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DESTINATION: Bologna



Bologna is a medieval town located in Northern Italy in the Emilia-Romagna that was founded by the Etruscans and has since thrived as a popular trade and learning center. It has a population of nearly 500,000 and is home to the oldest university in the world, the University of Bologna, founded in 1088.

Though the city is the capital of the Emilia-Romagna region and one of the best food destinations in Italy, it is fairly small, and many of its best attractions are grouped close together.

"MUST-SEE" SIGHTS

Torre Garísenda and Torre degli Asínelli

Bologna's center is very striking with its medieval street plan, two historic towers ("le due torri", the Torre Garisenda and Torre degli Asinelli; the second one, with its 318ft., is the highest leaning tower in Italy) and warm-colored buildings of red and orange. The first thing you may notice is that most of the city is built under porticoes, which are covered by walkways.



This is very convenient when you are stuck in the frequent rain or snow, but it can seem a bit darker when you don't see the sky. The reason they are so common is that they were primarily

offered as a tax incentive to estate developers because it was considered a service to the town. Some of the richest families chose to build without porticoes to prove their status.

Sactuary of San Luca

The Sanctuary of San Luca, located on Colle della Guardia, has been the symbol of Bologna as well as a place of religious worship for centuries. It is connected to the city centre by a road that, starting from Porta Saragozza, unwinds for four kilometres with a portico that boasts over 600 archways and is the longest in the world.



The sanctuary offers marvellous views over the

surrounding landscape. In addition, the panoramic terrace opened in 2017 at a height of 42 metres above Colle della Guardia (300 m asl), enables visitors to admire a unique 180° view of Bolognafrom the hills to the centre stretching out as far as Casalecchio di Reno.



Palazzo Poggi Museum

Near the gorgeous arches of the Legal Library Antonio Cicu and the Accademia Delle Scienze. Palazzo, Poggi Museum is right next door. A gorgeous 16th-century palace with science exhibits against the backdrop of breathtaking frescoes adorning the walls.

There are several extraordinary collections there, such as the Ferdinando Cospi Collection, the Ulisse Aldrovandi Museum, and the Luigi Ferdinando Marsili collection. The unique instruments and furnishings on display belonged to Istituto delle Scienze in the 18th century, during a period of numerous scientific discoveries and breakthroughs that gave rise to modern scientific culture.



Bolognese Cuisine

If you come to Bologna for one reason, let it be the food. It is informally the culinary capital of Italy and it isn't nicknamed –Bologna la grassa– which means "Bologna the Fat" for nothing. The outdoor market in Bologna's center is one of the largest in Europe and has a huge array of fresh cheeses, meats, fruits, vegetables, dairy, and baked goods. The best deals are the balsamic vinegar from nearby Modena and prosciutto from Parma.

LOCAL SPECIALTIES INCLUDE:

- Tortellini in brodo Meat tortellini in a broth
- Tagliatelle al ragu pasta with meat sauce
- Lasagna Verde alla Bolognese Lasagna composed of green spinach pasta sheets with meat ragu and a cream bechamel sauce
- Mortadella Pink Italian sausage often served in sandwiches or before meals
- Bollito Boiled beef
- Zuppa Inglese A colorful dessert of cake and cream
- Mascarpone A very creamy and sweet cheese dessert



DESTINATION: Bologna Word SEARCH



BOLOGNA ITALY BOLOGNESE TORTELLINI FOODIE NEPTUNE APENNINES EMILIA ROMANA LAMBRUSCO MORTADELLA PORTICOES SAN LUCA PARMIGIANO VALSAMOGGIA PASTA TOWERS MONTEVEGLIO



- 1. What's the secret to perfect tortellini?
 - A. The type of flour used
 - B. How long it is boiled
 - C. The rolling pin used
 - D. How fresh the eggs are
- 2. What famous cured meat originated in Bologna? (This one's sooo easy!)
 - A. Mortadello
 - B. Salumi
 - C. Calabrese
 - D. Pancetta
- 3. What ancient city, founded by the Etruscans around 510 BCE, was located on the modern site of Bologna?
 - A. Carthage
 - B. Persepolis
 - C. Felsina
 - D. Pompeii

