

DONDE LENGUAS

REVISTA DE LA ESCUELA OFICIAL DE IDIOMAS DE TERUEL

Mayo de 2011

Número 8



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EDITORIAL

A unos meses de la celebración del XXV aniversario de la Escuela Oficial de Idiomas de Teruel presentamos el octavo número de nuestra revista **Dondelenguas**. Un curso más os ofrecemos con ilusión esta nueva edición donde encontraréis una recopilación de las actividades realizadas a lo largo del presente curso 2010-2011, así como otros artículos colaboración de diversos miembros de la comunidad educativa del centro.

Destacamos especialmente los reportajes de los viajes a Irlanda y a Bélgica, organizados respectivamente por los departamentos de inglés y francés. Este curso seguimos renovando nuestro programa de actividades ofreciendo algunas nuevas que han despertado el interés del alumnado como pueden ser, el taller de yoga en inglés o las conferencias en alemán. Otras actividades como las jornadas italianas (*giornate italiane*) se consolidan al celebrarse una vez más este año.

También informamos sobre las actividades que organizamos de manera ya habitual, como el ciclo de cine en versión original en colaboración con la Obra Social de la CAI, la fiesta de navidad, nuestros encuentros fuera del centro para practicar el idioma de manera informal, etc.

Si queréis conocer más detalles sobre nuestro centro o contactar con nosotros, podéis hacerlo a través de nuestra página web www.eoiteruel.com y de nuestro correo electrónico eoiteruel@educa.aragon.es.

Para finalizar, agradecer el esfuerzo de las personas que desinteresadamente han hecho posible una edición más de **Dondelenguas**.

Espero que la revista sea del agrado de todos.

Saludos cordiales y hasta el próximo año.

Mª José Sanz López – Directora – EOI Teruel

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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.

Fotos de portada:

LA GRAND PLACE DE BRUGES y
CLONMACNOISE MONASTIC REMAINS

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Attention à vos têtes!



Façades traditionnelles des maisons brugeoises.



Comme ils sont mignons et délicieux ces petits canards!



Le Markt (la Grand Place) de Bruges.



Promenade en calèche.



L'Arc de Triomphe, Bruxelles.



La Cathédrale Saint Sauveur.



Le Palais Royal.



Le Manneken Pis avec une drôle de tenue.



Grande variété de bières belges.



Le célèbre Atomium.



Tout le groupe sur la Grand Place de Bruges.



Flânerie le long des rues de Gent.



L'sur la Grand Place Bruxelles.



Les galleries de la Reine, à Bruxelles.



Le Manneken Pis et ses 50 cm!



La Comisión Europea, à Bruxelles.



La Janneken pis, à Bruxelles



La maison du Roi, sur la Grand Place, de Bruxelles



La Cathédrale Saints Michel et Gudule, XIII^e ème siècle, Bruxelles



Prenez le temps de savourer une kwak



Foto: Jorge Escudero

SE SENTIR DANS LA PEAU D'UN CHEVALIER.

Pendant les fêtes des Noces d'Isabel de Segura, on célèbre un tournoi de chevalerie aux arènes de la ville de Teruel. Cette année pour la première fois nous avons participé cinq amazones. En tout, il y avait quinze participants. Nous tous, nous ne sommes pas des professionnels du spectacle équestre mais pour participer, nous devons savoir manier la lance, l'épée et bien sûr monter parfaitement à cheval. Cet apprentissage nous avons réussi à le faire grâce à notre professeur d'équitation Jose Rios.

Nous sommes habillés comme des chevaliers du moyen âge, nos vêtements sont des costumes inspirés des chevaliers peints au plafond de la Cathédrale de Teruel.

Le tournoi commence par des jeux équestres médiévaux qui permettent de tester l'habileté de chaque chevalier puis finit avec des joutes et des combats à l'épée qui déterminent le vainqueur et le public encourage aussi son chevalier préféré.

Chaque participant doit faire un parcours au galop. Celui-ci commence par le jeu des anneaux, il s'agit de décrocher, un anneau, avec une lance en l'enfilant par le centre. Puis vient la quintaine, c'est un écu sur un axe pivotant qu'il faut frapper au grand

galop d'un coup de lance. Ensuite c'est le jeu du javelot, on doit planter un javelot dans le centre d'un rond de paille. Après c'est le jeu des choux, il faut couper trois choux en deux avec l'épée. Puis finalement on finit avec le jeu des obstacles, il faut passer en courant sur une poutre en évitant les obstacles accrochés et qui sont en mouvement.

Pour moi, l'expérience a été merveilleuse dans tous ses aspects. Je me suis bien amusée et l'année prochaine j'aimerais participer à nouveau. 📷

*Elisa Sánchez Pascual (1^o Bachillerato)
I.E.S. Vega del Turia (Teruel)*



Une toute petite description d'une partie des élèves du niveau Básico 1. Classe A

(Du haut en bas et de gauche à droite)

Arturo, c'est un monsieur avec une allure impeccable qui a la quarantaine.

Il est petit et un peu chauve. Il a l'air sérieux et sympathique. Il adore le football.

Paco, il a l'air intellectuel. Il est chauve et il porte non seulement des lunettes mais aussi la barbe et la moustache. C'est un monsieur qui fait aussi partie du club de la quarantaine.

Luis, c'est un jeune homme brun aux yeux verts. Il a l'air distrait mais c'est un bon étudiant parce qu'il fait beaucoup d'efforts pour apprendre le français.

José María, c'est un grand brun aux cheveux frisés et aux yeux marron. Il porte des lunettes. Il est très romantique et il aime draguer.

Sandra et Celia qui ne sont pas venues le jour où l'on a fait par écrit la description des élèves.

Pilar, c'est une femme brune et mince qui a les yeux marron et les cheveux longs et frisés. Elle est un peu timide mais elle est très sympathique. Elle parle très bien le français. Nous, ses camarades de classe ne comprenons pas pourquoi elle est seulement en première année de français.

Nadia était aussi absente le jour où l'on a fait cette description.

Jhockeyry, c'est une jeune élève de la République Dominicaine. Elle ne parle pas beaucoup mais elle n'arrête pas de se tripoter les cheveux. Elle a une allure sportive même si elle n'aime pas le sport.

Lucía, c'est une jeune fille aux cheveux mi-longs et blonds. Elle s'assied à côté de Paula parce qu'elles sont amies. Elles bavardent mais elles sont toutes les deux sympathiques.

Judit, c'est une autre jeune fille blonde qui adore faire de l'équitation et de la danse. C'est une véritable bûcheuse et elle obtient toujours de bons résultats aux examens.

Sara avait fait aussi l'école buissonnière le jour de notre description.

Carla est une fille timide qui aime bien manger des chewing-gums. Elle aime aussi faire du sport et jouer au basket. ■



Des recettes à s'en lécher les babines



Quiche aux épinards et aux champignons

Ingrédients

- 1 pâte brisée
- 3 oeufs entiers
- 100 g d'oignons
- 250 g de champignons
- 500 g d'épinards
- 200 g d'épinards
- 100 g d'emmental
- 6 anchois
- 1 pincée de sel

Méthode

- 1) Étirer la pâte et la mettre dans un moule bien beurré et réserver.
- 2) Faire dorer l'oignon, les épinards et les champignons tranchés.
- 3) Vers la fin de la cuisson, ajouter les anchois. Faire cuire le tout quelques minutes.
- 4) Mélanger le fromage, les oeufs battus avec les épinards, les anchois, les champignons et les oignons.
- 5) Verser le tout dans le moule.
- 6) Faire cuire au tour à 180° environ pendant 30 minutes.
- 7) Et..... Régalez-vous! 🍴

Gloria Esteban, élève de niveau Básico 2



Tarte au fromage blanc

Ingrédients

- 4 oeufs
- 70 g de farine
- 100 g de sucre
- 300 g de fromage blanc
- 500 g de crème fraîche
- Levure

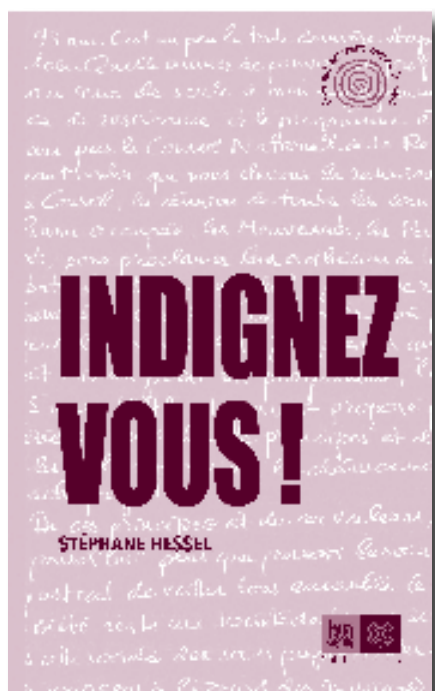
Méthode

- 1) Dans un saladier mélanger tous les ingrédients avec un batteur.
- 2) Verser le tout dans un moule à tarte bien beurré.
- 3) Enfourner pendant 45 minutes à 180°.
- 4) Servez froid.
- 7) Et..... Régalez-vous encore une autre fois! 🍴

Gloria Esteban, élève de niveau Básico 2



INDIGNEZ-VOUS! DE STÉPHANE HESSEL, C'EST LE BEST-SELLER DE CETTE ANNÉE 2011



Quelles sont les raisons d'un tel succès ? Son prix attractif, trois euros ? La longueur de l'ouvrage, une vingtaine de page ? Un concours de circonstances ? L'engouement, même inexplicable, est réel et vire au phénomène de société.

Voici quelques opinions de nos élèves sur ce manifeste.

« Pour moi, à part d'être le dernier succès éditorial en France, c'est un mouvement pour récupérer les valeurs du programme élaboré par la résistance française contre les nazis. Ce mouvement ou philosophie morale veut employer l'indignation comme moteur pour produire un changement.

De nos jours, le monde est trop complexe mais il y a des raisons de s'indigner. De la même manière qu'il y a soixante ans, il existe actuellement une augmentation de l'écart entre les riches et les pauvres, il faudrait changer de système économique, il y a une indifférence au conflit israélo-palestinien, etc., mais il faudrait faire appel à une insurrection pacifique, à la non-violence comme outil contre la menace réelle des oppresseurs et pour la défense des droits de l'homme. »

Antonio Abad Cebrián

Première année d'Intermédiaire. Calamocha

« Stéphane Hessel, a fait un résumé des cinq problèmes que notre société a actuellement, ceux qui viennent d'une période de l'histoire précédente et ceux qui sont à l'origine des événements actuels.

L'auteur nous explique premièrement le traitement infligé aux juifs par les nazis et il le compare aux phénomènes d'expulsion des immigrés.

Un autre sujet analysé par Hessel est la « dictature internationale des marchés financiers » qui fait augmenter les différences entre les plus pauvres et les plus riches. L'alternative serait le juste partage des richesses.

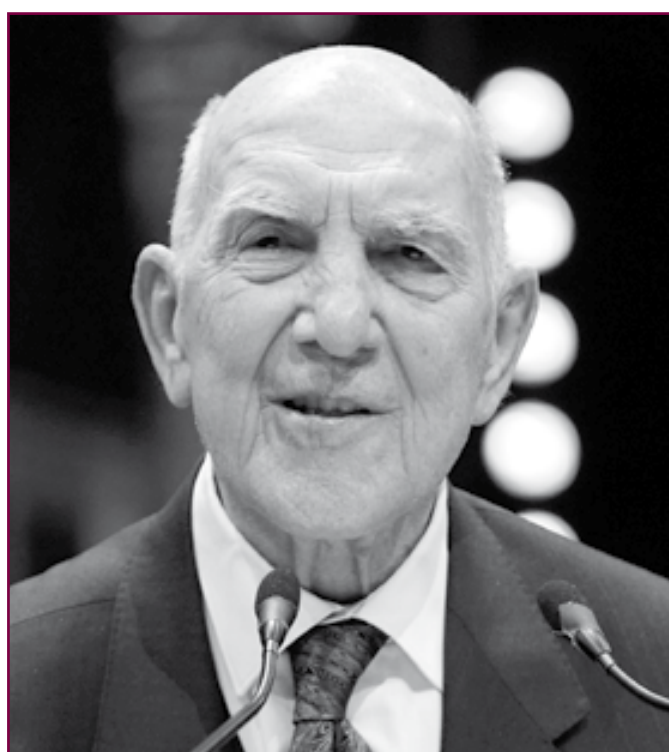
Le problème du terrorisme est une forme d'exaspération, un déni de l'espoir. Il ne faudrait pas exaspérer, il faudrait espérer. La violence n'est pas efficace. Hessel fait une défense de la Palestine, en appelant au boycott des produits israéliens. Il considère aussi que « l'histoire donne peu d'exemples de peuples qui tirent les leçons de leur propre histoire ».

Finalement, l'auteur fait une comparaison des événements mondiaux : ceux qui sont positifs (la chute du mur de Berlin, la fin de l'apartheid) et ont été faits depuis 1948 et les négatifs, depuis les années 2000 (le 11 septembre, la guerre en Irak). Selon lui, il y a une alternance entre l'espoir et l'horreur.

À la fin Hessel nous conseille toujours d'espérer pour vivre d'une manière plus calme. »

Boni Villaverde

Deuxième année d'Intermédiaire. Calamocha



Stéphane Frédéric Hessel,

né le 20 octobre 1917 à Berlin, est un diplomate et militant politique français. Combattant de la France libre pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale, puis déporté à Buchenwald, il a été Secrétaire de la Commission ayant élaboré à l'ONU la Déclaration universelle des droits de l'homme. Il est également écrivain et poète.

IL DOPOSCUOLA

Ciclo di cinema Cai

Continuando le attività svolte negli ultimi anni, anche in quest'anno il Dipartimento di Italiano ha proiettato due film nel ciclo di cinema in lingua originale della Cai: Una giornata particolare e Umberto D.

Una giornata particolare

Maggio 1938, mentre la città di Roma è in piazza per salutare Hitler, in un caseggiato popolare si incontrano Antonietta, una madre frustrata, e Gabriele, giornalista omosessuale condannato al confino dal governo di Mussolini. Insieme vivranno una giornata speciale, appunto particolare. Con lo sfondo della trasmissione radiofonica della sfilata organizzata in onore del capo tedesco vediamo una bellissima e brevissima storia di amore. Magnifici i due protagonisti, Sofia Loren e Marcello Mastroianni.

Umberto D.

Abbiamo avuto una bella giornata nel cinema. Il film chiamato Umberto D. è stato interessante, un film antico e anche attuale cioè che la storia che racconta potrebbe essere successa oggi, un povero pensionato che deve cercare una maniera per arrivare bene alla fine di ogni mese. C'è un fedele amico, un cane chiamato Flayk....mi è sembrato un film carino ma triste, penso che vale la pena vederlo, ti fa riflettere.... 📷

Silvia Carrasco Bonilla, 2º di Intermedio



IATI • ONAIATI • ONAIATI • ONAIATI • ONAIATI

Giornate Culturali italiane

Inoltre sono state organizzate nuovamente delle Giornate Culturali Italiane, più brevi del solito, ma con tanti allievi partecipando ad esse. Dal Dipartimento, le insegnanti vogliamo ringraziare ancora gli allievi del Conservatorio di Musica di Teruel e la loro insegnante di canto Carmen Muñoz, che ci hanno regalato un bellissimo concerto, e certamente non ci dimentichiamo del Museo Provincial de Teruel che ha messo una sala a nostra disposizione. ■



Conferenza di Giuseppina Scala

Quest'anno nelle giornate italiane è venuta a Teruel Giussepina, una simpatica ragazza italiana che abita a Huesca. Ci ha raccontato come sono le due parti della Italia che lei conosce meglio, Il Veneto nel Nord, e La Campania nel Sud. Ciascuna ha le proprie particolarità, la propria gastronomia e la propria gente. La conferenza è stata divertente e soprattutto Giussepina è stata bravissima. Mi è piaciuta molto la giornata perché dopo abbiamo fatto giochi e una buona merendina. Bravo professoressa!

Silvia Carrasco Bonilla, 2° di Intermedio

Il 30 Marzo, durante le giornate culturali, ho assistito alla conferenza di Giuseppina Scala intitolata Viaggio in Italia: tra nord e sud. È stata una bella sessione a cura di una brava italiana che ci ha raccontato le sue esperienze in due regioni della Italia: Il Veneto, dove ha studiato, e La Campania, dove è nata. Dopo avere tante informazioni interessanti sulla cultura, l'arte, le tradizioni ...dopo vedere le belle immagini di questi posti, e dopo sentire parlare con entusiasmo delle differenze tra nord e sud, soltanto posso pensare a fare un lungo viaggio in Italia.

Adela González Rueda, 1° di Intermedio

Dopo la conferenza, abbiamo fatto una piccola merendina e gli allievi hanno potuto "giocare" un po' con le nuove lavagne interattive mentre risolvevano dei quiz. 🎮





Facciamoci una chiacchierata!

Per finire, durante tutto l'anno si sono svolti incontri per parlare italiano fuori dalla scuola così che alla fine, siamo tutti diventati dei grandi chiacchieroni. ☑

I RACCONTI DEGLI ALLIEVI

INSALATA DI FIABE

C'era una volta un bambino di legno che voleva essere come gli altri bimbi. Un giorno, una strega venne alla città e disse dappertutto che poteva fare realtà i sogni di tutti quanti. Arrivarono da lei sette nani che volevano far risvegliarsi una bell'amica che era stata incantata da una regina cattiva. La strega inviò un bel principe che, con un bacio, la risvegliò. Il bambino di legno sentiva parlare di questa strega ma lui non poteva andare da lei. Intanto, un bel principe chiese alla strega di trovare una bella dama che aveva conosciuto in un ballo. Lei aveva perso una scarpa di cristallo ma il principe non riusciva a trovarla. La strega gli raccontò la storia di questa poverina, che abitava con la sua cattiva matrigna e le sue sorellastre, e il principe, alla fine, la trovò. Il bambino di legno ogni giorno era più triste per non poter muoversi. Un altro bambino poté arrivare dalla strega dopo essere scappato da una casa di cioccolato dove ancora era sua sorella, che era stata rapita da una cattiva strega. E i genitori poterono arrivare da lei e la salvarono. Tre piccole fate chiesero che la loro figlioccia si risvegliasse dopo essere addormentata per più di cent'anni. La strega inviò un altro principe per baciarla e rompere l'incantesimo.

