Saint John and Saint Peter. Common fare in these festivities are wine, água-pé (mostly grape juice), and traditional bread along with sardines. During the festivities are many weddings, traditional street dances and fireworks.



Saint Anthony is celebrated on the night of 12th-13 June, especially in Lisbon (where that saint was born and lived most of his life), with Marchas Populares (a street carnival) and other festivities. In the meantime, several marriages known as Casamentos de Santo António (Marriages of Saint Anthony) are made. But the most popular saint is Saint John, he is celebrated in many cities and towns throughout the country on the night of the 23rd-24th, especially in Porto and Braga, where the sardines, caldo verde (traditional soup) and plastic hammers to hammer in another person's head for luck are indispensable. The final saint is Saint Peter, celebrated in the night of 28th-29th, especially in Póvoa de Varzim and Barcelos, the festivities are similar to the others, but more dedicated to the sea and with an extensive use of fire (fogueiras). In Póvoa de Varzim, there is the Ruskas in the night, another sort of street carnival. Each festivity is a municipal holiday in the cities and towns where it occurs.

Painting

Detail of the Saint Vincent Panels, by Nuno Gonçalves.

Portuguese art was very restricted in the early years of nationality, during the reconquista, to a few paintings in churches, convents and palaces.

It was after the 15th century, with national borders established and with the discoveries, that Portuguese art expanded. Some kings, like John I already had royal painters. It is during this century that Gothic art was replaced by a more humanistic and Italian-like art. During the reign of King Alfonso V, an important Portuguese artist Nuno Gonçalves shaped Portuguese art, leading it to gain local characteristics (Escola Nacional, National School). His influence on Portuguese art continued after his death. He was the royal painter for the famous Retábulo do Altar das Relíquias de São Vicente in the Cathedral of Lisbon (Sé de Lisboa). The painting caught fire and was replaced by a Baroque structure. Parts of his work still exist and can be found in the Museu Nacional de Arte Antiga National (Museum of Ancient Art).



During the Golden Age of Portugal, in the late 15th century and early 16th century, Portuguese artists were influenced by Flemish art, and were in turn influential on Flemish artists of the same period. During this period, Portuguese art became internationally well-known, mostly because of its very original and diverse characteristics, but little is known about the artists of this time due to the medieval culture that considered painters to be artisans. The anonymous artists in the Portuguese "escolas" produced art not only for metropolitan Portugal but also for its colonies, namely Malacca or Goa and even Africa, gratifying the desires of local aristocratic clients and religious clients.

Romanian culture



Romania has a unique culture, which is the product of its geography and of its distinct historical evolution. Like Romanians themselves, it is defined as the meeting point of three regions: Central Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Balkans, but cannot be truly included in any of them. The Romanian identity formed on a substratum of mixed Roman and quite possibly Dacian elements, with numerous other influences.

During late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, the major influences came from the Slavic peoples who migrated and settled in near Romania; from medieval Greeks, and the Byzantine Empire; from a long domination by the Ottoman Empire; from the Hungarians and from the Germans living in Transylvania. Modern Romanian culture emerged and developed over roughly the last 250 years under a strong influence from Western Europe, particularly French, and German culture.

Traditions

Folklore

The most striking thing about Romanian culture is the strong folk traditions which have survived to this day due to the rural character of the Romanian communities, which has resulted in an exceptionally vital and creative traditional culture. Romania's rich folk traditions have been nourished by many sources, some of which predate the Roman occupation. Traditional folk arts include wood carving, ceramics, weaving and embroidery of costumes, household decorations, dance, and richly varied folk music. Ethnographers have tried to collect in the last two centuries as many elements as possible: the Museum of the Romanian Peasant and the Romanian Academy are currently the main institutions which systematically organise the data and continue the research.



Wood used to be the main construction material, and heavily ornamented wooden objects were common in old houses. In Maramureş wood was used to create impressive structures such as churches or gates, in Dobruja windmills were made of wood, and in mountainous regions hardwood was used even for covering the roof. To preserve traditional houses many village museums have been created in the last century throughout Romania, such as the Village Museum in Bucharest, the Traditional Popular Civilisation ASTRA Museum in Sibiu or the Oltenian Village Museum in Râmnicu Vâlcea.

Linen was the most common material for clothing, combined with wool during the winter or colder periods. These are embroidered with traditional motifs that vary from region to region. Black is the most common colour used, but red and blue are predominant in certain areas. Traditionally, men wore a white shirt and pants (if made of wool they are called *îțari*) with wide a leather belt, usually over the shirt, and a vest sometimes made of leather and embroidered. They wore either boots or a simple shoe made of leather and tied around the foot called *opincă* and they wore a hat which differs in design from region to region. Women also wore a white skirt and a shirt with a vest. They wore an apron called *șorț* or *cătrință* which is also embroidered and a headscarf called *basma*; on special occasions they wore more elaborate outfits.