- 4. What school located in Bologna is generally considered to be the oldest operational university in the world?
 - A. Marche Polytechnic University
 - B. Bocconi University
 - C. University of Bologna
 - D. Catholic University of the Sacred Heart
- 5. Bologna is the capital city of which Northern Italian administrative region that is made up of nine provinces including Parma, Modena, and Ferrara?
 - A. Piedmont
 - B. Emilia-Romagna
 - C. Friuli-Venezia Giulia
 - D. Veneto



- 6. Bologna is located at the foot of what mountain range that runs through Northern, Central, and Southern Italy?
 - A. Apennines
 - B. Carpathians
 - C. Himalayan
 - D. Pyrenees
- 7. Bologna is famous for its extensive amount of:
 - A. Cathedrals
 - B. Schools
 - C. Restaurants
 - D. Porticoes
- 8. Bologna is situated inside of the Po Plains which runs from the Western Alps and then east where it meets up with what major body of water?
 - A. Tyrrhenian Sea
 - B. Ionian Sea
 - C. Mediterranean Sea
 - D. Adriatic Sea

9. TRUE OR FALSE: Lamborghini vehicles are made in Bologna

A. TrueB. False

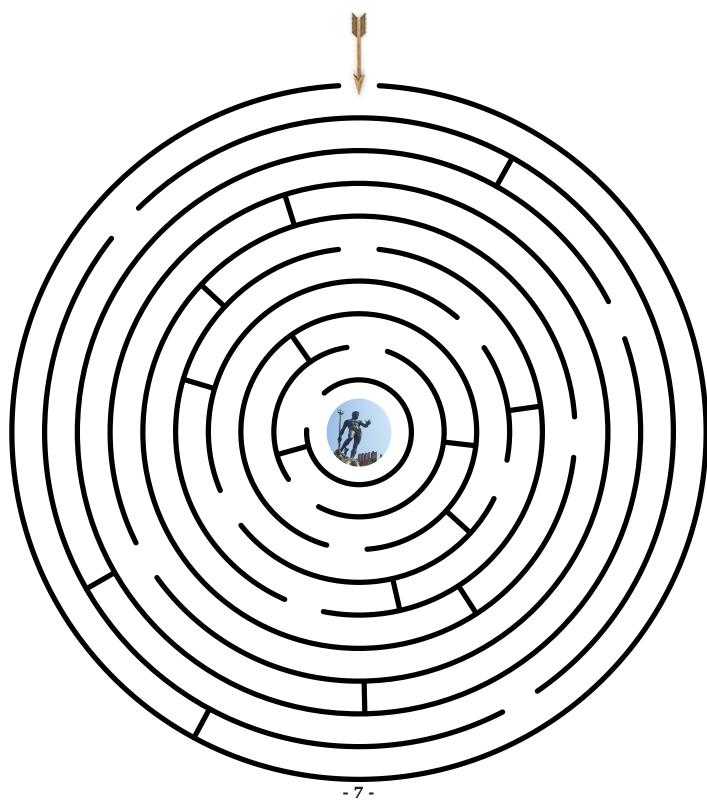
And finally....

10. How do you say "Eat up!" in Italian?

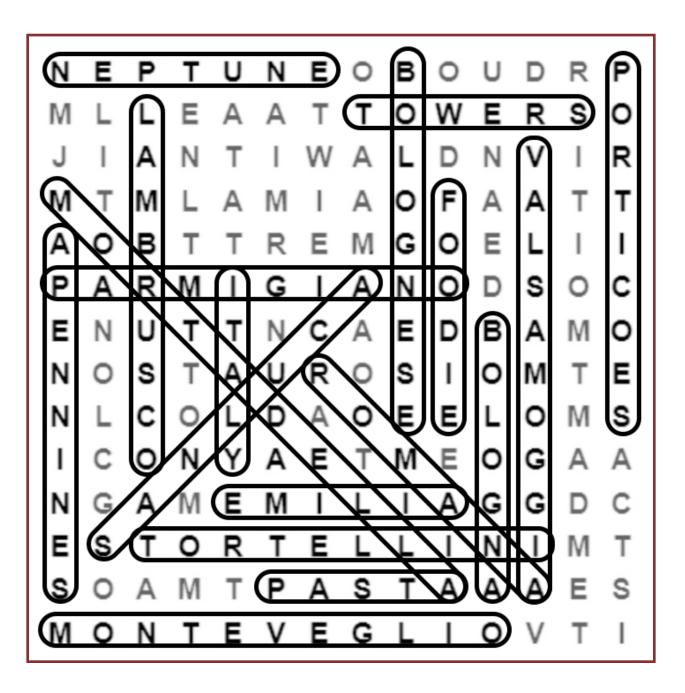
- A. Mi dispiace!
- B. Mangia!
- C. Prego!
- D. Grazie!



