

DONDE LENGUAS

REVISTA DE LA ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE TERUEL

Mayo de 2007

Número 4



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EDITORIAL



ueda ya lejano aquel octubre de 1986 en que la Escuela Oficial de Idiomas abrió por primera vez sus puertas a la población de Teruel siendo Director Provincial de Educación

D. Pedro Roche y con tres compañeras –dos en inglés y una en francés-. Parece que fue ayer y han pasado ya veinte años. Aquella plantilla de tres profesoras se ha convertido actualmente en dieciocho. Aquellos trescientos alumnos se han convertido en mil doscientos. Aquellos dos idiomas se han convertido en cuatro -alemán se imparte desde 1989 e italiano desde 1995. En la extensión de Calamocha se imparte francés e inglés desde 1999 y en la extensión de Monreal del Campo se imparte inglés desde 2000-.

Se comenzó provisionalmente en las instalaciones del IES Sta. Emerenciana, sin espacio físico para el profesorado, sólo en horario de tarde, viendo cuándo había aulas libres para poder abrir grupos, es decir, con más voluntad que medios. Y seguimos igual. Hemos mejorado en medios audiovisuales e informáticos. Los presupuestos recibidos de la administración y los recursos generados se han ido gastando en acondicionar todas las aulas con equipos de audio y video-dvd, se han ido adquiriendo cascos inalámbricos y emisores de modo que la mala acústica de las aulas quede de algún modo minimizada, se ha fomentado la adquisición de fondos bibliográficos, tanto para los departamentos como para la biblioteca, se han instalado para el uso de los alumnos 12 televisiones, videos y DVDs y 12 ordenadores con conexión a Internet en la sala de autoaprendizaje-biblioteca, que permanece abierta ininterrumpidamente toda la tarde y algunas mañanas. El material bibliográfico y audiovisual de los departamentos necesario para la preparación de las clases puede catalogarse como bueno y abundante. Pero el profesorado sigue trabajando en unas condiciones de espacio que podría considerarse del siglo pasado. Parece que en Teruel tenemos que ir siempre unos 25 años por detrás. Debe ser por la orografía o por el clima. No creo que sea por nuestras autoridades y responsables políticos pasados y presentes. Siempre han dicho y dicen que se esfuerzan mucho por todos los temas de la provincia, como la autovía, como con el ferrocarril, como con todo. Pero no todo es negativo. La población de Teruel nos ha valorado. Poco a poco hemos ido aumentado el número de personas matriculadas en el centro hasta llegar a los 1.200 alumnos, lo que para una población de 35.000 habitantes resulta realmente alta.

Por último, queremos dar las gracias a todas las personas que han colaborado y participado en la elaboración del cuarto número de la revista del centro.

LA DIRECCIÓN

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Esta revista se ha confeccionado principalmente con aportaciones procedentes de distintos miembros de la comunidad educativa, lo cual le da una gran variedad y diversidad tanto de estilos como de contenidos. Los trabajos se han incluido como los presentaron sus autores, aunque con algunas correcciones y pretenden reflejar el nivel conseguido por los alumnos en los diferentes niveles de los idiomas objeto de estudio. DONdeLENGUAS no comparte necesariamente las opiniones vertidas en los escritos.

Foto de portada:
- ?

Con la colaboración de



Ayuntamiento
de Teruel



Diputación
de Teruel



iberCaja
Teruel



Universitat
de Lleida

INFORMACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL SOBRE LOS CAMBIOS EN LAS ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS

I. REQUISITOS DE ACCESO

EDAD MÍNIMA

PLAN ANTIGUO: 14 años.

PLAN NUEVO: Para acceder a las enseñanzas de idiomas será requisito imprescindible tener diecisésis años cumplidos en el año en que se comiencen los estudios. Podrán acceder asimismo los mayores de catorce años para seguir las enseñanzas de un idioma distinto del cursado en la educación secundaria obligatoria.

El título de Bachiller habilitará para acceder directamente a los estudios de idiomas de nivel intermedio de la primera lengua extranjera cursada en el bachillerato.

Consultar la Orden de 15 de marzo de 2007, del Departamento de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, por la que se regula la convocatoria de admisión de alumnos de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas para el curso académico 2007-08, en la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón.

2. NUEVO PLAN DE ESTUDIOS EN ESCUELAS

ESTRUCTURA ANTIGUA (1)

- 1º Ciclo Elemental
- 2º Ciclo Elemental
- 3º Ciclo Elemental

- 1º Ciclo Superior (4º)
- 2º Ciclo Superior (5º)

ESTRUCTURA NUEVA (2)

- 1º Nivel Básico
- 2º Nivel Básico
- 1º Nivel Intermedio
- 2º Nivel Intermedio
- 1º Nivel Avanzado
- 2º Nivel Avanzado

(1) RD 967/1988, de 2 de septiembre, sobre Ordenación de las Enseñanzas correspondientes al primer nivel de las enseñanzas especializadas de idiomas. (BOE 10 sep 1988)

(2) Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación. (BOE 4 mayo 2006)

SITUACIÓN DE LOS ALUMNOS CON EL NUEVO PLAN:

ALUMNOS APROBADOS EN EL CURSO 06/07:

CURSO 06/07 CURSO 07/08

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1º Ciclo Elemental | 2º Nivel Básico |
| 2º Ciclo Elemental | 1º Nivel Intermedio |
| 3º Ciclo Elemental | 1º Ciclo Superior (4º) |
| 4º o 1º Ciclo Superior | 2º Ciclo Superior (5º) |
| 5º o 2º Ciclo Superior | _____ |

ALUMNOS REPETIDORES EN EL CURSO 06/07:

CURSO 06/07 CURSO 07/08

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1º Ciclo Elemental | 1º Nivel Básico |
| 2º Ciclo Elemental | 2º Nivel Básico |
| 3º Ciclo Elemental | 2º Nivel Intermedio |
| 1º Ciclo Superior (4º) | 1º Ciclo Superior (4º) |
| 2º Ciclo Superior (5º) | 2º Ciclo Superior (5º) |

3. MATRÍCULA

- . Julio: Consultar página web: www.educa.aragob.es/eoiterue
- . Septiembre: Consultar página web: www.educa.aragob.es/eoiterue

4. RENUNCIA A MATRÍCULA

Hasta el final del segundo trimestre.

5. ENSEÑANZA A DISTANCIA

Se puede cursar inglés, en su modalidad a distancia, con el programa “That’s English”.

La matriculación se lleva a cabo en septiembre y octubre y la prueba de clasificación (VIA) se realiza en octubre.

6. CURSOS ESPECÍFICOS (MONOGRÁFICOS)

Se tiene previsto llevar a cabo cursos específicos cuatrimestrales (octubre – enero, febrero – mayo) en todos los idiomas. La matriculación se realizará en septiembre por orden de llegada a secretaría.

7. SERVICIOS QUE PRESTA EL CENTRO A SUS ALUMNOS

Los siguientes servicios se prestan tanto a alumnos actuales, oficiales y libres, como a antiguos alumnos:

- Sala de autoaprendizaje.
- Biblioteca.
- Ordenadores y programas multimedia.
- Videoteca en los cuatro idiomas que imparte el centro.
- Información sobre otros cursos, intercambios, ...
- Bolsa de trabajo.

Horario: 16.00 a 21.30 (lunes a viernes)



V EDICIÓN DE “JUVENTUD ACTIVA”

Este año la Escuela Oficial de Idiomas de Teruel no ha querido faltar a la cita con el “Quinto Salón de la Juventud” celebrado en el Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos de Teruel, del 13 al 15 de abril de 2007.

En dicho Salón los visitantes tuvieron la ocasión de conocer las últimas novedades en oferta de ocio y educación para los jóvenes.

Fueron muchos los que se acercaron al stand de la E.O.I. con el fin de conocer los cambios que se producirán a partir del próximo curso 2007/08 en los distintos Niveles de las Enseñanzas de Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas. Además, en dicho espacio, se repartieron una gran variedad

de folletos que daban cumplida información acerca de cursos de idiomas y ofertas de ocio y cultura en países de habla alemana, francesa, inglesa e italiana.

En el stand, los visitantes tuvieron la ocasión igualmente de visionar un vídeo que incluía las fotos de diversas actividades extraescolares realizadas recientemente por los cuatro Departamentos del Centro. ☐

LA FIESTA DE NAVIDAD DE LA E.O.I.

Un año más y coincidiendo con el final del primer trimestre docenas de alumnos de la E.O.I. se reunieron en el hall del Centro para participar en la fiesta de navidad de 2006. La actividad tuvo lugar el jueves 21 de diciembre, desde las 17.30 a las 19.30 horas aproximadamente.

El concurso de recetas navideñas volvió a acaparar la atención de todos los asistentes debido a la originalidad y el buen hacer de los platos presentados. Lo cierto es que la calidad de las recetas dejó el listón muy alto y el jurado tuvo dificultades a la hora de elegir a los ganadores.

Otros concursos que animaron a los asistentes a participar fueron por un lado el “Especial 4x4”(en el que hubo que adivinar un lugar, un personaje famoso, una canción y un libro en los cuatro idiomas) y por otro lado la actividad “Identifica la Canción y el Cantante que

Escuchas”.

Pero sin lugar a dudas el éxito de esta edición navideña recayó en el concurso “Identifica a los Profesores y al Personal de la E.O.I”. En realidad, se trataba de reconocer la fotos de los profesores y el personal laboral de la Escuela cuando eran mucho más jóvenes. La curiosidad fue tan grande por parte de los asistentes que éstos no dejaban de observar con asombro y detenimiento dichas fotografías. A decir verdad, algunos de ellos estaban tan cambiados con el paso de los años que los alumnos no tenían ni la me-

nor idea quién era quién. Finalmente hubo alumnos que, con un poco de imaginación y buen ojo, consiguieron identificar todos los rostros.

La fiesta llegó a su fin con la degustación de todos los platos presentados a concurso y con la entrega de unos estupendos regalos a todos los ganadores. ☐



*Las cinco profesoras asistentes con el escritor noruego Kjartan Fløgstad.
Foto de Carmen Iriarte.*

JORNADAS NACIONALES SOBRE EL APRENDIZAJE DE LENGUAS EXTRANJERAS

Un grupo de profesoras de la Escuela asistió a las Jornadas que se celebraron este año en Zaragoza.

La asistencia fue muy numerosa, más de 400 profesores de todo Aragón, tanto de Enseñanza Primaria, Secundaria como de Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas.

La organización fue excelente. Un gran número de personas relacionadas con la enseñanza de lenguas, a nivel nacional y también del extranjero, tuvieron ocasión de exponer sus experiencias y trabajos relacionados con el tema.

El título de las Jornadas fue: “Hacia una competencia plurilingüe”. Los ponentes animaron a los presentes a perseguir este objetivo en sus clases, coordinando esfuerzos entre diferentes niveles educativos y siguiendo la línea que marca la Política Europea acordada por el Consejo de Europa. Se trata de responder a las necesidades y expectativas de un alumnado europeo haciendo énfasis, sobre todo, en la competencia comunicativa. ☐



One of the most outstanding authors on the Spanish literary scene, Javier Sierra was born in the northeastern Spanish town of Teruel in August 1971. From an early age he was fascinated by the world of communications, conducting his first radio program in Radio Herald at the age of twelve. By the time he was sixteen, he was writing articles for the press, and at eighteen he was one of the founders of the international magazine Año Cero (Year Zero). At the age of twenty-seven, he became editor of the well-known Spanish monthly magazine Más Allá de la Ciencia (Beyond Science).

Sierra studied Journalism at the Complutense University of Madrid, and published his first book in 1995. He is the author of three books of nonfiction concerning historical and scientific enigmas, as well as four successful novels.

His first literary undertaking, La Dama Azul (The Lady in Blue, 1998), describes in detail the trances and bilocation of a nun from Soria, María Jesús of Ágreda (1602-1665), which Sierra attributes to her listening to certain types of sacred music and prayers of a very specific musical cadence,

JAVIER SIERRA

Last February, Javier Sierra, one of the most important authors in our days, was in Teruel, his City. He presented us his novels written in several languages. These books are for you, for your Library. So this is Javier Sierra and in a few days, his stories will be with you.

which provoked this mystical state in the mind of this “servant of God.”

This first novel was the beginning of Sierra's vocation to use literature as a vehicle to solve some of the great mysteries of the past. The author meticulously researches these mysteries, thereby heightening their enigma, in his quest to arrive at a probable solution to the questions they pose.

The success of The Lady in Blue was soon followed by other novels dealing with historical enigmas: Las puertas templarias (The Templar Doors, 2000), El secreto egipcio de Napoleón (Napoleon's Egyptian Secret, 2002) and La cena secreta (The Secret Supper, 2004), which was the finalist of the prestigious novel prize Ciudad de Torrevieja and consequently made an immediate appearance on the bestseller lists of Spain and Latin America. Sierra's books have been translated into twenty five languages, demonstrating that his passion for the mysteries of the past is something universal.

Sierra is extremely well known in his native Spain and has contributed frequently to both radio and television broadcasts. He collaborated on the famous Telecinco late night Crónicas Marcianas (2000-2004) and regularly contributes to important radio shows such as Milenio 3 (Cadena SER Radio), Herrera en la Onda and La rosa de los vientos (both of which aired on Onda Cero Radio). In the spring of 2004 Sierra presented and directed his own television show at Telemadrid, El otro lado de la realidad (The

Other Side of Reality), to much acclaim.

Persistent, inquisitive, and incisive, Sierra has visited more than twenty countries, proving their mysteries. Egypt is the country he is most familiar with, having travelled there on many occasions since 1995. During his research in Turkey, he sought (and found) the controversial map of Piri Reis, a document offering definitive proof that Christopher Columbus arrived in America thanks to previous navigational charts made prior to 1492, which already reflected the New World in their routes. Another of Sierra's frequent destinations is Peru, where he participated in archaeological digs to find the lost Incan gold that Atahualpa hid when Pizarro arrived in Cuzco. According to Sierra, this sacred gold lies buried in an underground network of passageways whose ingenious engineering surpassed that of the Andean priests of the sixteenth century.

Sierra's collected works include Roswell, secreto de Estado (Edaf, 1995), La España extraña (Edaf, 1997, con Jesús Callejo), La Dama Azul (Martínez Roca, 1998), Las puertas templarias (Martínez Roca, 2000), En busca de la Edad de Oro (Grijalbo, 2000), El secreto egipcio de Napoleón (La Esfera, 2002) y La Cena Secreta (Plaza & Janés, 2004).

Javier Sierra lives in Málaga on the Costa del Sol, where he currently has seven more books in the works. His primary aspiration is to devote himself entirely to his two no longer secret passions: travelling and writing. ☐

Lucía Gómez García, Alcaldesa de Teruel

EL BUEN HACER DE JULIO TORRES

El pasado 21 de diciembre nuestra EOI otorgó el premio al alumno destacado del curso 2005/2006 a Julio Torres Nuez. Con un diploma y un pequeño obsequio quisimos premiarle por su excelente trayectoria como alumno de esta Escuela.



Julio empezó su andadura con nosotros en primero de inglés allá por septiembre de 2001 y a lo largo de cinco años ha demostrado cómo mediante el esfuerzo y la constancia se puede alcanzar un estupendo nivel de inglés en las cuatro destrezas del idioma, lo que le llevó a obtener el certificado de ciclo superior en junio de 2005.

No sólo hemos querido reconocer el mérito académico de Julio –que también-, sino su excelente actitud a lo largo de todos estos años. Siempre ha participado activamente en las actividades extraescolares organizadas por la Escuela como

concursos o un viaje de estudios a Londres, y con sus magníficos y ya famosos artículos ha elevado notablemente la calidad de nuestra revista Don de Lenguas.

Lejos de “conformarse” con el nivel de inglés adquirido, nuestro alumno destacado ha seguido con nosotros en el Curso Específico de Conversación Avanzado de inglés. Julio es, en fin, uno de esos alumnos que da gusto tener en clase.

Esperemos que su ejemplo sirva para que muchos otros de nuestros alumnos que dedican gran parte de su tiempo al aprendizaje de idiomas sigan su mismo camino. ☐

BIBLIOTECA DE LA EOI DE TERUEL

La biblioteca de la EOI de Teruel fue seleccionada para formar parte del Plan de Bibliotecas Escolares y Promoción de la Lectura y la Escritura, convocado por el Servicio Provincial de Educación, Cultura y Deporte de Teruel. A su vez, este Plan se enmarca dentro del Programa de Bibliotecas Escolares y Fomento de la Lectura y la Escritura en centros docentes públicos no universitarios de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón.

La Biblioteca de la EOI de Teruel está a medio camino entre una biblioteca especializada y una escolar. De carácter especial por sus fondos y por sus usuarios, sin embargo, su principal objetivo es como el de cualquier otra biblioteca escolar, dar servicio a las necesidades de los alumnos de la Escuela (alumnos, profesores y personal no docente) y proporcionar un apoyo al programa de enseñanza de los idiomas que se imparten en el Centro: Alemán, Francés, Inglés y Italiano.

El Plan de Bibliotecas Escolares y Promoción a la Lectura y la Escritura debe llevarse a cabo durante dos cursos escolares: 2006/07 y el 2007/08. Durante el presente curso todos los esfuerzo se han dirigido hacia la mejora de la organización y gestión de la biblioteca, dejando para el curso 2007/08 las tareas de dinamización de la biblioteca y las actividades de animación a la lectura.

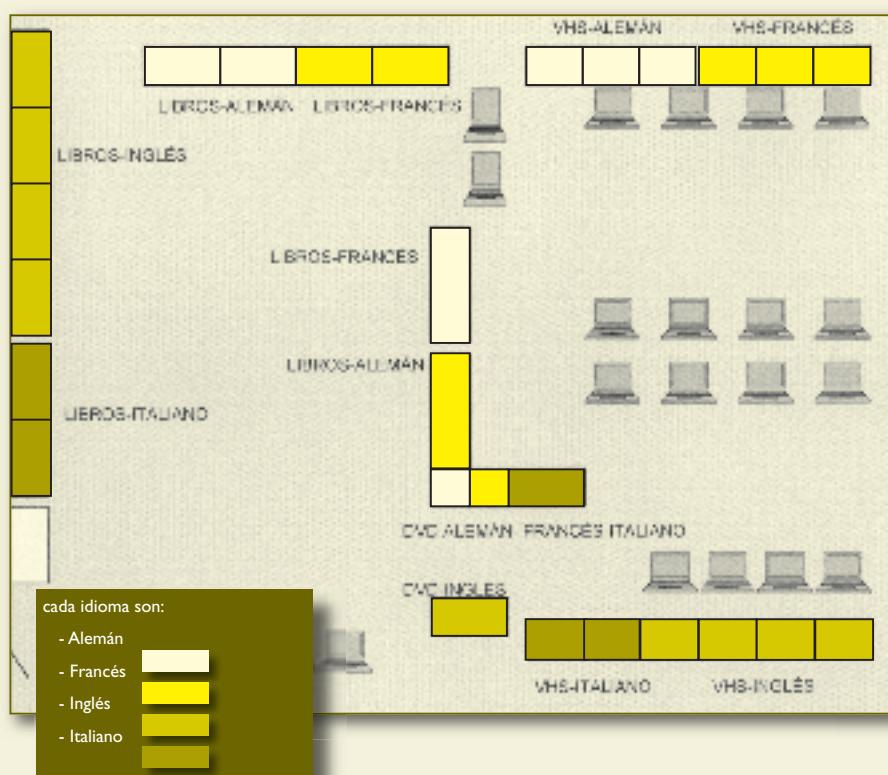
Los objetivos marcados para este año se estructuran entorno a dos premisas fundamentales para el buen funcionamiento de la biblioteca:

- Mejorar la señalización y distribución del espacio.
- Finalizar con la informatización del fondo.

