



# **A YOUNG PERSON'S GUIDE TO SLOVENIA**

**By**

**Slovenj Gradec High School,  
Class 1.A**

## Introduction

This booklet was created by the students from Slovenj Gradec High School, Class 1.A. During our SVS lessons (Slovenia in the World) we had to make a »Young Person's Guide to Slovenia.« We hope that the young people reading this guide will become interested in Slovenia, our home country that we love and would like to present to the world.

We went to the mountains on a nice, snowy weekend, we stayed there for two days and the whole class worked very hard to create this booklet for you. It is made from a young person's perspective – we put in what we thought could interest people from other countries, and also what we would like to know about a foreign country if we were to become interested in exploring the whole world around us. We worked in pairs or groups of three and every team had a theme they had to present.

This guide contains various information, from historical facts, to Slovenian folklore, traditional dances, festivals, our traditional food, and of course, stereotypes about Slovene people – there are a lot of them! I believe that it was a great bonding experience for the whole class, especially because we had never before been together for a whole weekend. Of course, we did not agree on everything, but we were still creative and the final product of this creativity lies before you - read on!

Vitan Blagotinšek, class President



**Slovenia**





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## Food

Slovenia is well known because of its great wines and delicious traditional food. Recently the slow food cuisine has become popular. Slow food cuisine

refers to many different dishes and wines during one meal. Dishes are not brought at the same time, but one after the other over a long period of time. Sitting down for a good meal is understood as a god-given right, rather than a luxury.



**Map of Slovenian  
traditional food,**

[http://www.welcome-to-slovenia.com/datoteke/sl\\_ike/6cd50b9c5eaa12928\\_bb89103b18bac01.2106828.iog](http://www.welcome-to-slovenia.com/datoteke/sl_ike/6cd50b9c5eaa12928_bb89103b18bac01.2106828.iog).

## ***A typical Slovenian meal***

Breakfast: Breakfast is small and it is eaten between 8 and 10 am. The most popular breakfast is bread with butter and jam and a cup of coffee. People may also eat bread, eggs, salami, cheese, fruit, or cereals.

Lunch: Lunch is the most important meal and it is eaten between 12 and 3pm. A typical Sunday lunch begins with beef soup. Then people usually eat cooked beef meat, fried meat or roasted meat, roasted potatoes and green salad. For dessert we usually eat homemade cookies.



**Slovenian lunch,**  
<http://shrani.si/f/3P/mP/C/GKqLYP/kosilo-002.jpg>,

Dinner: Dinner is between 5-8pm.

Usually it is a light meal.

Foods for dinner include yoghurt, cereal and sandwiches.

## ***Some Traditional Recipes***

### **BUCKWHEAT ŽGANCI:**



**Buckwheat žganci,**  
[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/57/Ajdovi\\_zganci.JPG](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/57/Ajdovi_zganci.JPG),

**Ingredients:**

- 500 g of buckwheat flour
- Salt
- Water
- Oil
- Pork scratchings

**Recipe:**

Brown the buckwheat flour in the pan until it starts to smell nice. While mixing the flour, slowly add salty, boiling water. Crumble the flour paste with a fork into small balls. Leave them for a few minutes. When they are finished put some pork scratchings on them. In the past people usually ate sour milk with žganci.

**POTICA:**

**Ingredients:**

- 10 cups of flour
- 3-4 cups of sugar
- 1 teaspoon of salt
- 1 pint of warm milk
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cups of butter
- 3 packages of dry yeast
- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup of warm water
- 3 eggs
- 2 lbs of ground nuts
- 2 cups of sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of honey
- 13 oz can of condensed milk
- 1 teaspoon of cinnamon

**Recipe:** Pour the flour, sugar and salt together and mix well. Add milk, ½ of the butter, yeast, water and eggs. Knead the dough for 10 minutes. Let the mixture rise in a warm place for one hour. For the filling, mix the nuts, sugar, milk, cinnamon, butter and eggs together and warm slightly in a saucepan. When the dough has risen, put it on a table covered with a lightly floured sheet. Roll the dough until thin. Spread the filling on the dough and roll. Place the dough on a greased baking tray in the shape of a log. Brush beaten egg all over the dough. Let it rise for 30 minutes and bake it for one hour in the oven at 180 degrees.



