



# Argentina

Tango and football, glaciers and giant waterfalls, the highest mountain in the Americas and a grill that never seems to go cold.

## AT A GLANCE

## Facts to know

### CAPITAL

Buenos Aires

### POPULATION

About 46 million (2022 national census, INDEC)

### OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Spanish in practice: the national constitution does not name an official language. Guaraní is also official in the province of Corrientes, and Qom, Moqoit and Wichí in Chaco

### CURRENCY

Argentine peso (ARS)

### AREA

About 2.78 million km<sup>2</sup>, the second largest country in South America and the eighth largest in the world

### GOVERNMENT

Federal republic with an elected president, made up of 23 provinces and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires

### HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Aconcagua, about 6,960 m, the highest mountain in the Americas and the highest outside Asia

### LONGEST RIVER

The Paraná, about 4,880 km from its source in Brazil, the second longest river in South America after the Amazon

### NEIGHBOURS

Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay. The border with Chile, about 5,300 km, is the longest. Out at sea to the east lie the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas), a British Overseas Territory also claimed by Argentina

### DRIVES ON THE

Right

### CALLING CODE

+54

# A 45-minute trip to Argentina

Everything you need is in this pack. No preparation beyond printing. Adapt the timing to your group.

- |                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>0 to 5 min</b>   | Welcome. Show the map page and find Argentina together. Ask: who has been there, or knows someone from there?                                                                                                           |
| <b>5 to 15 min</b>  | Read the facts at a glance, then three moments from the story: 7300 BC: Hands are painted at the Cueva de las Manos; 1853: Argentina adopts its constitution; 2013: An Argentine becomes pope.                          |
| <b>15 to 25 min</b> | At the table: talk about Asado and Chimichurri. Idea: bring a small taste (bread, cheese, fruit, tea) if your kitchen can help.                                                                                         |
| <b>25 to 30 min</b> | Say it like a local: practise "Buenos días" (Good morning, hello), "Buenas tardes" (Good afternoon), "Buenas noches" (Good evening, good night). Everyone says them together.                                           |
| <b>30 to 40 min</b> | Quiz: read the questions aloud, or play the big-screen version at <a href="https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/argentina/group">https://preview.worldstroll.com/countries/argentina/group</a> . No scores needed. |
| <b>40 to 45 min</b> | Talk about it (questions page), then stamp or sign everyone's passport page.                                                                                                                                            |

## You will need

- This printed pack (one per table, or one each)
- Pens for the quiz
- Optional: a world map or globe, a small tasting, music from the country

# Argentina and its cities



- Buenos Aires (Autonomous City of Buenos Aires): Tango, born in its working-class neighbourhoods, The Plaza de Mayo and the pink Casa Rosada, Cafés, bookshops and the Teatro Colón opera house
- Córdoba (Córdoba): The Jesuit Block, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, A lively student life, Weekend trips to the Sierras de Córdoba
- Rosario (Santa Fe): The National Flag Memorial, Riverside parks and beaches on the Paraná, Art Nouveau and Art Deco buildings
- Mendoza (Mendoza): Malbec wine and vineyard visits, Views of the snowy Andes, San Martín's army set out from here in 1817
- San Miguel de Tucumán (Tucumán): The House of Tucumán, where independence was declared, Empanadas, Green hills and sugar cane fields

- Salta (Salta): Colonial buildings around the 9 de Julio square, Small, spicy empanadas salteñas, The Train to the Clouds, reached by bus from the city
- San Salvador de Jujuy (Jujuy): Trips to the Quebrada de Humahuaca, Andean food such as humitas and locro, Indigenous crafts and markets
- Puerto Iguazú (Misiones): The Iguazú Falls, The little rainforest train to the Devil's Throat, Day trips to the Brazilian side of the falls
- Puerto Madryn (Chubut): Whale watching, The Valdés Peninsula, Welsh history, and Welsh tea houses in nearby Gaiman
- San Carlos de Bariloche (Río Negro): Chocolate shops, Skiing at Cerro Catedral, Lakes and forests of Nahuel Huapi National Park
- El Calafate (Santa Cruz): The Perito Moreno Glacier, Boat trips on Lago Argentino, Calafate berries
- Ushuaia (Tierra del Fuego): The 'End of the World' train, Boat trips on the Beagle Channel, A museum of its years as a prison colony

# A short history of Argentina

Argentina's story runs from hunters who painted their hands on cave walls in Patagonia, through three centuries of Spanish rule, to independence in 1816 and a great wave of European immigration. The 20th century brought prosperity and also hard times, including a military dictatorship from 1976 to 1983 and a war over the Falkland Islands (Islas Malvinas) in 1982. Since 1983 Argentina has been a democracy.