La biblioteca lleva años trabajando en la informatización de los fondos, sin embargo, no todo el material está informatizado lo cual hace que tengan que convivir la gestión manual y la informatizada. El principal objetivo a conseguir durante el curso 2006/07 es la informatización de todo el material de la biblioteca. Al iniciar el Plan de la Biblioteca estaban informatizados con el programas ABIES unos 2000 registros de los 9000 fondos aproximadamente que se esperan introducir durante este curso

El esquema de organización de la biblioteca se ha hecho lo más sencillo posible: clasificación por idiomas, dentro de cada idioma por tipos de documentos y por tipos de soporte. Para que la señalización tanto del espacio como del material de cada idioma sea más visual, a cada idioma se le ha asignado un color. ☐

Los colores que se corresponden con



COMO ESTARÁ ORGANIZADA LA BIBLIOTECA

LIBROS INFORMATIVOS: Clasificados por CDU

- | | |
|----|------------------------------|
| 0. | Generalidades |
| 1. | Filosofía. Psicología. Ética |
| 2. | Religión. Mitología |
| 3. | Ciencias Sociales |
| 4. | Vacío |
| 5. | Ciencias Naturales |
| 6. | Ciencias Aplicadas |
| 7. | Arte. Espectáculos. Deportes |
| 8. | Lengua. Literatura |

- | |
|----------------------|
| 802. Lengua inglesa |
| 803. Lengua alemana |
| 804. Lengua francesa |
| 805. Lengua italiana |

1. Ortografía
2. Ejercicios
3. Diccionarios
4. Fonética
5. Gramática
6. Libros de texto
82. Literatura
9. Geografía. Biografías. Historia

PUBLICACIONES PERIODICAS

Clasificadas por idiomas y dentro de cada idioma ordenadas alfabéticamente

LECTURAS GRADUADAS + Material de acompañamiento

LGI-Nivel 1 / LG2-Nivel 2 / LG3-Nivel 3

- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| 820-LG | Literatura inglesa |
| 830-LG | Literatura alemana |
| 840-LG | Literatura francesa |
| 850-LG | Literatura italiana |

VERSIONES ORIGINALES

N – Novela	P – Poesía
T-Teatro	CM – Cómics
820-N	820-P
820-CM	820-T
830-N	830-P
830-CM	830-T
840-N	840-P
840-CM	840-T
850-N	850-P
850-CM	850-T

AUDIOVISUALES

Videos:

- Documentales: Clasificación por materias
- Películas de cine: Clasificación alfabética por título
- CD-ROMS y Grabaciones sonoras: Clasificación por materias

EXPERIENCIAS DE EXTRANJEROS EN NUESTRA TIERRA

MY EXPERIENCES IN TERUEL

The city and people of Teruel have been so helping and friendly to me that they have really made it feel like home for me. I have had the best experiences in Teruel from the beautiful architecture in the city to the most generous and outgoing people that I have ever come across. The very tasty food has really caught my attention and I really like the delicias of Teruel. Every time I walk into the center

I can't stop looking at the beautiful buildings and towers that are so special to this city. I feel very honored and privileged to have spent the last 2 and a half months here while learning the culture and some of the Spanish language. This is an amazing and special City that I think everyone in the world needs to visit and experience first hand. Teruel Existe!! ☺

Scott Touzinsky (Teruel volleyball player)



CIAO A TUTTI!

Mi chiamo Giuseppe Colucci e sono italiano. Sono arrivato a Teruel il 22 gennaio scorso per motivi di lavoro. Vengo da una cittadina di montagna situata nel sud dell'Italia che per molti aspetti è simile a Teruel, tant'è che a volte mi sembra di non aver mai lasciato la mia città. Ho accettato la proposta della mia azienda di venir a lavorare in Spagna per un periodo di 6-12 mesi spint dalla mia voglia di conoscenza e dall'opportunità di imparare lo spagnolo.

Prima di arrivare qui credevo che non sarebbe stato difficile comunicare, in quanto pensavo, come tutti, che lo spagnolo fosse molto simile all'italiano.

Invece già dai primi giorni mi sono reso conto che non era poi così scontato capire e farsi capire in spagnolo.

Ho difficoltà soprattutto con la grammatica che è altrettanto difficile di quella italiana ed, ovviamente, con la pronuncia. Ma la difficoltà più grossa che incontro è il fatto che ci sono parole molto simili all'italiano che però hanno un significato completamente differente. Mi viene in mente per esempio, il verbo "guardare" che in spagnolo vuol dire conservare-salvare, oppure il verbo "salire" che in spagnolo vuol dire uscire. Un'altra parola che mi confonde è "todavia" che ad un italiano viene facile associare alla parola "tuttavia"

ma che invece in spagnolo significa "ancora".

Per superare queste difficoltà ho iniziato a studiare lo spagnolo e mi sto rendendo conto che i miei progressi aumentano giorno dopo giorno. Questo mi dà ulteriori motivazioni per la mia permanenza in Spagna. Vorrei spendere ora due parole sulla città che mi ospita: la prima impressione è stata positiva; mi ha colpito l'ordine e la pulizia. Secondo me questa città è molto tranquilla, forse troppo tranquilla, ma è normale per una cittadina così piccola. Spero che con l'arrivo della bella stagione possa scoprire una città "bella da vivere". Un saluto a tutti!! ☺

Giuseppe Colucci



DUTCH BOY

The first time I came to Spain was an Exchange programme from the university, Seville. At the beginning it was quite hard for me to learn Spanish especially to distinguish the female and male words. It can be tricky if you mix up some words: camero dame el cuento... And then the answer was always the same: qué quieres qué te cuento?

After my studying period I went back to Holland, finished my studies and started working. After 3 months working I got a phone call of a friend of mine who is living in Valencia and he told me that some enterprise needed somebody who could speak languages and who had a marketing background. After an interview by phone I got the job, got into my car and off I went to Spain.

I had always wanted to go to Spain. Why? Well first of all: "vive la pepa". Secondly you guys are less rude than the Dutch. You respect each other no matter what you do. Men and women from the age of 40 till 50 still go out and even go on the pool!

What I do not understand is that they get pissed and they take the car. That would not happen in the Netherlands, people get hammered and go back by bike. It only takes a little bit longer.

I've been here for two months and I can say that I get along with the "mañicos". And not quite sure if they get along with that strange Dutch lad. ☺

Daan (Dutch guy working in Monreal del Campo)

DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH •

UNSERE REISE NACH BERLIN

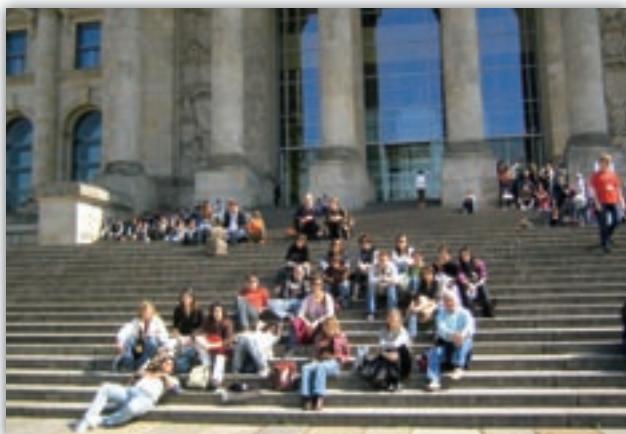
Eine Gruppe von 19 Schülern und Schülerinnen sind mit Rocío Ramos und Anke Huber nach Berlin geflogen. Das war die erste Reise der EOITeruel nach Deutschland. Dort haben sie sich viele interessante Sachen angesehen. Hier habt ihr einige Beispiele:



Das Brandenburger Tor ist das bekannteste Denkmal in Berlin. Davor haben wir uns sehr viele Fotos gemacht.



Im Schloss Charlottenburg kann man sich vieles angucken. Mit einer Audioführung haben wir interessante Dinge über die Geschichte des Schlosses gelernt und draußen gab es einen sehr schönen Garten.



► Man musste sehr lange warten, um sich den Reichstag ansehen zu können, aber wir haben es geschafft!!



► Hier haben wir uns die Berliner Mauer angesehen. Dieser Spaziergang hat uns allen sehr gut gefallen.



► Der Reichstag hat eine große Kuppel.





▲ Im Restaurant Max und Moritz in Kreuzberg haben wir das Berliner Weisse probiert. Das ist unser Lieblingsbier.



▲ Im Café am Pariser Platz (neben dem Brandenburger Tor) haben wir zu Mittag gegessen. Das Essen war so lecker!)



▲ Hier steht Juana neben einem Bär; Symbol für die Stadt Berlin.



▲ Ganz oben im Fernsehturm haben wir gefrühstückt.



▲ Schüler am Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas



▲ Im Museum Checkpoint Charlie haben wir viel über die Epoche der Teilung Berlins gelernt. Foto eines russischen Offiziers. ☺



INTERVIEW MIT DER DEUTSCHEN LEKTORIN ANKE HUBER

der Schüler in der EOI zurückdenken.

Was wünschst Du Dir für Teruel?

Ich würde mir für Teruel vor allem eine bessere Anbindung an Madrid, Zaragoza und Valencia wünschen. Ich finde, dass das Bus- und Bahnsystem von Teruel schon noch einige Wünsche übrig lässt. Ich denke, dass eine bessere Anbindung an den Rest von Spanien vielleicht auch dazu führen würde, dass mehr Menschen Teruel besuchen würden und das wäre doch wirklich sehr schön. So würden viele Teruel vielleicht nicht nur während der Medievalen kennen und schätzen lernen. Ansonsten wünsche ich mir für Teruel, dass sein historischer Stadtkern auch weiterhin so gut erhalten bleibt.

Welche Städte kennst Du in Spanien?

Ich habe in Spanien schon relativ viel bereist. Dieser Aufenthalt in Spanien ist nicht mein erster und sicher auch nicht mein letzter. Besonders gut kenne ich den Süden Spaniens. In Granada habe ich vor einigen Jahren mal einen längeren Sprachaufenthalt verbracht. In dieser Zeit habe ich die Möglichkeit genutzt, um möglichst viele Städte kennen zu lernen.

Eine meiner Lieblingsstädte in Andalusien ist Sevilla. Außerdem kenne ich Madrid sehr gut. Das ist im Übrigen meine absolute Lieblingsstadt und dort könnte ich mir auch sehr gut vorstellen für eine längere Zeit zu leben. Über die Semana Santa fahre ich jetzt mit einer Freundin endlich mal in den Norden von Spanien, den ich bis jetzt noch gar nicht kenne. Darauf freue ich mich schon sehr, da mir von vielen erzählt wurde wie wunderschön es dort sein muss. Ich werde es ja hoffentlich bald selbst sehen! Zaragoza habe ich jetzt erst während dieses Aufenthalts kennen und lieben gelernt. Ich finde diese Stadt einfach toll, vielleicht

auch weil sie mich ein bisschen an Stuttgart erinnert. Ich glaube generell gefallen mir in Spanien die Städte am besten, die sich im Landesinneren der iberischen Halbinsel befinden.

Was für ein Bild haben die Deutschen von Spanien? Stimmt es mit der Wirklichkeit überein?

Ich glaube das Bild, welches die Deutschen von Spanien haben sich während der letzten Jahre relativ stark geändert hat. Früher war Spanien für die Deutschen ein reines Urlaubsland aber ich glaube mit dem immer stärkeren Zusammenwachsen in der EU hat sich dieses Bild geändert. Man weiß in Deutschland sehr wohl um das große Kulturgut das Spanien in sich birgt.

Welche deutschen Städte würdest Du uns besonders empfehlen?

Vor allem würde ich jedem Berlin empfehlen. Nicht nur weil es die Hauptstadt ist, sondern vor allem, weil es eine Stadt ist, die sich ständig verändert. Ich glaube in Berlin kann man viele Dinge finden, die typisch für Deutschland sind. Genauso aber gibt es in Berlin Dinge, die wie ich glaube nicht nur einzigartig für Deutschland sind.

Darüber hinaus ist sicher auch Hamburg eine Reise wert. Dort kann man viele alte Prachtbauten bewundern. Außerdem ist diese Stadt sicher auch wegen des berühmten Hamburger Fischmarktes sehenswert.

Schließlich würde ich im Süden noch München empfohlen. Dort kann man im Sommer nicht nur unter alten Bäumen in einem Biergarten seine Maß genießen, sondern von dort kann man auch in Kürze an wunderschöne Seen oder an die Alpen fahren. ☺

Was gefällt Dir in Teruel?

Ich finde in Teruel vor allem die Menschen sehr freundlich. Ich bin hier von Anfang an sehr freundlich aufgenommen worden. Außerdem finde ich den Altstadtkern von Teruel sehr schön. Mir gefällt gut der maurische Einfluss, den man bis heute im Stadtbild von Teruel erkennen kann. Ganz besonders gut gefallen mir hier die Stadttürme, die über die Stadt weg thronen.

Was vermisst Du aus Deutschland?

Meine Familie und meine Freunde. Aber ich denke mal das ist normal. Darüber hinaus fehlen mir Kleinigkeiten wie z. B. Brezeln und Daunendecken. Nein, ich mache nur Spaß!

Das sind Dinge, die mir nicht wirklich fehlen. Manchmal hätte ich vielleicht Lust irgendetwas Landestypisches aus Deutschland zu essen oder einfach ein bisschen auf Deutsch zu quatschen aber das vergeht dann auch wieder sehr schnell. Ich esse nämlich sehr gerne die spanischen Gerichte und mag auch die spanische Sprache sehr gerne. Und wenn mein Verlangen nach etwas Deutschem dann mal ganz stark ist, brate ich mir ein paar Maultaschen und telefoniere mit meiner Familie und meinen Freunden in Deutschland.

Wie ist Deine Erfahrung als Lehrerin hier in der EOI?

Sehr gut. Ich war am Anfang sehr überrascht wie engagiert die Schüler hier im Deutschunterricht sind. Sie sind alle an der deutschen Sprache und an den deutschen Bräuchen interessiert. Das bedeutet, dass sie auch öfters mal von sich selber aus etwas über Deutschland erfahren wollen. Außerdem haben mir hier alle am Anfang und damit meine ich Schüler wie auch Kollegen sehr geholfen. Ich glaube ich werde in meiner Zukunft noch oft an die Motivation



I. KURS

IM RESTAURANT

Guten Tag.

- Guten Tag.

Was möchten Sie?

- Ich nehme eine Tasse Gulaschsuppe und ein Paar Frankfurter Würstchen und ein Stück Kuchen.

Tut mir Leid, wir haben kein Stück Kuchen mehr.

Möchten Sie vielleicht Eis?

- Ja.

Und was trinken Sie?

- Ich trinke einen Rotwein und ein Mineralwasser.

Tut mir Leid, wir haben keinen Rotwein.

Möchten Sie vielleicht Weißwein?

Nein, dann trinke ich eine Cola.

Ok. Sie nehmen eine Tasse Gulaschsuppe und ein Paar Frankfurter Würstchen und ein Eis und Sie trinken eine Cola und ein Mineralwasser.

- Richtig.

Guten Appetit!

- Danke ☺

Aurea Pérez Martín, I. Kurs



TERUEL

IST EINE KLEINE ÜBERRASCHUNG!!

Ich bin hier erst seit sieben Monaten und ich glaube, Teruel ist sehr schön. Die Stadt ist nicht zu groß aber sie ist gar nicht langweilig.

Der Besucher kann viele Aktivitäten machen. Man kann einen Ausflug machen. Die Straßen sind nicht typisch. Es gibt eine interessante Kunst. Die heißt "Mudejar".

Mudejar ist ein Einzelkunststil. Dieser Stil findet beim Zusammenleben von den drei Kulturen statt: Juden, Christen und Muslimen. Und das war in Teruel bis zum

17. Jahrhundert.

Man kann auch andere Kunstile finden: Neustil und Romanische.

Man kann ins Theater, ins Kino... gehen. Du kannst einen sehr kleinen "Torico" im Central-Platz finden. Man kann typische grüne Keramik kaufen.

Und man kann alte Gemälde bei Albaracín besuchen.

Alle hier. Für mich ist Teruel eine Überraschung. ☺

Mónica Calonge Escudero, I. Kurs

2. KURS

TRAUM ODER ALBTRAUM?

Hallo!

Ich heiße María Gasca. Ich bin vierzehn Jahre alt, und ich lerne Deutsch seit drei Jahren.

Zwei Monate vorher, in meinem Institut, das Lehrerkollegium musste eine neue Deutschlehrerin finden. Meine Freunde und ich haben da über gedacht, wie war die Lehrerin?

-Vielleicht ist ein Mann mit Brille...

-Nein, ich glaube, sie ist alt mit weißen Haaren und ein Akzent...

-Ihr sollt denken. Ich glaube, sie ist jung, sympathisch, groß...

-Ja, ja. Denkst du das?

In der Nacht hatte ich einen sehr seltenen Traum.

Ich war in Berlin mit meiner Mutter. Wir waren im Ägyptischen Museum und ich habe Nofretete gesehen. Plötzlich habe ich eine Stimme gehört. Sie war meine Lehrerin für Deutsch: Frau Sánchez.



-Hallo Maria! Was machst du hier? Bist du allein? Und deine Eltern? Sie sind sehr unaufmerksam... Meine Eltern waren nicht da. Ah, meine Eltern... Meine Mutter war sehr nett, und mein Vater...

Ich habe sie gesehen. Sie war alt, mit weißen Haaren, mit Brille... Oh, nein!

Plötzlich bin ich aufgewacht. Ich habe gesehen, aber ich war in Spanien, in meinem Haus. Gestern haben wir die neue Lehrerin kennen gelernt.

Um 8.30 Uhr beginnt Deutsch. Ich gehe spät. Verdammt noch mal! Ich gehe in die Klasse ein.

-Gut, gut. Jemand kommt spät?

Ich sehe an die Tafel und ich sehe die Lehrerin. Sie ist jung und groß.

-Hier an deinen Platz, bitte. Und arbeite bitte - sagt sie und sie lächelt.

Ich lächle auch. Sie ist jung, groß... und sehr nett. Ich muss wenig träumen, denken Sie nicht? ☺

María Gasca, 2. Kurs

NEUES LEBEN

Am Morgen ist Sebastian um 9 Uhr aufgestanden. Dann musste er das Land verlassen, aber er mochte nicht, weil es ihm viel gefallen hat. So hat er gedacht, da konnte er bleiben.