**Potica,**

[http://www.slovenia.info/pictures%5Ccuisine%5C1%5C2007%5Cpotica\\_1509](http://www.slovenia.info/pictures%5Ccuisine%5C1%5C2007%5Cpotica_1509)

## Dance

### *Typical Slovene dances and games*

Modern people do not dance folk dances for fun anymore. They dance them to keep old Slovenian culture alive. Folk dances are not popular anymore, they have been replaced by other popular dances (cha cha cha, tango, salsa, etc.). Slovenian dances are almost the same all over the country. There are three different types of dances:

#### Circular dance

[http://croatia.org/crown/content\\_images/2009/lado/1/lado\\_kolo\\_posavina01.jpg](http://croatia.org/crown/content_images/2009/lado/1/lado_kolo_posavina01.jpg)



Types of dances:

- Circular dances (Typical for Bela Krajina; their mascot is Zeleni Jurij – “Green George”)
- Line dances (danced in a line)

Traditional Slovenian dances:

- KOLO (typical in Bela Krajina, it’s a group dance, people dance it at the end of weddings, it is danced in a circle.)
- POLKA (European dance from the 19<sup>th</sup> century; also music and national music of Czech Republic and Slovenia.)

- POJŠTERTANC (A group dance where dancers hold each other's hands and dance in a closed circle. One dancer is in the middle of the circle with a pillow. We can translate the name into "pillow dance". The dancer in the middle of the circle chooses his/her dancing partner by placing the pillow in front of her/him. They have to kiss on the pillow first and then they begin to dance.)

## ***Traditional clothing/costumes***

Women always wear headscarves, men usually have hats. Costumes are different from region to region.



### **Traditional clothing**

<http://www.welcome-to-slovenia.com/content?ContentID=129>

## A Typical Slovene

### *Stereotypes about Slovenes:*

- ~we all want our own house with a high fence and a good car,
- ~we are a very honest nation,
- ~we are hard-working,
- ~we are rational,
- ~we are precise,
- ~we generally love extreme sports.

### *The Life of a Slovene*

There are 2,010,377 inhabitants in Slovenia.



. Baby

(<http://blog.bioethics.net/baby.jpg>)

When a baby is born, normally all the relatives go to the hospital and congratulate the mother and wish both of them good luck.

As most Slovenians (58 %) are catholic the baby is normally christened. The christening is a ritual, where the baby is accepted into the church. It normally happens a few months after birth. After the christening, the family usually goes for a festive meal together.

Kids normally go to kindergarten since both parents are usually employed (in Slovenia women make up almost a half of the work force and usually work full-time, like men) and

when they reach 6 years of age, they are sent to primary school.

In primary school there are 9 grades. When a child finishes he or she continues schooling in a high school or vocational school.

The grading system is unified: 5 = excellent, 4 = very good, 3 = good, 2 = satisfactory, 1 = fail.

High school takes 4 years, and upon its completion a person can get a job or continue education at college or university. After university people usually get a job in the public or private sector, but in some cases they can continue to study. Women are better educated than men.

When having completed their studies, the young normally want to leave home, to their own place. But this sometimes proves very difficult for several reasons. They face problems finding a job, or a place of their own they could afford. There is a shortage of flats intended for young families.



The average age in Slovenia, when children leave home is 28 years old!

**Leaving home**  
<http://media.pyweek.org/dl/8/outside/LeavingHome.pn>  
p1

In the past, people normally got married at 18 to 20 years old, but today there is a different trend. Now in most cases they get married at average 30 years of age. Families used to be quite large, but have been growing smaller over recent decades.

The divorce rate is very high and many children in Slovenia are born out of wedlock.

On average there is 1,26 children per woman and the average age of women when they have their first child is 28. Many of them want to have a career, good jobs or at least some fun in life before deciding on a first child. Life expectancy for men is 74 years old and for women is 81 years old.

Approximately one third of the population live in towns with more than 10,000 inhabitants, the rest live in nearly six thousand smaller towns and villages.

Most families live in flats first and later on they normally buy/build a house. Another interesting fact is the majority of Slovenes live in their own flats and houses. They just do not like the idea of being tenants and feel this is the waste of money.

Average families do not like spending large amounts of money on holidays, so they normally go on holidays by car, mostly to the Croatian coast. The Slovenes have always loved riding bicycles and walking. One of the most popular sports in Slovenia is also skiing.

A higher retirement age has been introduced to prolong people's working life. So men normally retire at the age of 63 and women at 61. But now the politicians are discussing prolonging the working life even more.



**Family**

<http://osufcs.files.wordpress.com/2009/09/mpj042278900001.jpg>

## History

**The Early times:** Slovene history began 200,000 years ago. Archaeologists found evidence of the first family that lived in a cave called Jama. The Neanderthals also lived in Slovenia. This was proven by the discovery of a whistle and some other objects in Divje babe (Divje babe is a cave).