## **7300 BC** Hands are painted at the Cueva de las Manos

From about 7300 BC, hunters in Patagonia began stencilling their hands on the walls of a cave above the Pinturas River, by blowing paint through bone pipes. They kept adding hands and hunting scenes until about AD 700. The cave is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## **1516** Solís reaches the Río de la Plata

The navigator Juan Díaz de Solís, sailing for Spain, reached and named the wide estuary that later became known as the Río de la Plata, the 'River of Silver'. He was killed soon after landing. The silver the Spanish hoped to find there later gave Argentina its name, from the Latin argentum.

## **1536** Pedro de Mendoza founds Buenos Aires

On 2 February 1536 the Spanish conquistador Pedro de Mendoza founded a settlement on the Río de la Plata. Hunger and conflict with the local peoples were so severe that the settlers abandoned it in 1541 and moved up the river to Asunción.

## **1580** Juan de Garay refounds Buenos Aires

On 11 June 1580 Juan de Garay, coming down the river from Asunción, founded Buenos Aires a second time, at the spot where the Plaza de Mayo is today. This time the town survived and grew into the main port of the region.

## **1776** The Viceroyalty of the Río de la Plata is created

Spain created a new viceroyalty with its capital in Buenos Aires. It covered roughly today's Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Bolivia, and made Buenos Aires one of the most important cities in Spanish South America.

**1810**

### **The May Revolution**

In the week up to 25 May 1810, the people of Buenos Aires removed the Spanish viceroy and set up their own government, the Primera Junta. The date is a national holiday, and the week gives its name to the Plaza de Mayo.

**1816**

### **Independence is declared in Tucumán**

On 9 July 1816 a congress meeting in the city of Tucumán declared the independence of the United Provinces of South America, today's Argentina. The house where it met is now a national monument, and 9 July is Independence Day.

**1817**

### **San Martín crosses the Andes**

In January 1817 General José de San Martín led an army of about 4,000 men from Mendoza across the Andes, through passes around 3,000 m high. After 21 days they came down into Chile, won the Battle of Chacabuco and helped free Chile from Spanish rule.

**1853**

### **Argentina adopts its constitution**

On 1 May 1853 a convention in the city of Santa Fe approved a national constitution. Buenos Aires Province stayed apart at first and only accepted it, with changes, in 1860. With many changes, the most recent in 1994, it is still Argentina's constitution today.

**1865**

### **Welsh settlers land in Patagonia**

On 28 July 1865, 153 settlers from Wales landed from the ship *Mimosa* at the spot where Puerto Madryn now stands. They founded farms along the Chubut River, and Welsh chapels, tea houses and the Welsh language can still be found in towns such as Gaiman.

**1913**

### **South America's first underground line opens**

In December 1913 Line A of the Buenos Aires Underground, the Subte, opened under the Avenida de Mayo. It was the first underground railway in South America, in the Southern Hemisphere and in the Spanish-speaking world.

**1947**

### **Women win the right to vote**

In September 1947 Congress passed Law 13,010, which gave women the same political rights as men. Eva Perón, 'Evita', campaigned for the law, and women voted in a national election for the first time in 1951.

**1976**

### **A military coup begins seven years of dictatorship**

On 24 March 1976 the armed forces overthrew the government. The military dictatorship that followed, until 1983, persecuted its opponents: thousands of people were killed or 'disappeared', and human rights groups estimate the number at up to 30,000. Every Thursday, from 1977, the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo gathered in front of the Casa Rosada to ask what had happened to their children.

**1982**

### **The Falklands War (Guerra de las Malvinas)**

On 2 April 1982 Argentine forces landed on the Falkland Islands, which Argentina calls the Islas Malvinas. Britain sent a task force, and after 74 days the Argentine forces surrendered on 14 June. 649 Argentine and 255 British service members and 3 islanders died. The two countries still disagree about who the islands should belong to.

**1983**

### **Democracy returns**

After the defeat in the South Atlantic the military called elections. Raúl Alfonsín won in October 1983 and took office on 10 December 1983. A national commission then investigated the fate of the disappeared, and leaders of the juntas were put on trial.

**2013**

### **An Argentine becomes pope**

On 13 March 2013 Jorge Mario Bergoglio, the Archbishop of Buenos Aires, was elected pope and took the name Francis. He was the first pope from the Americas and the first Jesuit pope. He led the Catholic Church until his death on 21 April 2025.