Music and dance represent a lively part of the Romanian folklore and there are a great variety of musical genres and dances. Party music is very lively and shows both Balkan and Hungarian

influences. Sentimental music, however, is the most valued, and Romanians consider their doina (a sad song either about one's home or about love, composed like an epic ballad) unique in the world. Maria Tănase, Maria Lătărețu, Maria Ciobanu and Ileana Sarariu are considered to be some of the greatest Romanian folk singers and today Grigore Leșe and Taraful Haiducilor are two of the most famous musicians. The dances are lively and are practiced throughout Romania by a large number of professional and amateur groups, thus keeping the tradition alive; Hora is one of the most famous group dances but men's folk dances such as călușari are extremely complex and have been declared by UNESCO to be "Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritages of Humanity".

Romanian mythology

Romanians have had, from time immemorial, a myriad of customs, tales and poems about love, faith, kings, princesses, and witches. Ethnologists, poets, writers and historians have tried in recent centuries to collect and to preserve tales, poems, ballads and have tried to describe as well as possible the customs and habits related to different events and times of year. Customs related to certain times of year are the colinde - Romanian Christmas carols, sorcova on New Year's Eve or the Mărțișor custom on the 1st of March marking the spring. Other customs are presumably of pre-Christian pagan origin, like the Păpăruda rain enchanting custom in the summer, or the masked folk theatre or Ursul (the bear) and Capra (the goat) in winter.



Dragobetele Mesterul Manole

Perhaps the most successful collector of folk tales was the novelist and storyteller Ion Creangă, who, in very picturesque language, shaped into their now-classic form stories like *Harap Alb* (roughly, "The White Prince") or *Fata babei și fata moșului* (roughly, "The old woman's girl and the old man's girl"). Also, the poet Vasile Alecsandri published the most successful version of the ballad *Miorița* (The Little Ewe), a sad, philosophical poem, centered around a simple action: the plot by two shepherds to kill a third shepherd because they envied his wealth. Another prolific editor of folk tales was Petre Ispirescu, who, in the 19th century published an impressive number of volumes containing a large number of short novels and tales from popular mythology. They are centered around popular characters like the prince Făt-Frumos (the Romanian "Prince Charming"), the princess Ileana Cosânzeana, the villain or monster Zmeu or Căpcăun, the dragon Balaur or fantastic superbeings like the good Zână and the evil Muma Pădurii.

Spirituality in Romania



Borzești Church Romanian spirituality is greatly influenced by its strong connections with the Eastern Christian world. Romanians have thus obtained a unique sense of identity and two clichés can simply express this: An island of Latinity in a Slavic sea and The only Orthodox Christian Latin people. There are only a few Romanian Catholics (of both the Roman and Greek rites) and a small number of Protestants, the vast majority of Romanians being Romanian Orthodox (over 90%). Despite the diminishing importance of the church in recent generations, it remains the most trusted

institution in Romania. Church attendance is high in rural communities and among the elders in the cities. Also, despite accusations of collaborationism with the communist regime, which continue to plague the Romanian Church, outstanding personalities have kept their verticality and became widely respected like the priest Dumitru Stăniloae who is considered one of the greatest world theologians in the recent period.



Stavropoleos Church, Romanian

Orthodox monasteries and churches exist throughout Romania but, traditionally, few are constructed on a monumental scale. A great number of wooden churches are still intact in the Carpathian Mountains villages, but by far the most impressive are the Wooden Churches of Maramureș which push wood building technique to its limits. Byzantine influences can be found in most Romanian church buildings but domestic styles have evolved in different periods of time and in different regions. In Northern Moldavia a particular style was used in the construction of the monasteries, of which the most important are the painted monasteries of Bucovina - UNESCO World Heritage Sites, such as those of Moldovița, Putna, Sucevița, and Voroneț. In Wallachia Curtea de Argeș Cathedral is built in a Byzantine style with Moorish influences, and a great number of churches show Greek influences, especially those built in the 18th century, such as Stavropoleos Church in central Bucharest. Romania also evolved the distinctive Brâncovenesc style: the monasteries of Snagov and of Sâmbăta de Sus in Transylvania are classical examples.

Romanian food

Romanian cuisine is a diverse blend of different dishes from several traditions with which it has come into contact, but it also maintains its own character. It has been greatly influenced by Ottoman cuisine while it also includes influences from the cuisines of other neighbours, such as Germans, Serbians, and Hungarians.