Zuerst hat er eine Wohnung gesucht. Er ist in eine Immobiliengesellschaft gegangen und da hat er drei Wohnungen gesehen. Sie waren zu teuer, so hat er keine gekauft. Dann hat er einen Plakat gesehen: „Zu vermieten – 999 99 99 99“. Er hat telefoniert und er hat mit einem Mann gesprochen. Um 12 Uhr haben sie sich getroffen und der Mann hat ihm die Woh-

nung gezeigt. Es war ganz toll und ziemlich billig. So hat er es gemietet.

In der nächsten Woche hat er eine Arbeit gesucht. Er war ein guter Fotograf und er hat bald eine Arbeit gefunden.

Er war sehr glücklich, weil er schon immer in Italien leben wollte. Bald hat er viel Freunde gefunden und später kann er eine Wohnung kaufen.

Heute ist er verheiratet mit einer tollen Frau und sie haben zwei Kinder: Roberto und Anne. Sie leben in Sizilien und sie sind sehr gut. ☺

Lidia Guillén Prades, 2.Kurs

MEINE WEIHNACHTEN

An Weihnachten habe ich mit meiner Mutter gekocht. Ich habe mit meiner Familie gegessen. Am Abend sind mein Freund und seine Familie zu mir gekommen. Wir haben gesungen. Dann sind mein Freund und ich ins Krankenhaus gegangen, weil eine Freundin krank war. ☺

Maria Amo Marin, 2.Kurs

3. KURS

“DIE LIEBENDEN VON TERUEL”

Der Ursprung dieser traurigen Liebesgeschichte von Isabel de Segura und Diego de Marcilla geht auf das Mittelalter in Teruel zurück. Es wird erzählt, dass sie sich seit ihrer Kindheit liebten. Deshalb wollte er die schöne Isabel heiraten, aber Isabels Vater war gegen diese Hochzeit, weil Diego aus keinem reichen Haus stammte. Isabel war hin und her gerissen zwischen ihrer großen Liebe zu Diego und dem Gehorsam zu ihrem Vater. Isabels Vater gewährte ihm endlich eine Frist von fünf Jahren, um Ruhm und Reichtum zu erlangen. Er könnte Isabel unter der Voraussetzung heiraten, dass er innerhalb der vereinbarten Frist reich würde. Deshalb brach er zum Kreuzzug auf, um sein Glück zu suchen. Während Diegos Abwesenheit wollten einige Männer die schöne Isabel heiraten, aber sie wollte ihr Versprechen einhalten. Diego war nicht rechtzeitig zurückgekehrt, so dass man ihn für tot hielt. Isabel musste dann gegen ihren Willen einen reichen Ritter heiraten. Aber Diego

war nicht gestorben. An ihrem Hochzeitstag kam Diego nach Hause zurück. Als der Liebhaber dann von Isabels Hochzeit gehört hat, ist er verrückt geworden und wollte Isabel unbedingt treffen, um von ihr Abschied zu nehmen. Er bat sie um einen einzigen Kuss, um ihre Liebe zu ihm unter Beweis zu stellen, aber sie weigerte sich, weil sie schon verheiratet war. Er bat sie wieder um einen letzten Kuss, und dann als sie verneinte, wurde er ohnmächtig und fiel auf den Boden. Er starb vor Liebeskummer... Am nächsten Tag läuteten die Totenglocken, als eine mysteriöse Dame mit einem Trauerschleier auf den unbelebten Körper zuging. Sie gab Diego einen Abschiedskuss und dann fiel sie auf den Boden ... Und Welch Überraschung! Sie war Isabel de Segura und sie war auch vor Liebeskummer gestorben! Die Legende erzählt, dass man dann entschied, die beiden zusammen zu beerdigen, damit sie für immer zusammen sein können und ihr Traum so in Erfüllung gehen kann. Ihre



Leichen ruhen jetzt gemeinsam in einem Mausoleum neben dem Turm San Pedro. Jedes Jahr bringt die Stadt von Teruel diese romantische Legende auf die Bühne. Im Februar wird das Drama der Liebenden in den Gassen der Altstadt aufgeführt. Tausende Menschen verkleiden sich und spielen die Rollen des Gauklers, des Geschichtenerzählers, des Ritters, des Vasallen... Mann sollte dieses Volksfest auf keinen Fall verpassen! ☺

Marta. 3.Kurs

DER KRIEGER + DIE KAISERIN

Ich habe den Film „der Krieger + die Kaiserin“ gesehen. Dieser Film kann ein Krimifilm oder ein Drama sein. Er kann ein Krimi sein, weil es einen Diebstahl gibt und er kann ein Drama sein, weil die Hauptdarstellerin einen Unfall hat und der Bruder des Hauptdarstellers stirbt. Aber der Film hat ein frohes Ende. Franka Potente spielt die wichtigste weibliche Rolle und Benno Fürmann ist der wichtigste Schauspieler. Der Regisseur ist Tom Tykwer, der auch den sehr bekannten Film „Lola rennt“ gedreht hat.



In diesem Film geht es darum, dass eine Krankenschwester einen Unfall hat. Ein Mann hilft ihr und wenn sie gesund wird, will sie ihn finden, um ihn kennen zu lernen. Aber er hat emotionale Probleme und er plant einen Diebstahl mit seinem Bruder. Er will sie nicht sehen aber sie gibt nicht auf.

Am besten hat mir das Drehbuch gefallen. Die Geschichte ist originell. Einige Rollen sind gut und andere nicht. Allerdings ist der Film gelegentlich langsam. ☺

Ana Mª López, 3.Kurs



Klima: Das Klima in Teruel ist mediterran-kontinental und gebirgig. Der Sommer ist trocken und warm (40 Grad) und der Winter ist kalt (-10 Grad). Am meisten regnet es am Ende des Frühlings und am

KLIMA, TIERE UND VEGETATION IN TERUEL

wenigsten im Winter. Vegetation: In Teruel ist 30% der Landschaft Anbaufläche. Nur 26% der Fläche hat Bäume. In Teruel gibt es:

- Zistrose: Mit Thymian und Kamille.
 - Zwischen 400 und 1900 Metern finden wir Kiefern. Zwischen 1200 und 1300 Metern finden wir auch Wacholder.
 - Über 1500 Metern: Buchse und Kiefern.
 - Zwischen 1900 und 2000 Metern (nur in den Bergen): schwarze Kiefern. An den Flussufern: Pappeln, Ulmen und Weiden.
- Tiere:
- Wildschwein: es bewohnt die Kiefernwälder, aber es ist schwierig, es zu sehen, weil es nur nachts aktiv ist.
 - Auerhahn: er bewohnt ruhige Wälder,

wo es Beerensträucher gibt.

• Molch: er lebt am Flussufer und frißt Insekten.

• Storch: er lebt in feuchten Zonen. Er ist vom Aussterben bedroht. In Teruel gibt es nur 340 Störche.

• Hirsch: er lebt im Rudel, in Bergen mit Vegetation. Nur die alten Männchen leben alleine. Die Hirsche fressen Blumen, Pilze und Eicheln.

• Fuchs: er wohnt in einem Bau im Wald. Er frißt kleine Säugetiere.

• Fische: Es gibt 20000 Arten. Sie sind länglich, weil sie so besser durch das Wasser schwimmen können. Sie essen andere Fische oder Insekten, die ins Wasser fallen. ☺

Raquel, 3. Kurs

4. KURS

MÖCHTEST DU MIT ELISA NACH MÜNCHEN?

Wenn ich ein paar Tage in München wäre, würde ich viele Gebäude besichtigen. Ich möchte das Schloss Neuschwanstein besuchen, weil es ein Schloss aus dem 19. Jahrhundert ist. Eine Freundin von mir, die in München wohnt, hat mir diesen Besuch empfohlen. Im Internet habe ich ein Foto davon gefunden und es muss ein fantastisches Gebäude sein. Es hat 5 Türme. Es steht 200 Meter über dem Tal auf einem zerklüfteten Felsen. Mir würde es auch ziemlich gut gefallen, das Schloss Linderhof zu besuchen. Ich habe gelesen, dass es "als ein neues Versailles geplant" worden ist und für mich ist Versailles ein traumhaftes Gebäude. Warum sollte ich dieses Gebäude nicht besichtigen, wenn ich in München bin? Das Kloster Ettal würde ich auch besuchen: es muss auch ein super Gebäude sein!! In München würde

ich auch den "Alter Peter" besuchen. Es ist die älteste und populärste Pfarrkirche in München. Dort findet man einen gotischen Altar von 1400 zusammen mit dem barocken Taufstein von Krumper. Meiner Meinung nach sollte man auf jeden Fall diese Kirche besuchen. Ich möchte auch in die Dreifaltigkeitskirche gehen, weil sie das erste Gotteshaus in München ist und ich interessiere mich für die Geschichte von Städten. Ich bin mir auch total sicher, dass wenn ich in München wäre, ich auch die Theatinerkirche, die Bürgersaalkirche, St. Matthäus, St. Bonifaz, St. Pauls und die Frauenkirche... besuchen würde. Ich würde zweifellos an einer organisierten Stadtführung zu Fuß teilnehmen. Möchten Sie nach München mitfliegen und mit mir Urlaub machen? ☺

Elisa, 4. Kurs



LEYRE EMPFIEHLT UNS BARCELONA

In meinem Heimatland gibt es eine Partnerstadt von Köln, die Barcelona heißt. Barcelona ist eine wichtige Stadt, die im Nordosten von Spanien liegt. Man kann viele Sachen in Barcelona machen. Es gibt ein interessantes Angebot an Freizeitaktivitäten. Die Stadt ist sehr schön dank ihrer Lage. Sie liegt zwischen dem Mittelmeer und einer Bergkette. Das Wetter ist warm. Es ist ein mediterranes Klima. Des-

halb sind die Leute immer auf der Straße, zum Beispiel, auf "Las Ramblas". Das ist eine populäre Straße, wo man immer Straßenmusikanten sehen kann. Ich finde die Architektur von Barcelona furchtbar. Es gibt viele modernistische Gebäude. "La Sagrada Familia" ist das wichtigste. Leider starb ihr Architekt, bevor das Gebäude fertig war. ☺

Leyre, 4. Kurs



BEITRÄGE DER SCHÜLER AUS DEM COLEGIO LA FUENFRESCA

KLASSE 6 A

Hallo, wir sind die Schüler aus dem Deutschunterricht der Klasse 6 A des Colegios La Fuenfresca. Uns gefällt Deutsch sehr gut! Dieses Jahr haben wir sehr viel gelernt, weil wir zwei gute Lehrerinnen haben, die Montse und Anke heißen. Anke ist eine Praktikantin aus Deutschland, die uns vor allem bei der Aussprache hilft.

Wir sind zwischen 11 und 12 Jahre alt. Dieses ist unser letztes Jahr auf dem Colegio, weil wir im nächsten Jahr alle auf ein Instituto wechseln. Einige von uns werden dort mit dem Deutschunterricht weitermachen und viele wollen auch die Escuela Oficial de Idiomas besuchen. ☺

Viele liebe Grüsse von

Alba, Victor C., Andrea, Diego, Victor F., Itziar, Esther, Jorge B., Carlos und Jorge P.



KLASSE 5 A & B

Hallo, wir sind die Schüler des Deutschunterrichts der Klasse 5 A & B.

Uns gefällt Deutschland und die deutschen Bräuche sehr gut! Unsere Lehrerinnen heißen Montse und Anke. Wir haben auch eine Praktikantin Esther, die mit uns zusammen Deutsch lernt. An Weihnachten haben wir die typischen Spekulatiuskekse gegessen, die uns sehr gut geschmeckt haben. Eines Tages würden wir gerne einmal nach Deutschland fahren. ☺

Ein herzlicher Gruß von

Belen, Paula, Héctor, Alberto, Diego, Nuria, Julia und Andrea.



KLASSE 5 C

Hallo, wir sind die Mädchen aus der Klasse 5 C im Colegio La Fuenfresca. Uns gefällt Deutsch sehr gut! Wir haben montags und dienstags Deutschunterricht.

Wir haben schon mehrere Süßigkeiten aus Deutschland probiert und sie waren alle sehr lecker!

Wir hätten große Lust einmal nach Deutschland zu reisen. ☺

Ein herzliches Pfati von

Ana, Andrea, Alba, Soraya und Helena.



ANÇAISE • FRANÇAISE • FRANÇAISE • FRANÇAISE • FRANÇAISE • FRANÇAISE

LA NAISSANCE DE TERUEL

Toute proche du fleuve Turia, se trouve la ville de Teruel. Il paraît que nous sommes devant une ville d'origine ibère, dont le nom était "Turba". Elle assurait la liaison entre la Méditerranée et le royaume d'Aragon, au Moyen Âge.

C'était une ville de la péninsule ibérique dans laquelle une importante colonie hébraïque habita pendant longtemps.

Après la conquête de Grenade, les maures de Teruel pratiquèrent leur culte dans la mosquée, démolie au seizième siècle.

On peut situer la naissance de Teruel, comme une ville importante de la Recon-

quête, sous le règne d' Alphonse II qui fonda la cité pour organiser les frontières du royaume, avant la conquête de Valence par les Almohades.

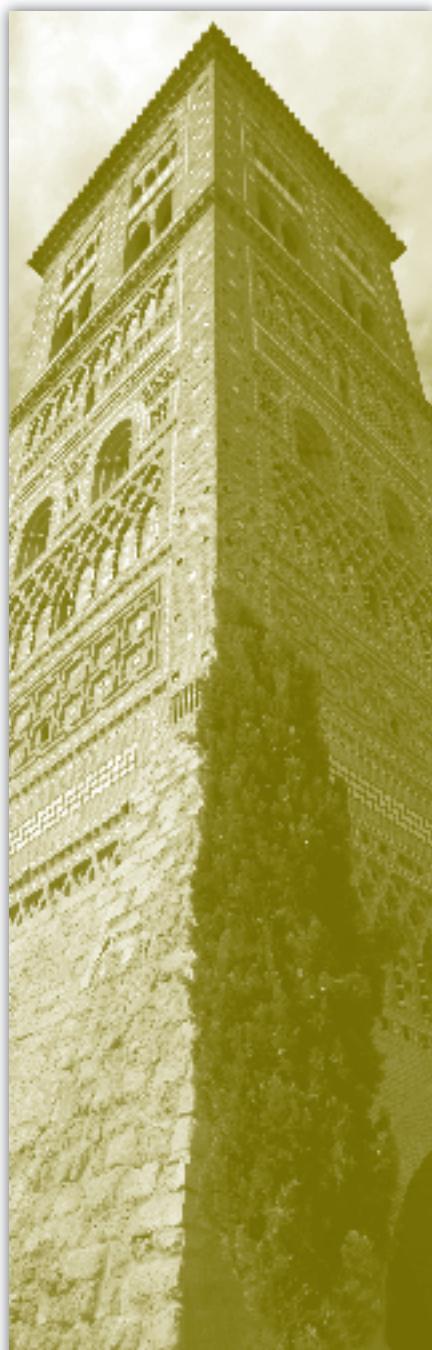
Cependant, les premiers récits de cette ville apparaissent dans les Chroniques Musulmanes du dixième siècle.

Il y a une légende qui est à l'origine du nom de Teruel. Elle dit ainsi:

Il y a longtemps, on situait l'emplacement des villes en utilisant un animal sauvage, qui était poursuivi et le lieu où l'on l'abattait, servait à construire la ville. Dans le cas de Teruel, ses habitants sor-

tirent une nuit pour chercher un taureau sauvage qui se trouvait à proximité. Celui-ci s'arrêta sous une étoile qui s'appelait "ACTUEL" et il commença à bramer. Les gens construisirent la ville dans ce lieu et ils prirent trois lettres du mot "TORO" (en français, TAUREAU) et trois lettres du mot "ACTUEL". Ces six lettres composent le mot "TORUEL". Le voilà, nous avons le nom et les symboles de la ville de Teruel: l'étoile et le taureau". ☐

*Manuel Valenzuela Fernández
Élève de troisième année. Calamocha.*



TERUEL, VILLE DE PROVINCE

Teruel est une petite ville de 30.000 habitants. Ici, la vie est plus facile que dans une grande ville. Les embouteillages sont rares et le travail est moins stressant.

Non loin d'ici, à Valence, il y a des plages mais à côté de Teruel, on trouve aussi la campagne, la montagne. C'est le repos permanent!

Teruel est une ville Patrimoine de l'Humanité. Son centre historique est très bien conservé et ses immeubles délabrés ont été restaurés; c'est une ville qui anime son patrimoine pour attirer les touristes: Dans ses rues, on met en scène un épis-

sode de l'histoire de la ville, ce sont les fêtes médiévales.

À Teruel, personne ne se plaint de la pollution, du stress, du temps perdu dans les transports en commun, de l'insécurité, de la délinquance. Cependant Teruel est une ville mal desservie.

À Teruel, il faut améliorer les communications: les routes et le "chemin" de fer. Il faut aussi créer des entreprises et agrandir l'université. Tout cela créera des emplois et permettra un plus grand développement touristique. ☐

José Antonio Alegre. 2ème année

ET SI L'ON PARLAIT DE TERUEL...

Teruel se trouve dans la région d'Aragon. C'est la capitale de la province qui se trouve au sud d'Aragon.

Teruel a à peu près 40.000 habitants. Sa cathédrale d'art mudéjar est le monument le plus important de la ville. Son style est d'influence arabe. Ce style donne un air très particulier à la ville. L'étoile mudéjar est le symbole de la ville. On peut la trouver décorant des jardins et des grilles.

Au centre de la ville, il y a une place de forme triangulaire qui s'appelle la Place du Torico. Au centre de cette place, on trouve une colonne blanche. Il y a une statue d'un taureau en bronze sur la colonne. Ce petit taureau donne le nom à la place.

Cette place est très importante pour les gens de Teruel parce que les fêtes de Teruel commencent ici.

Ses fêtes ont lieu les premiers jours du mois de juillet et elles durent une semaine.

Les fêtes médiévales sont aussi très belles. Cette célébration se fait au mois de février aux environs du quatorze février (le jour de la Saint-Valentin!).

Durant la fête, il y a beaucoup de gens qui s'habillent de costumes médiévaux et on met en scène la légende des amants de Teruel, Isabel et Diego.

Les scènes sont interprétées par des acteurs dans les endroits où l'on dit que ces faits se sont réellement passés. Teruel est une ville petite et tranquille mais elle est aussi très animée pendant ses fêtes. ☐

Raquel García Cortijo. 2ème année.

TERUEL

Teruel est une petite ville de 34.000 habitants située au sud de la communauté autonome d'Aragon. C'est la capitale de la province du même nom, et la plus petite de toutes les capitales d'Espagne.