# What people eat in Argentina

Argentine food is built on beef from the Pampas and on the cooking of millions of Italian and Spanish immigrants, with older Andean dishes of corn and squash in the northwest. Breakfast is light: coffee with milk and a few croissants called medialunas. Sunday family lunch, often an asado or a big plate of pasta, is the most important meal of the week. In the late afternoon comes the merienda, coffee or mate with something sweet. Dinner is eaten late: in Buenos Aires, restaurants fill up from about half past nine in the evening.

## Asado

The whole country, above all the Pampas

The Argentine barbecue, and a social event as much as a meal. Beef ribs, steaks, chorizo sausages, black pudding (morcilla) and other cuts are cooked slowly over wood embers on a grill called a parrilla. The person in charge of the fire is the asador, and the meal can last all afternoon.

## Chimichurri

Argentina, now used all over the region

An uncooked green sauce of finely chopped parsley, garlic, oregano, chilli, oil and vinegar, spooned over grilled meat.

## Empanadas

The whole country; every region has its own style

Half-moon pastries with a savoury filling, baked or fried and eaten with your hands. In Salta they are small, juicy and spicy, with potato; in Tucumán they are often made with beef cut by knife; in La Rioja the filling can include egg, olives and raisins. Each filling has its own pattern of folds on the edge, the repulgue.

## Choripán

The whole country, especially at football matches and street stalls

A grilled chorizo sausage of beef and pork, split open and served in a crusty roll, usually with chimichurri. It is often the first thing to come off the grill at an asado.

## Provoleta

Argentina, from Italian provolone cheese

A thick round slice of provolone-style cheese, grilled until it is crisp outside and soft inside, then sprinkled with oregano and chilli. It is a favourite starter at an asado.

## Milanesa

The whole country, brought by Italian immigrants

A thin slice of beef or chicken, dipped in egg and breadcrumbs and fried or baked. It is one of the most common home meals in Argentina, served with chips, mashed potatoes or salad, or in a sandwich.

## Locro

The Andean northwest, now eaten all over the country

A thick, warming stew of white corn, beans, squash and meat, simmered for hours. Its name comes from the Quechua word ruqru.

## Humita

The northwest, especially Salta, Jujuy and Tucumán

Fresh sweetcorn, grated to a cream and cooked with onion, squash, spices and sometimes cheese. It is eaten from a pot (humita a la olla) or wrapped and steamed in corn husks (humita en chala).

## Fugazza

Buenos Aires, from Genoese immigrants

An Argentine pizza with a thick, soft base topped with lots of onion and sometimes olives. The version with cheese, fugazza con queso, is a Buenos Aires favourite.

## Vitel toné

Piedmont, Italy, brought by immigrants

Cold slices of cooked veal covered with a creamy tuna sauce. It is prepared a day ahead and served chilled.

## Dulce de leche

The Río de la Plata region; Argentina and Uruguay both call it their own

A thick, sweet spread made by slowly cooking milk and sugar until it turns a deep caramel brown. Argentines spread it on toast, fill cakes, pancakes and pastries with it, and eat it with ice cream.

## Alfajores

Brought from Spain; the Argentine version is now its own classic

Two soft round biscuits sandwiched with dulce de leche. Some are dipped in chocolate; the homemade alfajores de maicena are made with cornflour and rolled in coconut at the edges.

## Mate (Mate)

The Guaraní peoples of today's Paraguay, northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil

An infusion of dried yerba mate leaves, drunk hot through a metal straw called a bombilla from a gourd, also called a mate. It contains caffeine and has a strong, bitter taste. One person, the cebador, fills the gourd with hot water again and again and passes it round the group. Let the water cool a little: very hot drinks are bad for the throat.

## Malbec

Mendoza and the other wine regions along the Andes

A deep red wine made from the Malbec grape, which came from southwest France in the 1800s. In the sunny valleys of Mendoza it became Argentina's most planted red grape and its best-known wine. It contains alcohol.

### GOOD MANNERS

## At the table

- Dinner is late. In Buenos Aires many restaurants serve dinner from about 8 in the evening, and the busiest time is from about half past nine.
- At an asado, the asador is the star. It is polite to thank and praise the cook before the meal is over.
- If you are offered mate, drink the whole gourd through the straw and hand it back to the person serving. Do not stir the straw, and only say 'gracias' when you have had enough: it means 'no more for me'.
- Waiters do not bring the bill until you ask. Say 'La cuenta, por favor'.
- The 'cubierto' on the bill is a cover charge for bread and table service. It is not a tip.
- A tip of about 10 percent is usual for good service. Leave it in cash if you can, because card machines often have no space for a tip.