Quite different types of dishes are sometimes included under a generic term; for example, the category *ciorbă* includes a wide range of soups with a characteristic sour taste. These may be meat and vegetable soups, tripe and calf foot soups (*shkembe chorba* or *iskembe*), or fish soups, all of which are soured by lemon juice, sauerkraut juice, vinegar, or traditionally *borș* (fermented wheat bran). The category *țuică* (plum brandy) is a generic name for a strong alcoholic spirit in Romania, while in other countries every flavour has a different name.



A plate of *sărmăluțe cu mămăligă*, a popular Romanian dish of stuffed cabbage rolls (*sarmale*) accompanied by sauerkraut and *mamaliga*.

One of the most common meals is the mămăliga, a cornmeal mush, for a long time considered the poor man's meal (N-are nici o mămăligă pe masă - "He hasn't even a mămăliga on the table"), but it has become very appreciated in recent times. Pork is the main meat used in Romanian cuisine (Peștele cel mai bun, tot porcul rămâne - "The best fish is always the pork"), but also beef is consumed and a good lamb or fish dish is never to be refused. In conjunction with special events or periods, different recipes are prepared. During Christmas, traditionally every family slaughters a pig and cooks it using a wide variety of traditional recipes like cârnați - a kind of long sausages with meat; caltaboși - sausages made with liver and other internal organs; piftie a jelly made from parts like the feet, the head and ears; and also tochitură (a kind of stew) is served along with mămăligă and wine ("so that the pork can swim"), toba, and of course sweetened with the traditional cozonac (sweet bread with nuts or lokum - rahat in Romanian, known in English as Turkish delight). Lamb is traditional for Easter: the main dishes are roast lamb and drob - a cooked mix of offal, meat and fresh vegetables, which is quite similar to Scottish haggis, served with pască (pie made with cottage cheese) as a sweetener.

Music in present day Romania

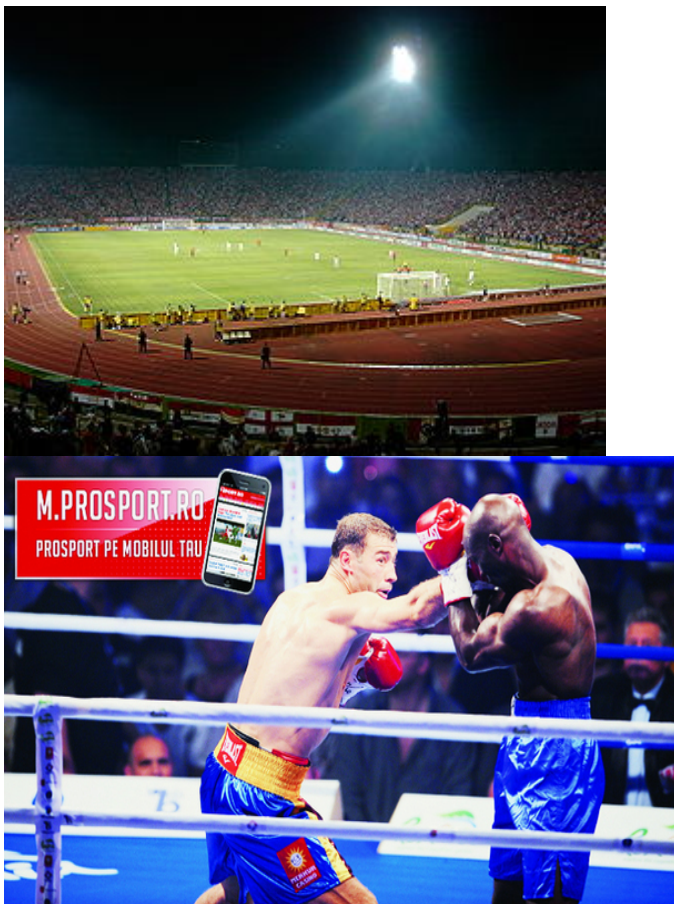
Many Romanian rock bands of the 1970s and 1980s, such as IRIS (Romanian band) and Holograf, continue to be popular, particularly with the middle-aged, while since the 1990's there has been growth in the boy band and hip hop genres. The eclectic pop-rock band Taxi have been gaining international respect, as has Spitalul de Urgență's raucous updating of traditional Romanian music.



Also jazz and blues, and, to an extent, eurodance/trance and heavy metal/punk are popular in some places especially in large cities. Recently two Romanian dance bands O-zone and Morandi (band), reached top position in European music charts thus making contemporary Romanian music world-famous. A music style called manele with alleged Turkish influences is particularly popular in working-class districts of cities and in villages despite heavy protest from Romanian top musicians, cultural elites and anti-Balkan activists.