Ma, dopo aver fatto tanto bene, la strega sentiva che qualcosa non era ancora finito. Così entrò in ogni casa di quella città finché trovò il piccolo bambino di legno e seppe che aveva bisogno di aiuto. La strega fece al bambino normale ma a condizione che se avesse detto qualche bugia, gli sarebbe cresciuto il naso. La strega se ne andò e tutti furono felici. ☑

Silvia Ferrer, 2º di Avanzato

LA GAZZA E I CINQUE GAZZINI

C'era una volta una gazza che aveva cinque gazzini ed il lupo si rese conto di dov'era il nido ed ogni giorno andava là e le diceva: "gazza, se non mi dai un gazzino, con la mia coda codetta ti abbatto il pino" e la gazza gli dava un gazzino.

Il giorno dopo, un'altra volta: "gazza, se non mi dai un gazzino, con la mia coda codetta ti abbatto il pino" e la gazza gliene dava un altro. E le cose continuarono così fino a quando alla povera gazza solo gliene rimanevano due piccolini.

La poverina cominciò a piangere e venne suo amico il corvo che le fece questa domanda: "che cosa ti è successo?, perché sei così triste" La povera rispose, «perché avevo cinque gazzini ma il lupo mi scoprì il nido e da quel momento ogni giorno arriva e mi dice: "gazza, se non mi dai un gazzino, con la mia coda codetta ti abbatto il pino" ed io gliene do uno».

"Ma non è possibile! No, no, quando verrà gli dici di no, che con la sua coda codetta non abbatte il pino ma che si abbatte con una buona ascia, un buon pane e un buon otre di vino". E dicendo così, il corvo se ne andò.

Il giorno dopo, quando arrivò il lupo e le fece la stessa richiesta, la gazza gli rispose: "No, no, no ti darò nessuno perché il pino soltanto si abbatte con una buona ascia, un buon pane e un buon otre di vino".

"Chi ti ha detto questo? Il tuo amico, il corvo sarà stato". Il lupo si arrabbiò e se ne andò.

Il corvo era nel campo e il lupo piano piano, con un'azione furtiva gli si avvicinò e lo mangiò.

Ma siccome il corvo era furbo gli disse: "Signor lupo, Lei sa cantare?"

Il lupo disse di sì.

"Allora, io voglio ascoltare come canta" e il lupo cominciò a cantare.

"Non lo sento bene", disse il corvo, "può cantare più forte?"

"Sì, sì", disse il lupo, e cominciò a cantare.

Ma il corvo disse di nuovo: "ma perché non apre di più la bocca?", e il lupo fece così. Ed aprì, aprì ed aprì la bocca e il corvo se ne scappò. ■

María del Carmen Muñoz, 1° di Avanzato.

LE PAROLE SOGNATE

Aveva appena finito di leggere l'ultima parola del romanzo quando il sogno l'ha preso. Non era normale, per Marco, dormire così presto, ma questa notte era troppo stanco. Le due o le tre prime ore tutto andava bene, però alle quattro del mattino... Marco sentiva freddo, moltissimo freddo, un freddo interno che gli faceva avere la sensazione che le sue ossa erano gelate, che tutto intorno a lui era congelato. E, come l'uomo scientifico che è, comincia a fare le verificazioni: il letto ha lo stesso piumino di tutte le notti; accanto a lui, sua moglie non sembra congelata; la stanza non ha il ghiaccio; sul pavimento c'è il tappeto accogliente... Ma che cosa succede?

Marco fa l'introspezione, e comincia a capire: la sua testa è piena di parole congelate; il romanzo che aveva letto prima di dormire era di fantascienza e finiva in un altro pianeta lontanissimo, senza sole, senza calore, tutto gelato. Adesso capisce che cosa deve fare, e comincia a pensare una sola parola: CALORE, CALORE, CALORE. Così, a poco a poco, si riscalda, si dorme e, per un attimo, recupera la tranquillità; ma subito ha paura di quello che ha scoperto: le parole sognate hanno potere sulla realtà.

All'improvviso afferra questa idea incredibile: il pensiero, quando è sognato, può cambiare il mondo. Forse le cose sono come un altro, non sa chi, le ha sognate ieri. Marco ha paura. Non è un ragazzino, è sulla quarantina, sa bene come sono gli uomini, e capisce che questo pensiero è pericoloso. Così decide avere soltanto una idea nella testa: DORMIRE, DORMIRE, DORMIRE... e dimenticare domani questo che adesso sa. ■

Adela González de Rueda, 1° di Intermedio

IL MOSTRO NERO

All'inizio quel mostro disegnato nel muro, mi sembrava divergente, sì, veramente divertente. Assomigliava quei disegni che trovi in un libro infantile: capelli arruffati, bocca aperta e denti aguzzi, mi sembrava che avesse anche le corna, come se fosse un camoscio... in più aveva le gambe storte e le orecchie a sventola. Nell'angolo inferiore del muro, accanto al mostro c'era anche un piccolo pupazzo rossastro.

Veramente mi faceva ridere che lui avesse fatto quella composizione così curiosa nella sua stanza. Secondo me, aveva creato uno stile molto personale, sottolineando la potenza espressiva della linea e riducendo sempre le forme...

Chiachierammo fino a tardi e, perché sempre usava i colori rosso e nero, anche parlammo delle sue pennellate espressioniste, che in realtà mi ricordavano le meravigliose pitture nere di Goya. Con mio grande stupore a lui non piaceva dipingere, neanche disegnare. Luca lavorava come cameriere in un piccolo bar del centro di Torino e, per modo di dire, non voleva parlare del suo talento.

"Senti Luca, se non vuoi fare un altro disegnino per me, prenderò una foto."

"Marcello smettila!"

"Dai! Ti Prego! Sai che potresti diventare famoso?"

"..."

"Al meno, dimmi cos'è!"

"Mi sa che hai già chiesto troppe cose."

"Ma, perché hai fatto un mostro così divertente? Dai Luca!"

"Zitto!"

"Ma..."

"Zitto! Zitto! Non ce la faccio più! Quello che hai visto è tutto ciò che ho nella mia testa da anni!"

"Ma... non ti capisco amore"

"Sono dipinti che rivelano il passato!"

Fu quella notte quando Luca mi raccontò che aveva avuto un'infanzia molto difficile. Sua madre era una donna dominata da ossessioni religiose e morali e per quello non poteva capire l'amore tra due uomini. Ogni sera, quando il tramonto arrivava, appariva come un fulmine il mostro nero... imprecando... e il cielo si macchiava di sangue... lui fermo, rannicchiato sul pavimento, come un povero pupazzo, tremante di angoscia e impotenza, sentiva l'urlo infinito che passava attraverso il suo corpo...

Da questo inizio è cresciuto un conflitto interiore e un po' sbilanciato che lui stesso considerava la base della sua personalità. ■

Álvaro Fernández Saez, 1° di Intermedio

BACHECA: I LIBRI DI QUEST'ANNO



SETA

Seta è un libro che parla della vita di Hervé Joncour, un uomo che si dedicava alla compra e vendita di bachi da seta. Acquistava le uova di baco in Siria, Egitto e nel Mediterraneo per evitare epidemie ma all'inizio degli anni Sessanta arriva un'epidemia a questi posti e Hervé deve andare a prendere le uova in Giappone per sopravvivere. ■

Delia Julián, 2° di Intermedio



A CIASCUNO IL SUO

A ciascuno il suo di Leonardo Sciascia è un libro scritto nel 1964 ma potrebbe essere scritto oggi. Ci lascia vedere che in Sicilia, a volte, è meglio non volere sapere certe cose. Questo non lo sapeva il poverino professor Laurana e per questo finisce come finisce. Mi è piaciuto leggere questo libro. ■

Alicia Nández, 2° di Intermedio.



IL CAVALIERE INESISTENTE

Parliamo di uno dei tre libri scritti da Italo Calvino negli anni sessanta. Sono scritti un po' surrealistici nei quali si raccontano storie diverse. In questo caso si racconta la storia di Agilulfo, un uomo che proprio non c'è, non esiste, perché veramente è soltanto una armatura che è viva, cioè non c'è un uomo dentro ma si muove e parla.

Agilulfo è uno dei migliori soldati nell'esercito di Carlomagno. A questo esercito si aggiunge Rambaldo, un giovane cavaliere che vuole fare la guerra e diventare famoso. Nello scontro della battaglia c'è una zuffa tra il giovane Rambaldo e due nemici. All'improvviso arriva un cavaliere che aiuta Rambaldo e i nemici si mettono in fuga. Rambaldo vuole conoscere questo cavaliere, ma lui se ne va, così Rambaldo lo segue arrabbiato e scopre che è una donna, la mitica Bradamante, e si innamora di lei.

A sua volta appare Torrismondo, un'altro scudiero che dichiara di essere figlio di Sofronia. Ma, chi è Sofronia? lei è la ragazza vergine la qual era stata salvata dai violentatori da Agilulfo. Per questo Agilulfo fu nominato cavaliere, ma questo diventa un vero problema per Agilulfo. Infatti se la donna non era vergine lui non sarebbe mai cavaliere. Siccome Agilulfo è un cavaliere che sempre ha un comportamento corretto, pensa di cercare Sofronia che era la figlia del re della Scozia. Nel frattempo Torrismondo cercherà di trovare i cavalieri del santo Gral che dovrebbero essere i suoi padri.

Alla fine si scopre che: Sofronia non è la madre, e la mezzo sorella di Torrismondo, ma non hanno lo stesso padre neanche la stessa madre. Così diventano sposi. Agilulfo per causa dello sbaglio sparisce, la sua armatura è ereditata da Rambaldo che diventa un guerriero famoso e cerca Bradamante.

Bradamante era innamorata di Agilulfo e lo insegue un poco nella ricerca di Sofronia. Dopo questo sparisce dalla opera e appare un nuovo personaggio, una suora la quale scrive il libro. Questa suora si scopre che è veramente Bradamante la qual è trovata da Rambaldo e così finisce la storia.

È una storia un po' difficile, magari per lo sviluppo, ma anche per il linguaggio e le parole che si usano nel libro. Ma è stato divertente e mi sono intrattenuto molto. ■

Andrés Velarde, 2º di Intermedio.

MARCOVALDO

Marcovaldo è una piccola opera di Italo Calvino che racconta otto storie con lo stesso protagonista: Marcovaldo. L'argomento sarebbe la vita di questo Marcovaldo in una grande città industriale. Abita con sua moglie, Domitila, e i loro figli in un piccolo appartamento seminterrato dove non hanno spazio abbastanza per tutti. Marcovaldo lavora nella ditta Slav come uomo di fatica, non guadagna molto soldi e ha tanti problemi e preoccupazioni. Soprattutto è un uomo che non vuole vivere in città, gli interessa di più la natura, e sogna con una vita felice in altro posto, forse ideale...

L'opera ha due parti, ognuna divisa secondo le stagioni, così alla fine abbiamo due novelle di primavera, due d'estate, due d'autunno e due d'inverno. A me sembra un romanzo non difficile da leggere, pieno d'ironia, che racconta, come si fosse una novella o una favola, la vita triste e reale dei lavoratori. ■

Adela González de Rueda, Primo intermedio

VIAGGI IN ITALIA

BOLOGNA

Bologna è la città dove io e mia sorella abbiamo vissuto per un anno con la Borsa di Studio Erasmus. È una città del nord dell'Italia la cui si trova nella regione dell'Emilia Romagna.

Il motivo per cui abbiamo deciso di andare in quella città sconosciuta fino a quel momento per noi è stato fra altri, il fatto di avere una delle università più antiche al mondo (anno 1088), e la consapevolezza di essere città proprio di studenti, come qui in Spagna sarebbe Salamanca.

I primi giorni sono stati difficili assai, prima perché ti trovi da solo senza l'aiuto di nessuno e di solito non si conosce la lingua appena arrivato...cioè, almeno per farti capire con fluidità, quindi per fare la burocrazia nell'Università è una pazzia. E poi, si aggiunge il fatto che, visto che ci sono un sacco di studenti trovare una camera in affitto diventa un lavoro tanto impegnativo perché il centro è pieno di vecchi palazzi abitati soprattutto per studenti a chi chiedono parecchi soldi per prendere un posto.

Si potrebbe dire che queste sono state le principali difficoltà che si trovano perché poi, una volta sistemato tutto, solo resta che godersi la città.

Bologna è una città che ha un ritmo di vita affascinante, cioè, tutti i giorni c'è qualcosa da fare, siano fiere, mostre o mercati, siano dei concerti, atti culturali o sportivi (non dimenticare che il FC Bologna gioca in serie A di calcio e che la Virtus e la Fortitudo giocano pure in serie A ma di pallacanestro). Si è sempre in giro,

sia a piedi sia in bicicletta, dato che il centro dentro le mura non è troppo grande e si può girare senza bisogno dei trasporti pubblici. Così si può apprezzare la bellezza e tranquillità che trasmettono le sue strade, vicoli stretti e i portici che riempiono la città e che aiutano a coprirsi della pioggia e della neve che arrivano con sicurezza nei mesi più freddi.

I monumenti principali per i quali s'identifica la città sono la Basilica di Santo Stefano ovvero le Sette Chiese, le Due Torri e la Fontana di Nettuno di Piazza Maggiore. Poi per una visita culturale si possono visitare tantissime chiese, una più bella dell'altra e dei musei.

Per quanto riguarda alla vita universitaria, all'inizio come ho detto prima è un po' faticosa ma una volta preso il ritmo delle lezioni e conosciuta della gente, si trova l'animo necessario per quando arrivano gli appelli degli esami, dei quali, a differenza di noi in Spagna ce ne sono ogni due mesi. Inoltre, i professori ci tengono abbastanza con gli studenti stranieri nel senso che sanno che abbiamo delle difficoltà con la lingua e s'impegnano di più nei ricevimenti, ma poi ovviamente l'esame è uguale e lo stesso per tutti.

Sul fatto di condividere casa con della gente di altri paesi penso sia un'esperienza simile per tutti quelli che siamo usciti



all'estero, cioè, ti trovi in una casa con una cultura diversa e abitudini diverse quindi non resta che adattarsi ai cambiamenti che sono stati anche piacevoli nel mio caso devo dire, perché ho avuto l'opportunità d'imparare tante cose dei miei coinquilini.

Come ho segnalato, a Bologna si possono fare un sacco di cose, a qualsiasi ora c'è gente in giro, fatto che favorisce socializzare. Di sera si organizzano degli aperitivi in tanti posti e poi i pubs e le discoteche sono aperte tutti i giorni e ogni giorno ce n'è uno che organizza la serata. Il weekend ovviamente è tutto strapieno ed esaurito perché oltre agli studenti, fa serata pure il resto di gente giovane che lavora.

Secondo la mia esperienza, quindi, posso dire che mi sono trovata come a casa. Gli italiani sono gente molto carina e disponibile e senza dubbio consiglio tutti, se hanno l'opportunità, di andare lì per un bel po' a fine di godersi tutto ciò di bello che Bologna può offrirgli a approfittarsi della sua locatione, vicina e comunicata benissimo con altre città importanti dell'Italia come Venezia, Firenze, Verona o Milano. 📍

Beatriz Muñoz, ex allieva.

DI NUOVO A ROMA

L'aereo è partito da Valencia un'ora e mezza fa. Prima di arrivare abbiamo potuto vedere la costa italiana, dopo è arrivato l'aeroporto di Fiumicino ed eccola siamo qui! Arriviamo a Roma alle quattordici e mezza. Roma ci riceve con un bel giorno di sole.

Dopo aver lasciato le valigie nell'albergo e aver fatto una doccia, abbiamo deciso di fare una lunga passeggiata fino al centro storico. Arriviamo a Largo Argentina, dove c'è la Feltrinelli, qui rimaniamo quasi due ore tra i libri. Alla fine compriamo molti libri per noi e l'altre allieve d'italiano, prendiamo un grosso e bel catalogo della Mondadori per la professoressa. Questa prima sera non possiamo ritornare all'albergo senza aver visto la Piazza di Spagna, con le sue belle scale. Quest'anno non c'erano dei fiori nei gradini, peccato!!

Siccome il nostro albergo era nel quartiere Salario dovevamo camminare per via del Corso. Lì sono le gallerie Alberto Sordi e dentro il nostro negozio favorito di cioccolatini. Compriamo più di due chilogrammi di cioccolatini, ma non soltanto per noi, anche per i bambini. Alle otto siamo nell'albergo per fare la cena e riposare un po' dopo il primo giorno.

Martedì ci alziamo alle otto di mattina, dopo la prima colazione nell'albergo siamo andati in Villa Borghese. Attraverso Villa Borghese siamo arrivati a Piazza del Popolo, e continuiamo fino al Vaticano dopo aver incrociato il ponte Sant'Angelo sopra il fiume.