**The Roman Empire:** In the Roman Empire Slovenia was important as a pass-through country and a last defence line. The Roman Cesar Augustus was the one who named the biggest cities: Emona (Ljubljana), Nauportus (Vrhnika), Celeia (Celje) and Poetovio (Ptuj).

**7<sup>th</sup> century /Karantanija:** This is the oldest Slavic country which existed for 300 years. During this period, Slovenia was mentioned as a country for the first time.

**The Middle Ages:** The Middle Ages were very important because of the first recordings of Slovene language in "Brižinski spomeniki". (This was the first text written in Slovene language, it included sermons and prayers of the Catholic Church) and was written in Koroška (Carinthia) about the year 1000.

In the **New Age** one of the most important men in Slovenia was Primož Trubar. He was a Protestant priest in the 1550s. He was upset that the country did not have its own books in its own language and that no one cared. So he wrote one on his own. The book's title was "Catechismus". But there was a problem: most people did not know how to read. So he published the first alphabet *Abecedarium* as well.



**Primož Trubar**  
<http://www.wikiwak.com/image/Primoz-Trubar.jpg>

Slovenia was part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which existed from 1867 to 1918. The most important King was Franc Jožef I.

In the New Age Slovenia gained two important characters in literature: France Prešeren and Ivan Cankar. Ivan Cankar is the greatest Slovenian writer. France Prešeren is the greatest Slovenian poet. He suffered unrequited love for Primic Julia and he wrote "Sonetni Venec" (this is a poem, composed of 14 sonnets with initials of her name) for her.

**Yugoslavia:** After the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War a new country appeared in the Balkans. It included Slovenia, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia,



**Yugoslavian flag**  
<http://animalonstamps.files.wordpress.com/2009/12/jugoslavija1.gif>

Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. The famous leader of Yugoslavia was Tito. He joined these countries into one nation. Although he is considered as a dictator by many these days in his time people really admired him. But when he died, everything fell apart. Slovenia made a very important decision and gained independence.

**Recent Times:** Slovenia is today a democratic republic. In 1991, a ten-day war was fought (that happened, because Yugoslavia did not allow us to leave the collective nation) for independence. Slovenia won and in 1991 was established as an independent country. The first President of Slovenia was Milan Kučan. In 2004, we joined the European Union.

## Folklore

Slovenia has a rich history of folklore with many nursery-rhymes, games, fairy-tales, famous characters and counting out games.

### **Nursery-rhymes :**

In Slovenia little children like to listen and sing old nursery-rhymes, which can be from a movie (like “Kekec” - Kekčeva pesem ), or they can learn them from their parents and grand-parents. Some of the most popular songs are : Na planincah sončece sije (The sun is shining in the hills), Marko skače (Marko’s jumping), Žabja svatba ( Frog’s wedding reception) etc.

### **Counting out games :**

Just like in every other country, in Slovenia children have their own funny counting out games. The most famous is “An ban pet podgan” and it cannot really be translated into other languages. They are used when there are too many kids who want to play a game and you have to eliminate some of them.

### **Fairy tales :**

Besides the world known fairy-tales, Slovenia has some good fairy tales too, and they are very popular in our country. All Slovene children know *Muca Copatarica* (Slipper Kitty – written by Ela Peroci ), *Kdo je*

**Muca copatarica,**  
[http://www.napovednik.com/pic/i/1/10/\\_49b11763d70f3.jpg](http://www.napovednik.com/pic/i/1/10/_49b11763d70f3.jpg)

*napravlil Vidku srajčico* (Who made a shirt for little Vid – written by the famous Slovene writer Fran Levstik), *Mojca Pokrajculja* (this is a folk story) and *Šivilja in škarjice* (the Seamstress and the Scissors – written by Dragotin Kette ). One of the most famous authors of Slovenian fairy tales is Svetlana Makarovič. Some of her most famous fairy tales are : *Pekarna Mišmaš* (The Miš-Maš Bakery), *Škrat Kuzma* (Kuzma the Elf) and *Kosovirja na letéči žlici* (“Kosovirji” on the flying Spoon).

### **Famous characters :**

In Slovenian literature there are also some heroes. You might know Kekec, Peter Klepec, Kralj (king) Matjaž etc. They are quite legendary and all Slovenes know the stories. They all have something in common – they are heroes. They fight for something good against evil and of course they win in the end. A lot of small children like to look up to them.