# Chimichurri

An uncooked green sauce of finely chopped parsley, garlic, oregano, chilli, oil and vinegar, spooned over grilled meat.

## Ingredients

- A large bunch of flat-leaf parsley, leaves only, very finely chopped
- 4 garlic cloves, crushed
- 2 teaspoons dried oregano
- Half a teaspoon of dried chilli flakes
- 4 tablespoons red wine vinegar
- 125 ml olive or sunflower oil
- Salt and black pepper

## Method

1. Put the parsley, garlic, oregano and chilli in a bowl.
2. Add the vinegar, a good pinch of salt and some pepper, and stir.
3. Pour in the oil and mix well.
4. Leave it for at least 30 minutes so the flavours blend. Serve with grilled beef, sausages or bread. It keeps for 2 to 3 days in the fridge.

# Empanadas

Half-moon pastries with a savoury filling, baked or fried and eaten with your hands. In Salta they are small, juicy and spicy, with potato; in Tucumán they are often made with beef cut by knife; in La Rioja the filling can include egg, olives and raisins. Each filling has its own pattern of folds on the edge, the repulgue.

## Ingredients

- 12 ready-made empanada pastry discs (tapas para empanadas), about 12 cm across
- 400 g beef mince or finely chopped beef
- 2 onions, finely chopped
- 1 red pepper, finely chopped
- 2 spring onions, chopped
- 1 teaspoon sweet paprika and 1 teaspoon ground cumin
- Half a teaspoon of chilli flakes (optional)
- 2 hard-boiled eggs, chopped, and a handful of green olives, chopped
- 2 tablespoons oil, salt, and 1 beaten egg to glaze

## Method

1. Fry the onions and pepper in the oil over a low heat for 10 minutes until soft.
2. Add the beef, paprika, cumin, chilli and salt and cook, stirring, until the meat is browned all through. Stir in the spring onions and let the filling cool completely.
3. Heat the oven to 200°C. Put a spoonful of filling in the middle of each disc, add some chopped egg and olive, and brush the edge with water.
4. Fold the disc in half and press the edges together, then fold or twist the edge over itself to seal it.
5. Put the empanadas on a lined tray, brush with beaten egg and bake for 15 to 20 minutes, until golden. Let them cool for a few minutes: the filling is very hot.

# Provoleta

A thick round slice of provolone-style cheese, grilled until it is crisp outside and soft inside, then sprinkled with oregano and chilli. It is a favourite starter at an asado.

## Ingredients

- 1 round of provoleta or firm provolone cheese, about 1.5 to 2 cm thick (about 250 g)
- 1 teaspoon dried oregano
- A pinch of chilli flakes
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- Bread, to serve

## Method

1. Put the cheese in the freezer for 20 minutes so it holds its shape.
2. Heat a small cast-iron pan or a grill over a medium-high heat.
3. Brush the cheese with a little oil and cook it for 3 to 4 minutes, until the bottom is golden. Turn it carefully and cook for another 2 minutes, until the inside is soft.
4. Slide it onto a plate, sprinkle with oregano, chilli and a drizzle of oil, and eat at once with bread.

# Milanesa

A thin slice of beef or chicken, dipped in egg and breadcrumbs and fried or baked. It is one of the most common home meals in Argentina, served with chips, mashed potatoes or salad, or in a sandwich.

## Ingredients

- 4 thin slices of beef topside or chicken breast, about 150 g each, flattened
- 2 eggs
- 1 garlic clove, crushed, and a tablespoon of chopped parsley
- About 150 g dry breadcrumbs
- Salt and pepper
- Oil for frying
- Lemon wedges, to serve

## Method

1. Beat the eggs in a shallow dish with the garlic, parsley, salt and pepper.
2. Dip each slice of meat in the egg, then press it firmly into the breadcrumbs on both sides.
3. Heat about 1 cm of oil in a large frying pan. Fry the milanesas for 3 to 4 minutes on each side, until golden and cooked through. Chicken must have no pink inside.
4. Drain on kitchen paper and serve hot with lemon wedges, mashed potatoes or salad.

# Alfajores

Two soft round biscuits sandwiched with dulce de leche. Some are dipped in chocolate; the homemade alfajores de maicena are made with cornflour and rolled in coconut at the edges.