Teruel est une belle ville qui se caractérise surtout par ses bâtiments mudéjars. Parmi ces bâtiments, on peut remarquer la cathédrale et les tours de San Martin, San Salvador et San Pedro, classées au Patrimoine mondial. Il y a aussi d'autres monuments importants à Teruel. L'un d'eux est la Place du Torico, où l'on peut contempler le symbole principal de la ville: un petit taureau situé au-dessus de la fontaine qui se trouve au milieu de cette place. L'autre monument est Le Mausolée des Amants, où l'on peut voir les corps

momifiés de Diego de Marcilla et d'Isabel de Segura, deux amants qui partagent une belle histoire d'amour avec une fin tragique.

Il y a deux moments pendant lesquels les habitants de Teruel se préparent pour faire la fête. L'un a lieu vers le milieu de février quand on fête les Noces d'Isabel de Segura.

Pendant trois jours, la ville se transforme en une ville médiévale et ses habitants s'habillent à la façon des gens de cette époque. On peut acheter beaucoup de choses au marché médiéval et s'amuser grâce aux représentations théâtrales de l'histoire des Amants de Teruel.

La "Vaqueira del Ángel" est l'autre fête. Cette fête est plus populaire que celle

des Noces et elle se déroule au début du mois de juillet. Pendant dix jours, on peut s'amuser grâce aux concerts, corridas, attractions et on peut sortir toute la nuit.. Samedi, dimanche et lundi de "Vaqueira" sont les jours les plus importants, et les gens s'habillent avec des vêtements tout blancs.

Finalement, je voudrais parler un petit peu de la gastronomie de Teruel. Le jambon du pays est le plus important des produits gastronomiques de Teruel. Il est très bon, et sa production est contrôlée. On doit le goûter si c'est la première fois que l'on visite la ville, et en plus, si on le mange avec du pain et de la tomate... c'est excellent !! ☺

Aurelio Alonso. 2ème année

«LOS ZARRAGONES» DE LUZO DE JILOCA, UN CARNAVAL PAS COMME LES AUTRES.

Le 17 Février 2007, le village de Luco de Jiloca a fêté « Les Zarragones ». Ce carnaval ne se célébrait plus depuis les années 70 à cause de l'émigration mais il y a cinq ans un groupe de jeunes a récupéré cette fête traditionnelle. On l'a aussi supprimée pendant la Guerre Civile et la postérieure dictature, mais malgré les interdictions on continuait à le célébrer en clandestinité.

Le nom du carnaval est celui du personnage principal le zarragon . Des personnes cachent leur visage derrière des masques et elles s'habillent avec de la toile de jute et des peaux. Les zarragones ont une bosse au dos (on la remplit avec de la paille). Ils portent des fourches et des sonnailles pour faire du bruit et faire fuir les influences négatives. Ils donnent des coups par



terre avec les fourches pour assurer la fertilité des champs et des animaux.

Il y a aussi d'autres personnages: les diables et les madamas. Les diables représentent le côté ténébreux de la fête. Ils symbolisent l'arrivée du carême, le temps de jeûne et la fin des libertés. Leur visage est peint en noir. Ils se déguisent avec des jupes noires et à la place des chemises, ils enfileront des jupons blancs par la tête comme une sorte de poncho. Ils portent un bérét ou un bonnet et dans la bouche ils mettent des grandes dents en pomme de terre pour faire peur et pour ne pas être reconnus. Ils font du bruit en ouvrant et fermant une grande paire de ciseaux de tondeur et ils poursuivent les enfants.

Les madamas, représentent le côté féminin de la fête. Il y a des madamas riches

et des madamas pauvres. Les pauvres se déguisent en mettant sur la tête une petite chaise et en la recouvrant avec un couvre-lit. Les riches s'habillent avec leurs meilleures tenues de soirée. Elles satirisent les manifestations de luxe et de richesse à la fois qu'elles revendent leur rôle de plus en plus important dans la société.

On allume aussi un grand feu au centre de la place comme symbole de purification et de la fin de ce qui est vieux.

Cette fête est une bonne excuse pour bien s'amuser et connaître un peu mieux les traditions de notre province car c'est un carnaval pas comme les autres. ☺

Elena Martínez Madre, Carolina Martínez Martínez y Carmen Soguero Pamplona. Première année. Calamocha..



RECETTE : PETITS FOURS DE SAINT ROCH

Saint Roch (1295-1327), né à Montpellier (France), se consacra aux soins des pestiférés en Italie. Il est le patron de Calamocha. On fête saint Roch le 16 août et il est honoré dans différents pays : Brésil, Espagne, France, Italie, Québec, Sénégal, Croatie...

Voici la recette des petits fours de saint Roch que nous faisons à Calamocha:

Ingrédients

1 kilo et demi de farine
600 grammes de beurre dur
1 petite cuillérée de bicarbonate
3 œufs
2 petits verres de vin doux
1 petite coupe d'eau froide
900 grammes de sucre

Préparation

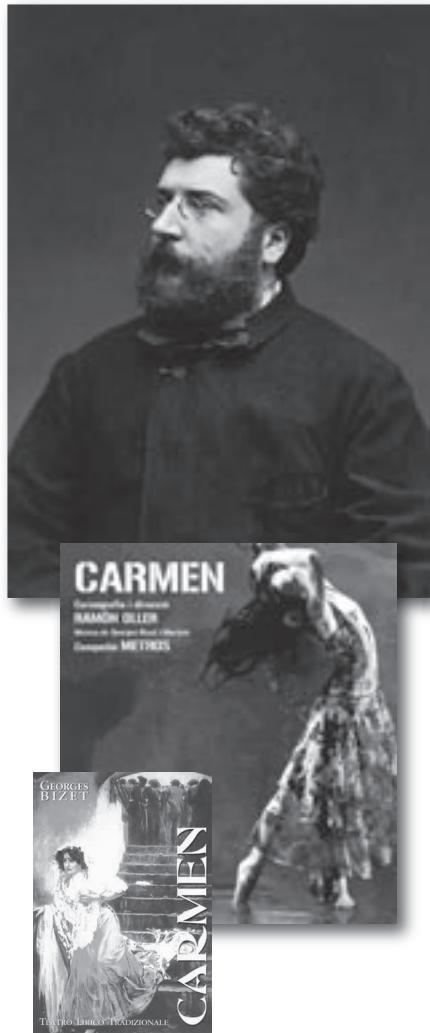
- Dans un saladier mélangez le sucre, la farine et le bicarbonate.
- Ajoutez le beurre dur.
- Incorporez les œufs entiers, le vin et la coupe d'eau.
- Pétrissez le tout jusqu'à ce que la pâte soit lisse.

- Laissez reposer la pâte une heure et demie.

- Saupoudrez de farine la table de travail pour que la pâte ne colle pas.
- Pétrissez la préparation à nouveau.
- Faites des petits tas et posez-les sur la plaque à four beurrée.
- Mettez au four à haute température (les bords des gâteaux doivent être dorés).
- Sortez la plaque du four et laissez refroidir.

Faites-nous confiance, c'est excellent! ☺

Elena Martínez Madre, Carolina Martínez Martínez y Carmen Soguero Pamplona. Première année. Calamocha.



GEORGES BIZET

Alexandre César Léopold Bizet est né à Paris en 1838. Son père et son oncle sont chanteur et professeur de musique.

Bizet s'intéresse à la musique depuis l'enfance : il entre au conservatoire quand il a dix ans, il écrit sa première symphonie à dix-sept ans et obtient le premier Grand Prix de Rome à dix-neuf ans. Quand il est à Rome, il compose son premier opéra (« Le docteur Miracle »). Il gagne sa vie comme pianiste dans les cafés.

C'est un pianiste admiré de Liszt, mais au début ses œuvres n'ont pas de succès, en plus il commence souvent beaucoup d'œuvres qu'il n'en finit jamais. Le premier opéra de Bizet mis en scène est «Les Pêcheurs de Perles». D'autres musiques pour théâtre composées par Bizet sont «L'Arlésienne», «Noé», «Don Rodrigue» (inachevée) et «La coupe du Roi de Thulé».

Bizet est peu sûr de lui-même et souffre de dépression ; il souffre aussi d'une maladie. Il se marie avec la fille de son professeur Havély.

Dans l'ensemble de son œuvre scénique et dans certaines symphonies il montre l'assimilation de la grande tradition lyrique française ; dans quelques caracté-

risations musicales Bizet nous fait penser à Mozart. Son grand génie mélodique a une origine italienne dû à son admiration par Donizetti et Bellini.

Sa musique se caractérise par la clarité de l'harmonie et un grand sens de l'orchestration avec des échos de Verdi et de Wagner. L'exotisme et le réalisme esthétiques présents dans l'opéra Carmen, situent Bizet comme un précédent du vérisme, fleurissant en Italie à partir de 1890.

Carmen est basé sur le roman du même nom de Prosper Mérimée qui s'inspire de son voyage en Espagne pour écrire l'histoire.

Cet opéra, récit d'amour et de mort, raconte la rencontre à Séville entre la bohémienne Carmen, sensuelle et capricieuse, et le brigadier Don José, qui, subjugué, devient pour sa maîtresse contrebandier puis brigand et assassin. ☺

Andrea Belenchón, Francisco Celma, Dámaris Moreno, Paloma Rocafull, Mª Carmen Torres. Première année. Élèves du Conservatoire.

MES CAMARADES DE PREMIÈRE ANNÉE DE FRANÇAIS

Je m'appelle Paco, délégué de classe de 1ère année A. Je suis l'élève le plus âgé de ma classe mais mon âge est un secret de famille. Malgré mon âge, je suis drôle et plein d'énergie.

En classe, il y a d'autres camarades :

- María est une fille très souriante, sympathique et aimable qui a un agenda trop chargé. Elle est la première à sortir de classe et la dernière à arriver.
- Yolanda est une jeune fille, brune, très studieuse qui travaille à Dinópolis parce qu'elle aime les enfants mais surtout les dinosaures.
- Gonzalo étudie au lycée, il aime beaucoup les filles mais ça ne l'empêche pas de travailler. C'est un grand brun très travailleur.
- Isabel est une jeune fille blonde, très mignonne et sympathique. Son numéro de portable est le 676... au cas où... Attention les garçons, elle tombe facilement amoureuse !!
- Soraya est aussi une fille blonde et grande. Elle étudie au lycée comme Gonzalo et Isabel. Aujourd'hui, elle

n'est pas là, mais normalement elle ne manque pas le cours de français, surtout grâce à sa mère !!

- Feli est une femme et non une jeune fille (car elle a déjà un certain âge). Elle est rousse, bavarde et gentille. Elle est professeur de musique dans une école près d'Albarracín.

Le reste des camarades de classe sont absents depuis le mois de janvier. Peut-être qu'ils ont mal digéré le nougat des dernières fêtes de Noël.

Maintenant, c'est aux élèves de 1ère B de se présenter :

Moi, je suis une élève de première B. Je m'appelle Mariam et j'ai quarante ans. Je suis très contente parce que j'ai obtenu dix sur dix à ma dictée.

- Raquel (parfois appelée Esther par la prof) est sympa et elle aime aller à la montagne.
- Francisco est très responsable. Il est grand, il a les cheveux poivre et sel et il porte des lunettes.
- Esther (appelée parfois Raquel par la prof) est une grande brune. Elle a un petit ami, Pierre, qui lui fait office de

professeur particulier de français parce qu'il est plus beau que notre professeur (normal, c'est son petit copain !).

- Miguel est le délégué de classe. Il a 47 ans et il étudie le français pour voyager juste à Toulouse. Il est toujours content. Il est petit, un peu gros et il n'a pas de cheveux (le pauvre!).

- Isabel fait plus jeune que son âge, elle est professeur de mathématiques au lycée de Cella. Elle aime beaucoup faire des desserts mais elle ne nous en offre jamais !

- Ana a un fils très beau qui s'appelle Gonzalo. Elle est très charmante car elle a presque toujours des bonbons avec elle.

- Sofía est la plus jeune de la classe. Elle est très coquette parce qu'elle n'arrête pas de se tripoter les cheveux. On se demande si elle est vraiment en cours de français car elle paraît toujours dans la lune. En classe, elle est timide mais au sein de son cercle d'amis, elle est très bavarde !

- Voilà Paco qui arrive. Il n'est jamais à l'heure mais par contre il part parfois

C'EST EN MANGEANT DES PLATS FRANÇAIS, QUE L'ON PARTAGE LE MIEUX LA CULTURE FRANÇAISE!

Au mois de décembre, quelques jours avant les vacances de Noël, le département de français de l'école officielle de langues de Teruel a organisé une « raclette » pour que les élèves de notre école puissent déguster ce type de plats à base de fromage de « raclette », de pommes de terre au four, de lardons, de saucisses et de cornichons.

Le repas a eu du succès, les élèves y ont bien contribué et tout le monde, même Adeline, l'auxiliaire de conversation du lycée Ibáñez Martín, a bien mangé.

L'un des mystères de la cuisine française a été découvert au cours de cette soirée gastronomique entre camarades.

On attend avec impatience l'arrivée de la nouvelle année scolaire pour manger des crêpes ou tout simplement une deuxième bonne « raclette » car c'est en mangeant des plats français que l'on partage le mieux la culture française! ☺

Article rédigé par les élèves de 2ème année de français.

OUAH, OUAH!

1.- Il ne faut pas me séparer de ma mère quand je suis très petit parce que j'ai besoin de liens maternels et d'être allaité comme tous les chiots.

En plus j'ai aussi une famille comme toi!

2.- J'ai besoin de faire pipi et caca quand je veux, mais non seulement une fois dans la matinée et une autre fois dans la soirée quand tu termines ton travail.

3.- J'ai envie de me promener et de courir à la campagne, mais pas dans les

parcs où tu me promènes attaché et avec une muselière.

4.- J'aimerais me faire des amis et rencontrer d'autres chiens au lieu de rester toujours seul à la maison.

5.- Je ne suis pas content d'aller chez le coiffeur et je ne veux pas non plus que tu me laves avec du savon dans la baignoire.

6.- Je peux faire d'autres choses utiles parce que ce n'est pas très agréable de t'apporter les pantoufles et le journal quand tu rentres à la maison.

7.- Je me sens comme une poupée si tu me prends dans tes bras et que tu me berces.

8.- Tu crois que pour manger j'aime ces petites boules dures et sèches? Je goûterais mieux un bon os...

9.- À quoi sert de m'asseoir et de me faire lever la patte quand tu me le demandes?

JE NE SUIS QU'UN CHIEN !!! ☺

Irene Izquierdo. Antonio Guiú
Stage de conversation.

PERSONNE NE PEUT VIVRE ICI

Monsieur et Madame Dupont habitent au premier étage. M. Dupont est un peintre et sa femme est son modèle. Ils sont en train de préparer une exposition, et c'est pour cela qu'ils vont envoyer des invitations aux voisins de leur immeuble.

L'exposition aura lieu dans l'atelier qu'ils ont loué il y a deux mois à Teruel. La plupart des tableaux sont des portraits de sa femme.

Au premier étage à droite il y a des étudiants de Beaux Arts qui sont enchantés avec l'exposition de leurs voisins

Au deuxième étage à droite il y a un serveur de café qui n'aime pas l'exposition. Il pense que les artistes sont tous fous, et qu'ils ne font rien.

Au deuxième étage à gauche, habite une femme qui est jalouse de Madame

Dupont parce qu'elle aime le peintre. Elle a cinq enfants qui vont l'aider à boycotter l'exposition.

Au troisième étage habite un pianiste qui joue dans un groupe de jazz. Il est né à New Orléans et maintenant il travaille avec le serveur du deuxième dans un bistro qui s'appelle « Le petit Miaou ».

L'exposition a eu lieu le 28 décembre 2006. Les gens brûlaient d'impatience au moment de découvrir ces chefs d'œuvre. Tout le monde a été très étonné quand ils ont vu que la protagoniste des tableaux

n'était pas la femme du peintre, mais la voisine du deuxième.

Madame Dupont, qui était très énervée, a pris un spray et elle a fait des gribouillages sur tous les tableaux...

Et maintenant, c'est à vous d'imaginer la suite de cette histoire. Vous pouvez écrire aux élèves de 3ème année de l'école de Langues. ☺

Pilar Blasco, Raquel Herranz, Irene Izquierdo, Carmen L.Gimeno, Carmen L.Rivero, Isabel Villamón

RECETTE POUR FAIRE UN VOYAGE RÉUSSI EN FRANCE

INGRÉDIENTS:

- des jours de vacances ou à la limite, un congé maladie.
- le dernier guide du routard.
- un(e) bon(ne) guide local(e) canon.
- une bonne paire de tennis "duracell"
- un éventail de cartes de crédit.
- un appareil photo dernier cri.
- une folle envie de fromage, croissant, pâté, champagne...
- un bon tire-bouchon à condition de savoir tenir l'alcool.

PRÉPARATION:

1. Mélangez bien les jours de vacances ou le congé maladie avec quelques cartes de crédit. Creusez un puits au milieu.
2. Versez dans le puits le dernier guide du routard et tournez avec une cuillère en bois pour l'incorporer à la pâte.
3. Ajoutez peu à peu, en remuant, la paire de tennis "duracell" et l'appareil photo dernier cri.
4. Tournez bien pour mélanger: la pâte doit être onctueuse et sans grumeaux.

5. Couvrez le récipient avec un torchon et laissez reposer la pâte pendant quelques heures.

6. Faites chauffer une poêle à feu vif. Ajoutez le/la guide local(e) canon en faisant attention de ne pas vous brûler, puis versez une louche de pâte dans la poêle.

7. Quand les bords de la pâte se décolleront, retournez-la et ajoutez la folle envie de fromage, croissant, pâté, champagne et le bon tire-bouchon (à condition de savoir tenir l'alcool). ☺

BON APPÉTIT!

VOYAGE SCOLAIRE DES ÉLÈVES DE FRANÇAIS DE L'ÉCOLE OFFICIELLE DE LANGUES DE TERUEL



▲ Nous voilà devant notre super car et en compagnie de notre sympa chauffeur!



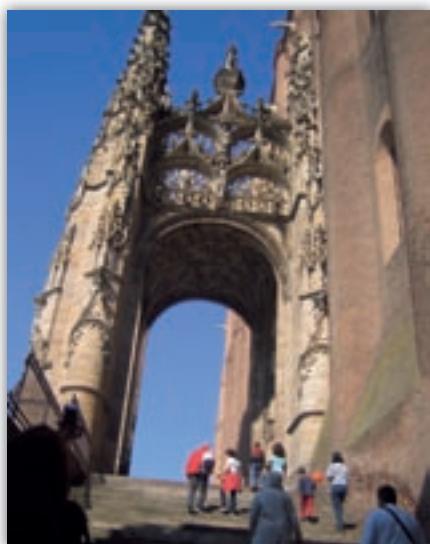
▲ Les élèves de l'école sur la place du Capitole avant de se promener dans Toulouse.



▲ Chez Le Père Léon, à Toulouse, en train de prendre une "noisette".



▲ Une petite promenade en bateau. Ce jour-là, il faisait très chaud!



▲ La cathédrale d'Albi.



▲ Carcassonne la nuit.



▲ On s'est bien régale en mangeant "le croustillant au thon et au saumon" dans le restaurant Le vieil Albi.



▲ Des élèves juste devant le château de Carcassonne.