In Vaticano non c'era molta gente, e la coda per entrare nella Basilica era piccola. A destra nella Basilica c'è l'ingresso al Cupolone. Prendiamo questa entrata, prima c'era l'ascensore, poi la salita diventa un po' dura e le scale molto strette e, alla fine, arriviamo al proprio Cupolone. Che vista della città! Scendere è stato anche così difficile, perché siccome non abbiamo preso l'ascensore, c'erano molti gradini. In Vaticano vediamo le grotte Vaticane pure. Tuttavia ci mancava di vedere la Basilica propria, con "la Pietà di Michelangelo", "Il Baldacchino di Bernini", e tante cose da vedere.

Mangiamo in una piccola pizzeria in Via Conciliazione. Dopo il pranzo siamo andati al Lungo Tevere perché volevamo vedere Villa Farnesina dove ci sono affreschi di Raffaello, ma alla fine non siamo riusciti a trovare l'entrata. Per il Ponte Sisto e dopo la Via Giulia, arriviamo dietro il Palazzo Farnese, e alla Piazza Farnese dove siamo entrati in una piccola cappella dove c'erano delle sorelle facendo una preghiera. Ritorniamo all'albergo, ma prima ceniamo in un bel posto in Via Veneto.

Mercoledì ci alziamo tardi, alle nove di mattina eravamo in strada. Abbiamo fatto una bella passeggiata fino a Porta Pinciana, dopo scendere Via Veneto arriviamo a Piazza Barberini, dove c'è la bella fontana del Bernini. Volevamo andare a vedere Santa Maria sopra la Minerva, dietro il Pantheon, questa chiesa come ci aveva detto la nostra professoressa è stata una scoperta. Dopo aver visto il Pantheon ci avviciniamo a Sant'Andrea della Valle, che era in ristrutturazione e non c'era nessuno, cioè abbiamo visto la cupola da soli. In fine arriviamo a Campo dei Fiori, dove c'era il mercato dei fiori che ci è piaciuto tanto. Vicino a Campo Dei Fiori mangiamo in una piccola trattoria in Piazza Navona.

Dopo il pranzo siamo andati verso il Campidoglio, e ci siamo fermati in Santa Maria in Aracoeli dopo salire le scale che sono tante. Nel Campidoglio entriamo nei Musei Capitolini dove c'è la Lupa Capitolina e anche c'era "la mostra delle facce del potere". Lì siamo rimasti molto tempo per veder tutto bene. Ritorniamo all'albergo molto stanchi ma molto felici di la giornata.

Giovedì usciamo dall'albergo (loro preferiscono chiamarlo hotel) alle nove trenta più o meno, prediamo Via Salaria per fare un nuovo percorso e non sempre lo stesso. Questa Via è lunghissima, in questa zona c'è molta gente ma non si vedono appena turisti come in altre strade della città. Dopo camminare un po' arriviamo a Santa Maria Maggiore e per Via Merulana siamo arrivati a San Giovanni in Laterano, il duomo di Roma. È molto grande e bello, c'è anche il chiostro che è molto carino. Peccato! alle dodici chiudeva la Scala Santa ed erano le dodici e trenta, e per questo non siamo potuti entrarci. Volevamo vedere San Clemente anche, ma era già chiusa. Così decidiamo di andare al Colosseo. Nella sera siamo andati a cena in un bel posto in Via Appia con i nostri amici italiani.

E allora arrivò il Venerdì, il giorno della partenza. Prima di prendere l'autobus per l'aeroporto siamo andati in Villa Borghese. Siccome era una giornata di sole l'erba era piena di gente riposando al sole.

Magari un'altra volta potremo vedere molte cose, perché Roma non si finisce di vedere mai. Infatti speriamo ritornare qualche altra volta. Arrivederci Roma! 📍

Alicia Nández e Andrés Velarde, 2º di Intermedio



Campo dei Fiori



Roma da San Pietro



A piazza del Popolo.



Gettando la moneta, sperando di tornare presto.



San Giovanni in Laterano.



Il Foro.

PALERMO

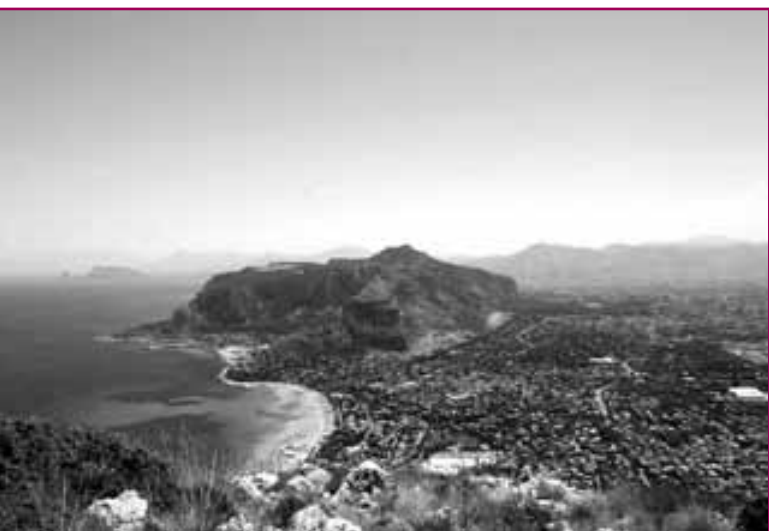
Quando sono arrivata a Palermo non sapevo veramente quello che mi aspettava. Prima di andare mi avevano detto che a Palermo avrei trovato sole, pizza e mafia. E questo era vero, ma a Palermo ci sono tante cose di più.

Sono arrivata di sera, era tutto buio e piovava tantissimo... Ho pensato di aver sbagliato destino, ma il giorno dopo ho potuto vedere quello più bello di Palermo; il suo colore blu.

Palermo è una città piena di vita e ho scoperto le sue strade, il caos che c'è dappertutto, la gentilezza dei suoi abitanti, il cielo aperto, la spiaggia dorata, il clima è caldo e i mercati sono per strada.

La cosa più affascinante della città e dell'isola è la sua gente; i siciliani sono amabilissimi e accoglienti con gli stranieri. Non importa di dove sei, per loro sei uno dei suoi. Tutti parlano con te e ti fanno sentire a casa.

Ho cominciato là i miei studi di dottorato e ho imparato quella maniera di parlare che hanno i siciliani: sembra che cantino, hanno le loro parole tipiche e i gesti così particolari.



Quello che mi ha colpito di più sono i mercati. Il mercato della Vucciria si trova nei piccoli vicoli vicini al centro ed è pieno di piccole macellerie e frutterie. È il mercato del pesce per eccellenza, i mille colori e odori nauseabondi, le voci alte dei venditori... Qui i colori, gli odori, i sapori e le voci di Palermo si sentono più vicini.

Il mare è un altro dei tesori di Palermo; l'acqua è trasparente e chiara. Nelle piccole isole vicine a Palermo come Ustica si può ammirare un mare bellissimo e cristallino.

Non possiamo parlare di Palermo senza parlare della sua gastronomia. È uno dei posti dove meglio si mangia. Non solo perché è tutto buonissimo ma anche perché è economico. Quasi tutti i ristoranti, pizzerie e trattorie fanno tutto casereccio e ci sono dei negozi per strada che vendono tranci di pizza, gelati, arancini o i cannoli. Sono famosi i pesci, soprattutto il pesce spada o le acciughe che si mangiano con la pasta. Anche sono così conosciuti il vino, il limoncello o il zibibbo che è un tipico vino dolce.

Nei mesi che sono stata là ho potuto imparare tante cose dell'isola e degli italiani, ma so che mi manca tantissimo da scoprire. Non si possono contare tutte le bellezze di Palermo neanche in una vita: il duomo, l'opera dei pupi, le catacombe, le sue isole, il teatro Massimo, i negozi, la sua storia...

Solamente spero avere messo un po' di Palermo nei vostri cuori. ☑

Silvia Ferrer, 2° di Avanzato



UN VIAGGIO INDIMENTICABILE

L'anno scorso, per le feste del Medioevo (le Nozze d'Isabella e Diego) che si celebrano a Teruel con motivo della rappresentazione della storia di "Los amantes de Teruel", sono andata con la mia famiglia in Italia. Io volevo organizzare un viaggio all'estero con loro ed approfittare questi giorni di ferie.

Questa volta ho avuto il vantaggio di avere mia nipote che faceva un corso all'università di Bologna. Perciò ho preso i biglietti dell'aereo per arrivare a quella città. Lì ci aspettava Beatriz che fece da guida. Lei conosceva la zona e così abbiamo potuto vedere una delle città più belle dell'Emilia Romagna e anche visitarne altre.

Il viaggio è stato bello ma più che di riposo è stato un giro molto movimentato. Da Bologna si possono visitare nello stesso giorno città come Firenze, Venezia... per noi le più conosciute.

Il primo giorno abbiamo deciso di andare a Venezia, peccato che piovesse, ma siccome non pioveva troppo, pensavamo di fare la gita con l'ombrello. Fu un grande sbaglio, quella pioggia ogni volta era più forte e ci è successo quello che la gente racconta e noi non credevamo: è suonata la sirena. Per quelle persone che non lo sappiano quello significa che la città si è allagata. Siamo arrivati in un negozio a comprare degli stivali di gomma per tutti e così continuare la visita sulle passerelle che mettono nella strada.

Veramente divertente, anche vedere i gabbiani nuotando in piazza San Marco invece dei piccioni.

Il secondo giorno abbiamo organizzato una gita a Firenze. Città piena d'opere d'arte nella quale puoi andare a piedi per vedere tutto senza problema. In ogni strada c'è qualcosa da vedere. Una cosa che ricorderò per sempre sarà il suono di tutte le campane delle chiese a mezzogiorno dall'campanile del Duomo. Un'altra cosa che mi ha colpita per il mio lavoro è stato che i nomi delle strade coincidono tante volte con quelli delle storie raccontate nelle opere di Puccini ad esempio, tanti anni fa.

Il terzo giorno siamo andati a Modena ed a Maranello. Dovevamo farlo così (i maschi della famiglia volevano vedere la Ferrari). Abbiamo avuto l'opportunità di sognare con avere dei soldi per comprare una di quelle macchine. Mio marito ha avuto la possibilità di guidare una Ferrari per strada.

Un viaggio veramente meraviglioso: tanti tipi di pasta, tanti sughi diversi che non potevamo nemmeno immaginare esistessero

e, soprattutto la pizza (non potevamo immaginarne tante diverse). Tante cose da vedere...

Ma non abbiamo avuto il tempo di conoscere bene Bologna e credo che...bisognerà organizzare un'altro viaggio il più presto possibile. 📍

María del Carmen Muñoz, 1º di Avanzato.



INFORMACIÓN INSTITUCIONAL

1. REQUISITOS DE ACCESO

EDAD MÍNIMA

PLAN ANTIGUO: 14 años.

PLAN NUEVO: Para acceder a las enseñanzas de idiomas será requisito imprescindible tener dieciséis 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 14 de marzo de 2011, de la Consejera de Educación, Cultura y Deporte, por la que se regula la convocatoria del proceso de admisión de alumnos en régimen presencial para el curso académico 2011/2012, en las escuelas oficiales de idiomas de la Comunidad Autónoma de Aragón.

2. NUEVO PLAN DE ESTUDIOS EN ESCUELAS

ESTRUCTURA ANTIGUA (1)	ESTRUCTURA NUEVA (2)
1º Ciclo Elemental	1º Nivel Básico
2º Ciclo Elemental	2º Nivel Básico
3º Ciclo Elemental	1º Nivel Intermedio
2º Nivel Intermedio	1º Ciclo Superior (4º)
1º Nivel Avanzado	2º Ciclo Superior (5º)
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)

3. ADMISIÓN / INSCRIPCIÓN

Del 16 al 20 de mayo de 2010, ambos inclusive, para alumnos que desean realizar una prueba de clasificación, que tendrá lugar posteriormente del 9 al 14 de junio.

Del 16 al 24 de junio de 2011 para el resto del alumnado.

Plazo extraordinario también en septiembre.

4. MATRÍCULA

Del 4 al 15 de julio de 2011: Matriculación de los alumnos presenciales de nuevo ingreso y de los alumnos presenciales del curso 2010-2011 que hayan aprobado en junio.

Del 5 al 20 de septiembre de 2011: Matriculación de los alumnos presenciales de evaluación en el mes de septiembre.

Régimen libre: Puede realizarse la inscripción para obtener la certificación del nivel correspondiente mediante la realización de una prueba final.

5. ANULACIÓN DE MATRÍCULA

Con anterioridad a la finalización del mes de febrero de cada curso académico.

6. 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.

7. CURSOS ESPECÍFICOS (MONOGRÁFICOS)

Se ofertan cursos específicos cuatrimestrales (de octubre a enero y de febrero a mayo) en todos los idiomas. La matriculación se realizará en septiembre y en febrero, respectivamente, por orden de llegada a secretaría.

8. 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: Según curso académico. ☐

Escuela Oficial de Idiomas de Teruel

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CENTENARIO DE LAS ESCUELAS OFICIALES DE IDIOMAS

por María Sánchez Hernández (Profesora de la EOI El Fuero de Logroño)

No siempre se ha entendido la formación y la cultura del mismo modo. Hemos podido ver como a lo largo de la historia se han considerado de diferente forma los distintos contenidos de los planes educativos oficiales y no formales.

No es mi intención referirme a los contenidos de los seculares trivium y quadrivium, del nacimiento de las universidades, ni a los balbuceos en materias de lenguas extranjeras de los planes educativos del siglo XIX. Quiero dedicar estas líneas a ese centenario

que se cumple en el 2011 del nacimiento de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas en España.

Al margen de algunos tímidos intentos de incluir la enseñanza de idiomas extranjeros en los planes de estudios de algunas

carreras a lo largo del siglo XIX, la creación de forma específica de un centro docente oficial con el único objetivo de la enseñanza y aprendizaje de lenguas modernas se llevó a cabo mediante una Real Orden de 1 de enero de 1.911 – Gaceta de Madrid de 2 de enero-. El ministro Julio Burell fue el encargado de defender la inclusión de una partida presupuestaria para crear en 1911 la Escuela Central de Idiomas en Madrid.

Poco tenía que ver el recién estrenado centro docente con ansias de europeización y apertura a las nuevas corrientes con las actuales escuelas. Sin embargo el germen ahí estaba y a partir de ese cimiento se iba a edificar el increíble rascacielos de la enseñanza de los idiomas modernos cuya gestión y realización se ha llevado a cabo, con diferentes vicisitudes, a lo largo de cien años.

La Escuela Central de Idiomas nació para la enseñanza del alemán, francés e inglés y en su primer año de funcionamiento contó con 431 alumnos, que debían estudiar el idioma durante tres cursos, bajo la tutela y enseñanza de profesores españoles y extranjeros, no pudiendo superar cada grupo los 30 alumnos.

Llama la atención como en la época del nacimiento de la primera Escuela Oficial de Idiomas el francés era la lengua más demandada con 297 alumnos matriculados, mientras que el inglés tan sólo contaba con 50 alumnos.

Según la Real Orden antes mencionada la estructura de estos idiomas estaba dividida en:

- Primer año: Método directo (vocabulario y fonética).
- Segundo año: Gramática (primer curso).
- Tercer año: Gramática (segundo curso).

La primera escuela fue creciendo. Esto lo demuestra el hecho de que a los ocho años de funcionamiento el número de alumnos era de 992, se había aumentado el número de profesores e incrementado el número de idiomas ya que se habían añadido a los tres iniciales el italiano, el portugués, el castellano, el árabe vulgar y durante un par de cursos el esperanto – que acabó desapareciendo-.

Es esencial señalar la importancia que fueron adquiriendo en poco tiempo los certificados de la Escuela Central de Idiomas. En 1913, tan sólo dos años después de su creación, otra Real Orden (8 de febrero de 1913) autorizaba al director de la escuela para poder expedir Certificados de Aptitud en cualquiera de las disciplinas cursadas –una vez superadas las pruebas de suficiencia- tanto a los alumnos de enseñanza oficial como a los libres.

Los exámenes para la obtención de esta titulación de la Escuela Central de Idiomas estaban totalmente regulados y consistían en una prueba eliminatoria de carácter escrito (con un dictado y una redacción) y otra oral (integrada por traducción directa e inversa, así como una conversación).

La escuela fue creciendo en importancia, tal y como queda patente en el Real Decreto de 30 de octubre de 1924 en el que se percibe que la finalidad con la que había nacido dicha institución –“adistrar a los alumnos en el conocimiento y dominio de las len-



Sede EOI de Madrid.

guas extranjeras más difundidas por el mundo” - se había logrado con creces.

Tras estos primeros años le siguieron otros más duros, con numerosos cambios, con limitaciones presupuestarias, pero en los que no faltaron visionarios que supieron defender la importancia del centro, resaltar la necesidad de su potenciación para no perder el tren de la modernidad y la eficacia de una gestión en la que habría alternativas sobre prioridades, modas, costumbres y necesidades. Tampoco faltaron los reconocimientos de su trabajo y categoría como en alguna medida lo fue su adscripción a la Universidad Central.

El idioma mayoritario en estos años ya no era el francés, sino el inglés, que experimentó una gran evolución y un increíble aumento de alumnado sobrepasando al que hasta hacía pocos años había sido el idioma extranjero por excelencia.

Podemos hablar de un amplio periodo de consolidación de la Escuela Central de Idiomas hasta 1965 en el

que hubo que superar las secuelas de una Guerra Civil –durante la que estuvo cerrada- y de la Segunda Guerra Mundial. En 1965 el número de alumnos de esta todavía “única” Escuela Central de Idiomas era de 10.584 (de los que una amplia mayoría eran mujeres) y el total de profesores ascendía a 149.

CRECIMIENTO Y EXPANSION

En 1966 se inicia el capítulo de la expansión como consecuencia de un proceso de crecimiento en el que ya no era posible la marcha atrás. Es cierto que en 1964 el Ministro de Educación Manuel Lora Tamayo había creado “sobre el papel” tres nuevas escuelas, pero su puesta en marcha se pospuso hasta 1966 (Valencia), 1968 (Bilbao) y 1969 (Barcelona). A estas iban a seguir las de Málaga (1970), La Coruña (1973), y Zaragoza y Alicante (1974).