## Ingredients

- 200 g cornflour (cornstarch)
- 100 g plain flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 100 g soft butter
- 80 g caster sugar
- 2 egg yolks
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract and the grated zest of 1 lemon
- About 250 g dulce de leche
- Desiccated coconut, for the edges

## Method

1. Beat the butter and sugar until pale, then beat in the egg yolks, vanilla and lemon zest.
2. Sift in the cornflour, flour and baking powder and mix to a soft dough. Wrap it and chill it for 30 minutes.
3. Heat the oven to 170°C. Roll the dough out to about 5 mm thick and cut rounds about 5 cm across.
4. Bake on a lined tray for 10 to 12 minutes. They should stay pale. Let them cool completely: they are fragile while warm.
5. Spread dulce de leche on half the biscuits, cover with the rest and roll the edges in coconut.

# Useful phrases

## Buenos días

BWEH-nohs DEE-ahs · Good morning, hello

## Buenas tardes

BWEH-nahs TAR-dehs · Good afternoon

## Buenas noches

BWEH-nahs NOH-chehs · Good evening, good night

## ¿Cómo andás?

KOH-moh ahn-DAHS · How are you doing?

## Mucho gusto

MOO-choh GOOS-toh · Nice to meet you

## Me llamo...

meh SHAH-moh · My name is...

## ¿Hablás inglés?

ah-BLAHS een-GLEHS · Do you speak English?

## No entiendo

noh ehn-TYEHN-doh · I don't understand

## ¿Me podés ayudar?

meh poh-DEHS ah-shoo-DAR · Can you help me?

## ¿Cuánto cuesta?

KWAHN-toh KWEHS-tah · How much is it?

## ¿Dónde está el baño?

DOHN-deh ehs-TAH ehl BAH-nyoh · Where is the toilet?

## Un café con leche y dos medialunas, por favor

oon kah-FEH kohn LEH-cheh ee dohs meh-dyah-LOO-nahs, por fah-VOR · A white coffee and two croissants, please

## La cuenta, por favor

lah KWEHN-tah, por fah-VOR · The bill, please

## **Está bien así, gracias**

ehs-TAH byehn ah-SEE, GRAH-syahs · That's fine like that, thank you (keep the change)

## **¡Buen provecho!**

bwehn proh-VEH-choh · Enjoy your meal!

## **¡Salud!**

sah-LOOD · Cheers! Also 'bless you' after a sneeze

## **Permiso**

pehr-MEE-soh · Excuse me (may I pass?)

## **Gracias, estoy bien**

GRAH-syahs, ehs-TOY byehn · Thank you, I'm fine (no more for me)

## Things you might not know

- 1.** The name Argentina comes from argentum, the Latin word for silver. Explorers of the Río de la Plata, the 'River of Silver', in the early 1500s believed the region was rich in silver.
- 2.** Argentina is the eighth largest country in the world, and at about 2.78 million km<sup>2</sup> it is larger than any other Spanish-speaking country.
- 3.** Aconcagua, at about 6,960 m, is the highest mountain in the world outside Asia, and so the highest in both the Southern and the Western Hemisphere.
- 4.** The border between Argentina and Chile, about 5,300 km long, is the longest in South America and the third longest in the world, after the borders between Canada and the United States and between Kazakhstan and Russia.
- 5.** As of 2026, Argentina has won the men's football World Cup three times: in 1978, 1986 and 2022. It reached the final again in 2026 but lost 1 to 0 to Spain after extra time.
- 6.** In 2009 UNESCO added tango to its list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity, after a joint proposal by Argentina and Uruguay. The dance grew up in the late 1800s in the port neighbourhoods of Buenos Aires and Montevideo.
- 7.** Argentina's official national sport is not football but pato, a game played on horseback that mixes polo and basketball. It was declared the national sport in 1953.
- 8.** In 1892 the Argentine police officer Juan Vucetich solved a murder by matching a bloody fingerprint to the killer, one of the earliest cases anywhere of a criminal identified by fingerprints. Argentine police then adopted his fingerprint system.
- 9.** The first commercially successful ballpoint pen was patented by László Bíró, a Hungarian inventor who fled Europe to Argentina and filed a new patent there in 1943. Argentines still call a ballpoint pen a 'birome'.
- 10.** Avenida 9 de Julio in Buenos Aires, named after Independence Day, is about 110 m wide, with up to seven lanes in each direction, and is often called the widest avenue in the world.

