

All You Need to Know about I.E.S. San Clemente, Santiago de Compostela, and More!

The History of Our High School

The history of our school dates back to 1948, when a widow from Compostela donated land located in the field of San Clemente to the Church in order to build a center to accommodate the poor children of the city. The idea was to provide them with professional knowledge that would allow them in the future to find a trade. The donation was made for pious reasons and the Church supervised the development of the construction by D. Fernando Quiroga Palacios.

Although the building may have been completed earlier, its activities did not begin until 1953, which, curiously, also coincides with the time when Pope Pius XII appointed Don Fernando Quiroga Palacios as cardinal.

History shows that the center has always been linked to vocational education: it was a trade school, an arts school, an industrial master's school, a vocational training center and more; It was not until the last decade of the twentieth century when, with the educational reform formulated in the government policies, it became known as IES and, already in the 21st century, non-strictly professional teaching was introduced.



The building is part, structurally and architecturally, of the historic ensemble of the city. It has three floors and a basement. It has six computer rooms, five classrooms, a multipurpose room (for videos, conferences, etc.), a laboratory, a library and other facilities dedicated to administration and services.

The center has always been publicly owned and therefore depends on the Department of Education and

University Planning of the Xunta de Galicia.
Webpage: <https://www.iessanclemente.net/>

What can you study at IES San Clemente?

IES San Clemente is a little high school located in Santiago de Compostela which offers various classes from ESA to Bachillerato, including some vocational training courses like ASIR, SMR or DAM.

The vocational training courses you can study here are:

- Higher Technical College Degree in Development of Web Applications
- Higher Technical College Degree in Multi-platform Applications Development
- Higher Technical College Degree in Computer Network Systems Management
- Technical College Degree in Microcomputer Systems and Networks

ESA is the term used to designate the 'Secondary Education for Adults'. To apply for this course you must be over 18 years old, but minors who can't attend classes in person can study ESA too.

To study in our higher education level, you must have your middle school or a medium level vocational training certificate. There are three modalities: Sciences, Humanities and Social Sciences and Arts. Once you finish Bachiller you can apply for college or go to a high degree vocational training (FP) like us.

In this high school we have 3 different types of high level FP. All can be studied in person or through online methods. If you'd like to develop web pages, then you might consider studying DAW (Web Applications Development); but if you'd like to design an app for your smartphone then DAM (Multiplatform Applications Development) will be for you! In ASIR you will study how to administrate information systems and networks.

Finally, there's one more course of FP. A medium level FP called SMR (Microinformatics and Net Systems) where you will learn how to build a PC and repair it if it's broken.

Other Classes at IES San Clemente

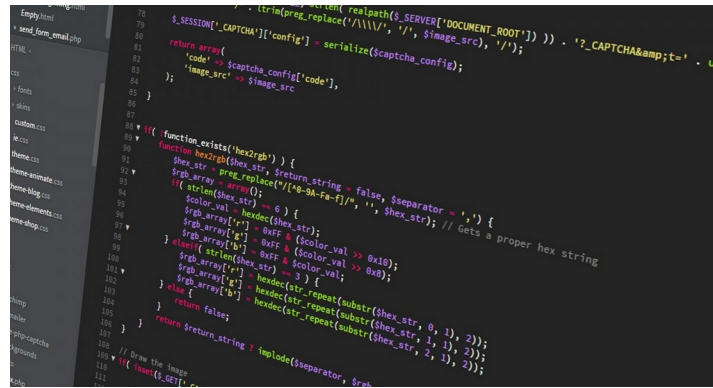
We are studying how to program applications for computers and mobile phones. At San Clemente there are also other classes where you can learn how to program for web development, or just focus on networking and fixing computers.

One of the most important subjects is called PMDM (Multimedia Programming for Mobile Devices). Here we learn how to develop apps for Android devices using Android Studio, an IDE (application that helps a programmer write the code, find errors and much more) which is designed to work with Java.

At our school, they provide us with a lot of options to learn English. Knowing English is very important to get a job as a programmer, so we are very lucky to have a native person helping us practice speaking. As if that wasn't enough, they are also

giving us the possibility to go to a free exam to verify our level, and also possibly get an English certificate.

We also study four more subjects related to programming. One of them teaches us how to program and design GUIs (Graphical User Interfaces). We also study how to access databases, read and write files, and other complex things.



Why is it so great to study here?

We can study a great amount of courses about technology and programming at San Clemente.

The school is in the center of Santiago of Compostela. You can see the cathedral from outside the school and in 5 minutes on foot you can be at the main door of the cathedral. Also in front of San Clemente, you have a park called “Alameda”, one of the biggest parks in Santiago. It has some very good spots to meet and chill out with your friends (all of this before the Coronavirus, obviously).

This educational center has a lot of professional programmers and web developers as teachers, so you can be sure that you will learn a lot from the best qualified people--and that feels great.