### **Games :**

Some of the most popular games in Slovenia are : *Gnilo jajce* (Rotten egg), *Ristanc*, *Zemljo krast* (Land stealing) and *Črni mož* (British bulldog).

#### **Kids playing Rotten Egg**

<http://www.osziri.si/Galerija/Plavalna%20%C5%A1ola%20v%20naravi/gnilo%20jajce.iog>

## Music

In Slovenia there are different types of music that may differ from other countries. There are a lot of singers and groups. Folk music is also very important, although it is not very popular among young people, more among the older generations.

### *Folk music*

Slovenia is very small but it has various landscapes, and lots of different dialects. A song in a different dialect can be very difficult to understand, it has to be read several times, unless somebody explains it to you. Most of the songs are sung in different voices. Over a long period of time the author becomes unknown, but people still know the song – they remember it and pass it on from generation to generation.



**National costume**

<http://www.welcome-to-slovenia.com/datoteke/slike/2daa60791fc5903918d639c32843e70b.8028415.jpg>

Some famous folk songs:

- Čez tri gore (Across three mountains)
- Moj očka ima konjička dva (My Daddy has two horses)
- Na planinah lušno biti (It's fun to be in the mountains)

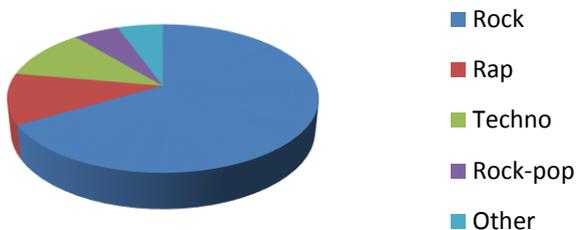
Folk music is characteristically played on a diatonic accordion and zither. Folk groups wear traditional costumes. The songs are sung in more than one harmony and polka and waltz are danced. The most popular groups are Avseniki and Slaki. Modern turbo-folk music has evolved from this folk music.

### ***Other music***

Other types of music are rock, pop, jazz, hip-hop, techno etc. This music is more popular for youngsters because groups are more modern and their music is great for parties. Many teenagers want to have their own bands and they go up for auditions and sometimes become famous.

In our class we made a survey about music and the results are shown on the next page.

## What kind of music do we like the most?



It should also be mentioned that most of our classmates play an instrument or attend singing and dancing classes.

Finally, this year (2010) our country presented a very special song at Eurovision. This song is a mixture of folk and rock music. Nobody expected that this group would win in the Slovene national contest . But they did!



**Ansambel Roka**  
<http://www.radio.c567-44d5-ba8a-5>

## Festivals

Slovenia has a very fascinating culture with a lot of festivals. Most of them take place all over Slovenia. The most famous ones are presented below.

### **Borovo gostüvanje**

This is a well known festival that takes place only in Prekmurje. At this event a young girl must marry a pine tree. The point of this event is to gather money for the village. This is a unique festival which is very interesting.

### **Kurentovanje**

The biggest festival of its kind happens in Ptuj. It takes place in the middle of the February. Its purpose is to chase away the winter. The people are dressed in sheep fur and they carry loud big bells and sticks with spikes.



#### **Borovo gostüvanje**

[isn.zrc-sazu.si/?q=node/107](http://isn.zrc-sazu.si/?q=node/107)



#### **Kurentovanje**

<http://kaysuzanraplenovich.blogspot.com/>

### **Zeleni Jurij (Green George)**

It also chases the winter away and it takes place in Bela krajina. Zeleni Jurij wears a coat made out of birch leaves and is accompanied by a group of kids wearing white clothes.



**Zeleni Jurij**

<http://www.carantha.net/cb1b83a0.jpg>

### **Pust**

It is something between a carnival and Halloween that happens in the middle of the February. On this day children dress up in costumes and walk from house to house to collect sweets. There are also parades in the town centre. The tradition is to bake (and eat!) doughnuts on this day.



**Pust**

<http://kaysuzanraplenovich.blogspot.com/>

### **Martinovanje**

It takes place on 11th of November. We remember Saint Martin, the man who helped poor people. On this day we usually eat goose and drink wine.



**Martinovanje**

<http://www2.radio1.si/mm/foto/25452.jpg>

## Politics

### **Political structure**

The republic of Slovenia is a parliamentary representative democratic republic, which came into existence after the break-up of Yugoslavia.