11. Some of the largest dinosaurs ever found lived in what is now Argentina. Argentinosaurus, found in Neuquén province in 1987, was probably 30 to 35 m long.
12. In 1947 the Argentine physiologist Bernardo Houssay shared the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. He was the first Latin American to win a Nobel Prize in the sciences.
13. Welsh is still spoken in Patagonia. Descendants of the settlers who arrived in 1865 keep the language alive in towns such as Gaiman and Trevelin, and the tea houses of Gaiman still serve Welsh cakes.
14. Ushuaia calls itself the southernmost city in the world, and the 'End of the World' train that runs from there into Tierra del Fuego National Park is considered the southernmost working railway in the world. It was first built to serve the town's prison.

#### TALK ABOUT IT

## Questions for the group

- Have you ever been to Argentina, or has someone in your family? What do you remember?
- Have you ever tasted Asado or Chimichurri? What is a dish you remember from a trip?
- The Falklands War (Guerra de las Malvinas) (1982). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Democracy returns (1983). Do you remember hearing about it? Where were you then?
- Have you seen The Iguazú Falls, in person or in pictures? Which famous place would you most like to see?
- If you could spend one day in any city of Argentina, which would it be and why?

## QUIZ

# How well do you know Argentina?

Circle the right answer. The answers are on the last page.

**1. Guaraní is an official language in the Argentine province of Corrientes.**

- A) True
- B) False

**2. Which city, home to the country's oldest university, is nicknamed La Docta, 'the learned'?**

- A) Salta
- B) Rosario
- C) Córdoba
- D) Mendoza

**3. In which year did Argentina pass the law that gave women the right to vote?**

- A) 1947
- B) 1994
- C) 1912
- D) 1983

**4. The Falklands War of 1982, called the Guerra de las Malvinas in Argentina, lasted about ten weeks.**

- A) True
- B) False

**5. Who is honoured by the National Flag Memorial in Rosario?**

- A) Manuel Belgrano
- B) Juan de Garay
- C) José de San Martín
- D) Juan Vucetich

**6. What do you say when you need to squeeze past people on a crowded bus?**

- A) Permiso
- B) ¡Buen provecho!
- C) Chau
- D) ¡Salud!

**7. What must you take with you to visit the Brazilian side of the Iguazú Falls from Argentina?**

- A) A climbing permit
- B) A fishing licence
- C) Your passport
- D) A student card

**8. In which city was the footballer Lionel Messi born?**

- A) Mendoza
- B) Buenos Aires
- C) Rosario
- D) Córdoba

**9. As of 2026, how many times has Argentina won the men's football World Cup?**

- A) Three
- B) Two
- C) Four
- D) Five

**10. You pay in cash and want the waiter to keep the change as a tip. What do you say?**

- A) ¿Hablás inglés?
- B) Buenas noches
- C) ¿Dónde está el baño?
- D) Está bien así, gracias

**11. During which years did Argentina's last military dictatorship rule the country?**

- A) 1983 to 1990
- B) 1976 to 1983
- C) 1990 to 1997
- D) 2001 to 2008

**12. Which game played on horseback has been Argentina's official national sport since 1953?**

- A) Rodeo
- B) Pato
- C) Horse racing
- D) Polo

# Quiz answers

## 1. True

True. Corrientes made Guaraní co-official with Spanish in 2004. Nationally, Spanish is the language of government in practice.

## 2. C) Córdoba

Córdoba. Its university was founded by the Jesuits in 1613.

## 3. A) 1947

1947. Law 13,010 gave women equal political rights, and they first voted in a national election in 1951.

## 4. True

True. It began on 2 April 1982 and ended with the Argentine surrender on 14 June, 74 days later.

## 5. A) Manuel Belgrano

Manuel Belgrano, who created the Argentine flag and first raised it near Rosario in 1812.

## 6. A) Permiso

Permiso, which asks for permission to pass.

## 7. C) Your passport

Your passport, because you cross an international border. Check whether you also need a visa for Brazil.

## 8. C) Rosario

Rosario, Argentina's third largest city, on the Paraná River.

## 9. A) Three

Three: in 1978, 1986 and 2022.

## 10. D) Está bien así, gracias

Está bien así, gracias: 'that's fine like that, thank you'.

## 11. B) 1976 to 1983

From 1976 to 1983. It began with the coup of 24 March 1976 and ended when an elected government took office on 10 December 1983.

## 12. B) Pato

Pato, which mixes polo and basketball. Early games used a live duck (pato) in a basket; today a ball with handles is used.

# Argentina visa page

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_



## Next stops

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