MADELEINE, JACQUES BREL ET L'EUTHANASIE

“J'attendrai Madeleine avec un bouquet de lilas”

Madeleine Z., une femme âgée de 69 ans, a eu une vie intense partagée entre l'Espagne et la France, et c'est elle qui a inspiré la chanson de Jacques Brel “Madeleine”.

[...] Elle mangeait des “callos” (sorte de tripes à la mode de Caen) avec Jacques Brel, un type au mauvais caractère, cependant suffisamment généreux pour emporter sa guitare dans les prisons et dans les hôpitaux. Madeleine l'accompagnait pour chanter là-bas. Une fois je lui ai posé un lapin. Je crois que cela avait un rapport avec une chanson très sympa qui s'appelle “Madeleine” et qui parle d'un homme qui attend avec un bouquet de lilas une fille que ne vient jamais. Quand il l'a chantée pour la première fois en ma présence, il m'a demandé: “Ça ne te rappelle rien?”[...].

Ceci dit, Madeleine Z., une veuve d'origine française qui habitait à Alicante depuis 1967, ne sortait plus de chez elle car elle avait besoin de morphine afin de réduire ses douleurs. Elle a voulu mettre fin à ses jours le vendredi 12 janvier 2007, entourée de deux volontaires de son groupe pro-euthanasie.

Il paraît que Madeleine Z. était atteinte d'une maladie incurable qui la condamnait à rester sur une chaise roulante pour le reste de sa vie. C'est à partir de ce moment-là qu'elle a commencé à étudier la possibilité de se faire euthanasié par



quelqu'un de son entourage, ce qui n'est pas légal pour l'instant en France ni en Espagne.

Madeleine Z. pensait: «Ce n'est pas un crime, ce n'est pas un assassinat, c'est parvenir à se rapprocher d'un être humain qui ne supporte plus de se voir de plus en plus inutile (être comme un spaghetti trop cuit)».

In **Sociedad. El final de la vida**: Mi libertad es morir con dignidad & Esperaré a Madeleine con un ramo de lilas. El PAÍS, jueves 18 de enero de 2007. ☐

Article rédigé et traduit par les élèves de
5ème année de français.



LE MÉPRIS

Le film franco-italien «Le mépris», sorti en 1963, est sans aucun doute une des productions les plus connues de l'histoire du cinéma français. Le metteur en scène Jean-Luc Godard, qui avec le cinéaste François Truffaut est l'un des plus grands représentants de la «Nouvelle Vague», choisit la célèbre diva des années soixante Brigitte Bardot dans le rôle de Camille et l'acteur Michel Piccoli dans le rôle du mari. Godard, lui-même, joue le rôle d'assistant du renommé metteur en scène autrichien Fritz Lang, qui joue son propre rôle et se débrouille assez bien en français.

La séquence qui ouvre le film est la plus célèbre et la plus scandaleuse pour l'époque. Bardot, toute nue, est allongée sur un lit à côté de son mari et elle lui pose des questions:

Bardot: Et mes fesses, tu les aimes bien, mes fesses?

Piccoli: oui, je les aime.

Bardot: Et mes cuisses, tu les aimes mes cuisses ?

Piccoli, très amoureux de son épouse, avoue qu'il adore une après l'autre chaque partie de son corps.

Bardot (séduisante): alors, est-ce que tu m' aimes totalement?

Piccoli (réfléchissant et parlant très lentement): oui, je t'aime totalement, passionnément, tragiquement.

Ces derniers mots sont une annonce du dramatique enchaînement des événements et malentendus qui se dérouleront dans cette pièce inoubliable du septième art. ☐

Quatrième année. Rocío Ramos.

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Mr Ángel Gracia Lucía,
County Council President.

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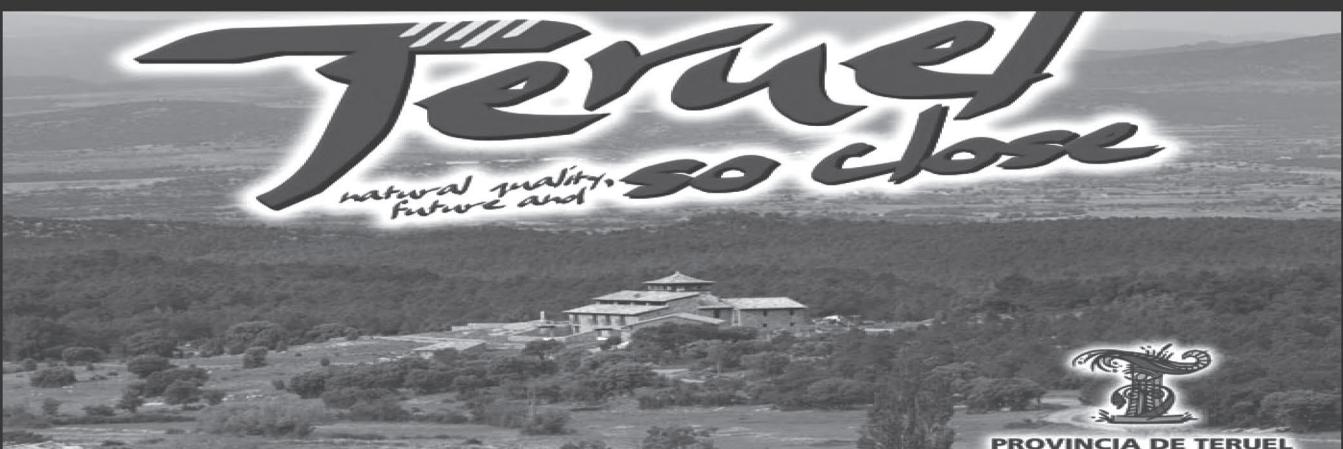
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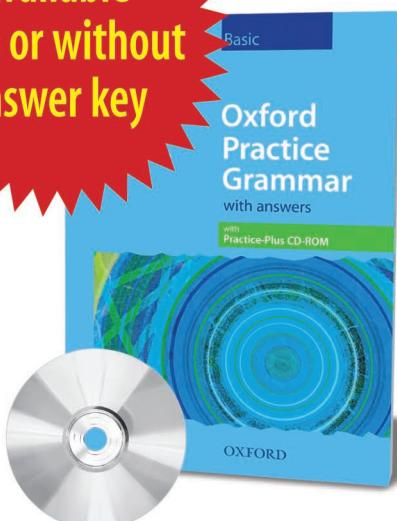
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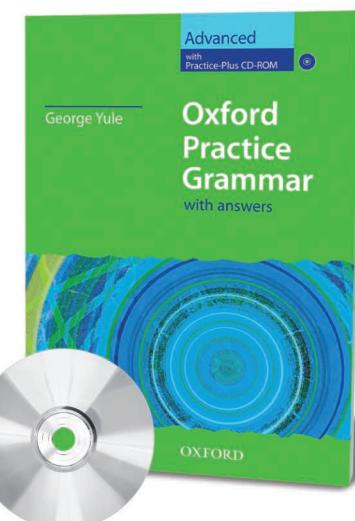
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TERUEL ON FOOT, NO NEED TO GO FURTHER

This province of ours is very suitable for a highly enjoyable break that combines sport and culture. Going rambling is considered to be a fashionable holiday that we have had at hand for ages. Put your most comfortable clothes on, take a small backpack and, most of all, choose easy-going and good-humoured company, and walk leisurely in the countryside.

Perhaps you will need some background information and you should look over maps to find disused pathways: we have plenty of them. Sometimes, local authorities have them marked as an invitation for you to discover their natural and cultural heritage: it is a growing trend. You will feel like an explorer in your own country, more relaxed and, eventually, hungry. It is not until then that you feel that you will deserve to round off the trip by tasting a traditional dish at a picturesque restaurant.

Just as an example, you could choose the western corner of the province, close to the border with Cuenca. It is there, in the heart of the Universal Mountains, where rivers like the Turia and the Tajo spring. A net of unmarked footpaths lead through the plateau of La Muela de San Juan, linking the villages of Villar del Cobo, Griegos and Guadalaviar in a circular track with several spots of remarkable landscape and geological interest. The stroll can be split as well, visiting the dolines from Griegos and the source of the river from Guadalaviar. The top of the massif is also reachable by paved road. Every season is adequate, winter included, provided there is good visibility. Given the height of the area, a storm can easily render half a me-



GRIEGOS FROM LA MUELA

ter of snow and make you lose your bearings quickly. Indeed, Griegos is the second highest village in Aragón after Valdelinares, also in Teruel, and it is one of the highest villages in the Iberian peninsula.

Villar del Cobo ('El Villar') and Griegos are separated by windswept, bleak uplands where fossilized blossoms remain, as witnesses of the warm seas that covered the region during the Jurassic Period. Over this calcareous soil lies the most extensive and best preserved camp of dolines in Aragón: several gigantic basins, partially coated with rampant shrubs, that reach hundreds of meters in diameter. Locally they are also known as 'celadas'.

Before sculpting the deep canyon of Barranco Hondo to make its way to the open valley of Albarracín, the Guadalaviar - or 'white river' in Arabic language- surrounds in its high course the vast plateau of La Muela, alongside its tributary, the Griegos. La Muela consists of a series of synclinals set suspended by erosion and conforming a tabular relief arranged from North to South that stands 200 meters above the fluvial moors. The pine tree prevails in its uniform forested covering.

According to legend, there was once a city on its topmost platform, which was knocked down to the ground by the Mus-

lims. Once Aben Jair got a golden bull from the plunder and buried it in an unknown place, where it must be still waiting to be raised again. A restaurant with a good view and an all too weather-depending Nordic ski resort try to draw wealth to the region in quite a more conventional way.

The river Guadalaviar –which is called the river Turia when it meets the Alfambra in Teruel- originates just from one of the watercourses hidden among the south-western slopes of the Muela, the so-called El Rentobar to be exact. The highlanders have, however, piped the water to benefit from its origin to the disappointment of all those who visit this symbolic spot.

But don't forget the promised gastronomic treat. The Cat's Tavern which is in the village of Guadalaviar is far more authentic than the Cat's Mill in Albarracín – please don't get me wrong, the latter can serve as an aperitif. If you haven't drunk too much, you can now head back to Orihuela del Tremedal where your table at Santa Lucia awaits. Enjoy! ☺

Julio Torres Nuez
Speaking and Listening Skills.
Upper-intermediate course.



It all started at the age of sixteen when I had a crush on my Spanish teacher at school. Since then, I have been in love with all things Spanish.

Ten years later, I find myself living in Teruel.

As one of the few English people in Teruel, I have been asked to reflect on some of the differences I have encountered while living here.

One of the first things I did on arriving here was to join the local swimming pool.

It was there I noticed that whenever anybody left the changing room they said "hasta luego". I kept on asking myself "Are they talking to me? Do I know them from somewhere?"

As the weeks and months pass I find it more normal to say "hasta luego" to any Tom, Dick or Harry but in my home town of Canterbury, which isn't much larger than Teruel, on leaving a public place, unless you knew the person, you would

THE SPANISH LANGUAGE SAYS A LOT ABOUT ITS CULTURE by an Englishwoman in Teruel

never say goodbye.

I am convinced that there is no real translation of "hasta luego" in the English language. Or indeed any phrase with "hasta..."

Spanish people have a way of making you feel good about yourself. The expression "que guapo estás/ que guapa estás" is very common and I am convinced that a little compliment like this enhances your self-esteem in an instant. But once again, I can't find a perfect translation of this in English which shows that we just don't tell people when they are looking nice.

My brother came to visit me. It was his first day and we were having a quiet drink in a bar. A married couple that I knew approached us to say hello. Christian, my thirty year old brother, was completely taken aback when Nines leant over to give him two kisses.

"Shock horror! What is she doing?" he thought.

We are not an anti-kissing nation in Britain. However, to kiss someone you have never met before is unheard of in our country.

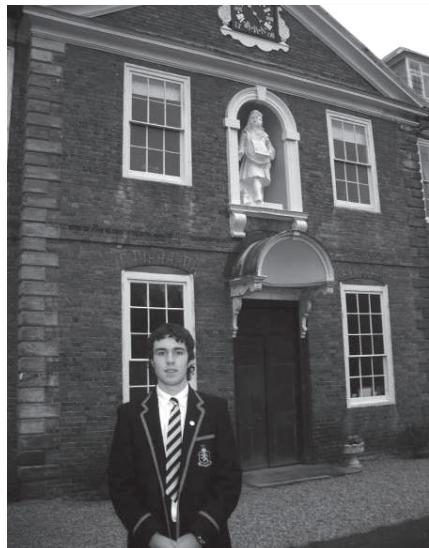
I don't believe that British people are fundamentally less friendly people. But our customs are certainly different. I feel that the best place to get to know us is in the home. During the working day, out-

side the home, it is impossible. Even in cities outside London, people seem stressed, they have less time for coffee breaks, and lunch for most people consists of a quick sandwich at your desk with half an hour off if you are lucky. The working day in Britain is shorter but it is more intense with most people having their main meal when they get home at night. Most shops in Britain close at 5.30 p.m. but stay open through lunch.

I was in London in April. I stopped for a coffee and overheard one waiter say to another "People look so miserable, don't they?" I looked around I thought that this was a little unfair. It was only the fact that nobody was talking and people not engaged in conversation naturally have less expression in their faces. Maybe it's the fact that we tend to chat over a pint of beer at the end of the day rather than a double espresso mid-afternoon.

So well done to the Official School of Languages for naming their English speaking evenings "Chat and Pint" because this seems culturally very appropriate. It has been great to hear some superb English being spoken in the Fast Food restaurant and I look forward to speaking English there and meeting more of you. ¡Hasta luego! ☺

Sasha Ball



WHY DON'T YOU SPEND A TERM AT A SCHOOL IN ENGLAND?

Hi everyone!! My name is Nacho Hernández, and I am a current student of the 4th year of English at the Languages School situated in Teruel. I am sixteen years old and I am going to tell you about a great experience that I was lucky to enjoy. In 2005, my parents and I decided that it would be very interesting for me to spend a term in an English school in order to improve my English language skills. As everyone knows, the only way in which you can really improve your English skills, especially the speaking and listening, is spending some time either in England or in another

country where English is spoken (e.g. United States, Canada or even Malta, which has now become one of the most visited countries in order to study English). Before I made the decision of going to an English school for one term, I had thought about going to England during the summer holidays, but after thinking about it for a while I found out that there was a big disadvantage: Summer schools in England would be full of Spanish and other non-English speakers from other countries, so I thought that if I went there during the summer holidays I would spend a lot of

time speaking Spanish, and so it would be rather useless both for me and for my parents who would have paid for it.

It was then clear for me that the best choice was spending three months and a half in an English boarding school, with no Spanish people and the best possible atmosphere ever. By May or June, I cannot remember, my parents had made all the arrangements: they had booked the plane tickets and I had been registered in an English private school and boarding school that was situated in a rural area in the west part of England, near Wales.

Now, let's summarise the most important and relevant things about my experience. I literally spent the whole time speaking in English (but from when I talked to my parents on the phone). I attended the same lessons that English students did, and had no problems at all; in fact, my grade card was really good and impressive at the same time.

Life at the boarding school was simply wonderful: The Houseparents (two married couples with children who lived in the boarding house and who were in

charge of it) were such nice and kind people, and unlike in Spain, lots of English people were boarders, and there was a great friendly atmosphere, which was perfect to study and work hard too. During the week, senior boarders had between one and two hours of "prep" (preparation/homework/coursework/revising) and were supervised by one or two members of the staff. At the weekends, lots of activities were organised for boarders who stayed at the weekend. Some of them were: shopping trips to a sort of big city such as Shrewsbury, Hereford, Telford, Gloucester or even Cardiff, activities such as mountain boarding, mountain-biking, ice-skating, paintballing...and even a Sunday Service for everyone.

From my point of view, food at school was fantastic and there were plenty of options, so everyone could choose what he or she preferred, including a vegetarian menu. In addition, the school provided a healthy menu and desserts were so tasty and nice. The only thing was that it took me a bit long to get used to the meals timetable, as in England they have a big

breakfast whereas we tend to have just a cup of milk in Spain, and lunch is had much sooner than in Spain. The worst bit was that we had dinner at 6.00 p.m., which was so strange for me, as I am used to having dinner much later, and there was a big gap between dinner and time we went to bed, although we could have some sort of snack and I was well provided with delicious and fresh Parma ham from Teruel!!

By the time I got back home, I had had a great time in England, I had improved my English so much and unfortunately I had left lots of friends and experiences that had been useful and interesting, not just for my English but for both my English and my life too, as I learned lots of things that could be useful in the future and that cannot be learned by staying at home.

I recommend this experience to everyone and although it involves being far away from friends and family for a while, losing some lessons here in Spain and paying quite a lot of money for it, I think it is worth it. ☺

Ignacio Hernández (4th year)



Solvita has been a language assistant at this school for four months.

Where are you from?

I'm from Latvia. It is one of the Baltic States, next to Russia? You call it Letonia.

Why did you choose to come to Teruel?

Well, I had a possibility at university to do my practice as a teacher somewhere abroad. I asked for five different countries and Spain was the first on the list. Then the European Socrates Agency found Teruel for me and here I am.

I chose Spain because I thought I would like it, it was one of my little dreams to

INTERVIEW WITH SOLVITA

come here. I also have friends here and I wanted to visit them.

Do you like Teruel?

Yes, I like it. It's too small for me but it's OK. People here are very friendly and the sights are very nice and beautiful.

What do you do in your free time here in Spain?

I go to Spanish lessons at the Escuela de Adultos. Then, I go out with my friends, with my flatmates or I go to visit my friends in Zaragoza and in Valencia, or visit some villages near Teruel. I also watch TV to improve my Spanish and read some magazines.

What do you think about Spanish language?

I like Spanish, but it's very difficult. The verbs and tenses! Oh, my god! But I have improved my Spanish. Before I came here I knew only things like "Hola, me llamo Solvita. Tengo 23 años. Y ya está!" But right now I can speak a bit more.

What do you study at the University in your country?

I study Latvian, my mother language. Also Latvian Literature and German.

Would you recommend us to visit Latvia?

I recommend it because it is very dif-

ferent from Spain. It is colder, cheaper, and its very beautiful. The culture, the living standards, traditions, food, nature, ... everything is different from here. We have real winter, we easily reach a temperature of minus 20 o less. Here for me is like Spring back home.

What was your opinion of Spain before coming here? Has it changed?

What I knew about Spain were that Spanish people are friendly, they like going out, parties, and they eat a lot and very late.

I don't know if my opinion has changed. Maybe a little bit. I still think that Spanish people are friendly and open, but not all of them...

During my assistantship here I have understood that you are very different from other Europeans. For me it is unusual for example to have dinner at 10 o'clock p.m.

I do not like your timetables but I like "siesta".

What do you think about the Spanish lifestyle?

I think it's very free. You are very easy going, do not worry about anything, are very happy and friendly. It seems that you don't have any problems. But you work hard too...sometimes.

What about Latvian people, are they hard workers?