Ya en 1968 se había elevado la categoría de los profesores de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas al exigírsele una titulación universitaria, lo que redundaba en una mejora teórica del nivel del profesorado.

El proceso expansionista siguió su marcha y en el curso 1979-80 el número de alumnos oficiales había alcanzado los 58.725, el de los libres se acercaba a los 100.000 y el de profesores a 432. También se aumentaron los idiomas a impartir, se incrementaron a cuatro cursos el plan para la obtención del título y se instauró un curso complementario para preparar al alumnado para lograr el Certificado de Aptitud.

Esta proliferación de centros ha seguido en toda España y en La Rioja no ha sido una excepción. La EOI de Logroño, que nació en el curso escolar 1987-88, cuenta en la actualidad con cerca de 5000 alumnos mientras que la EOI de Calahorra cuyo origen se remonta al curso 1990-91 atiende a alrededor de 1100 alumnos.

Este crecimiento de las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas del que hemos sido testigos sigue en aumento. Desde que yo me empecé la docencia en el curso 2003-04, en el que sólo funcionaban los centros de Logroño y Calahorra, hasta hoy se han abierto en

la Comunidad de La Rioja cuatro extensiones en las localidades de Haro, Arnedo, Alfaro y Santo Domingo. Además cabe señalar que el próximo curso escolar se abrirá una nueva en Nájera. Esto supone tanto por parte de la sociedad como por parte de nuestra Administración autonómica una apuesta clara por la continua formación en idiomas.

LA IMPORTANCIA DE LOS IDIOMAS

Existe conciencia de la necesidad de una comunicación universal. Desde que la maldición bíblica de la Torre de Babel produjo la confusión de lenguas hasta hoy se ha venido luchando para que los diferentes pueblos y naciones pudieran encontrar vehículos comunes de entendimiento.

El proceso es irreversible y estamos condenados a dialogar y a encontrar como primera fórmula de entendimiento el poder hablar en el mismo idioma. Nadie cometerá la insensatez de pedir que hagamos un universo "uniparlante". Los idiomas forman parte

intrínseca de la naturaleza de las naciones, pero sí parece obligado que nuestros políticos y dirigentes puedan sentarse en la mesa de las decisiones y hablar –si es posible– sin necesidad de intérpretes, pues hay algo que son los matices de esas primeras sensaciones que no tienen traducción.

Así mismo la sociedad cree firmemente en la necesidad e importancia del aprendizaje de las lenguas extranjeras, fundamentales para el desarrollo personal y laboral de cualquier persona.

La evolución y engrandecimiento a lo largo de cien años de vida ha sido evidente. Las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas tienen un pasado enriquecedor, un presente espléndido y un futuro esperanzador. Los cambios y mejoras están a la vista. Las superaciones metodológicas han sido claras y la irrupción de las nuevas tecnologías ha revolucionado y está perfeccionando la enseñanza y los niveles de preparación y conocimiento. En aras de la coherencia y de la gran demanda social tenemos que seguir trabajando con fe en esta bendita y maravillosa realidad que son las Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas. ■

BIBLIOTECA

LA BIBLIOTECA MEJORA SUS FONDOS Y EXPONE SUS NOVEDADES

Año tras año la Biblioteca de la Escuela Oficial de Idiomas introduce estupendas novedades que hacen de la Sala un lugar cada vez más frecuentado y adaptado a las nuevas tecnologías.

Como novedad, este curso nuestra sala incluye un pequeño expositor en el que se encuentran los últimos materiales y fondos adquiridos. Una buena manera de mantener informados a nuestros alumnos acerca de todas las novedades.

Además, se ha llevado a cabo una reestructuración de la mayor parte de los libros que se encuentran en las estanterías, con el fin de ganar espacio y facilitar la

accesibilidad de los materiales a nuestros alumnos.

Por otro lado, el profesorado ha seguido mejorando su formación para poder llevar a cabo el préstamo de libros y películas de una manera eficaz y mucho más profesional.

Hay que recordar que, desde el pasado curso 2009-10, los cientos de usuarios ya pueden consultar a través de Internet los

fondos y materiales que se encuentran en el catálogo de la Biblioteca.

Igualmente, este curso el blog de la Biblioteca ha seguido funcionando para que los alumnos puedan expresar su impresión y hacer distintos comentarios acerca de las películas o libros que habitualmente se llevan prestados. El blog sigue siendo una estupenda herramienta que los usuarios utilizan para lanzar sugerencias. ■



RINCÓN DE LAS NOVEDADES

Los alumnos pueden conocer a través de un expositor las últimas adquisiciones y novedades.



FORMACIÓN PROFESORADO

El profesorado ha seguido adquiriendo este curso la formación necesaria para hacer uso del programa informatizado de préstamos

YA PUEDES SEGUIRNOS A TRAVÉS DE FACEBOOK

Durante este curso escolar hemos decidido dar un paso más para acercar a nuestros usuarios los servicios de la biblioteca de la EOI de Teruel. Siguiendo la tendencia de muchos otros centros educativos que utilizan las redes sociales en su rutina docente nos hemos aventurado a crear una red Facebook para dinamizar todo lo relacionado con nuestra biblioteca, así como las actividades extraescolares del centro.

La red social nos permite crear un espacio virtual donde se facilita la comunicación del centro con el alumnado y se aumenta la participación de éste a través de la plataforma social. De esta forma, no sólo se mejora la comunicación bilateral entre la biblioteca y sus usuarios, sino que se posibilita el acercamiento entre los alumnos de los diferentes niveles e idiomas, de forma que se puedan recomendar el material que les resulta de utilidad. Esto último nos pareció especialmente interesante ya que, al tener horarios diferentes, los alumnos que estudian diferentes niveles del mismo idioma no tienen la oportunidad de relacionarse.

Al utilizar Facebook se crea una comunidad de usuarios de la biblioteca donde los miembros pueden publicar sus comentarios sobre las novedades de material adquirido por la biblioteca y recomendar a sus compañeros el material que han prestado (libros de lectura recomendada, DVDs, CDs, revistas, diccionarios, gramáticas, material informático de autoaprendizaje de idiomas, etc.). Por otra parte, nos parece interesante que el alumnado cuente con un espacio donde pueda publicar sus comentarios sobre las actividades extraescolares que se organizan en los diferentes departamentos, de forma que el profesorado cuente con información sobre la valoración de las actividades por parte del alumnado y pueda tenerlo en cuenta en la elaboración de la programación de actividades para cursos posteriores. ■

Nos pareció que Facebook es la red social más adecuada para dinamizar la biblioteca dado el perfil de nuestros usuarios y teniendo en cuenta que, con más de 400 millones de miembros en todo el mundo, ésta es la red social con más éxito en la actualidad.

La red está formada por un Muro Virtual en el que todos los miembros pueden publicar sus comentarios, así como colgar fotografías y vídeos. A través de los Eventos se puede mantener invitar al alumnado a participar en las actividades que se van organizando.



EL CLAUSTRO DE LA EOI TERUEL



EL PERSONAL NO DOCENTE DE LA EOI TERUEL

Pepi, Tere, Carmen y Azucena hacen cada día que la Escuela sea un espacio limpio y agradable para todos.



Julián, Inma y Alejandra se encargan con gran eficacia de las tareas administrativas en la Secretaría de la E.O.I



Eva, Rafa y Antonia, los conserjes de la E.O.I., siempre están pendientes del mínimo detalle



LAS SEDES DE LA EOI



EOI Teruel.



EOI Calamocha.



EOI Monreal del Campo.



EOI Utrillas.



Numeroso público acudió hasta el salón de actos de la CAI para ver una de las películas del Ciclo de Cine en versión original.

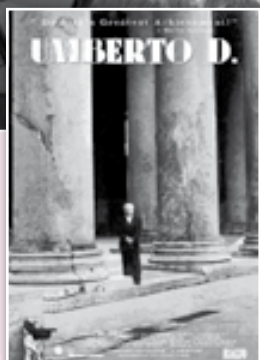
NUESTRO CICLO DE CINE SE CONSOLIDA TRAS VARIOS AÑOS EN PANTALLA

La Escuela Oficial de Idiomas, en colaboración con el Servicio Cultural de la CAI en Teruel, está organizando desde hace ya varios años el Ciclo de Cine en versión original con subtítulos en español.

Año tras año la actividad se ha consolidado, de forma que se ha convertido en una de las actividades culturales con más aceptación entre los alumnos de la Escuela Oficial de Idiomas. Hay que reconocer que el público de la ciudad de Teruel ha acogido igualmente esta actividad con gran entusiasmo. Uno de los motivos del éxito de este Ciclo es la calidad de las películas, que han sido

cuidadosamente seleccionadas por el profesorado de la E.O.I. de Teruel. Se trata de un cine no demasiado comercial, muy interesante y atractivo para un público que busca otros tipos de temática. En algunos casos, las películas seleccionadas son grandes clásicos de la historia del cine que atraen la atención de quienes quieren volver a vivir épocas pasadas. 📺

La profesora de alemán presenta la película en versión original al público asistente.



CICLO DE CINE EOI

LA FIESTA DE NAVIDAD, UNA DE LAS ACTIVIDADES ESTRELLA DE ESTE CURSO

La fiesta de Navidad de la E.O.I. volvió a transcurrir un año más rodeada de un ambiente de diversión, juego y entretenimiento. Además, la participación del alumnado fue muy alta este curso. El ya clásico juego de la E.O.I. "4x4" hizo pasar un buen rato a todos los asistentes. Este año volvimos a disfrutar del "Coro Navideño", compuesto por los alumnos de Francés del Conservatorio de Música, así como de un grupo de valientes alumnos de otros idiomas. La actuación destacó por la perfección de sus voces, acompañadas del piano. Entre las obras interpretadas destacan "Deck the Hall" o "Il est né le divin Enfant".

La jornada llegó a su fin con la degustación de los cada vez más deliciosos postres y platos presentados al "Concurso de Recetas", que tradicionalmente se organiza en estas fechas. En esta ocasión los ganadores fueron Gonzalo Soler por su receta italiana "Turrón", María Esteban por la receta alemana "Baby Guinness", María Asensio en francés con su "Buche de Noel" y Carmen Cano por su receta "Coffee Cream Caramel".

Los alumnos del Conservatorio en la E.O.I., además de otros valientes alumnos, interpretaron unas magníficas canciones navideñas, bajo la dirección de sus profesoras.



Algunas de las deliciosas recetas presentadas al concurso de este año.



El jurado lo tuvo muy difícil a la hora de decidir cuáles fueron los postres ganadores.



Los alumnos ganadores recogen sus premios.



Los asistentes disfrutaron de una deliciosa merienda.

**Oficina Municipal
de Turismo de Teruel**

Plaza de los Amantes, nº 6

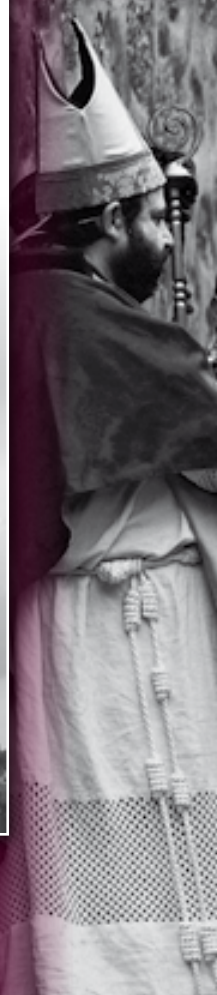
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TERUEL, una



Teruel, Villa Medieval, llena de amor y de leyendas, en sus rincones vas a encontrar las más bellas historias de amor. Teruel, Capital Mundial del arte Mudéjar desde 1986, sus torres son símbolo de la época más relevante de su historia.

Fue fundada hacia 1171 por las tropas del Rey Alfonso II. Desde su fundación convivieron mudéjares y cristianos, al amparo del Fuero de Teruel y consecuencia de esta convivencia podemos contemplar el Conjunto Mudéjar declarado Patrimonio de la Humanidad. El Conjunto Mudéjar señalado está compuesto por las cuatro magníficas torres, San Pedro, Catedral, San Martín y el Salvador, y la Techumbre de la Catedral. Este año conmemoramos el 25 aniversario de la inscripción del Mudéjar de Teruel en la lista del Patrimonio Mundial.





ciudad que enamora

La Historia de los Amantes es una de las joyas más valoradas de la ciudad. La Fundación Amantes de Teruel se ha centrado en la conservación del mudéjar que le rodea, así como de difundir la historia de amor de Isabel de Segura y Juan Martínez de Marcilla.

Otros restos de la época medieval los encontramos en la muralla que rodeaba la ciudad. El Portal de Daroca o de la Andaquilla, el Portal de San Miguel o de la Traición, los Torreones de la Lombardera, Ambeles, San Esteban y del Rincón son los mas importantes que han llegado hasta nuestros días. Recientemente se ha restaurado una parte de la muralla que da la entrada a la ciudad al Acueducto de los Arcos.

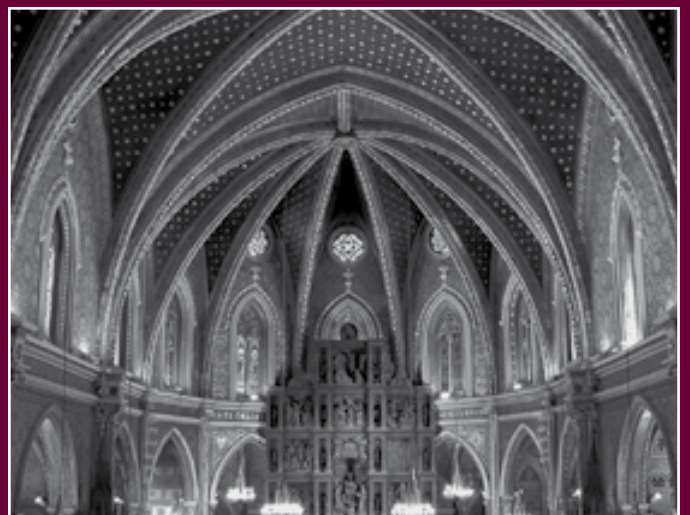
El modernismo en la ciudad, se va a dar, por la entrada en escena en la arquitectura turolense de Pablo Monguió, discípulo de Gaudí, por la existencia de artesanos turolenses de gran valía y por la aparición de la burguesía con gran poder económico. Como piezas destacadas de esta manifestación artística podemos encontrar edificios como la casa de la Madrileña, Casa de Tejidos "El Torico" hoy Caja Rural de Teruel, Casa Ferrán, Casa Bayo, Ermita de la Virgen del Carmen, Iglesia de El Salvador de Villaspesa y Escuelas del Arrabal.

La Catedral de Santa María de Media Villa merece mención especial en su conjunto por su armonía y belleza. La Iglesia de El Salvador, La Iglesia de los Franciscanos, la Torre de la Merced son puntos que no se pueden per-

der en la ciudad. La Escalinata Neomudéjar, la Plaza del Torico, El Acueducto de los Arcos, el Museo Provincial, el Museo de Arte Sacro, los Aljibes Medievales son otros enclaves que completan la visita a nuestra ciudad.

El centro de ocio Dinópolis está dedicado a los dinosaurios. Contiene espectaculares reproducciones de dinosaurios, museos, atracciones para niños y adultos, zonas de juego, espectáculos, y cuenta con una de las mejores colecciones de dinosaurios del mundo, una oferta lúdica muy completa para toda la familia. La ciencia y el entretenimiento se dan en un perfecto equilibrio en Dinópolis Teruel.

La cultura y el arte en Teruel, se complementan perfectamente con la rica gastronomía de la provincia, con el "Jamón de Teruel" como producto estrella. ☺



DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH



Mein Deutsch 50-plus Kurs im Goethe-Institut, Schwäbisch Hall

Im vergangenen September schrieb ich mich in einen Goethe-Institut-Kurs in Schwäbisch Hall ein, wo ich zwei angenehme Wochen verbrachte. Schwäbisch Hall ist eine kleine, alte und schöne Stadt im Land Baden-Württemberg, die zwischen Stuttgart und Nürnberg liegt. Es war ein intensiver und spezieller Kurs für Deutschlernende über 50 Jahre. Insgesamt waren 30 Menschen aus 11 verschiedenen Ländern eingeschrieben... und ich war der einzige Spanier, sodass ich 15 Tage lang kein Wort auf Spanisch gesprochen habe. Am Anfang wurden wir in zwei Gruppen nach unserem Lernniveau aufgeteilt, und in meiner Gruppe waren wir 15 „Schüler“ aus Frankreich, Norwegen, Italien, Dänemark, Polen, Großbritannien, U.S.A...und ich. Es war wirklich ein schöner Mischmasch. Während dieser zwei Wochen bekamen wir 40 Unterrichtseinheiten à 45 Minuten, in denen wir viel geübt - und hoffentlich auch gelernt haben. Aber es gab nicht nur Unterricht, sondern auch ein komplettes Freizeitprogramm mit Ausflügen, Museumsbesuchen, Konzerte und auch Treffen mit Einwohnern der Stadt, die freiwillig mit dem Goethe-Institut kollaborieren. Speziell zu bemerken wäre ein Besuch des Limes-Parks in Rainau (die alte Römische-Germanische Grenze), eine 6 km Wanderung durch den Wald zum Freilandmuseum (Museumsdorf), wo ein sogenanntes „Back-ofenfest“ stattfand, mit Folklore, Trachten, Musik, typischem Essen und natürlich Bier. Die Atmosphäre im Kurs war sehr freundlich und angenehm und da Schwäbisch Hall so klein ist, haben wir fast jeden Abend 8 bis 11 internationale Kollegen zusammen gegessen und viel Spaß gehabt. Einige von uns sind noch immer durch E-Mail in Kontakt und damit üben wir die deutsche Sprache gern. ☺

Enrique Adalid Huerta
Avanzado 2

WARUM DEUTSCH LERNEN????