The President's name is Danilo Türk, who became the third President of Slovenia on 23rd December 2007. The Prime Minister is Borut Pahor.

The European Commissioner for the Environment is Janez Potočnik. This is Commissioner Potočnik's second term as a Commissioner, having held the post of Research Commissioner from 2004 to 2009.

The Constitution was adopted on 23rd December 1991. Exactly one year before the Slovenes voted for independence in the plebiscite on the sovereignty.

### **The Slovenian Parliament**

The parliamentary building itself is in Ljubljana and houses the National Assembly and the National Council. The building is a modernist palace, designed by the architect Vinko Glanz.

Our politicians meet and discuss



**The Slovenian Parliament**  
<http://politicalanimals.files.wordpress.com/2008/09/slovenian-parliament.jpg>

(un)important things in the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia.

The bicameral Slovenian Parliament is composed of the National assembly and the National Council. The National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia is the supreme representative and legislative institution. It is composed of 90 deputies, with one representative of each of the Hungarian and Italian minorities.

The National Council consists of 40 members, 22 of them represent local authorities. It can propose laws to the National Assembly and has an advisory role.

The Slovenian Parliament has asymmetric duality, since the Constitution does not accord equal powers to both chambers.

### **Government of Slovenia**

The Government of the Republic of Slovenia is the cabinet that exercises executive authority in Slovenia pursuant to the Constitution and the laws of Slovenia. It is also the highest administrative authority in Slovenia.

The Government represents the Republic of Slovenia. The current government led by the Prime Minister Borut Pahor has 19 members: the Prime Minister and 15 ministers who lead the ministries. There are also three ministers without a designated portfolio.

The present Government was appointed on 21st November 2008. It was formed on the basis of a coalition agreement among four, more or less left wing parties.

## **Parties in Slovenia**

In Slovenia there are many different parties with different policies. The parties are separated in two groups (left and right). Currently there is a left wing coalition government. The left wing coalition parties often argue with the right wing parties.

## **Issues with Neighbouring Countries**

### **Croatia**

This problem is well known also in the European Union, it started when Slovenia became an independent country. There have been many fights and quarrels between the politicians. The border between Slovenia and Croatia is still not exactly defined.

The maritime border dispute between Croatia and Slovenia takes root from Slovenia's desire to reach international waters without passing through the territorial waters of Croatia and Italy. Both states claim sovereignty over the Piran Bay. This situation causes big problems, especially for fishermen of the two neighbour countries. When both nations were part of Yugoslavia, the borders did not really matter. But since they declared independence in 1991, incidents have flared up in the bay, with fishing boats seized and nets damaged.

### **Austria**

Some disagreements over the legal settlement of the Slovenian minority in Austria remain. Austria disputes Slovenia's official position of being the successor-state of Yugoslavia as a co-signer of the Austrian State Treaty. However, Austrian opposition to the nuclear power plant in

Slovenia has ceased to be an issue since Slovenia's entry to the European Union.

### **Hungary**

Relations with Hungary are good. Unlike some of Hungary's other neighbours, minority issues have not been a problem in Hungarian-Slovene relations.

### **Italy**

In the first few years of Slovenian independence there were some issues about the Istra regions (by the sea). The relations between Italy and Slovenia have improved dramatically since 1994 and are now at a good level. In 2001, the Italians approved the legislation resolving the issues regarding the Slovenian minority in Italy.

## Geography

### **Facts**

Size: 20 273km<sup>2</sup>

Capital city: Ljubljana

Population: 2 000 000 inhabitants

Length of coastline: 46,6km

Neighboring countries: Austria,  
Italy, Hungary, Croatia

Largest towns: Ljubljana, Maribor,  
Celje, Kranj

Highest mountain: Triglav (2864m)

Longest river: Sava (221 km)

Climate: There are three different  
types of climate in Slovenia:

- Continental in the central part of Slovenia
- Alpine in the north-west of Slovenia
- Sub-Mediterranean along the coast



**Map of Slovenia**

[http://www.hervardi.co/m/zemljevidi/zn\\_slovenija.jpg](http://www.hervardi.co/m/zemljevidi/zn_slovenija.jpg)



**Triglav**

<http://www2.arnes.si/~m matko18/slovenija/triglav.jpg>

## ***Tourist Attractions:***

- Triglav national park
- Triglav
- Ljubljana
- Lake Bled
- Coast line (Piran, Portorož)
- Sečovlje – salt pans
- Kras
- Cerknica lake
- Forests
- Lipica horses
- Škocjan caves
- Postojna cave
- Proteus (human fish)
- Kranjska gora (ski resort)