It depends on the person but I think yes, they work more. Latvians are not as friendly, we are colder, more distant. I think for you it's not a problem to go places like to the shop and talk to a shop assistant like with a friend. In Latvia if you go shopping, you may say hello or goodbye to shop assistants and that is all.

Can you tell us something you like about Teruel?

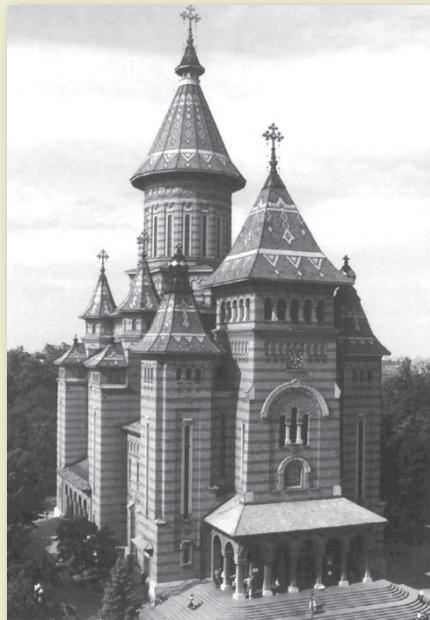
I like going for a walk in the evenings, when all the city is with the lights...and I like the little sweets "suspiros de amante"... I like them very much. And what else?... I like the people here, and the "Escuela de Idiomas."

What about your teaching experience here?

I like it. I also taught German at IES Ibañez Martín. My students weren't so many, just 5, 6 and 11 because German is not so popular here. They were very friendly and I liked them... and I miss them a little bit because I don't go there anymore.

Can you study Spanish in Latvia.

Yes, it is now in fashion, like to dance "salsa" and "flamenco"

**more information about my country...**

Latvia is a country in Northern Europe, it is located on the East coast of the Baltic Sea. Latvia shares borders with Lithuania and Estonia, Russia and Belarus.

The Republic of Latvia was founded on November 18, 1918. It was occupied by the Soviet Union (1940–1941) (1945–1991) and the Nazi Germany (1941–1945). It is a democratic parliamentary republic with a president woman – Vaira Vičķe Freiberga.

Often people ask me if the official language in Latvia is Russian or English. NO, we have our own language – Latvian. And it is not similar to Russian!!! For exam-

Have you been to other countries?

Last year I was in Germany for four months also with a study grant. There I met some Spanish people who are now my friends. They live in Zaragoza and Valencia, so I was really surprised that I had to come to Teruel. In the future I would like to visit Switzerland, and the USA to see what it is like.

What will you miss when you leave?

The people I have met here, the students, the Spanish lessons at the "Escuela de Adultos". The easy-going character of people. The town in the evening and my steep street "Cuesta de la Jardinería", which I have now got used to going up and down several times a day.

What will you do first when you arrive home?

Visit my family and friends, and study very hard to finish my university degree in June.

We hope you have a save journey home. It was a pleasure to have you here with us. ☺

4th year students.

LATVIA IS MORE THAN EUROVISION...

There are three things that people from abroad usually think about Latvia. First, it is somehow connected with Russia, second, it is very cold and finally, there was Eurovision Song contest! Well, more or less it is so, but here you are one article with

ple if "Teruel existe" in Latvian is "Teruela eksiste".

The capital of Latvia is Riga and it was founded in 1201. It is the biggest city in Latvia and one third of Latvia's population lives there. The old city center has been included in UNESCO's list of the world's most important cultural and natural sites.

Not only Spanish people like fiestas. We also do. Latvian cultural traditions are passed down, from generation to generation. One of the most important Latvian holidays is Jani. Latvian people celebrate it on the night between the 23rd and 24th June. People come together and go to the countryside, take food and drinks with them (beer and cheese are compulsory) and, we are dance, sing and jump over the fires all night long.

A unique cultural phenomenon in Latvia is the Song and Dance Festival. 30 thousand participants join together in choir songs and dances. It takes place in Riga every five years.

If the Spanish countryside looks yellow and brown, Latvia looks blue and green. Blue – because in Latvia there are lots of rivers and lakes. And we have beautiful sandy beaches, which stretch 500 km along the Baltic Sea. Green – be-

cause the forests cover half of Latvia's territory.

In Spain almost everybody loves football. In my country we have the same love to ice-hockey. We just adore our national ice-hockey team. They have successfully competed in World Championships and Olympic Games. In Spring, when World Championships take place, all streets in Latvia are empty and bars are full of people who are watching ice-hockey games. This year World Championship was in Riga. And we are very proud of it.

Latvians like basketball and football, too. We even have one player in NBA and for the next football Euro Cup Latvia is in the same group as Spain.

Some more typical questions about Latvia – is Latvia in EU and do you have Euros? Yes, Latvia is in the EU since 2004, but we still don't have Euros. But in 2010 or a bit later we will have them.

Well, that's it... If you want to know something more about Latvia, all you just need to do, is to visit it. Welcome to Latvia!!!

P.S. If you are in Latvia don't forget to taste Black Balsam and sweets of "Laima". But be careful with Balsam, it's very strong! . ☺

LET'S TAKE PART IN A LATVIAN COOKING LESSON!

Last December one of the classrooms in the Language School became an authentic kitchen. Thanks to Sovita, our Language Assistant from Latvia, lots of students from the five levels of English had the chance to cook some typical dishes of that country. The main purpose of this activity was that students familiarised with the eating habits and way of cooking in Latvia.

First of all, some teachers had to go to the supermarket to get all the necessary ingredients. In fact, they found it difficult to get all of them since they aren't normally sold in Spanish shops. However, after much effort and a bit of luck almost all the ingredients were ready to be cooked. Besides, it must be said that the participants took this activity very seriously and were really helpful. They didn't mind bringing some cooking tools and useful electrical appliances from their homes.

The cooking lesson took place along three different sessions as it had a satisfactory reception among students. Solvita



tried to choose some simple recipes that didn't require a great deal of difficulty to our unexperienced students. Some of the most outstanding dishes were. "Rosols", "Risu Salati", "Auksta Zupa" and "Latvian Pâté". The students worked in five different groups and were given instructions in Spanish and Latvian on how to cook the recipes. In fact, there was a positive working atmosphere and all the participants shared the different responsibilities with great enthusiasm. As a matter of fact

the cooking lesson turned to be a well-organised assembly line where every student completed a specific task (peeling, chopping, mixing up, etc.)

Eventually a speaker from each group listed all the necessary ingredients and explained the cooking method to the rest. The activity came to an end by tasting the five dishes, as well as thanking Sovita for her generosity and work. We all had a great time and knew a bit more about the unknown Latvian traditions. ☺

WHERE IS CALAMOCHA HEADING FOR?

That is a simple question with an uncertain answer. I don't really know how things will get on over the short and medium term.

At first sight, when you drive through the road that crosses the village, you may think Calamocha is growing. A lot of new buildings, houses and blocks of flats have been built up over the last years. But there are also other projects which have been recently started off. I'm referring to the new coach station on course; The Jiloca Regional Head Office; apart from some new streets and green areas that are on works. Besides, some necessary services have also opened: the theatre, the new cinema as well as the old people's home.

However, Calamocha keeps on betting on the foodstuff sector: a new company is



likely to open its doors, employing over a hundred new workers. That means that the industry of cured ham in Calamocha is growing and becoming more and more successful. Now it can be pointed out that "Calamocha is ham!"

Immigration will be a basic subject for the development of Calamocha in the following years. Nowadays there are 900 immigrants registered in Calamocha, a great number of people that will make for the growing prosperity of the village and will also supply the increasing industry. That's

why living together surrounded by a positive atmosphere is one of the major targets we all have to achieve.

Calamocha is not only a good place to live or to try some excellent ham, but also to learn languages since we can study the Elementary Cycle at the Official Language School (Extensión). To my mind, it's a pity that people can't finish the fourth and fifth years. Maybe one day, this and other dreams will come true. ☺

Luis Justo (4th year)



THE LANGUAGE SCHOOL CHAT AND PINT

At the beginning of the present academic year a new initiative was proposed by the teaching staff of the Official Language School, in order to improve one of the weakest points students of foreign languages have: the speaking ability.

This initiative is called "Chat and Pint" and basically consists of chatting to other students about different matters, while having something to drink. In fact, it could be compared to the Spanish "vermut". In my opinion is one of the best ways of overcoming the fear of speaking in English, without caring about pronunciation or the use of proper expressions and words (the more you drink, the more you

speak...) If we also take into account that native speakers come to these gatherings, you can enjoy the best opportunity to improve your English and also to have a good time.

The first meeting was attended by almost twenty-five people. That was the most crowded one. But on average, twelve people have been attending this meeting over the last few weeks. Exams, dinners with other classmates and the fact that some students live away from Teruel have become the main reasons for the decrease in the number of participants.

The activity takes place on the last Thursday of each month in a bar close

to the Language School called "Fast Food Restaurant". We normally stay there from 21.15 h to 23.00 h.

What I like about this activity: All the nice people who attend these meetings, the effort made by the Language School staff and some of the topics raised.

What can be improved: On the one hand most students think the meeting place is not too bad, but it could be better. On the other hand the fact that the activity starts late in the evening puts students off. Finally, I must admit that it could be organised more frequently. ☺

Arturo Perea (4th year)

OUR STUDENTS OF ENGLISH SPEND ONE MORNING AT THE THEATRE



Last November some students and teachers of the Language School attended a performance at the University. The play was "The Portrait of Dorian Gray" by Oscar Wilde.

At first I felt a bit uneasy thinking I wasn't going to be able to understand much of it.

I got there very early and while I was considering the fact of leaving, I realised that there was a huge group of teens coming into the hall. "What are they doing here", I thought. They were part of the audience so the play had to be an adaptation for students. Well, it was a very funny and free adaptation.

There were just two actors, a man and a woman playing the different parts. The actress played the role of Pablo Picasso, one of the most amazing innovations in

the play. The actor performed the role of Dorian Gray, the devil, a porter and also Salomé (a dancer).

We could say that the plot didn't follow strictly the original pattern but it was quite curious. The set was simple but colourful (four screens which were moved as the play went on). There was some modern music and dance but, above all, the play was full of dynamism. The actors must have ended up the play exhausted. Besides, the attendees were continuously encouraged. In fact, a pair of boys went up onto the stage and acted for a while. They were rather ashamed because their classmates shouted at them and there were lots of laughters. It was really funny. I must admit that we all spent a nice morning at the theatre. ☺

César Alonso (4th year)

MY EXPERIENCE AS A FLIGHT ATTENDANT

I was twenty-three years old when I suddenly was given the opportunity to work as an airhostess for a foreign airline company. It was the chance of a lifetime and I decided to go for it.

First of all I had an interview, then I took part in a training course which was held in Girona. After two months or so, I went to Dublin for a week. It was in the Irish capital where I finally passed the official tests to start work. Once I got my flying licence I became a flight attendant. London Stansted Airport was my destination. The company flew all over Europe and I worked two different shifts: from 5.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.; and from 2.00 p.m. to 12.00 a.m. I used to cover four flights every day that took about ten hours.

It was an exciting but also hard experience. A normal working day was like that: I woke up, went on a tour round

Europe and then came back home to sleep. In fact, I just had one day off a week. In my opinion it was a good and positive moment that helped me improve my English. Besides, I met lots of different people. Each flight had a peculiar "smell and taste", depending on where the passengers were from.

To sum up, it was the best personal experience I have ever had. It also helped me mature and develop some skills such as sense of responsibility, good manners, and an extraordinary ability to deal with people. ☺

Elena Argente (4th year)



POWER SUPPLY: PRESENT AND FUTURE

Our society needs more and more energy everyday. Besides, the population in the world keeps on increasing and "global warming" has become a remarkable and controversial issue. Undoubtedly, solving this situation can be regarded as one of the most important human challenges.

Some ecologists say that with the help of renewable sources, mainly solar and wind power, we can get it. From my point

of view this is not true for two main reasons.

Firstly as a result of "availability". In fact, ecologists and politicians would have to persuade people to make a restrictive use of electrical gadgets and machinery, something which might be really difficult.

Secondly as a result of "grid stability". The variability production makes the high tension grid quite unstable when too much solar and wind power is injected

into. Some experts state these sources of energy don't have to exceed a 17% limit to avoid problems.

To my mind, a possible solution to this problem may be found in solar and wind powers. That's why we have to work hard to reach the stability limit as soon as possible, saving much more energy and trying to find out meanwhile other reasonable answers to our uncertain energetic future. ☺

César Utrillas (4th year)

A LANGUAGE ASSISTANT AT EOI MONREAL

This year I have been working as a language assistant in I.E.S. Salvador Vitoria in Monreal del Campo. During the day I teach in the secondary school, and one evening of the week I also teach in the Escuela Oficial de Idiomas.

This is my second year working as an assistant and I have had as much fun this year as I had last year. Although I had never heard about Teruel or its surrounding villages during my previous year, when I was given the opportunity to repeat in Spain I didn't think twice about accepting.

Despite the fact that I had already had a year's experience of teaching English I was still nervous going in to the school in

October. Looking back though, this was clearly just first day jitters, as I have had the luxury of working with extremely helpful and interesting people both in the school, and in the E.O.I. The staff have made me feel very welcome and comfortable in the school.

The E.O.I. is a completely different environment to that of the school. The students who attend have a real desire to improve their English and are willing to work in order to achieve that higher level of fluency. Despite the varying ages within the classes, there is a common goal in each class and even within a few months it was clear to see the improvement of some of

the students. It is a pleasure to see the interest that they take in the classes that have been especially prepared those that would include information about Ireland, its customs, and different holidays that are celebrated there.

I would like to think that this year has benefited both groups of students. Having been here for two years I have realized how essential it is to have dealings with native speakers when you are trying to learn a language. What is taught in class is very important, but there is no substitute for someone who is a native speaker. ☺

Ben Leahy
(Language assistant Extension de Monreal)

1-A prisoner is behind bars, in a cell where there are two gates guarded by two men. One of these gates leads to freedom and the other one leads to death. The prisoner knows that one man always tells the truth, whereas the other always lies. The prisoner can only ask a question to one of the men in order to choose the right gate. How can he solve this riddle?

KEY: "The question is: „What will be the answer if I ask the other man about the right gate?“
If the prisoner asks the man who lies, he will also answer the false door. So the prisoner will have to choose the opposite door.

2- There are three black hats and two white hats on a table. Three men in a queue take a hat, each one at random order. They don't know about the colour of the hats. The third man is allowed to see the colour of the second and first men's hats. Besides, the second man can check the colour of the first man's hat. Finally, the first man is not allowed to know any colour.

The third man is asked about his colour and he doesn't know anything about it. The second man is also asked about his colour and he doesn't know anything about it either. When the first man is asked the same question, he gives the right answer. Which is his hat's colour? Why does he know it?

KEY: "We are going to kill me slowly".
The first man knows his hat is black. If the first man's hat was white, the second man would have deduced that his hat was also white. With the help of this reasoning, if the first man's hat was white, the second man would have known that his own hat was black.

If the second man doesn't know about his hat's colour, he would have known that his own hat was black or because if he had seen two white colours; because if he had seen two different either black or each of them in a different colour, the other two men's hats must be his colour.

KEY: If the third man doesn't know about his hat's colour, he will kill him slowly. And if we consider this answer a lie, they will have to kill him slowly and the answer would become a truth.

we will kill you quickly". What does he say to avoid being killed?

KEY: "We are going to kill me slowly".
If we consider this answer a truth, they will have to kill him quickly, so the answer would be a lie. And if we consider this answer a lie, they will have to kill him slowly and the answer would become a truth.

4- You have to take a wolf, a sheep and a lettuce from the bank of a river onto the other bank of the same river, by using a boat on which you can only carry one of them every time you cross it. If you leave the wolf with the sheep, the latter will be eaten by the wolf. If you leave the sheep with the lettuce, the latter will be eaten by the sheep. How can you manage to carry them onto the other bank?

Cristina Martín (4th year)

KEY: Firstly you have to take the sheep to the other side. When you leave the wolf you go back to pick up the lettuce. Then you leave the sheep again to the first bank and you go back to pick up the wolf. Finally you go back and pick up the sheep and finally you go onto the other side.

LOGIC RIDDLES



WHAT YOU DIDN'T KNOW ABOUT ROMANIA

After several years having the pleasure to welcome a language assistant in our high school, this year, has been the turn of Georgina Trandafir, a Romanian girl who came here to show us the curious and amazing characteristics which make her country such an incredible land of contrasts.

Invited by the Languages School and with a perfect command of English, Georgina surprised us with a lecture on aspects about the culture, the religion or the landscapes just as the traditions or the mysteries of this peculiar country.

As you may know, Romania is a country about 237'500 sq km located in South Eastern Europe, bordered by Bulgaria, Moldavia, Ukraine, Hungary, Serbia and also by The Black Sea.

As far as politics is concerned, I can say that, currently, Romania has a democratic government based on the constitution of France's Fifth Republic. The predominant religion is the orthodox and there is a great number of beautiful churches where large icons of saints can be found everywhere decorating the walls.

In Romania, traditions have an important place in society, some have persisted until our days but others have disappeared with the passing of the time. Some

of them are really curious like the little March amulet, a white and red twisted thread symbolizing the winter and the summer, who is given by men to their wives, daughters or girlfriends on the first of March to bring health, wealth and luck; the Plugosorul , where groups of children dressed as bears, horsemen or Gypsies sing a verse to their neighbours invoking them to be strong and lucky; Dragobete, which is really similar to Valentine's day; the tradition of "the goat", where a man with a very glittering dress appears dancing a frenetic dance as a symbol of fertility and fecundity...etc.

We can't talk about Romania without mentioning the spectacular landscapes and natural resources like mountains, seas with huge beaches like the Black sea, falls, deep and mysterious caves or rivers like Danube all blend in this land of great natural wealth.

We can emphasize as example of this natural wealth the Carpathians, which are

said to be the highest and most extensive mountains of Romania.

Whereas the Carpathians, the Danube or The Black Sea make up an essential part of the landscapes of Romania, the different monuments and villages like Bucharest, Timisoara, Iasi, Sighisoara or Sibiu , the traditions and culture and the widely known mystery of Vlad the Impaler, better known as Dracula, have made of Romania one of the most interesting countries of South Eastern Europe and one of the favourite vacation places for people of many countries.

Although there are many things that Georgina told us and I would like to tell you, I hope this information has been enough to fascinate and convince you about the special kind of this land. Needless to say, that I encourage you to go and visit the cities, churches and beautiful landscapes that Georgina talked about and which I'm looking forward to seeing

WHAT MAKES ME FEEL GOOD

Travelling to exotic countries to know other places and cultures, sightseeing, eating the local food and making new friends there.

Pedro Castiella (Calamocha)

Having time for myself to be able to do what I really like: solving puzzles, walking in the forest, reading a good book...

Isabel Sánchez (Calamocha)

Drinking a cold coke in a street bar on an August evening after a very hot day.

M. Ángel Sánchez (Calamocha)

I felt very well when I became an organ donor, because I can make other people happy and I may be able to be useful for somebody.