Sport in Romania

Football is popular in Romania, the most internationally known player being Gheorghe Hagi, who played for Steaua București (Romania), Real Madrid, FC Barcelona (Spain) and Galatasaray (Turkey), among others. Other famous Romanian players include: Nicolae Dobrin, Ilie Balaci, Dudu Georgescu, Florea Dumitrache, Ion Oblemenco, Dan Coe, Cornel Dinu, Marcel Răducanu, Mircea Lucescu, Nelu "Tamango" Răducanu, Anghel Iordănescu, Costică Ștefănescu, Rodion Cămătaru, Ladislau Boloni, Silviu Lung, Michael Klein, Mircea Rednic, Gheorghe Popescu, Dan Petrescu, Miodrag Belodedici, Dorinel Munteanu, Bogdan Stelea, Ioan Lupescu, Helmuth Duckadam, Marius Lăcătuș, Ilie Dumitrescu, Viorel Moldovan, Florin Răducioiu, Adrian Ilie, Bogdan Lobont, Cosmin Contra, Cristian Chivu and Adrian Mutu.



In 1986, the Romanian football club Steaua București became the first Eastern European club ever, and only one of the two (the other being Red Star Belgrade) to win the prestigious European Champions Cup title. In 1989, it played the final again, but lost to AC Milan. Other important Romanian football clubs are Dinamo București, FC Universitatea Craiova, Rapid București, UT Arad, FC Argeș Pitești, FC Petrolul Ploiești, Universitatea Cluj-Napoca, Sportul Studentesc, FC Timișoara, FC Farul Constanța, FC Brașov and FC Progresul București. Romanian National Football Team has taken part 7 times in the Football World Cup, and it had

a very successful period through the 1990s, reaching the quarter-finals in the 1994 World Cup in USA, when the "Golden Generation" was at its best.

Cinema of Romania

The cinema of Romania is the art of motion-picture making within the nation of Romania or by Romanian filmmakers abroad. As upon much of the world's early cinema, the ravages of time have left their mark upon Romanian film prints. Tens of titles have been destroyed or lost for good. From these films, only memories, articles and photos published in the newspapers of the time have remained. Since 1965 Arhiva Națională de Filme (A.N.F.) (The National Film Archive) has made serious efforts to reconstruct the obscure history of the



beginnings of Romanian cinema, in parallel with the publication of memoirs and private research undertaken by great lovers of cinema, such as film critics Ion Cantacuzino and Tudor Caranfil, together with the directors Jean Mihail and Jean Georgescu.

Romanian films have won Best Short film at Cannes in 2004 and 2008, with *Trafic*, and *Megatron*.

Romanian cinema achieved prominence in the 2000s with the appearance of such films as *The Death of Mr. Lazarescu*, directed by Cristi Puiu, (Cannes 2005 Prix uncertain regard winner), and *4 Months, 3 Weeks and 2 Days*, directed by Cristian Mungiu (Cannes 2007 Palme d'Or winner). The latter, according to *Variety*, is "further proof of Romania's new prominence in the film world.

My own experience in Portugal

My experience started with the place where I stayed, house name is Brainer, I never forget the first impression when I saw this home, was the worst house I had ever seen, very old, very dirty and was a smell that persists all the time.





We were four people, two girls and two boys and of course, I was looking to move, I searched for a week to find a new place but nothing, I found several places but all of them had some conditions like: received only girls, take place only two persons, the rent was expensive some of houses was like brainer, some of them was very far compared to the University. We resigned, I saw some advantages that would make you stay there like:

in this house there were many people from different countries and we can improve our English language, the rent was not very expensive, the people who lived there were very nice, the place was located in the centre, the most important thing is this place keeps us together and I decided to stay in Brainer. Thirty Romanians came with internship and all had to stay in the same house but the majority, seeing the house got terrified and moved in another place.

We have adapted, I did some cleaning and after some time I saw that everything was ok, even better than expected. We could socialize, we made new friends, we cooked together, we gave parties, we were a true family.

Now I like this house because here came all the time new people. I meet and I can consider friends persons from:



Brazil



France



Greece



Italy



Czech Republic



Lithuania



Macedonia



Germany



England



Spain



Austria



Poland

I enjoyed tasting traditional food from different countries:



Romanian diner



Lithuanian diner



Brazilian diner

My experience in the Atlantic Ocean



Matosinhos



Me and my friends



My experience visiting some places with my friends



Aveiro



Aveiro



Tour on the Douro river



Palácio de Cristal



To the concert in Palácio de Cristal



Enjoying wonderful view in the Palácio de Cristal

Party and socialization



Brainer diner



In the centre of Porto (Piolho)



Disco -More Club



Knowing new people

Content

- The Portuguese people are very friendly.
- Portuguese people have a flexible culture.

- I am proud of the choice I made when I chose this country.
- I learned many things of life.

- I love to be among strangers, I feel in my environment.
- I want to repeat the experience every time I have the opportunity.