Die SchülerInnen von NA2 wollen die Schüler aus den unteren Kursen oder anderen Sprachen zum Deutschlernen motivieren und haben sich Gedanken zu diesem Thema gemacht:

Wenn du irgendwann mal daran gedacht hast Deutsch zu lernen, dann stehen hier die Gründe dafür:

1. Man kann sich wie ein Fuzzi (bicho raro) fühlen.
2. Man kann ein Wort mit 80 Buchstaben schreiben und verstehen oder ein langes Wort mit nur einem Vokal aussprechen.
3. Man lernt die wunderbare Welt der Deklinationen kennen.
4. Man kann nach Deutschland fahren und dort merken, dass man immer noch nicht perfekt Deutsch spricht.
5. Man kann auf Deutsch frei sprechen, weil niemand weiß, ob du richtig oder falsch sprichst.
6. Man kann im Lidl oder Aldi einkaufen, ohne die Milch mit dem Duschgel zu verwechseln.
7. Wenn du in Benidorm oder auf Mallorca Urlaub machen möchtest, kannst du ohne Probleme eine Beziehung mit einer Super-Deutschen-Frau oder einem Super-Deutschen-Mann anfangen. ☑

LERN DEUTSCH!! DU WIRST ES NICHT BEREUEEN!!

TIPPS UM DEUTSCH ZU LERNEN

1. Deutsch ist sehr einfach, man sollte nur ein paar Wörter auswendig lernen. Mit diesen Wörtern kann man alle Wörter aus dem deutschen Wörterbuch bilden.
2. Die Deklination der Wörter ist nicht wichtig. Nicht mal die Deutschen verstehen sie. Mach dir keine Sorgen!
3. Wenn man den Artikel des Wortes nicht weiß, benutzt immer „die“. Die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass es stimmt, ist hoch.
4. Die Aussprache ist auch nicht schwierig. Wenn man fähig ist „Schwarzenegger“ zu sagen, kann man alle deutschen Wörter richtig aussprechen. ☑

WUSSTEST DU,?

dass Deutsch die erste Muttersprache in Europa ist? Vielleicht nicht, aber es ist genau so. Das ist ein guter Grund, um Deutsch zu lernen, aber nicht der Einzige. Deutsch ist die Sprache der Technik, aber nicht nur. Viele Philosophen haben Deutsch als Muttersprache gehabt, z.B. Kant, Hölderlin, Marx, Engels, Nietzsche.

Und auch heutzutage gibt es viele berühmte Leute auf verschiedenen Gebieten, die deutschsprachig sind wie Sebastian Vettel, Michael Schumacher, Claudia Schiffer und natürlich Angela Merkel. Da Deutschland das erste Land ist, das die Finanzkrise überwunden hat, gibt es dort bessere Möglichkeiten einen Arbeitsplatz zu finden. Aber Deutschland ist auch ein sehr schönes und interessantes Land, dass man entdecken kann. Sprachen lernen, und hier besonders das Deutsche, fördert dein Gedächtnis und deine Geduld. Es ist auch sehr gut, um dein Gehirn zu trainieren. ☑

DESHALB EMPFEHLEN WIR JEDEM DEUTSCH ZU LERNEN.

NA2

HOSTUEID • HOSTUEID • HOSTUEID • HOSTUEID • HOSTUEID • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH • DEUTSCH

DEUTSCHKURS

Lern Deutsch mit den Schülerinnen und Schülern der EOI Teruel





Mein letztes Jahr

Dieses Jahr wird mein letztes Jahr an der Sprachschule sein. Ich bin glücklich, weil ich vermutlich mein Zertifikat bekommen werde. Aber gleichzeitig bin ich traurig, weil dieses Jahr mein letztes Jahr mit den Leuten ist, die für mich mehr als Klassenkameraden sind. Vor 15 Jahren habe ich angefangen Deutsch zu lernen. Ich habe vielmal aufgehört, aber in meinem dritten zweiten Kurs habe ich meine aktuellen Klassenkameraden getroffen und dank ihnen bin ich heute in meinem letzten Kurs. Die EOI in Teruel ist sehr klein. Man könnte glauben, dass es ein Nachteil ist, aber für mich ist es ein großer Vorteil. Besonders in den „kleinen“ Sprachen.

Wir sind mehr als Kollegen, wir sind fast eine Familie. Ich lerne Deutsch, weil ich gerne Sprachen lerne. Es ist wie ein Hobby für mich. Ich möchte unseren Lehrerinnen (Sabine, Rocio und Elena) für alles danken, was sie für uns machen. Sie möchten immer, dass wir uns gut fühlen und Lust auf den Unterricht haben. Und sie schaffen es! Deutsch zu lernen ist nicht einfach, aber in dieser Atmosphäre viel einfacher. Ich empfehle euch die EOI zu besuchen, Deutsch zu lernen (oder eine andere Sprache) und wenn ihr Glück habt, dann könnt ihr neue Freunde finden. Vielleicht sehen wir uns bald im Italienisch- oder Französischkurs!!! ☑

Maria, NA2

Auf der anderen Seite – eine Kurzgeschichte

Letzte Nacht hatte ich einen seltsamen Traum. In diesem Traum sehe ich durch das Fenster meines Zimmers raus. Dort gegenüber gibt es eine schreckliche Mauer. Die Mauer ist hässlich. Ich schaue diese graue Mauer an und ich bin wirklich erschrocken. Sie ist die höchste, die längste und dickste Mauer, die Sie sich vorstellen können. Ich stelle mir ein Monster hinter der Mauer vor. Unerwartet fliegt Koko durch das Fenster raus und holt mit dem Schnabel einen Stein von der Mauer (Koko ist ein Papagei, er ist mein Haustier im realen Leben, aber er erscheint auch in meinem Träumen). Koko bringt den Stein zu meinen Füßen und er verwandelt sich ins Wort „Baum“. Dann bringt er einen anderen Stein, der sich ins Wort „schön“ verwandelt. Dann sehe ich „einen schönen Baum“ durch das Loch, das Koko in die Mauer gemacht hat. Von da an bringt mir Koko mehr Steine und ich habe schon keine Angst mehr, weil sie sich in Wörter umwandeln. Durch die Löcher

in der Mauer sehe ich Häuser, Autos, Prärien, einen schwarzen Wald, gigantische Berge und im Moment kein Monster. Der Wecker klingelt und ich wache auf. Ich stehe auf. Ich frühstücke jetzt und ich sehe Koko an und erinnere mich an den Traum. Ich denke: Morgen träume ich vielleicht ein anderes Mal von der Mauer und in diesem Traum kann ich viele schöne Sachen sehen. Vielleicht bringt mir Koko alle Steine von der Mauer und schließlich kann ich zur anderen Seite gehen, zwischen schönen Sachen spazieren gehen und mit neuen Leuten diese „Stein-Wörter“ teilen. Und vielleicht ist nördlich von dem, was ich sehe ein Meer, wo ich frei navigiere. Dort navigiere ich in einem Schiff voller Wörter (und Koko ist der Steuermann). Ich sage: Tschüs, Koko, ich gehe jetzt zur Arbeit. Wir sehen uns heute Nacht wieder. Vielen Dank, dass du mich in meinen Träumen begleitest. ☑

R., NB2



WER BIN ICH???

MEINE LEBENGESCHICHTE

Hallo, ich gehöre einer Großfamilie: Einer Familie mit vier Kindern. Aber die Kinder sind nun erwachsen. Sie sind auch verheiratet und haben jeweils zwei Kinder. Die Mutter bzw. die Oma ist achtzig Jahre alt und sie ist Witwe seit zwanzig Jahren. Sie und ich leben zusammen. Und diese Tage sind fröhlich und wunderbar für mich. Jeder Morgen ist gleich. Das erste ist ein heißer Kaffee. Und während sie ihren Kaffee trinkt, kontrolliert sie mein Inneres. Sie öffnet mich mit ihren süßen Händen und dann klopft mein Mechanikerherz schneller. Das ist ein ideales Leben. Aber unglücklicherweise gibt es Geburtstage und Weihnachten. An diesen

Tagen kommt die ganze Großfamilie zusammen und ich muss die ganze Zeit arbeiten. Ich habe keinen Raum für mich. Alles ist besetzt! Aber am schlimmsten sind die Enkelkinder. Sie drücken mich mit ihren schmutzigen kleinen Fingern. Außerdem ist die Tür fast immer geöffnet. Das sind die Gründe, warum ich irgendwann einen komischen Lärm mache. Und was wünsche ich mich für die Zukunft? Ich will nur Ruhe und gute Lebensmittel. ☑

WER BIN ICH?

Olga Ruiz-Peinado, NI2

BERLIN-QUIZ



1) Wer baute die Kuppel vom Reichstag?

- a) Daniel Libeskind
- b) St. Hedwig
- c) Norman Foster



2) Wie oft finden Gottesdienste im Berliner Dom statt?

- a) monatlich
- b) täglich und auch bei wichtigen politischen Ereignissen
- c) wöchentlich



3) ist ein Mitbringsel in Berlin.

- a) der Ampelmann
- b) die Brezel
- c) die Mozartkugeln



4) Wo wird Silvester in Berlin gefeiert?

- a) am Brandenburger Tor
- b) am Alexanderplatz
- c) am Postdamer Platz



5) Zur Museumsinsel gehören:

- a) die Neue Nationalgalerie und das Jüdische Museum
- b) das Berggruen Museum und die Gemäldegalerie
- c) das Pergamonmuseum und das Bode-Museum



6) Wann wurde das Brandenburger Tor gebaut?

- a) 1719
- b) 1220
- c) 1791



7) Wie hoch ist der Fernsehturm?

- a) 575 Meter hoch
- b) 128 Meter hoch
- c) 368 Meter hoch



8) Wo liegt Postdamerplatz?

- a) in Westberlin
- b) in Ostberlin
- c) in der Innenstadt



9) Wie viele Stellen hat das Holocaust Mahnmal?

- a) 2000
- b) 2711
- c) 2710



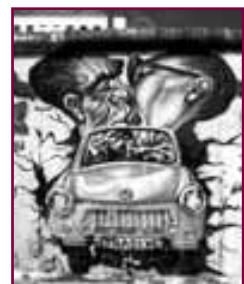
10) Wo ist das Schloss Charlottenburg?

- a) in Dresden
- b) in Postdam
- c) in Berlin



11) Wie hieß das berühmteste Tier vom Berliner Zoo?

- a) Bao Bao
- b) Knut
- c) Yogui



12) Wann "fiel" die Berliner Mauer?

- a) 1989
- b) 1990
- c) 1991

ENGLISH • ENGLISH • ENGLISH • ENGLISH • ENGLISH • E

CAÑIZAR LAKE, AN AMAZING PLACE IN VILLARQUEMADO

Cañizar Lake, located in Villarquemado (Teruel), is one of the most beautiful wetlands in Spain. It is a natural system altered by human action, used for agricultural purposes.

Until recently, naturalists and other experts were not aware of its existence. However, nowadays there is a great project for recovery.

All these actions are designed to restore the ancient landscape and natural value of the area such as flora, fauna and water reserves.

No doubt, people from Teruel and many other visitors should visit this amazing place so close to the town of Teruel. 📍

Eva Negredo Rojo
2nd Basic Level



BÁGUENA, A PARADISE FOR THE SENSES

Báguena is a nice village situated in the South-West of Aragon, in the province of Teruel. It isn't a big place. It has a population of only about 400 people.

Báguena is, undoubtedly, a wonderful place to spend the holidays because there's no pollution and the environment is perfect if you want to relax, go fishing, for a walk with your family or practise sports with friends. The river Jiloca is close to the village and its valley gets narrow. Locals are nice although they usually gossip about new visitors.

It has many historical buildings and an interesting honey museum. This museum is private but the owner opens it if you arrange a visit by phone. Normally, there aren't many tourists there. Moreover, if you go, you should visit its fantastic castle which belonged, during the Middle Ages,



to the Community of Daroca's villages. You can also visit the nearby beautiful town of Daroca, Gallocanta's lagoon and other picturesque places.

The best time to visit Báguena is August, because the local festivals are celebrated

and for several days there are concerts, art exhibitions and many different and funny activities in the streets.

Don't forget to visit it!!! 📍

David Pardillos Martín
1st Advanced Level

WILL WE SEE THE EARTH SHAKING IN TERUEL?

Nowadays, with the deep impression in our eyes from the images of all those pieces of news from Japan, since the greatest earthquake ever suffered in that country, some people are wondering if we are under this possibility and if we are ready for this natural hazard. Are our infrastructures and buildings ready to take it? Is Teruel a city with some risk of suffering an earthquake?

There is a safety regulation about seismic risk in the Spanish law of construction and building in which every town and city is valued according to the possibility of suffering a tremor. The most dangerous zones are the areas around Sierra Nevada, Cádiz, Huelva, Alicante and Murcia, and also some points close to the Pyrenees and Galicia. The rest of the Iberian Peninsula is considered to be safe. Teruel has no seismic risk according to the Spanish standard.

However, recent studies by geologists of Zaragoza University carried out around Teruel, have pointed that there are several faults around the city with an



intense seismic activity in recent geological times. One of these faults (fault of Teruel) crosses the city from the "ronda de Barrios" to the Ensanche suburb, un-

der most of the city. We have a detailed record of seismic events associated with these faults in the recent gravel deposits of the River Alfambra and we can give a date for these events. The last one took place 15,000 years ago, just a drop in the ocean for the geologist scale of time. In fact, some of these tremors could reach a 6.5 on the Richter's scale.

No more recent geological record has been discovered. Does it confirm the seismic regulation for Teruel, with no risk at all? or may be, must geologists carry on looking for more clues...? 📍

Juan José Cepriá Pamplona
1st Advanced Level



BAJO ARAGÓN "DRUM ROUTE"

"The Drum Route" is made up of nine villages: Andorra, Alcañiz, Calanda, Híjar, Samper de Calanda, La Puebla de Híjar, Urrea, Albalate and Alcorisa. The festival takes place in the "Low Aragon" and everybody takes part in it. On Maundy Thursday at midnight, people begin to play the drum. The event is called "La Rompida de la Hora". For three days, locals and visitors keep on playing their drums. The festival was a religious celebration, but over time the celebration has become a popular festival. Today the celebration is considered "Tourism Interest".

Each village has something different. In Alcañiz people don't play the bass drum; in Calanda "the Breaking of the Hour" takes place at twelve o'clock in the morning on Good Friday. In Andorra a lot of people play the drum and in Alcorisa locals act out Christ's death.

Don't miss such an exciting festival. If you go, you will come back. 📍

Carlos Lanuza Castel.
2nd Basic Level

BELT YOUR KIDS UP AND GET A LOLLYPOP

The Local Police is not only known by issuing fines if you have parked illegally. We play an important role in every aspect concerned in traffic safety in town. Police officers deal with a variety of incidents such a crashes, pedestrians injured by vehicles or pursuing suspect motor vehicles.

Besides all that, safety education is very important for us and the Local Police launch different campaigns aimed at improving traffic safety. For this purpose, the Safety Education Department teaches children how they have to behave in the street as pedestrians, when riding their bicycles and as passengers.

As you know, there are police officers outside schools every day when the kids start and finish their school day. Though some people say that we only blow the

whistle and wave our arms, we noticed that some children and their parents did not fasten their seat belts and we decided to launch a campaign to put an end to that.

Not fastening seat belts is one of the main factors associated with road trauma and a major cause of injury and death. The use of seat belts doubles your chances of survival and reduces the severity of injury in a serious crash. This campaign is aimed at encouraging

all the drivers and passengers to make a correct use of their seat belt on every trip they make, no matter how short it is. But it is especially aimed at children. We want them to be their parents' conscience so, if these "drivers of the future" belt up in their safety chairs, we give them a little prize, a lollypop with funny traffic signs in it.

This campaign could be a good example of The Fun Theory (www.the-funtheory.com), a site dedicated to the

thought that something as simple as fun is the easiest way to change people's behaviour for the better. By something as simple as rewarding kids with a sweet for doing the right thing while travelling by car, we hope to make everybody aware of how important it is to fasten your seat belt. ☒

*Santiago Hernández Luesma
Head of Teruel Local Police
Advanced II*



IN "TREBUCHET PARK" YOU CAN LIVE A GREAT STORY...



Have you ever imagined living close to the most impressive War Machines of history? In Albarracín, a fabulous and unique place, you can visit the largest Siege Machines Park in the World. You can see more than 50 perfect replicas, forged by the creator, Rubén Sáez. You will also discover the deepest secrets of the Greek, Roman, Muslim, Christian and Eastern Armies between the centuries V B.C. and XV A.D.

Rubén Sáez has done more than 10 years of intensive research to capture 20 centuries of military history with 50 real size craft works. If you are an adventurous person, don't miss this fascinating Park. www.trebuchetpark.es ☒

*Virginia Pérez Fuertes
2nd Basic Level*

"NIGHT IN WHITE" IN TERUEL. April 30th, 2011

On the 30th of April, it was celebrated the first "Night in White" of Teruel. This project started in 2002 in Paris and after that in Madrid in 2007 and now Teruel in 2011!

More than a hundred establishments from the entire city opened from nine o'clock in the evening to one o'clock in the morning. This original event was organized by the four Associations of Shopkeepers from Teruel that summarize it as a combination of three different offers: commercial, gastronomic and cultural.