IES San Clemente is one of the few places where you can learn about technology and programming in Santiago. Also, the fact that it is far from Madrid in the center of Spain, to rent a house is not that expensive here.

Another important detail is that with this situation with Covid-19, IES San Clemente has approached this problem by using hand-sanitizing gel and other substances to clean all of the computers, screens, tables, and so on. So in our center you can feel safe that you will not catch the virus.

Furthermore, we use incredible technological devices to study in the classrooms. There are awesome PCs with Intel Core i710700 processors. The keyboards and

mouses could be better but they're still good. Another great thing about studying at San Clemente is the building.

It is made of stone and has an historical look that makes it unique.

What We Like Most About What We Study

Programming is compatible with teleworking. It is very useful, especially now, and it is very easy to carry out this type of work.

It's a job that continues to get updated all the time, never feeling stale. There is a need to keep learning everyday. Programmers design new ways to program as software updates and new technology is made. New cutting-edge techniques and technologies make it so there is always room for improvement even after you make the code. It doesn't allow you to settle down and stop improving yourself.

These studies offer good job prospects. Today we live in a computerized world. The world of computing grows every year and the companies invest more and more in their computing systems to manage their information. More and more we have more products with integrated computers. This situation makes the companies need more programmers who can write the code for these computers, which then generates more jobs. For these reasons there is a good chance to get a job in this sector and start a career.

There are little to no occupational hazards. Working with computers is great if you like it. It also has the advantage of having a big developer market that makes our work very comfortable. We have Freeware and payware technology. You can also choose from cheap to luxury set-ups and standard peripherals to orthopedic technology that, for example, can prevent the most common workplace hazards like Carpal Tunnel Syndrome.

Social Life at School This Year

This year is a little bit different from the others since Covid-19 tore the class apart and now we are split in two different groups. Getting familiar with the other half of our class is difficult but the internet allows us to get to know each other a little better.

Being separated is something pupils are not used to but that hasn't prevented us from meeting each other. Nowadays, thanks to social media, we can keep in touch easily, so social distancing is not that big a problem. Some of us have already played online video games together on multiple occasions or did common class tasks. However, there are some students who are more difficult to get in touch with.

During class-breaks, the students can meet and talk about casual topics. We meet here in the square next to the school or outside the cafe across the street. Due to

Covid-19, the students have to speak to each other from a safe distance wearing a mask.

Being a Student in Santiago

Santiago is a small city in the northwest of Spain. There's an old University in it, so it's been full of students for a long time. Because of its college atmosphere, studying here is very appealing to many people.

As it is a small town, Santiago feels more rural than the bigger cities in Galicia like Coruña and Vigo. You can actually move from place to place in the city on foot. People also speak more in Galician than in Spanish here compared to the other two cities.

The main reason that Santiago is a good city for students is that it offers a lot of facilities in terms of services.

For example, if you have a free hour in the middle of the morning, you can go to a public library and keep studying. Furthermore, before COVID, there were many activities available to everybody: cinema, sport events, and a great environment to party.

One thing that is usually disliked by the newcomers is its climate. Santiago is rainy and very humid most of the year. And in the summer it gets very hot and suffocating. In spite of this, the city remains quite popular.

A student who wants to study in Santiago has a wide variety of areas and schools to choose from. This also offers the opportunity to meet people from different cultures because they come to study in this city.

Despite being a good place to study, one of the big problems you find is getting an apartment that is in good condition and not too expensive. Rental prices are soaring here, just like in the rest of the country.

Santiago: Entertainment **(before COVID-19)**

In Santiago de Compostela you can do a lot of activities to entertain yourself. We will divide this into four parts to make it easier for us to explain. We are going to talk about nightlife, sports, gastronomic tourism and tourism in general.

Before the Coronavirus, Santiago was the main place to go if you were a student and you wanted to party. There were two main ways to party. The first was to stay in your apartment (or go to another one with your friends) and start the party there. You had to be the quietest you could be because if you had neighbors they would probably call the police if you made a lot of noise. Then, before, when all of the people in the party wanted to leave the house, you went out and went to a pub or disco. This has changed this year due to Covid, obviously.

Santiago has a professional basketball team. It has been competing in the ACB League for 8 consecutive years. You could go and see them play at home in the Multiusos Fontes do Sar.

Santiago also has a professional football team called S.D. Compostela. It played in the Spanish Mayor League in the mid 90s, but now it stands in the Second Division B. In 1996, Ronaldo Nazario, in his first and only year playing with Barcelona Football Club, scored what's considered his best goal playing vs the S.D. Compostela. S.D. Compostela competes at home in the Saint Lazaro Stadium.

But you can do other sports like martial arts, table tennis, waterpolo, and more. Santiago has a lot of different clubs and associations to join.