Can you find your way to the statue of Neptune?



DESTINATION: WORD SEARCH Bologna Solution



DESTINATION: Bologna TRIVIA QUIZ ANSWERS

1. C. The rolling pin - *Il mattarello* (the rolling pin) *e la mortadella!* The rolling pin helps create the dough which will envelop a filling where mortadella gives it its character; and the mixture of pasta dough, meats, Parmigiano and spices give tortellini their unparalleled taste.

2. A. Mortadella - Mortadella is said to have been eaten in Bologna since Roman times. It once had a much higher status than it does today, enjoyed by the wealthy, and was even protected by a law issued against its counterfeiting.

3. B. Persepolis - Initially founded by the Etruscans, the city fell to the Romans around 196 BCE. Prior to its finding, Felsina was an important center during the Villanovan Iron Age. Centrally located and close to the Reno River, it was an important cultural center. The Villanovan culture has been categorized into two phases of which the second phase saw radical changes in culture due to their contact with Hellenic civilization. Specific changes included the use of glass or amber necklaces worn by women due to strong trade relations along what was known as the "Amber Road", as well as modifications to horse equipment such as the use of bronze harnesses.

1088, the University of Bologna is believed to be the oldest operational university in the world. Over its years of operation, various schools have been developed in the university including a School of Agriculture, School of Medicine, School of Law, and a School of Arts and Humanities. Notable alumni of the university include Enzo Ferrari (the founder of the Scuderia Ferrari car company) and Gasparo Tagliacozzi (a pioneer of reconstructive surgery).

5. B. Emilia-Romagna - With an area of over 22 000 square kilometers and over four million people, the Emilia-Romagna is one of the wealthiest regions in Europe. Geographically, it contains various lagoons and thermal springs and is home to the Po delta. Vegetation in the region includes a variety of fruit orchards, wheat fields, and sugar beets. The region is not only important from a geographical perspective, but economically is important. The region is home to various automotive companies and manufacturers such as Ferrari, Lamborghini, and Maserati, the Barilla Group (an important food and agricultural group), as well as banking and insurance companies.

6. A. Apennines- The Appennine Mountains are a range that begin in

4. C. University of Bologna - Founded in

DESTINATION: Bologna (con'd)

northern Italy in the Altare region and end in the southwest at the city of Reggio Calabria. Geographically, they have been broken down into three sectors: Northern Appennines, Central Appennines, and Southern Appennines. Within each sector are subsectors/categories based on specific regions of Italy. The highest peak in the Appennines is called "Corno Grande" and is the highest peak on the Italian Peninsula.

7. D. Porticoes - The Portico di San Luca (the largest) is an arcade that spans 3.5 kilometers and consists of 666 arcades within (the number of the devil). Construction began in 1677 but was not completed until 1721. It was originally built as a means to protect the icon of the virgin Mary (who guaranteed pilgrims protection from all evil) which was located inside the San Luca Sanctuary. It was also built as a means to protect pilgrims from bad weather as they made their way to the sanctuary.

8. D. Adriatic Sea - The Adriatic Sea separates the Italian Peninsula from the Balkan Peninsula. It is an important center for fisheries, tourism, and natural gas production.

9. TRUE

Automobili Lamborghini S.P.A. is an Italian car manufacturer and brand whose headquarters and chief manufacturing plant can be found in a small administrative district in Bologna called Sant'Agata Bolognese. The company was founded in 1963 by the industrialist Ferruccio Elio Arturo Lamborghini who eventually sold the company and retired by 1974. While the company went bankrupt due to the oil crisis of the 1970s, new ownership in the 1980s brought it back to life and began manufacturing popular models including the Countach and the Jalpa sports cars. Throughout its history, the company has also manufactured motorcycles and farming equipment.

10. B. Mangia!