On the one hand, the participants taking part in the Night in White offered exclusive discounts during that night like 50% off, 2x1 in wine and beer, a free gift with the purchase of any two items, etc. You could find shops of different sectors like clothing, footwear, computing, bookstores, jewellery... Moreover, most of the



bars and restaurants had special offers for you if you went out for dinner or you wanted to have a cocktail.

On the other hand, there were different performances and concerts and the Museum was opened in order to inspire people to go out that night. Furthermore, the tourist train connected the suburbs of Teruel for free. It was an appropriate date because mother's day took place the next day and, consequently, people could seize this opportunity to buy some attractive presents.

We know that organizing an event like this was a bit risky and it was an acid test for us but in these delicate days I consider that it is a good chance to promote the world of commerce.

I wish the weather had been better that weekend. I hope we can repeat it next year! ☒

*Nuria Ros Navarro
2º Avanzado Inglés EOI Teruel*

I'M DYING TO KISS YOU. THE MUSICAL.

A band play a sweet love song, and when the band finish their song, suddenly some musicians laugh and talk about a book. The director of the band takes the book and imagines a story, the biggest love legend in Teruel, claps his hands and the music starts to spin...

It all began one night during the Isabel de Segura's Wedding festival, like a joke around a bonfire, with wine, laughs, and mad ideas about the famous story of the Lovers of Teruel. The idea was simple: mixing this story of Isabel and Diego with famous Spanish modern songs on-stage. On the one hand The Municipal Band "Santa Cecilia", and on the other hand, the theatre company "Albishara". How could it be possible? Well, the idea sounded easy but carrying it out did not seem so. It took many meetings to discuss the embryo of the idea, to choose the songs and to try to assemble these songs with the famous story. But, what story? There are several versions about the two lovers, Isabel and Diego. Finally it was decided to adopt Gregorio A. Gómez's version, called "The blind's Romance". Step by step the

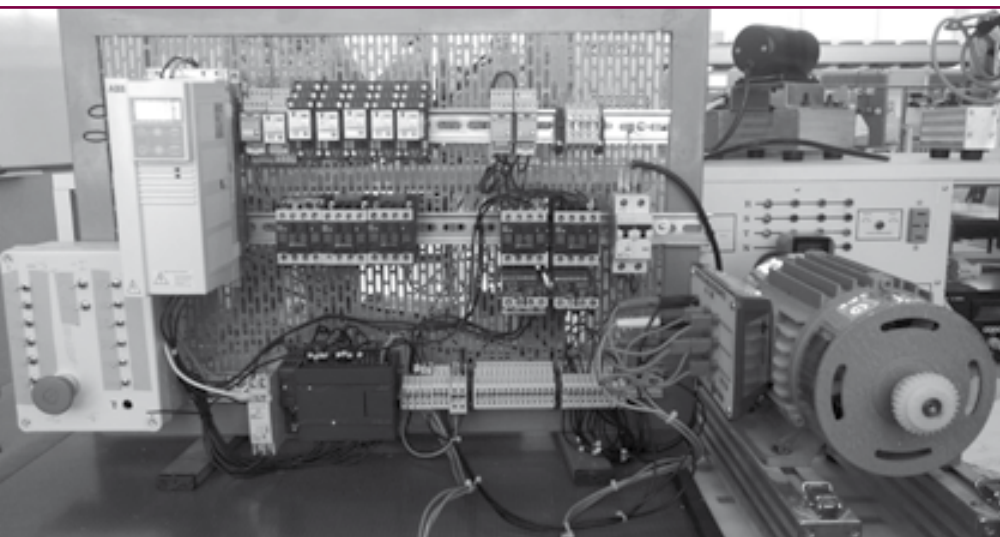
main idea, lots of meetings later, was a fact, and musicians and actors began to work deeply in the project. The result was 22 songs, 25 musicians and 15 actors and actresses.

The day of the premiere arrived and so did nerves because actors and musicians did not know how the spectators were going to react. Never before had anybody adapted this story so freely. But from the beginning the musical has been a huge success, and people enjoy the project a lot, and laugh, sing, and dance for an hour. More than 6,000 spectators have already seen the musical in Teruel and Zaragoza, with "sold out" performances in a total of twenty-something sessions. 📺

*Iván Núñez.
Intermediate 1*



THE IMPORTANT ROLE PLAYED BY INITIAL VOCATIONAL TRAINING QUALIFICATION PROGRAMS (PCPI)



These kind of programs are aimed at students aged sixteen or older (exceptionally this age could be fifteen years old), for those who haven't got the certificate of Secondary School.

Thanks to Initial vocational training qualification programs, students achieve vocational training qualifications of level one, in order to have the possibility to reach a social and professional integration in a qualified way, to contribute to personal and social development, to promote the learning process of basic education, as well as to obtain the Secondary School Certificate and continue their studies at different education levels. 📺

*Luis Gimeno Rodrigo
1st Advanced Level*

BREATHE IN, BREATHE OUT

Each day we ask ourselves how we could get a harmonious life-style and prevent stressful situations. Did you know that the mere way we breathe can improve our health?

When it comes to yoga, long and deep breathing is very important in order to inhale and exhale in the right way.

Thanks to deep breathing we manage to handle stress. It is amazing how such an easy tool can improve and maintain our health. Other yoga skills give us techniques for a calm and confident mind. They have a positive impact on our body, muscles, skeleton and, moreover, yoga may highly improve the state of our spines.

On March 23rd Guy Millington gave us a talk on yoga and also organised a fantastic workshop that included some useful and funny exercises. He recommended doing Kundalini Yoga which is an integral, dynamic and holistic discipline. He is a qualified Yoga instructor who comes from Oxford and now is training executives, overworked business people and teachers. The talk focused on the history, practice and benefits of yoga and it took place in the High School gym.

According to Guy Millington, everyday we all do several activities in an unconscious way that help us relax and forget about negative thoughts. Surprisingly, coughing or just stretching when we are working on the computer is very useful to be in the right mood.

Yoga is a Hindu system of meditation and self-control. It consists of the union of the body, the mind and the spirit. Not only does it strengthen your body but also the mind and the spirit,



in order to reach peace and harmony. Yoga channels our lifestyle and improves human relationships. It also teaches us not to compare ourselves to others, not to compete or criticise.

Occasionally breathing and stretching are accompanied by mantras, this is a creative projection of the mind through the sounds.

All in all, it is essential to be aware of your own lifestyle. Nobody knows your body and mind better than you. So, take it easy and keep going. ☺

Nieves Laborda Perún | Amparo Primo Peña.
1st Advanced Level

THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF TERUEL HAM

In 1985 Teruel ham was the first ham in Spain awarded the DOP, and the third in the world. Our ham comes from those pigs carefully selected, slaughtered and cured in the province of Teruel. Its curing and maturation process lasts at least for 14 months. The final result is a high quality product, considered one of the best hams in the world.

This ham is the result of the specific environmental characteristics that only the province of Teruel can offer. Thanks to the excellent weather and curing conditions, Teruel ham can develop all the tastes and aromas of meat, ultimately obtaining a star product: the eight-pointed star, symbol of the "Jamón de Teruel".

The future of our ham is based on exports to the EU, USA and China. This requires different forms of presentation for each country, as in the international market each country has some rules and tastes, very different from each other. That's why it is very difficult or almost impossible to introduce an entire piece of Teruel ham as we know it. We must adapt to the new formats and types demanded by other countries, such as the rectangular block ham, sliced ham packages with a variety of sizes and weights etc. All these formats can already be found in many supermarkets in major international cities.

To meet these demands and to introduce our ham in these markets more widely, a great investment has been done in order to modernise the whole production process. In the end, Teruel ham has improved its quality, affecting our economy and employment rate positively and creating an enormous wealth in the province. ☺

Antonio Vivas Edo
2nd Basic Level



INSTITUTE FOR WOMEN

My name is Raquel. I'm a social worker and I work for the "Institute for women" in Teruel. The office is in 1 San Francisco Street. The opening times are 8.00-15.00, but you can also contact us 24 hours a day by phone.

In my work I have to be on duty so I always have a mobile with me just in case of any emergency call.

At the Social Attention Service we do direct and telephone assistance to help

women who have problems at home with their husbands. We give them some orientation and basic information because they usually have a very difficult situation.

There is also a special service for men "Servicio Espacio". We give them psychological help when they also have problems at home. There are three important days for the "Institute for women": 15 October (International Women's Day),



25 November (International Day against Violence) and 8 March (Woman International Day, the most popular one). ■

Raquel Martín Sánchez
2nd Basic Level

HOW TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH

There are no shortcuts to improve your English. The key is to combine the development of the four skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Therefore, the best way to improve your English level is to communicate as much as possible through different ways. Try to put into practice all your skills by watching films, chatting with friends and reading books. Did you know that English language dominates the net? Surfing the net can be fun and you can learn a lot!

When choosing films, be careful to avoid those that overuse slang. Reading can be also a very helpful way to learn. Look for

books appropriate to your level, otherwise you won't understand them and could feel demotivated. It is a good idea to take notes of sentences or structures that grab your attention.

Besides, you can widen your vocabulary by playing with flashcards about topics that you like. But probably the most important is to produce the language by speaking and writing. Email your friends, write about things you are interested in and take advantage of any opportunity to use the language, even when writing the shopping list! This way you'll assess yourself and learn from your errors. The more



you know, the more you'll feel like keeping on learning! ■

Carmen Cano Kreis
1st Advanced Level

TEENS HOOKED ON NEW TECHNOLOGIES

Adolescence is a difficult period of life due to the complexity of the physical and psychological changes involved in the process of becoming an adult. Nowadays, adolescents can easily access new technologies. Research carried out by the Paediatrics Department of the "Hospital Clínico Universitario" in Zaragoza has alerted to the risks that the over-use of these technologies can have in young people. Published in 2009, the research analyses issues such as the consumption of loud music with headphones on personal players as well as addictions to the Internet and mobile phones. All of them are better-known as "cyberpatologies" in medical terms. In this article, we will offer a summary with the main conclusions of the aforementioned investigation..

To begin with, we can say that the use of headphones connected to personal MP3 players has become a generalised way to listen to music in our time, to such an extent that practically all the teenagers have

this kind of devices. The problem emerges because they often listen to music at full volume for a long time. According to professors Jesús Fleta and José Luis Olivares, authors of the research, the negative effects of this trend can range from a light loss of hearing with a feeling of whistles inside the ears to severe deafness in the long term caused by noise. In order to prevent these undesirable consequences, it is recommended not to exceed 80% of the highest volume of the player as well as letting the ears relax until the discomfort disappear.

As far as the Internet addiction is concerned, experts estimate that seven out of ten children aged between 10 and 14 are common users of the Net, and this figure keeps on increasing. Although the Net can be an excellent educative resource, we should remark that sometimes the information you share is not private. In addition, people "on line" normally conceal their genuine identity and what you

read might not be reliable. Apart from this, whatever person who surfs the Net can accidentally come upon offensive, violent or pornographic content. Therefore, on the one hand parents must involve themselves in the use of the Net and guide their children to prevent them from giving any particular personal information and from accessing potentially dangerous websites. On the other hand, the excessive amount of time some young people spend on the Net has not alarmed psychiatrists yet, but there have been numerous cases of low achievement at school, of aggressive and antisocial behaviour and also isolation from their peers.

Finally, mobile phone addiction is also a situation that has come to stay in our consumption society. By and large, it consists on a social and behavioural disorder focused on the immediate pleasure obtained by the manipulation of the device as the main objective. The therapy for these patients must be individualised and



based on three aspects: psychological, social and pharmacological.

In conclusion, we can say that “cyberpatologies” must be seriously taken into account by parents and paediatricians. Undoubtedly, new technologies have positive effects that everybody knows, but it’s also important for our society to be aware of the dangerous habits and the subsequent disorders they can generate in order to encourage a reasonable and moderate use of new technologies. ■

Andrés Sánchez, Advanced II

TERUEL HISTORICAL ARCHIVE

Everyone knows that Teruel is a city full of history. If you’re curious about local history and you want to immerse yourself in the past, I suggest a visit to the historical archive of our city.

In June, there is a guided tour for those who want to know its documents and the work done by experts and historians.

It is a great opportunity to see its collection of medieval stamps, the jurisdiction of Teruel, an old map from another century... And if you want to go further, you can get in touch with professional researchers and remake the past.

Archivists patiently organize and catalogue historical articles so that you can find it easier. Although their work is ge-

nerally calm, the workplace is cluttered with material (five kilometers of shelves with documents comprised between the thirteenth century up to the present) which can include laborious information searches.

Currently, although much information about its funds is being uploaded on the webpage in order to facilitate direct access to the digitalized documents, I highly recommend that you take part in the walking tours.

You will feel very attracted by our past, for sure! ■

M^a José Latorre Abril

2nd Basic Level



OUR EXPERIENCE AT A BILINGUAL HIGH SCHOOL

Students who attend their lessons in “Francés de Aranda High School” have the opportunity to do Biology and Social Sciences in English. The option of bilingual studies only includes secondary education.

On the one hand, the students that participate in this programme improve their English in many ways since they have to speak English in class. They can speak it fluently, their books are in English and they have to do tests using English language; so they learn a lot of new vocabulary. On the other hand, if you are part of this programme it’s more difficult to be successful, especially if you don’t have a good background of English, because you have to learn the new contents in English and be able to express them in a correct way.

Moreover, students in the bilingual programme get a higher level of English and don’t find it difficult to enter the upper courses at the Official Language School. Besides, when they sit the “Cambridge Exams” at the end of 4th of ESO, they don’t normally fail these tests.

They can also take part in an exchange programme with Dutch students of English to practise all the English learnt in a practical way.

Anyway, we strongly recommend joining the programme. We should understand how important it is nowadays speaking English in a correct way and the opportunities that it gives us. ■

Sandra Monfort Martín & Diego Plumed Sierra
1st Advanced Level

HYDROTHERAPY

Hydrotherapy involves the use of water for pain relief and treating illness.

The term hydrotherapy itself is synonymous with the term water-cure.

Water cure has two opposite definitions which can cause confusion:

- a medical treatment by hydrotherapy

- a type of torture in which a person is forced to drink large quantities of water

The sense we are going to use here is the first one.

The word Balneotherapy comes from the Latin “blaneum=bath”, and is the treat-

ment of disease by bathing. This term is considered different from hydrotherapy. Balneotherapy may involve hot or cold water, massage through moving water, relaxation or stimulation...

Many mineral waters at spas are rich in particular minerals (sulfur, silica, sele-

nium, radium...) which can be absorbed through the skin, and we can add minerals or essential oils to naturally occurring hot or cold springs.

Mud baths are also included in balneotherapy and this practice is known as fangotherapy; the dirt and the water used to mix mud baths also contains minerals which are thought to have beneficial properties. Mud is beneficial in both beauty and medical treatment.

Balneotherapy can be recommended for a wide range of illnesses, including arthritis, skin conditions and fibromyalgia. As any medical treatment, balneotherapy should be discussed with a physician before beginning treatment because a number of conditions, like heart disease and pregnancy, can have serious adverse reactions.

The term SPA is associated with balneotherapy.

The belief in curative powers of water goes back to prehistoric times. These practices have been popular around all the world, but specially in Japan and Europe and they are today too. In Japan, the traditional hot springs baths, known as onsen, always attracted many visitors and tourists.

The word balneotherapy is derived from the name of the town SPA, in Belgium whose name is known back to Roman times, when the town was called Aquae Spadanae, so SPA doesn't have not its origin in the Latin expression

"Salus per Aquam" which is only a slogan of publicity.

Many people around the world believe that bathing produces physical and spiritual purification. We can find types of ritual purification among the native Americans, Egyptians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks, Romans. Most of these ancient people did little buildings or constructions around the water. Today, ritual purification through water can be found in the religious ceremonies of Jews, Muslims, Christians, Hindus and Buddhists.

The Greeks began bathing regimes and the Spartans developed a primitive steam-bath. During later Greek civilization bath-houses were built in conjunction with athletic fields.

The Romans surpassed them in the size and complexity of their baths. As the Roman Empire expanded, the idea of public baths spread to all parts of Mediterranean, Europe and North of Africa.

With the construction of aqueducts, Roman people had enough water for domestic or agricultural use and for their leisure pursuits.

The ritual Roman baths included several parts (undressing, bathing, sweating, massage, resting) that required separate rooms.

With the decline of the Roman Empire, the public baths often became places of licentious behaviour; ecclesiastical officials believed that public baths created an environment open to immorality, so this period is a time of decline for public baths.

During a period of religious fervour, the benefits of water are attributed to God or one of the saints.

In the 17th century most upper-class Europeans washed their clothes with water and washed only their faces with a linen or towel, feeling that bathing the entire body was a lower-class activity. But they slowly began to change towards bathing as a way to restore health. During later 17th century different social and economical classes chose specific seasons during the year to stay at a spa resort, so one season, the resorts were occupied by aristocrats, other by prosperous farmers, other by military men...and so on.

During the 18th century some Italian, German and English physicians trusted in the medical uses of water again and began to prescribe some physical exercises before taking a bath, so gradually physical activity took place in European bathing regime.

In the 19th century bathing became a more accepted practice, the taboos against bathing disappeared with medical advancements. In England hot showers were installed in barracks and schools by 1880.

At the beginning of 20th century Europeans spas combined a strict diet, an exercise regime and a complex ritual bathing to obtain benefits for the patients. And gradually recreational programs have been added. ☐

*Eva M^a Fortea Báguena,
Advanced Course 1*

THE VISIT TO THE PROVINCIAL MUSEUM

On a cold evening of the 15th of December 2010, some students of the English Conversation Course and I went on a visit to Teruel's Museum with our teacher Rafa and our classmate Pepe who works there. After gathering at the Museum's main entrance, located at Marquesa Square, we started our guided tour.