**Lake Bled**

<http://www.sobe-ravnik.si/galerija/lakebled%5B1%5D>



**Postojna cave**

[http://www.prospera-nepremicnine.si/slike/31/Burger\\_Postoinska Jama mala.ing](http://www.prospera-nepremicnine.si/slike/31/Burger_Postoinska_Jama_mala.ing)

## ***Regions of Slovenia:***

- Primorska (Slovenian littoral)
- Gorenjska (Upper Carniola)
- Notranjska (Inner Carniola)
- Dolenjska (Lower Carniola)
- Koroška (Carinthia)
- Štajerska (Lower Styria)
- Prekmurje



**Regions of Slovenia**

<http://schools-wikipedia.org/images/588/58876.png>

## Films

The first Slovenian film *Na svoji zemlji* (On Our Own Land) was filmed in 1948. Since then many good films have been made. Here are some of them.

***Kekec*** is a Slovenian children's movie. It was filmed in 1951. It was directed by Jože Gale. The frightening Bedanec scares in the mountains and kidnaps villagers. The cunning and brave Kekec saves his victims and he forces him to leave the village.



**Kekec**

<http://gimvic.org/projekti/timko/sifilm/Srecnokekec.jpg>

***Ne joči Peter*** – Don't Cry Peter is a Slovene war film. It's about two soldiers, who have to take in three children, who lost their parents in the war. At first they are disappointed, because they wanted a more important mission. Later they become friends with the little children, especially the youngest Peter, who just keeps crying and causing some mischief.



**Peter**

<http://www.gimvic.org/projekti/timko/sifilm/BogdanLubej.jpg>

### ***Cvetje v jeseni*** –

*Blossoms in Autumn* was filmed after Ivan Tavčar's book. Janez is an older lawyer, who does not want to live in the city

anymore. He decides to go to his cousin in the countryside. He immediately likes the countryside life, especially when he meets his relative's daughter Meta. They fall in love, but Janez has to go back to the city to work. But he cannot forget Meta.



**Janez and Meta**

[http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/sl/f/f1/Cvetje\\_v\\_ieseni\\_%28film%29-napovednik.jpg](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/sl/f/f1/Cvetje_v_ieseni_%28film%29-napovednik.jpg)

***Sreča na vrvici*** – Hang on, Doggy

The main character is a boy Matic, who often fights with his mother. His life turns up side down, when filmmakers offer him a leading part in a film. Jakob is the dog who is supposed to play with him. The dog loves Matic so much, that filmmakers give Jakob to him. Troubles begin when they live in a block of flats and other people keep complaining because of the barking. Jakob also bites a boy and it seems like the dog will have to go away. Finally, Matic's mother decides to sell the dog... (Don't worry it ends happily.)



**Matic and Jakob**

[http://www.gimvic.org/projekti/timko/sifilm/Srecanavrvici\\_1.jpg](http://www.gimvic.org/projekti/timko/sifilm/Srecanavrvici_1.jpg)

***Petelinji zajtrk*** – Rooster's Breakfast

The book *Petelinji zajtrk* was written by Feri Lainšček. Rooster's breakfast (film) is a Slovene feature film. It is a romantic comedy filmed in 2007. It is the most successful Slovene film of all times. There are some famous Slovene



**Rooster's Breakfast**

<http://www.radioantena.si/mmf/foto/2465.jpg>

actors in it: Pia Zemljič, Dario Varga, Gojmir Lešnjak – Gojc and Janez Škof.

Djuro works at Master Gajaš's garage. One of Gajaš's customers is the very beautiful Bronja, who is married to Lepec, a Mafioso. Djuro and Bronja start a passionate but risky love affair. In the meantime Gajaš is dreaming about the well-known singer Severina, who's on tour and is coming to town.

***Slovenka*** - Slovenian girl is a 2009 film directed by Damjan Kozole. The film is set in Ljubljana during the Slovenian presidency of the European Union. The film stars Nina Ivanisin and the music is by the Slovenian electronic band *Silence*. Slovenian girl premiered at the Toronto International Film Festival 2009.

It is set in Ljubljana in 2008. Alexandra is a 23-year-old student of English language. However no one knows that Alexandra also runs personal ads under the nickname, "The Slovenian Girl" and that prostitution is her secret source of income.



### **Nina**

<http://www.zvpl.com/film/napovedi/gi-joe-vzpon-kobre-sirota-slovenka/16996.ori>

## Authors

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and our High School*