Tere Gracia (Teruel)

i Relaxing on the sofa watching TV, or reading a magazine and listening to music.

Carla Agudo (Calamocha)

Getting up late on a Sunday morning after an exciting Saturday night.

Jorge Andrés (Calamocha)

Seeing the sun rise. It makes me feel relaxed.

Borja Falcón (Calamocha)

Meeting friends you haven't seen for a long time.

Irene Rubio (Calamocha)

Going shopping on the first day of the sales and getting something you really liked half-priced.

(Calamocha)

Passing my final exams in June because I have the whole summer in front of me.

Silvia Zabal (Calamocha)

Going out with my friends and talking to them makes me feel good. Everybody needs to be with friends and to tell them his or her problems. It is very important.

Laura Querol (Teruel)

Walking near the mountains or by the river, listening to the sounds of nature or practicing yoga with relaxing music, also having positive thoughts. All this help me to recharge my energy.

Gloria Cecilia Díaz Núñez(Teruel)

BOOK REVIEW.

After our last reading, a novel entitled 'Trumpet Voluntary' we have done lots of activities connected with this book. The aim of this report is to recommend it as an entertaining piece of reading and to analyse its most important topics.

LOVE AND INFIDELITIES

At first sight love does not seem to be more important than health or other aspects of our lives.

As far as I am concerned I think that love moves our lives and it is almost as important as eating or breathing. If we bring our minds round three or four centuries ago, we can see how people used to die for love. For instance, there are lots of widely read books in which the main topic is love and the pain that it causes. In this way I want to emphasize on 'El amor cortés', developed in the XIII century in Europe with authors like Dante, Petrarca and Boccacio.

However, as we can see in 'Trumpet Voluntary' nowadays love has been forgotten in many relationships. As a matter of

fact there was not love between Dereck and Malgosia, only Dereck seems to feel something and that is why he travels to Rio de Janeiro to look for his wife. On the other hand, Malgosia, in my view, is a stupid, capricious woman who left her husband to try to get married to another guy, who was worse than her.

Finally, in spite of our culture and society, in which love today is less important than money, it is impossible to live without love or other kind of relationship with the rest of the people. In fact, humans are sociable animals and that is why we have languages and other mental faculties, which lead us to have loving relationships.

FAMILY

I think that this book shows the bad side of English and Polish families and their society and culture. But, that in many cases families are broken nowadays is all too true.

Firstly, let's go to Derek's family: the story tells us about the father, who really disapproved that his son went to a music college. He was very possessive and strict, while her mother, for whom music was as important as her own life, wanted his son to discover the world of music. A place where he could be the manager and

his imagination was set free. So we can see a typical and classical family in which the father imposes his authority.

Secondly we have Malgosia's family. At first sight, they have a very strong relation between them, but because Tibor messed around with Anja, Malgosia's sister, we can see how they have a terrible argument and they did not get in touch while they were away, so in the end they burst out in tears. At the end of the story we can see how Malgosia's death joined them again.

CRIMINALS

As far as I am concerned the most important topic is one of Derek's convictions; people like Tibor should not be allowed to play with other people's lives.

In reality if we bring around all the things that people did along the novel, we can describe him as a person without moral values. He only thinks about getting advantage of the situations, that is why he put Malgosia and the rest of the world at the risk of their lives when he dealt with a nerve gas, which was a lethal poison for humans.

In conclusion, this kind of people should be condemned for a long time. ☐

SOME FIRST YEAR STUDENTS WRITE ABOUT THEIR HOLIDAYS

SKIING IN TIGNES

Last January I went skiing to Tignes in France with my husband and two friends and their daughter. We flew to Geneva with Iberia and there we rented a car to get to Tignes.

We stayed for a week in a small flat very near the ski slopes. The flat was nice but not cheap.

During the day we skied until 16:30. We saw very beautiful snowy landscapes with very high mountains. We took a lot of photos. In the evening we went out to have the typical drink, hot wine. Pubs had special and different decorations.

At night we went out for dinner or cooked it in the flat.

I bought a cushion with a drawing of two people skiing and a sweater.

We had a great time. In the Alps, the slopes are really long and the Christmas atmosphere remained in the place.

We only had a problem: it was very cold. ☺

Rosabel López Soler



DECEMBER IN JORDANIA

I travelled to Jordan last December on holidays with my husband and some friends. We flew from Madrid to Amman.

We stayed in a big and beautiful hotel for a week. During the day we travelled around the country by bus. The Jordanian guide spoke Spanish very well because he lived in Spain for ten years.

The weather was very good.

We took a lot of photos. We ate in some restaurants; the food was ok, fish, soup, rice meat, etc. We also ate typical cake and drank a lot of tea.

We bought some presents, T-shirts, ceramics, trinkets, bracelets, etc.

We had a happy trip. ☺

Nuria Puyuelo

TRIP TO LA CORUÑA

I went to La Coruña last July with some friends. We drove all night.

We stayed at a small hotel in a village near the sea for five days.

During the day we walked around the city. We saw some famous places like the Council Square, Promenade, Hercules Tower, etc.

At night we went to restaurants and had fantastic fish and white wine, but the meat was also wonderful. Galician food is fantastic! Our favourite places were the pubs.

We bought a T-shirt saying "La Coruña is fantastic" and some gifts.

We had a good time. The city has a special atmosphere because the people were very kind.

The weather was good, it did not rain. And we didn't have any problems ☺

Gonzalo Gil

AN EASTER TRIP TO DUBLIN

I don't know the reason why I decided to spend my holidays in Dublin. I was just searching for some information on the Internet and I go into the "Ryan Air" site. I was considering the fact of flying to Florence but I finally made up my mind and made a reservation at a hostel in Dublin. It seemed to be a great idea!

Firstly, I must admit that the weather was fine. Besides, I found the people really nice and friendly. "Kinlay House" was the name of the hostel where I stayed. In fact it was such a convenient place that almost every tourist attraction was quite handy. I had never heard of this hostel but no doubt I made a good choice.

My first visit was "Christ Church", an Anglican church which was situated a

few metres from my hostel. It is a Gothic church built upon a primitive Norman settlement. I had the chance to visit its Augustinian Chapel dated in 1163 and also the garden attached to it. If you are interested in getting into the Church a five-pound ticket must be paid.

Other remarkable and compulsory visits are "Fitzwilliam Street", as well as "National Gallery". You can't miss them. But remember, chewing gum is not allowed. After an exhausting tourist sightseeing you may stroll across "Merriion Square Park" and lie on the grass. There is a wide variety of pleasant fragrances as a result of the presence of bulb flowers, mainly narcissus, jacinths and irises.

As far as the Irish gastronomy is concerned, you may have the chance to taste lots of meals including some gorgeous smoked salmon and fresh fish. I recommend you to drop in "The beshoff Fish and Chips", in O'Connell Street. I had better not speak about cakes, strudel, doughnuts and many other delicious desserts you can enjoy in Dublin. Undoubtedly, you'll feel tempted.

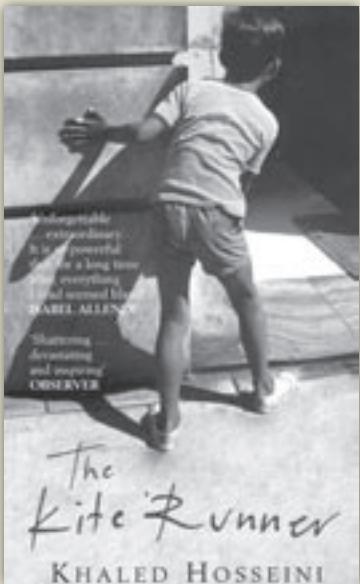
I shouldn't finish my report without telling you about one curious anecdote during my stay at the hostel. On Maundy Thursday there was a note on the breakfast table that said: "Reminder to all our guests. This Friday, being Good Friday: 1- You have to eat fish. 2-No alcohol will be sold anywhere. All pubs will be closed. Please, note that number 1 is not compulsory".

As you can imagine, I couldn't have a single glass of wine along the day and, to make matters worse, the "National Museum" was closed. What a pity! ☺

Blanca Nine (4th year)



THE KITE RUNNER



In Spanish: *Cometas en el Cielo*
(Ediciones Salamandra)

Now also a film,
directed by Marc Foster (USA 2007)

The Kite Runner is one of the greatest books that I have read lately. The author, Khaled Hosseini, a privileged story-teller, is able to stir your feelings.

Olga Pérez.

I strongly recommend that you read *The Kite Runner*. It is, by far, one of the best books I've read in many years.

This novel is absolutely moving, it grabs you by your throat and doesn't let you go until the end. The story is a mixture of drama and thriller perfectly combined to keep your attention. The author creates an incredible atmosphere of horror; you can almost smell the streets of Kabul because of the vivid description Hosseini makes of them.

I would recommend this book for every reader, no matter what kind of novel you like because it is pure, it goes straight to the heart. It is difficult not to be moved or indeed not to cry in some passages of the novel. There's a sentence that Hassan says that specially moves me, even now when I remember its significance: "For you one thousand times over"

Jesús Muñoz

A heartbreaking story told by a man who has to live with his childhood's sins and tries to be good again. It is impossible to stop reading, the narration captivates the reader's heart.

Mayte Alegre

I hadn't read such an exciting book in years. I couldn't stop reading it since I began its pages. Not only have I understood better the problems that led Afghanistan to become what it is now, but I have also enjoyed the story. Hosseini gives an accurate description of his country and comes up with characters who are an example of goodness, humanity and courage. Hassan is kindness personified; I have even cried with his loyalty, his nobility and his ability to forgive. On the other hand, Amir is the personification of suffering and conscience.

As a conclusion, I could say that I really recommend this book. Furthermore, there is a lesson to be drawn: how a single fact could change a life and how a feeling of guilt can culminate in goodness.

Elena Gómez

It is a really interesting book, due to the plot and the information it gives you about the Muslim culture and the country of Afghanistan. The book tries to change your mind about this world. In my particular case, I'm much more sensitive now and I know better problems like war, exile, suffering, etc. For these reasons I'll recommend the book to my friends and family.

Sergio Navarro

The Kite Runner is a delicious and heart-breaking novel at the same time which is about friendship and loyalty. It grabs you from the very first page. For days and days you will remember the story of the two boys. Besides, the novel is a good way to learn something about the story of Afghanistan's forgotten conflict and about the people who live there.

Sara Luque

A disappointed father, an impossible friendship betrayed by his cowardice..... Live with Amir how he faces his challenges and overcomes his fears. Such a perfect description of feelings and emotions that you would think you are taking part in the story while you read it. Get a better understanding of Afghan habits, its culture, its history. An outstanding novel worth reading.

Javier Pérez

5th year students

I am not the best person to recommend a book, since I do not like reading pretty much. When I started reading the book I didn't like it at first but then, as I had to read it compulsorily, page after page I got hooked on it. I did not know what was going on with Amir, Hassan and the other characters, but I needed to know what was happening next.

It was weird, because on the one hand I hated Amir's story because all that was happening to him was horrible, but at the same time I was captivated by it, so I read it keenly until the end.

Chema García

The book has such a great plot that it is able to hook you without you even realising. I liked it because it has good and bad, happy and sad, familiar and strange, believable and unbelievable, exciting and tense parts. It was not difficult to read, the vocabulary was not hard to understand. I advise everybody to read it because you'll pass some entertaining moments. If you are a reading fan, do not hesitate to read it.

Nuria Socorro

This is one of the most interesting books I have ever read. It is real-to-life and extremely fascinating, since Hosseini tells us a gripping story about the life of Amir and Hassan. It is astonishing the way in which the author describes the life in Afghanistan before and after the Russian invasion and the Taliban leadership.

I strongly recommend reading this book because it broadens your mind and provides you with a moving story which makes you think of all the people who flee their countries scared of being killed by their leaders and, what is more, it helps you clarify your ideas about Islam and terrorism. Being a Muslim is not the same as being a Muslim terrorist.

Laura Monforte

This book has so many cruel and sad events that it attracts your attention to such an extent that you cannot stop reading it. The main character talks and thinks in the first person and there are a lot of dialogues, so the reading is interesting, easy and funny.

Raúl Mateo

NO • ITALIANO • ITALIANO • ITALIANO • ITALIANO • ITALIANO • ITALIANO

FIRENZE

Arrivati all'aeroporto internazionale di Firenze si comincia già a pensare all'arte, infatti si tratta dell'aeroporto internazionale "Leonardo da Vinci"; da lì con il "Vola in bus" (o con il taxi) ci vuole una mezz'oretta per raggiungere il centro di Firenze. Prima di tutto se ne deve conoscere un po' la situazione geografica e la storia. Siamo nel capoluogo della regione Toscana, una delle più belle dell'Italia. La città che ha quasi 370 mila abitanti si trova in una pianura circondata da colline ed attraversata dal fiume Arno.

L'origine di Firenze risale all'epoca etrusca e il suo nome avrebbe origine latina (dal latino "Florentia" che significa "fioritura"). La vera "fioritura" della città si produce nell'epoca rinascimentale, si può dire che Firenze è il luogo di origine e cultura del Rinascimento e dell'arte e l'architettura di quest'epoca, un vero paradiso per gli amanti dell'arte, dove si possono trovare alcune delle più importanti opere dell'Italia, anzi, di tutta Europa.

Nonostante, chi visita la città per la prima volta e vuole conoscerla in uno o due giorni, rischia di avere una vera "indigestione d'arte" oppure contrarre la "Sindrome di Stendhal" (i cui sintomi sono tra altri, "allucinazioni e confusione che si producono in soggetti messi al cospetto d'opere d'arte") malattia che soffri lo scrittore francese (da cui prese il nome) mentre guardava gli affreschi della Chiesa di Santa Croce dopo un'intera giornata di "contemplazione artisti-

ca" a Firenze (magari la stanchezza o la claustrofobia ebbero qualcosa a che fare in questo avvenimento). In conclusione: se si vuole evitare il ricovero in ospedale dopo aver soltanto visitato due o tre chiese ed un museo, ci vuole un po' di senso comune e di pianificazione, non si tratta di fare una gara contro il tempo per vedere tutto in fretta, al contrario, è preferibile godersi la città, passeggiare per il Lungarno, visitare i mercatini (oppure le gioiellerie sul Ponte Vecchio per chi abbia la Visa gold in tasca); tuttavia è d'obbligo visitare il Duomo, il Palazzo Vecchio, la Galleria degli Uffizi (meglio se si è prenotato il biglietto perché altrimenti si deve fare la coda per due o tre ore, anche se questi momenti di attesa possono approfittarsi per praticare l'italiano con altri spensierati turisti che ci siano arrivati senza aver fatto prenotazione) e finalmente la Piazza della Signoria, bellissima, con impressionanti sculture come

quella del "Biancone" (senza mano, quando io ho visitato la città a causa degli atti vandalici di due giovani), una replica del "Davide" di Michelangelo. Il ratto delle Sabine e anche per scontato si deve far visita al vero Davide, l'uomo più bello del mondo, peccato che sia fatto di marmo!, che (questo sì) fa venire la sindrome di Stendhal e rimanere a bocca aperta a tutti quanti lo vedono.

Finalmente un consiglio, se si vuole praticare l'italiano a Firenze si deve avere molta pazienza perchè, prima di tutto, ci sono spagnoli dappertutto e poi i toscani sono così gentili che quando ti ascoltano parlare l'italiano con un forte accento spagnolo se ne approfittano e cominciano a parlarti nella lingua di Cervantes, per farsi capire meglio (o peggio, dipende).

Insomma, Firenze una città indimenticabile. ☺

Trini Blasco (5º Italiano)



VENEZIA

Questa città è veramente unica al mondo. Le sue origini risalgono alla metà del V secolo dopo Cristo, quando un gruppo di abitanti della terra ferma, all'arrivo delle popolazioni barbariche, cercò rifugio su alcune piccole isole disabitate della laguna.

Guardare la città su una gondola è un meraviglioso spettacolo soprattutto quando il sole è sul punto di andare via. La gondola è la più romantica barca del mondo. Alcuni studiosi di nautica hanno osservato che esiste una chiara somiglianza tra la forma delle navi vichinghe e la gondola veneziana. La cosa si spiega perchè i vichinghi navigando sui fiumi per i loro commerci

raggiungevano il mare Nero, dove anche i veneziani andavano con i loro mercanti. Il governo veneziano apprezzò queste navi e chiese ordine di costruire di simile.

Un altro simbolo della città sono i ponti, costruiti in vari materiali (ferro, pietra, legno), sono in tutto 411 e uniscono tra loro 118 isole della laguna. Il ponte più conosciuto è quello di Rialto, nei tempi

più antichi l'unico collegamento fisso tra le due rive del Canal Grande che è la via più importante della città.

Anche molto conosciuta è la Piazza di San Marco, considerata la più bella del mondo con la favolosa Basilica, le Procuratie, la Biblioteca e il Palazzo Ducale.

Tra tutte le isole che costituiscono Venezia, sono distaccabili:

Burano, dove le abitazioni rimangono quasi immutate nei secoli, piccole e vicine tra loro, dipinte a colori molto vivaci: ros-

so, giallo, arancione... Questi colori, così violenti servivano come riferimento per il ritorno dei pescatori.



Murano, l'isola del vetro. Si soffia il vetro con una canna, quando la pasta è incandescente e molle il maestro le dà forma con una spatola e una semplice pinza. Ogni pezzo prodotto è unico e irrepetibile.

E finalmente non si può parlare di Venezia senza parlare del Carnevale, la gente di tutte le classi sociali si traveste e per la confezione degli abiti si spendono cifre molto alte.

Non si può dimenticare neanche che nella sua cucina veneziana i dolci occupano un posto importanti "i zaletti", piccoli biscotti di colore giallo, sono eccellenti.

Una curiosità: la pianta di Venezia si presenta a forma di pesce. ☐

Carmen García (5º italiano)

AVVICINATI A SIENA

Situata nel centro della regione della Toscana e circondata da tre colline si eleva la storica città di Siena, fondata secondo la leggenda dai romani Asquio e Senio, figli di Remo, fondatore di Roma; e che fu eretta con il nome di Sena Iulia.

Ma non fu fino al XII secolo quando la città si trovò in una situazione di splendore in Italia e cominciò la sua rivalità con la vicina città di Firenze, che alla fine si fece con il controllo di Siena nel XV secolo.

L'attuale città di Siena ha mantenuto il meraviglioso incanto medievale, come se il tempo si fosse fermato, questo si vede nelle sue strade e nei suoi monumenti, essendo questi i principali attrattivi turistici e obbligando al viaggiatore a fare una fermata per ritornare ai magici tempi medievali.

Siena offre al viaggiatore alcuni indimenticabili monumenti come sono la meravigliosa Cattedrale, cominciata nel lontano XII secolo e dove hanno lavorato artisti come Pisano, Ghiberti o Donatello. E senza dubbio il viaggiatore deve fare una obbligata passeggiata per la Piazza del Campo, dove si trova il Palazzo Pubblico con il suo famoso Campanile, un gioiello del gotico toscano e simbolo dell'importanza che in un tempo passato ebbe la città.