Pepe, our class mate, began to explain the story of the building. He told us that it was originally an old Palace that was the

central office of the Community of Teruel and of the villages around. It was built in the second half of the 16th century. At present, the next door building, which will be used as an extension of the museum, is slowly being restored.

We continued our tour around the place where the stables were located in the old days. They have been turned into different rooms that contain a rich collection of popular art which can give us an idea of what these activities meant in the province of Teruel since ancient times. If you have the chance to go to the museum, you can find various popular pieces of art such as pottery, old light systems, agricultural tools,

measurement devices, iron smith, textile, wood, etc.

One curiosity we learnt during this visit was that you could determine the development of the society or the social status of people through the number of prongs that a fork had. In times of Ancient Greece, forks had two prongs and in the late 17th century forks with four curved prongs were developed.

Apart from that, Pepe showed us several ancient pictures which were taken in the last few centuries in which you can clearly see the differences between two social classes: the rich and the poor. The way to distinguish these two classes is by their skin complexion and the way they dressed. For



example, rich people had a pale complexion whereas poor people had darker burnt skin as a result of working in the fields.

Later, our classmate Tere explained to us a reconstruction of a chemist's from the 18th century which is located on an upper floor. The furniture came from Oliete and

the jars from Alcalá de la Selva, two small towns in Teruel.

We ended the visit in the terrace of the museum. Although the wind and cold temperatures awaited us, we stayed there for a short period of time. Then we decided it would be better to get warm, and

the best way to finish this amazing 2 hour and a half evening tour was in a contemporary Teruel - tavern. We enjoyed both activities: our cultural tour at the Museum and the pints of beer at the inn. ☐

Alberto Palacios

Speaking Communicative Practice Student.

“THE MOST INFLUENTIAL WOMEN IN THE WORLD”. WOMEN WHO CHANGED OUR WORLD

First of all, I would like to start asking some questions in relation with the topic.

If you are going to vote in the upcoming elections for the first time in your life, how do you feel about that? And if you have done it before, how did you feel about the fact of taking part in the future of your country or town?

Imagine that I tell you that it is not going to be possible, because you are a woman, and women are not allowed to vote? It would be unfair, wouldn't it? You have the same rights as men, don't you? And nowadays this possibility is unthinkable!

Along with another question, if you were black and woman, and because of that you have to give up your bus seat to a white man. How would you think about that?

With these questions I just want to mean that, thank to people who fought in the old times and today are still fighting for the injustices over the world, nowadays our way is easier than in the past, men and women have both the same rights and fortunately we are considered equal.

Therefore I could talk about men and women, but at least I have decided to speak about “The women who changed our World. The most influential women in the world”.

Some of them wrote music, some made noise, all made a difference. During the past 125 years, they broke records, broke ground.....All acted to increase our liberty, safety and prosperity.

I have chosen 11 women of more than 100, with different professions, backgrounds and their achievements have influenced our current life.

I would like to begin with:

1. Mother Teresa (1910-1997)-Missionaries of Charity founder.

She created an order whose members tended to the orphaned, sick and dying among the poorest of the poor in India and, eventually, worldwide.

She inspired others as a model of service and extreme goodness.

2. Rosa Parks (1913-2005) A Civil Rights Activist.

In 1955 this Montgomery woman, famously refused to give up her bus seat to a white man. Her arrest sparked the Montgomery bus boycott, led by Martin Luther King Junior. It meant a turning point in the civil rights movements. Her life exemplified commitment and courage.

3.Diana. Princess of Wales(1961-1997). A Princess and Humanitarian.

Her legacy of charm and charity endures, especially her campaigns for acceptance of AIDS victims and against land mines. We remember most the effect in the world of her sudden and shocking death.

4. Marie Curie(1867-1934) A Nobel Prize-Winner. A Physician and Chemist.

The first woman to win a Nobel Prize in two areas (she shared one with her husband Pierre, who died in a tragic accident). Curie discovered two elements: radium and polonium, and coined the term “ radioactivity”.



She was one of the first to suggest using radiation to treat Cancer. Curie helped usher in the atomic age and revolutionize Chemistry, physics and medicine, while fighting deep prejudice against women in science.

5. Anne Frank(1927-1945). A Diarist

She dreamed of being remembered as a writer and her words have had a life,

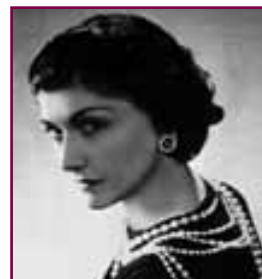
she could not have imagined when she died in a concentration camp at the age of 15. Her diary, written as she and her family hid from the Nazis in an Amsterdam attic, reminds us of both the Holocaust's unspeakable inhumanity and the child who somehow managed to say “ In spite of everything, I still believe that people are really good at heart”

6. Hellen Keller(1880-1968). A Writer, lecturer, human rights campaigner and pacifist.

She was blind and deaf by a childhood illness. Keller was freed from her isolation by the extraordinary efforts of her dedicated teacher Anne Sullivan, who suffered from vision problems herself. Keller, the first deaf-blind person to earn a college degree, changed forever our ideas about what disabled people could accomplish.

7. Coco Chanel(1883-1971). A Designer

Designer and creator of French Perfumes, she was a true revolutionary in the fashion world. Her name comes from a diminutive of a pet when she orphaned at 6 years old.



8. Jaqueline Cohran(1906-1980).A Pioneering Pilot.

The first woman to break the sound barrier, she might have been the first woman astronaut, but apparently the NASA was not ready. Thirteen women were invited to train, and disinvited in 1961, though some outperformed male trainers.

9. Mia Hamm (1972). A Soccer Champion

She scored more international goals than any other soccer player, and led a generation of adolescent girls to change their mind about sports.

10. Cleopatra IV

Another female myth of history who was able to get their hands on two of the most powerful men at time as Julius Cesar and Marcus Aurelius, and she governed one of the most prosperous empires in history.

11. "The anarchist Federica Montseny"

She was the first woman minister of Spain and Europe, a milestone in the

history of the continent in 1936, and laid the foundation for what came much later, because until 1983 there would be another woman minister in Spain with the appointment of Soledad Becerril.

There have been so many incredible women who have contributed to the betterment of the world, be it through politics, entertainment, medicine, pop, culture, philosophy, science or sport.

To sum up, I would like to point out that I feel really proud of being a female and realize the quantity of woman who did, do and will do as much as they are able to manage, to provide us with a wide range of opportunities, even the achievement of being treated equal.

I am totally convinced that men's success is so crucial and important as women's. However, we have to recognize that, from the early times, our way has been more difficult than men's. Just because of being women, it was supposed that we had less rights than men.

Although our situation has improved a lot, there is much to be done, so we should appreciate the effort of those heroines and keep it in our minds.

We owe our present to the struggle of these women in the past, even to their suffering. ■

*Inmaculada Díaz García
Advanced Course 1*



TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AFTER I GRADUATED

This is a picture of my university classmates. I'm almost in the middle of the group. We all studied Teacher Training a long time ago in the old "Teacher Training College", where you can find now "Ensanche Primary School".

We decided to meet 25 years after we graduated and we had a fantastic university reunion. Of course, we had an incredible meal apart from some cultural activities. We remembered good and bad moments and we also told a lot of anecdotes from those years.

This year we'll have a new celebration. It will be in May. We have just designed the programme and we hope to have a good time in a special and emotive way. ■

*Tere Rodríguez Salvador
2nd Basic Level*

FIRST "TUROLENSE WOMAN" TO GET A PILOT LICENCE IN SPAIN

I feel really proud of my mum, because she was the first woman in Spain who got a pilot licence. She was born in Teruel in the 50's and when she was 21 she began to fly over the naval base in Alcantarilla (Murcia). She piloted two and even four-seat planes, for more than 215 hours.

Her most difficult experience took place while she was piloting a plane from Almería to Murcia. When she took off, her plane had six screws on the propeller but when she landed, there were only two. No doubt, a scary but unforgettable experience. However, she loved to fly because she felt free and proud and she also liked the risk.

She would like to have done some aerobatics, but because of life's circumstances, it wasn't possible for her to do so. Today, she admires this profession and sport that is still rare among women.

*Victoria Hernández Benedicto
2nd Basic Level*



WHY IS THE CHAT AND PINT A MUST?

The language school tries to find several ways to improve our English in an enjoyable way. For instance, "the chat and pint" is one of them. It takes place the last Thursday of each month, at half past eight in "Isabel de Segura Cafeteria".

Thanks to this activity not only can you improve your English but also meet students of all levels, teachers of the language school and English native speakers. Can you imagine any other better way to improve your spoken English?

In fact, there are too many reasons that make this activity a must. ☑

Nuria Izquierdo Domingo
1st Advanced Level



LAS EXTENSIONES DE LA E.O.I. SPEAKING ACTIVITIES WITH ANN

Ann Mee is an Irish teacher who lives in Montalbán. She's done speaking activities with the students of our school. As a result, they are more aware that learning the grammar and vocabulary we study is worthwhile because are useful communication tools. Their confidence using English has also boosted because they can come across their ideas much more efficiently than at the beginning of the year. Let's read some of their opinions. ☑

María Orús Cinto
Teacher of English in E.O.I Teruel- Extensión Utrillas.

I'm satisfied with Ann's speaking classes. At first I thought I wouldn't be able to pick up anything she said, but fortu-

nately, I realised I can understand most part. This kind of lessons as part of our studies are useful since we can speak to a native speaker, which isn't possible in this region. ☑

Silvia Zapater Boix
2nd Intermediate

I think the collaboration of a native speaker in our English class has been a positive experience for us. We have the opportunity to put into practice our listening and oral skills when we interact orally with Ann.

Besides we could revise the vocabulary of topics we have studied over the year. ☑

Laura Chulilla Fandos
2nd Intermediate



2nd Intermediate Level

INICIATIVAS PARA DIVULGAR LOS RECURSOS DE FORMACIÓN EN LAS CUENCAS MINERAS.

El día 8 de Junio tendrán lugar en Utrillas las Jornadas "Fórmate y Empléate" para dar a conocer la oferta educativa y de formación de empleo de centros de enseñanza reglada de la comarca de las Cuencas Mineras. Estas jornadas serán realizadas a través de Ofycumi, oficina de fomento y desarrollo de las Cuencas Mineras, dentro del proyecto de Antenas Rurales y contará con la colaboración de representantes de los centros.

Además de las jornadas, se va a realizar una labor continuada para divulgar la existencia de los recursos de formación disponibles y aumentar la motivación y participación de todos.

Con el fin de que haya más personas interesadas en estudiar inglés y francés en la E.O.I Teruel en la extensión de Utrillas, las profesoras de inglés y francés de esta escuela, hemos animado a los alumnos de 1º de básico a que nos cuenten sus motivaciones para aprender una lengua extranjera y su experiencia como estudiantes en esta escuela.

My name is Mundi, I'm 41. I started to study English because I like travelling abroad and it's also good for my job. The language school timetable is perfect for me and I recommend this experience to any adult who wants to learn a language.

Mundi Castro González

I'm Eva. I decided to study English because I like it a lot and I want to travel abroad and communicate without problems. In this language school you learn many things, for example, phonetics, pronunciation, - which is something you don't learn in other places- grammar, vocabulary and speaking! We speak a lot and this is very good to learn a language. It's really a good experience!!

Eva Gómez Simón

My name's Rubén. I'm 29. I work in a power station in Escucha. I work in the morning. I can go to the language school because there are afternoon classes.

I started to study English because it's the most spoken language in the world. So when I travel abroad, I can start to speak and understand English.

More positive points of learning English here:

- Meeting people
- Learning about English customs
- Showing off to your friends
- We are few people in the class
- And learning English, of course!

Rubén Buiza Vera

My name is Dina. I'm 30. I'm studying English now because I travelled to London last year and I realised my English was very bad. In Utrillas there's a language school, so I didn't want to miss that opportunity! I like studying English because the classes are very fun and I learn English quickly. It's also very important for my job because I work in an office. Before this experience I

thought I didn't like speaking English but now I have a good time when I speak. Besides, I meet a lot of people in the class. I recommend studying here!

Dina Sancho Martín

My name's Pili. I'm 36 and I have two daughters. I always wanted to study English and I finally started because it's never late to learn.

The classes are very useful and there are classes for beginners. Besides, my classmates are very nice too. In conclusion, my experience in this language school is really positive.

Mª Pilar Blesa Jarque

My name's Javier. I'm 30. I started to study English in this school last year and it's a good experience. Speaking foreign languages is very important today because you can travel to other countries and for example you can work there, meet new people and talk to them without problems.

Javier Hurtado Lafuente

My name's Carlos. I'm 44. I live in Utrillas but I'm from Escatrón. I work in the power station in Escucha. I'm studying English because I like travelling and I want to understand information on the Internet. I think English language is very important because when I travel I can always find someone who speaks English. A good teacher and friendly classmates make the English class very interesting for me. I'm very happy studying here and of course I learn a lot.

Carlos Martín Ucles

I'm Susana. I'm 31. I studied Law at University and I work in a bank. I study English because it's good for my career and also because I went to London last year and I couldn't speak to anybody. The classes are very amusing and I enjoy studying English here.

Susana Hinojo Castellano

I'm Noelia. I'm 28. I work for Cruz Roja. I study English because it's a universal language and I want to travel around the world. Teenagers and adults study here and there are different levels. This is a good experience because I learn the language and I can talk to different people in the class.

Noelia Vega López

Bonjour! Je m'appelle Manolo, je suis un nouveau étudiant à l'école de langues de Utrillas et je suis en première année de langue française.

Je suis arrivé à Utrillas en juillet 2010 parce que je travaille comme professeur à Montalbán. Quand un ami m'a parlé de l'école de langues je suis allé me renseigner tout de suite!

Je pense que le fait de pouvoir accéder à des cours de langues étrangères dans des petits villages c'est une vraie chance, mais en plus c'est un droit! L'éducation est un élément fondamental pour éviter l'exode rural. C'est pour ça que l'école de langues de Utrillas n'est pas seulement une bonne opportunité mais aussi un élément nécessaire.

Les professeurs sont excellents et la méthode est très agréable. Il y a peu d'élèves donc l'apprentissage est presque personnalisé. Le seul problème est que les habitants de « La comarca » ne sont pas conscients de la chance qu'ils ont!

Manolo García Peraire



1º Básico Francés



1st Basic Level. Inglés.

Je m'appelle Mª Josefa Tirado et j'ai 51 ans. Je travaille comme professeur dans le lycée « Fdo. Lázaro Carreter » à Utrillas et j'ai décidé d'apprendre le français parce que je pense que c'est une langue très douce et parce que je veux parler français avec mes copains français du programme Erasmus.

À Utrillas le nombre d'élèves est réduit et nous apprenons beaucoup!

Josefa Tirado

Je m'appelle Laura, j'ai 16 ans et j'habite à Utrillas. J'ai décidé d'apprendre le français à l'école de langues parce que j'aime bien cette langue depuis ma première année de E.S.O.

Dans ces cours il y a peu d'élèves mais je le préfère comme ça, parce que j'ai beau-

coup appris tout au long de l'année. Je voudrais continuer à étudier le français.

Laura Bellés Navarro

Je m'appelle Ana et j'ai 14 ans. J'habite à Utrillas et je suis étudiante. J'aime étudier le français parce que c'est une langue très intéressante et pratique.

Je suis en première année et je crois que j'ai appris beaucoup de choses comme par exemple la prononciation. Je me souviens du premier jour où personne ne savait prononcer même un mot !

Je voudrais étudier le français encore plus d'années !

Ana Patricia Cortés Sanchez

Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Nuria et j'ai 16 ans.

C'est la première année que j'étudie le français à l'école de langues.

On est peu d'élèves mais je crois que c'est bon parce que nous profitons beaucoup des cours. Cette année j'ai beaucoup progressé parce que les cours sont très dynamiques, agréables et amusants. ☑

Nuria Tirado Guallar

utrillas

calamocha

LAS EXTENSIONES DE LA E.O.I.

TRADITIONAL CULTURE RECOVERING IN JILOCA'S REGION

Nowadays, as rural depopulation becomes a more commonplace phenomenon, we can observe an interesting tendency of society to recover some old traditions and an interest to return to traditional village life. The cause of this renewed interest is not clear but the fact is that modern rural people are going back to their old, and sometimes forgotten, traditions and folklore.

There are a lot of examples of this new trend such as the revival of the Jota, a traditional dance which is spreading its popularity with more and more courses, and events being created for the public. Other examples are people from the village of Luco de Jiloca, who decided to recover the "Zarragones", which is an old traditional Aragonese carnival, or the medieval fairs of Monreal del Campo, Caminreal and El Poyo del Cid. El Poyo del Cid is also promoting the "Camino del Cid", which invites you to follow in the steps of this epic

Spanish hero, which you can do on foot or riding a horse.

The issue of rural development is possible due to people's dedication and effort. The feeling of being part of a whole is much stronger when you are close to your group and you know everybody that is involved in a project. In consequence, this makes cultural developing much more favorable in small villages where a few resources can do great things.

Although this new cultural development is really strong at the moment, the scarcity of economical aid due to the current economic crisis, puts in trouble some events such as the "Fiesta del Cid" which is in decline due to extremely low resources. In conclusion, I think the government should focus and invest more in small villages that have the potential and interest to develop great things. ☑

César Beltrán Larred
1st Intermediate Level



INTERESTING LOCATIONS AND TRADITIONS IN AND AROUND CALAMOCHA AND JILOCA'S REGION:

The students of the School of Languages in Calamocha had to give a presentation in class where they could present any topic of their choice. Some of them chose some captivating places in our region and they were willing to share it with us in our magazine. Here are a few examples:

LUCO DE JILOCA

Luco de Jiloca is a village which is located between Calamocha and Burbáguena. Luco is 9 kilometres away from Calamocha. It is a small village that has about 15 inhabitants in winter and 300 in summer. In this village and the surrounding areas, there is an incredible wealth of interesting historical buildings and sites.