Regarding gastronomic tourism, Santiago is a city where you can find lots of varieties of food. The most popular dessert is "Santiago's Cake", whose principal ingredient is the almond and it is coated with sugar. In the middle has Santiago's cross drawn. In the old area, you can find typical Galician food, like shellfish. Also, you can try octopus, crab, scallops, different types of fish and more. At the entrances of restaurants and bars you can find people offering you different types of food, like biscuits, empanada, (which is very common in Galicia), and cakes and you can try all this for free while you walk on the way to the cathedral.

The tourism in Santiago de Compostela is a very important part of the economy of the city.

If you ever visit Santiago, you should visit some important places.

The most important zone of the city is the old town, where you can walk through the old streets and you can visit the Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela or the Hostal de los Reyes Católicos.

If you look for other places near the old town, you can visit some parks: for example, the park of Belvis, the park of Bonoval and Alameda where you can take a photo with the famous monument Las Marias or Las dos en Punto. If you look for other important zones of Santiago, you can visit The Museum of the Galician People to know some interesting facts about Galician history. You also can visit another enormous buildings in The City of Culture.

Monuments of Santiago

Here we will note the best places to visit in Santiago de Compostela. We've got a lot of important places. The first one we'll talk about will be the "Cathedral of Santiago"

It is recognized as the most significant monument in the city of Santiago, because it is considered the end of the Camino de Santiago (also known as Way of St. James). It was built in 1075, and it is said that



there are the remains of the apostle Santiago (James). Due to the high level of tourism and the cultural importance of its religious history, it was awarded the title of World Heritage Site in 1985.



Now we'll talk about a sculpture known as "Las Marías". It was sculpted by César Lombra in 1994, located at the beginning of La Alameda Park. Corelia and Maruja Fandiño were a really popular pair of sisters of Santiago in the second half of the 20th century. They were assiduous walkers of La Alameda at two in the afternoon every day. They were notable for their way of dressing, which didn't fit in for their time.

The City of Culture of Galicia is a complex of cultural buildings designed by a group of architects led by Peter Eisenman. Construction was challenging and expensive as the design of the buildings involves high degree contours, meant to make the buildings look like rolling hills. Nearly all of the thousands of windows that are part of the external façade has its own custom shape.

The concept of the project was a new peak to Monte Gaiás, making this one with the form of the traditional symbol of Santiago de Compostela (the cross).

The project has more than doubled its original budget and has not attracted a significant number of visitors. Construction of the final two planned buildings was halted in 2012 and terminated definitively in March 2013.

Undoubtedly, it is one of the most unnecessary and costly public investments in the history of Galicia. Other important monuments are: The Obradoiro Square, The Platerias Square, Hotel of The Catholic Kings, among others.



Santiago: More History & Culture

Santiago de Compostela is the fourth city of Catholicism. The legend says that Santiago, one of the disciples of Jesus, was buried here. Because of that, thousands of people come to Santiago just to see the Cathedral built above his supposed grave. Due to the beginning of this pilgrimage several centuries ago, Santiago became the center of all cultural activity in Galicia. This led to the creation of the USC (Santiago de Compostela University). That's the reason Santiago is nowadays the main college-town of Galicia. It is a very active city with lots of pubs, discos, and

partying in general. There are also many important intellectual, political and artistic activities to take place in this marvelous city.

It has many museums, sculptures and constructions full of architectural details too.

Galician language

Galician (galego) is an Indo-European language. It is spoken by some 2.4 million people, mainly here, in Galicia, where it is co-official with Spanish. This language is also spoken in some border zones of the neighboring Spanish regions of Asturias and Castilla y León. Also it is spoken by people who were born in Galicia but live in Puerto Rico, The United States and Switzerland.

It is closely related to Portuguese, in fact, a small part of the Galician population considers that work should be done to include spelling and grammar rules that bring it closer to its “sister” language. What’s more, an even smaller part of the population may consider this language as a Portuguese dialect, though many people don’t agree with this.

Depending on the place, we may have one or more words to name different things. Usually, the Galician map is “divided” in three areas (eastern, central and western), where people will name animals, buildings and other things with words that won’t even have common roots, or just pronouncing words with /θ/ or /f/ depending on the place they live.



For example, this building can be called “hórreo”, “cabazo”, “celeiro”, “canastro”, “paneira”, “piorno” or “goxa”.

These words derive from their own latin form, from a similar, older word in Spanish or from what they are supposed to store. Its function is to stash food like corn and pumpkins, among other things, from the rain and the cold weather.

“La gheada” is a phonetic phenomene of the Galician language that consists in the articulation of the ‘G’ voiced velar fricative like a voiceless velar fricative that sounds like ‘J’ in Spanish (similar to ‘H’ in english).

Some typical expressions are:

”Malo será” means that although there are adversities you will always succeed.

”Se chove que chova” means that, if the weather is not good, you cannot change it, so, you have to accept it.

"E ti de quen vés sendo?" basically means "who are you?", "who are your parents, your family..."

Here in Galicia we don't say "I have to go", here we say "Marcho porque teño que marchar" and we think that's beautiful.