Senza abbandonare questa piazza il viaggiatore può ammirare il 2 luglio (Palio di luglio) e il 16 agosto (Palio Dell'Assunta), la festa



del Palio, che ricopre una tradizionale corsa di cavalli, tutto con un'ambientazione medievale.

Non c'è dubbio che il viaggio a Siena condurrà al viaggiatore a un'epoca che gli farà vedere la vita in un altro modo, mentre le sue strade gli raccontano la storia scritta dei suoi monumenti. ☐

Lorenzo Maicas (5º italiano)



BENIGNI, IL GRULLARELLO

Alla fine del primo trimestre, è stata organizzata dal Dipartimento d'italiano della nostra Scuola una conferenza intitolata "Benigni, il Grullarello", a cura del professore Giulio Baroni, un italiano che abita da parecchi anni in Spagna. Lui ha voluto avvicinarci a questo personaggio, molto noto e influente in Italia, che ha riscosso una meritata fama a livello mondiale soprattutto dopo aver vinto tre Oscar di Hollywood (migliore regia, miglior film straniero e migliore colonna sonora) con il suo capolavoro "La vita è bella" ma prima di questo film, ne aveva interpretati e diretti molti.

Baroni ci ha fatto vedere come, dietro l'apparenza di uomo un po' "grullarello", si nasconde un altro Benigni, un vero intellettuale compromesso e critico con la politica in genere ("la politica è l'unico mestiere dove non è richiesto di saper far niente" afferma), con la religione, con Berlusconi, con Prodi.... insomma con quasi tutto. Benigni peli sulla lingua, non ce li ha e per questo motivo, problemi con la critica e la censura li ha avuti (per esempio il 10 maggio 2001 interviene a "Il Fatto" di

Enzo Biagi, quell'intervento qualche mese dopo costerà il posto di lavoro al conduttore... danni collaterali, si può dire).

Benigni ha lavorato, sia in Italia, sia negli Stati Uniti o in altri paesi, con grandi registi come Fellini, Blake Edwards, Troisi, e grandi attori come Walter Matthau, Vittorio Gassman, Gerard Depardieu... e insieme a sua moglie, Nicoletta Braschi.

Il professore ci ha fatto vedere alcuni pezzi di film, molto divertenti, soprattutto quello di "Johnny Steccino" che racconta

una storia di mafiosi da un punto di vista umoristico e abbiamo visto pure pezzi del film "Pinocchio", uscito nel 2002, una visione personale e particolare del classico di Collodi, con costumi, fotografia e scenografie molto curate e che ha riscosso opinioni differenti dalla critica italiana.

Insomma, Benigni lo si ama o lo si odia, ma a nessuno lascia indifferente. ☐

Trinidad Blasco (5º italiano)



UN REGALO PER TUTTI

Arrivarono i burattini. Da Genova a Teruel. Durante un'ora l'aula d'italiano diventò un teatro e noi, alunni d'italiano, diventammo bambini. Benché fuori nevicasse, all'interno l'atmosfera era calda ed il freddo non avrebbe potuto attraversare la finestra.

La scenografia era semplice, soltanto una stoffa nera di raso dove si nascondevano due attori che con le loro voci e le loro mani mossero sulla scena tanti personaggi.

Prima la musica ci preparò l'animo alla rappresentazione di marionette, dopo la storia cominciò: c'era una volta un regno magico in cui si confrontarono il bene ed il male, ma tutti eravamo tranquilli perché sapevamo che nelle fiabe sempre vince il bene; ma prima che la vicenda finisca con un lieto fine, il protagonista dovrà superare le difficoltà per riuscire vincitore e fi-

nalmente offrire un regalo di compleanno alla principessa.

I burattini sono gli eredi della Commedia dell'Arte e perciò i loro personaggi rappresentano i tipi del teatro popolare e riflettono, appunto, i caratteri psicologici e morali degli uomini: l'eroe, il ladro, il diavolo, la principessa, la nonna... A volte, se ne aggiungono animali: il coccodrillo, il rosso... Essi piacciono ai bambini e ci ricordano le antiche favole.

Per quanto riguarda l'attuazione, dobbiamo risaltare che la freschezza dei dialoghi, le comiche situazioni, i bruschi movimenti

dei burattini provocarono costantemente il riso e gli applausi degli spettatori.

In tutti i momenti i burattinai si sforzarono per vincere la vergogna degli alunni di parlare in italiano ed invitarono alla partecipazione attiva e diretta che sempre favorisce l'improvvisazione di se stessi.

Quella sera la fantasia invase i nostri cuori e, per un attimo, ritornammo alla felicità dell'infanzia.

I burattini, di nuovo zitti e quieti, se ne andarono con il loro spettacolo ad altre città.. ☐

Aurora Sánchez
(Curso específico de conversación)

LE TRE VIRTÙ

C'era una volta, tanto tempo fa, un piccolo paese di un regno lontanissimo a nome Gaia dove, la tristezza se ne era impossessata.

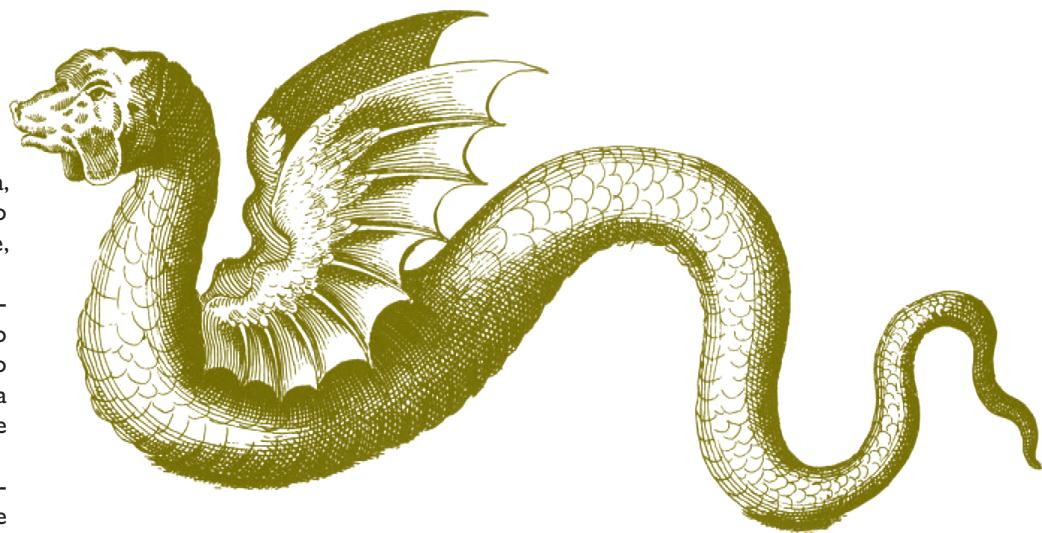
Il re ed i nobili erano impazziti dalla situazione terribile in cui si trovava il loro paese. L'acqua era sparita da un giorno all'altro senza sapere perché: il lago si era seccato, le fontane erano asciutte, anche le sorgenti, infine non pioveva più.

Dopo avere consultato l'oracolo della montagna, il re ha deciso di scegliere tre persone, una giovane, una donna ed un'anziana, che rappresentassero le tre virtù che erano necessarie per distruggere l'incantesimo: coraggio, misura e sapienza.

Nell'interno del bosco abitava una famiglia le cui donne avevano fama di virtuose oltre ad avere un certo rapporto con la magia. Quella giovane si chiamava Valeria, la donna Prudenza e l'anziana Sofia.

Loro sono partite all'alba alla ricerca degli oggetti che l'oracolo gli aveva raccomandato, cioè un libro, una spada di fuoco ed una parola.

Per trovare questi oggetti, dovevano attraversare le montagne fino ai confini del



regno, dove governava la Ninfa Vita. Tutto lì sembrava un deserto dove prima c'era un paradiso.

Il colpevole di questa situazione era un drago millenario che con il suo fuoco bruciava tutto. Perciò, la terra moriva. Infatti, questo drago soltanto si svegliava una volta al secolo quando si produceva un eclisse.

Nonostante, le tre donne abbiano osservato un piccolo pezzo di terra dove miracolosamente c'era ancora vita. Allora si sono avvicinate ed, all'improvviso, hanno visto come spuntava la spada insieme a un libro.

Siccome Sofia ha letto nel libro la forma di usare la spada, Valeria l'ha presa ed ha ucciso il drago a colpo sicuro. Subito dopo, Prudenza ha gridato la parola magica ("vita!") e la ninfa si è svegliata e di nuovo ha fatto piovere, insomma tutto è diventato un'altra volta così fertile come prima.

Tutte e tre sono state ricevute dal re, dai nobili e da tutto il popolo, che, per celebrare la fine dell'infortunio, hanno fatto una grande festa dove tutti hanno potuto bere e mangiare a volontà. ☐

Aurora Sánchez, Carmen López, Vicente Blasco (*Curso específico de conversación*)

IL CIONDOLO

C'era una volta in un paese molto molto lontano un re, che si chiamava Carolo si sentiva veramente nervoso perché sua moglie stava per dargli il primogenito.

Lui era in salotto quando si sentì il pianto di un bambino, e dopo un po' arrivò subito un servo per dirgli che il neonato era un maschietto, cosa che lo rese molto felice e decise di fare una grande festa per celebrare la nascita del suo erede. Ma questa felicità durò poco perché sua moglie a causa del parto venne gravemente ammalata, e pochi giorni dopo morì.

Prima di morire la moglie aveva messo a suo figlio Filippo il suo ciondolo che in realtà era un amuleto.

Passarono 9 anni e il re mandò a suo figlio in giro per conoscere il suo regno, ma prima di partire gli raccontò che il ciondolo era un amuleto che avrebbe dovuto portare con lui sempre, perché questo era l'oggetto che l'avrebbe identificato come l'erede legittimo.

Così Filippo partì con il suo seguito,

in giro per tutto il regno per scegliere il palazzo dove lui voleva abitare. Faceva parte del seguito il consigliere che aveva un ragazzo della stessa età del principe Filippo.

Passarono altri 9 anni e il figlio del consigliere, cioè Paolo, diventò un uomo cattivo che aveva come unico interesse l'accesso al trono. Con la morte di suo padre, Paolo e i suoi compagni pensarono che era un buon momento per tradire il principe, perciò lo rinchiusero nella torre più alta del palazzo.

Così loro partirono subito al palazzo del re, dove Paolo fece finta di essere il figlio vero, cioè Filippo. Quando Filippo arrivò al palazzo, il re lo ricevette con grande gioia e fece una festa in onore di suo figlio che finalmente era ritornato.

A poco a poco il re vide che suo figlio aveva un comportamento strano e diverso dal suo carattere mite, buono... da quando era bambino, e adesso era una persona cattiva...

Un giorno, il figlio e il padre parlavano, mentre Filippo si asciugava dopo un ba-

gnو nel lago, il padre vide che il figlio non portava il ciondolo che sua madre gli aveva regalato.

- "Tu non sei mio figlio" urlò il re.
- "Come l'hai saputo?"
- "Perchè non porti il ciondolo che mia moglie gli diede per poter riconoscere lo come l'erede legittimo del regno da tutti i sudditi."

In questo momento Paolo strangolò il re e lo buttò nel lago. Dopotidiché Paolo partì veloce al palazzo dov'era rinchiuso Filippo per rubargli il ciondolo.

Appena arrivò al palazzo si dirisse verso Filippo e se lo prese. Proprio nel momento in cui lo mise, il ciondolo si strinse fortemente strangolando Paolo.

Filippo era libero e ritornò al palazzo di suo padre che non era morto. Si abbracciarono con grande felicità e tutti i sudditi riconobbero il legittimo erede. ☐

Amparo García, Edurne Casas, José Sánchez Martín
(*Curso específico de conversación*)

E ORA PARLIAMO DI CINEMA...

MEDITERRANEO

In un' isola greca dell'Egeo... tutti possiamo vedere la nostra vita in quella dei personaggi.

Monica Calonge 1º

E un film con molti messaggi e tanti sentimenti espressi : amicizia , amore, lealtà, disperazione, idealismo, serenità... Dialoghi e fotografia ottimi!

Javier Benedito 1º

È un film "piccolo" senza effetti speciali dove sono rappresentate le personalità più universali di forma semplice e divertente.

Ana Bello 1º



L'UOMO DELLE STELLE

Il film non ti lascia indifferente. È un film cambiante che fa ridere e piangere.

Film pieno di desideri non realizzati che vengono registrati con una camera da cinepresa.

Poco dopo la seconda guerra mondiale Joe Morelli percorre la Sicilia con il suo furgoncino. Morelli cerca nuovi visi per il cinema, ma in realtà è un professionista della truffa. Promette ai paesani un brillante avvenire a cambio di 1500 lire. Con la

sua camera da cinepresa registra i sentimenti, i problemi e desideri di oltre 100 persone...

Ma a volte la fortuna cambia e chi inganna puo' essere a sua volta ingannato...

Il film pretende offrirci un ritratto della Sicilia rurale degli anni cinquanta, dove si vede un mondo allontanato e sfruttato dall'Italia continentale. ◻

Trini Blasco, Lorenzo Maicas,
Carmen García 5º



IL DECALOGO DEL BUON "OZIATORE"

- 1- Oziare e grattare tutto è cominciare
- 2- Ozio insieme va bene
- 3- Ma ozio da solo è anche buono
- 4- Far niente non è peccato
- 5- Lavorare molto sì
- 6- Prima l'ozio e dopo la creazione
- 7- Immaginare, giocare, amare... tutto è oziare
- 8- Oziare al meno una volta al giorno
- 9- E il decimo si riposò

E tutti si riassumono in due:

- 1-Lavorerai il giusto
- 2- Ozierai tutto il possibile e anche l'impossibile

Antonio Andrés, Teresa Asensio,
Edurne Casas, Irene Martín,
José Sánchez Pérez

(Curso específico de conversación)
Abel Penella y Mª Carmen García
Teruel (3º)

LA MENNULARA, di Simonetta Agnello Hornby, edito da Feltrinelli.

Il romanzo è ambientato nella Sicilia degli anni 50-60, più precisamente a Roccacolomba (non molto lontano da Palermo), e comincia da una data, il 23 settembre 1963. Questi sono i pezzettini dai quali la scrittrice comincia la storia di una donna misteriosa e da mille sfaccettature, Maria Rosalia Inzerillo, detta la Mennulara, ovvero raccolitrice di mandorle (lavoro che svolgeva da giovinetta). Parte dal momento della sua morte, e alla rovescia nel tempo va costruendo un mosaico che lentamente svela pian piano ogni curiosità sul dramma interiore di Maria Rosalia Inzerillo, che viene soltanto spezzato al lettore che ha la pazienza di raggiungere la lettura degli ultimi capitoli.

Roccacolomba. Sicilia. 23 settembre 1963. È morta la Mennulara. Domestica della famiglia Alfallipe dai 13 anni. Tutti ne parlano perché tutti hanno avuto a che

fare con lei in qualche modo, tutti sembrano sapere qualcosa su di lei e c'è chi la odia e la maledice e chi la ricorda con gratitudine e quasi venerazione. È così che l'Agnello ricostruisce il carattere della protagonista, attraverso le chiacchiere, al modo di parlare dei siciliani, della gente del paese.

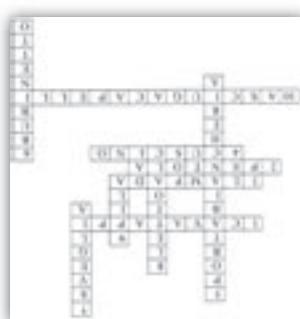
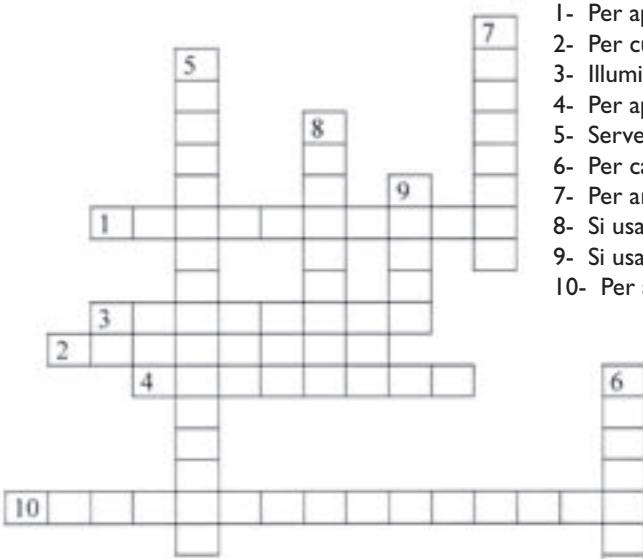
La sorpresa comincia con il testamento della Mennulara. Ha organizzato tutto come una caccia al tesoro: gli Alfallipe devono eseguire i suoi ordini, iniziando dalle parole esatte che lei ha predisposto per l'annuncio mortuario. A questa, seguono altre disposizioni, e solo se faranno tutto come vuole lei, riceveranno l'eredità che si aspettano. I tre figli del matrimonio Alfallipe (Orazio e Adriana): Lilla, Carmela e Gianni, tornati nel palazzo di famiglia, scoprono presto che è pericoloso farsi beffe della volontà della morta.

Il medico, dottor Mendicò, e il prete, padre Arena, sanno – anche se non possono dirlo – almeno una parte del mistero che circonda la Mennulara, del dolore che s'è portato dentro. E altro ancora sa il presidente Fatta, ultimo rappresentante di un'altissima casta d'amministratori, che ha goduto delle confidenze e dell'amicizia di Orazio Alfallipe.

La scrittrice approfitta attraverso una trama cupa e piena di riferimenti storici, per presentare una Sicilia dell'omertà e dell'onore che sente mutare i tempi ma che pare sospesa fra passato e presente, fra il groviglio barocco dell'antica Roccacolomba e la città nuova toccata dal traffico della vicina superstrada, da dove i figli sono andati via, lontano dall'isola, a studiare, con la speranza che ritornino per cambiare qualcosa. ☐

Beatriz Rodrigo (4º Italiano)

CRUCIVERBA



- 1- Per aprire le bottiglie.
- 2- Per cucinare gli alimenti.
- 3- Illumina una stanza.
- 4- Per appoggiare la testa.
- 5- Serve per mettere i vestiti sporchi.
- 6- Per canalizzare l'acqua.
- 7- Per arrivare in tempo.
- 8- Si usa quando uno vuole dormire.
- 9- Si usa quando non c'è luce.
- 10- Per asciugare i capelli.

DIAGRAMMA

Nel diagramma sono nascosti 15 partecipati passati irregolari. Trovali!



VINTO - NATO - TOLTO
SOLIDO - LETTO - PRESO -
DISCUSO - GALINTO - CERTO -
RACCOTTO - RIMASTA - RESO -
MESSO - PREMESSO - SCOPERTO -
SOTANSO - EFHAL - ZPE

SOLUZIONI DIAGRAMMA

Mónica Calonge, Javier Benedito, Sara Buil, Rosa Lafuente, Marta Benedicto, Lucía Peiró (1º italiano)