One of the first interesting stops of your visit can be between Luco de Jiloca and Calamocha. There, you will find an extremely beautiful Roman bridge, under which runs the Pancrudo river. This river flows into the Jiloca river, which passes through the village of Luco.

In this area, you can also find the church of the "Virgen del Rosario", where the people of Luco go on the eighth of August. This is the last day of the festivals of Luco and people go to church and then, have a picnic next to the river.

The road from Luco to the station is a lovely path to take, especially in summer, as it has many trees on each side of the road, creating shade which allows you to keep cool. Walking along the same path, you will discover a bridge under which runs the Jiloca river.

In the town of Luco, there is a church that has a Moorish tower and it is next to the pavilion where we dance in the festivals at night. We also have two new squares in the town, both great options to learn about the history of the town and its customs. One of the squares is dedicated to agriculture, vineyards and

hemp production. On display in the square, there are tools that were used in agriculture a long time ago, some casks of wine and some signs explaining how hemp used to be harvested. The other square, called the "Zarragones' Square", was inaugurated last June. It has four stone sculptures representing the stars of the Carnival of Luco: the Zarragones, the Devils and the Madams (wealthy and poor). If you are wondering who the people just mentioned are, below is a description of all of them.

- The Zarragones are the main stars of the Carnival of Luco. They are happy people. They wear old clothes, sacks, animal skins, bells, etc. They also wear ugly masks, which are scary. In Carnival they dance making noise with their bells.
- The Devils wear black skirts that cover their legs. Hanging around their neck, they wear a white petticoat. They wear black gloves and a black cap on their heads. They place a potatoe in their mouth, which has teeth and lips drawn on it. They carry a big pair of scissors too.
- There are two types of Madams. The wealthy Madams, who wear fancy clothes, and the poor Madams, who carry a chair over their heads covered with a blanket, covering their faces.

In February, for the Carnival, we make a bonfire in the centre of the village square and all the people who are dressed up, dance around the fire. Last Carnival, I was dressed up as a devil. Luco's Carnival is one of a kind and it is something you should see at least once in your life. 📍

María Gómez Bachiller, 1st Intermediate Level

CUTANDA

Cutanda is a small village near Calamocha. It has 73 inhabitants and it belongs to the Jiloca region. In Cutanda you can visit the church which was built in the 17th century, and it is a good example of Mudejar architecture. There is also a castle which was used in the famous battle of Cutanda in 1120, however it is now in ruins. You can also visit some fountains and statues located around the village which are called "Peirones".

Cutanda celebrates its festivals in August, in tribute to "San Roque". On the 16th of August, it is traditional to see the "San Roque dance". Later that day, there is a popular race, where the winners get one, two or three chickens, depending on their position when the race finishes.

Finally, you can enjoy doing other activities in the town, like hiking, hunting and fishing, or just relaxing, having some beers in a bar. Cutanda is a beautiful place and you shall always be welcome here! 📍

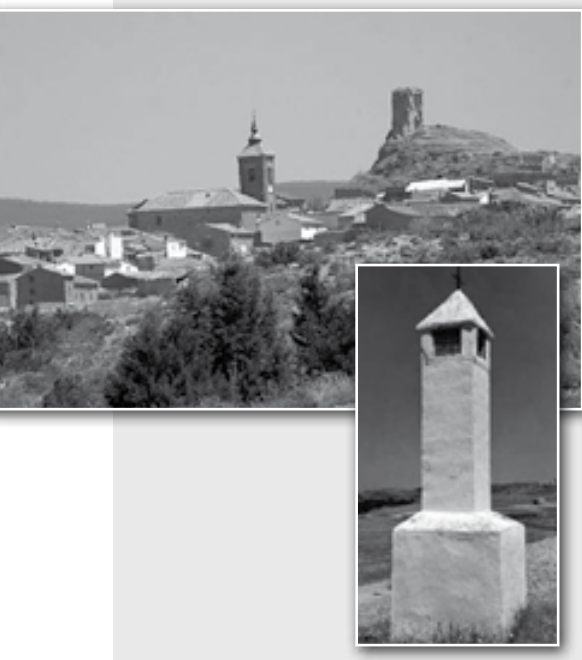
Anonymous

"HOCINO DEL PAJAZO Y DE LA RAMBLA"

The area around "Hocino del pajazo y de la rambla" is a beautiful place located in Martín del Río, about 50 kilometres from Calamocha. It is a perfect place for a getaway with your friends where you can try to get in touch with nature.

"Hocinos", are ravines carved out by the river which create wonderful hiking trails and canyoning opportunities along the way with different degrees of difficulty. I visited the area with one of my friends last autumn, which in my opinion, along with spring, is the best season to go. The reason for this is that the weather is warm and you can see a lot of different flowers and colours in the landscape.

At the beginning of the journey, you will come across a group of old and derelict houses. They form part of a deserted town called "El Pajazo". When I saw it, it was strange for me because I had never been in a place like that before. Throughout your walk, you will see the river and its effect on the stone walls. The river flows between narrow rock walls, creating waterfalls, cascades, natural lakes and natural corridors or trails. During your excursion, you may also see many animal species like the Royal Eagle or the Hispanic Goat and some fruits like black berries. At the end of the trail, there is a



A WONDERFUL PLACE CALLED IRELAND

Hello everyone, my name is María and I am a student at the English School of Languages in Calamocha. It is important to tell you, however, that I am from Zaragoza but I went to study there in order to improve my level of English. As you can imagine, at the beginning of the course I did not know anybody in my class. The first day Fernando, our teacher, said to us that the school was organizing a trip to Ireland so I did not know whether to go or not. As the days went by, I met my classmates and all of them were amazing, so finally three of them and I decided to go on the trip.

Ireland is a small country which is divided in different counties where people speak two languages: English and Gaelic. The national holiday is on March 17th in honor of the patron saint of Ireland: Saint Patrick in English or in Irish "Pádraig", who promoted Christianity on the island. It is said that he drove the snakes away from the country. Apart from Saint Patrick,

cave called "Pigeons Cave". Its access is difficult, but the most important thing here is the water, which falls through a hole located on the top of the cave.

I extremely enjoyed my visit to this place, so if you haven't been there, I highly recommend that you go because it is unique. You won't regret your decision. ☑

Almudena Sanz Torrijo,
1st Intermediate Level



There are many other interesting places around the Jiloca region that have not been mentioned in this issue of the school's magazine, such as Fuentes Claras, Caminreal, Torralba de los Sisones, Ojos Negros, Bello and Tornos (two villages near the Gallocanta Lagoon), San Martín del Río, etc. among many others.

Keep your eyes open for the next issue and see if you can find any other interesting places and facts about the region. You should definitely come and visit us! ☑

other symbols of the country are the harp, the three-leaf clover and the colour green. Moreover, the island has a lot of castles, churches and old monuments with Celtic crosses made of stone.

The previous paragraph is a description of what Ireland is and represents but I want to explain to you things which I noticed and that really surprised me. First of all, I have to say that the weather was strangely unsurpassable because only one morning it was drizzling but the other days were warm and the sun was shining so Irish people took advantage and sunbathed. All of them wore t-shirts, skirts, shorts, sandals and their skin was red because of the sun.

Another thing that caught my attention was the typical Irish nightlife. We went out at night so we could see it and experience it. There were a lot of pubs and most of them were bigger than Spanish ones because a band was usually hired to play instead of turning on the radio. It was like being in a small concert! One night our bus driver recommended a pub near the River Liffey in Dublin. It was such a wonderful surprise because four Irishmen were dancing traditional dances. Most of us took our cameras out and recorded the dancing and when the show ended, we were so excited that we started singing our own typical Spanish songs.

Furthermore, during our time there, we ate Irish food. We went to different pubs but in all of them the dishes were served with mashed potatoes. The most popular

dishes were Irish stew (with lamb or beef) and rhubarb, steamed mussels, fish and chips and vegetable soups. The stews, yoghurts and a lot of dishes were served with this vegetable, rhubarb, a medicinal plant which is famous in Ireland and the United Kingdom. Also, we drank the most famous stout, Guinness, which is a dark beer. Initially I did not like it but I finally got used to its taste.

Finally, we visited Dublin, Galway and the Cliffs of Moher. The particularity of the cities of Ireland is that there aren't any high buildings because of strict laws so all of the houses are quite similar and the owners paint their front doors with different and bright colours. Also, the cities are cleaner and healthier than in Spain because there isn't any rubbish on the streets such as cans or cigarette butts in spite of the lack of dumpsters. It is also important to know that there are fewer cars than in Spain because people use bicycles to move around the city. In the last part of our trip we visited the Cliffs of Moher. These beautiful cliffs are 214 metres high and 8 kilometres long. From their top you can see the Aran Islands, Galway Bay and the mountains of Connemara.

In conclusion, all of us had a really good time because it was a wonderful place with open minded people. I enjoyed the trip a lot and I wish I could repeat it again with all of my classmates. ☑

María Fernández Bel,
2nd Intermediate Level



THE “SAN ROQUE DANCE” IN FERRERUELA DE HUERVA

The nearest weekend to the fifteenth of August we celebrate the “San Roque” festivities in Ferreruela de Huerva. On Sunday morning it is custom to dance a typical dance. There are two groups, the red group and the blue group, directed by a leader who waves a stick decorated with colourful pieces of fabric. The leaders also carry a gourd on their back. All of the dancers wear white trousers and a t-shirt. They also wear a red or blue band around their waist and a scarf, depending on their group. They dance and criss-cross all the way from church to the hermitage

to accompany the Saints (San Roque and Nuestra Señora de la Asunción) all the while shouting “¡Viva San Roque!”

The origin of the dance is unknown but we do know that in 1765 it was danced to celebrate the church finally being finished. Traditionally it was a dance only for men but today it is a nice dance for men and women. Next August, why don't you plan a trip to Ferreruela de Huerva and watch us dance? 

*David Marzo Hernández,
1st Intermediate Level*



* ACTIVITIES THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE CALAMOCHA SCHOOL:

- Celebration of American and English festivities with traditional food items from the two countries.
- Christmas party.
- Talk with Ann Mee about Ireland.
- Talk with Rebecca Griffin about Australia.
- End of the course dinner.



1st Basic Level students at the Christmas party.



Rebecca Griffin's talk.



Talk on Ireland, by Ann Mee.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE CURIOUS INCIDENT OF THE DOG IN THE NIGHT

The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-Time is a 2003 novel by Mark Haddon. It won the 2003 Whitbread Book of the Year and the 2004 Commonwealth Writers' Prize for Best First Book. Its title is a reference to an entertaining brief dialogue in the Sherlock Holmes story "Silver Blaze".

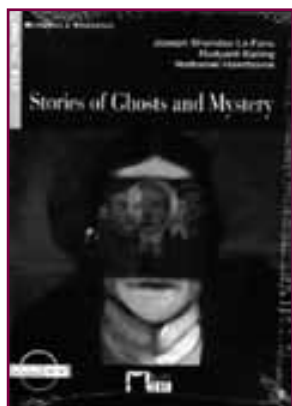
The story is written in the first person perspective of Christopher John Francis Boone, a 15-year-old boy who suffers from Asperger's Syndrome. He describes himself as "a mathematician with some behavioural difficulties", living in Swindon. With these, and his many other curious intellectual tools, Christopher tries to discover who killed his neighbour's dog. Along the way, he introduces his family, his teacher, his neighbours and his pet rat to the reader, as well as many of the interesting and unusual facts and figures he keeps stored away in his mind.

At the beginning, Christopher introduces himself as a boy who is 15 years, 3 months and two days old. With this, the reader can see Christopher's affinity with precision, although he demonstrates his affinity with mathematics in many ways. He finds it mental calculations easy and calming and he sees himself as

a computer, a machine extremely good at calculating but he knows nothing about human beings. There are many explicit examples of real mathematics that Christopher explores in this book, including: The Monty Hall Problem, Conway's Soldiers, Pythagorean triples and, as the reader can see, the chapters of the book are numbered by primes. Christopher tells us that he has been reading the book "Chaos" by James Gleick and he relates the treatment in this book of the logistic equation to the population of frogs in a pond. Also, a mathematical proof is given in the appendix. These examples typify the thoughts that occupied Christopher's mind. It is said that there is a correlation between certain types of mental disorders and an affinity or facility with mathematics.

I really recommend the book. The story is based on real events and it's quite readable. When I read it, I couldn't put it down. Also, I think that this book can be used as a funny way to learn mathematics. ■

*Eva Caldú Álvarez
1st Advanced Level*



STORIES OF GHOSTS AND MYSTERY

This year we have read the book *Stories of Ghosts and Mystery*. It has three stories by famous writers. They are adapted for students of our level. You can learn a lot of vocabulary reading the book and there are quite a lot of activities to do. It also has the CD to listen to although it is more difficult to understand than reading. Some of us did not like them so much because they are not horror stories - they are not frightening enough, they are a bit strange, and not so easy to understand. The mystery is not discovered at the end so the reader has to imagine it. But I recommend it as it is interesting.

María García, 1st Intermediate Level

Some students' stories of ghosts and mystery: NO ONE WANTED TO GO NEAR THE MYSTERIOUS LAKE.

No one wanted to go near the mysterious lake because it was late and the night was getting dark and cold. There was a deep silence that was only broken by strange animal sounds. Someone went to the lake and no one had told him about the legend of the lake's monster. He did not come back, and the following days we couldn't find him either. We searched but without hope. No one knows why or where he is now. We only know that the night our friend disappeared we heard a noise like that of a wild animal coming out of the water, and then silence. ☒

Alberto Molina, 1st Intermediate Level

I remember when I was a boy I once heard about a strange story. Nobody walked near the lake because people said that a monster lived in the lake.

It could be a snake but nobody had seen it yet.

The story said that a big snake once had gone out of the water while a person was walking his dog near the lake and he was taken by the monster.

The neighbours from town looked for him everywhere but only the dog appeared.

People said that the big snake had eaten the man, but other people thought that the man was alive and appeared when it was very dark at night. There is a tradition. On dark nights single women had a basket with dark fish from the lake, and it is said that the fish are brought by the man in the lake.

This is because when the man was younger, girls didn't love him, and now he wants to frighten the girls by appearing from time to time.

He laughs when he sees the women's faces which are now scared by the horrible fish.

So nobody wants to come near the lake. Do you believe it? ☒

Cristina Hernández, 1st Intermediate Level



INTERVIEW WITH DEAN,

The students of the first advanced level had a nice and interesting talk with Dean, our charming and friendly language assistant.

-Dean, what was your first impression of Teruel when you got to our town and what is your impression now?

My first impression was that it was a pretty but small town. I still think it's small but it's a great city. People are really nice and welcoming.

-How did you feel during "Medievales"?

I felt really good. It was so strange because I couldn't understand how so many things could fit into a small town. The atmosphere, the people, the costumes were great.

-Have you learnt to cook any Spanish dish?

Actually I haven't learnt to cook anything but I really love "Delicias de Teruel" and Spanish Beef Stew.

-How has your experience been after sharing a flat with Spanish students?

It's been good. It's different to live with Spanish people. They have a cleaning routine. English students would laugh at you if you tried to do so.

-In which way has your level of Spanish improved in Teruel?

I definitely speak more fluently and I have learnt lots of colloquial and swearwords. But I still have to improve my accent.

-Have you ever asked yourself "what am I doing here in Teruel"?

Yes, I have. After Christmas holidays when I came back to Teruel I felt really homesick.

-Do you like the "Mudejar Architecture"?

Yes, I do. It's so intricate and beautiful.



RECIPES BY DEAN

This year in class, I think the thing I've spoken about the most has probably been food, most likely because one of my favourite "hobbies" is eating! So for the magazine, I thought I would write down a couple of recipes I've mentioned. The first is a baked cheesecake and the second is a simple chicken curry, since I kept talking about how great Indian food is! Hope you enjoy!

Cheesecake.



Ingredients:

- 1 packet of digestive biscuits
- 100g butter
- 3 tablespoon raspberry liqueur
- 200g caster sugar
- 1 lemon, zest and juice only
- 4 tablespoon cornflour
- 850g full-fat cream cheese
- 3 eggs
- 1 vanilla pod, seeds scraped out
- 375ml double cream
- 250g raspberries
- 150g white chocolate, roughly chopped

Method:

- 1) Preheat the oven to 180C/Gas 4.
- 2) For the base, melt the butter in a pan. Crush the digestive biscuits into tiny pieces, mix with butter and press into the cake tin. Add a drizzle of the raspberry liqueur.
- 3) Place the sugar, lemon juice and zest and cornflour into a bowl and whisk together.
- 4) Add the cream cheese and beat well. Crack in the eggs, one at a time, beating well between each addition.
- 5) Add the vanilla seeds and mix well, then pour in the double cream and whisk until the mixture is smooth. Fold in the raspberries and white chocolate.
- 6) Pour the mixture into the cake tin and give the tin a light shake to evenly distribute the mixture.
- 7) Fill a roasting tin with 0.5cm of water and put the cake tin in. Put in the oven and bake for 50 minutes, or until the top is lightly golden and the cheesecake is just set. Remove from the oven and cool in the tin.

OUR LANGUAGE ASSISTANT

-What's your favourite tourist sight in Teruel?

Its beautiful Cathedral.

-Would you like to live in Spain forever?

Yes, why not? Valencia would be a perfect place.

-By the way, have you met "an Isabel de Segura" in Teruel?

No, not for the moment. One never knows.

-Is there any special Spanish habit or custom you dislike?

Yes, one thing. Spanish people don't queue.

-And, is there any Spanish food you don't really like?

Yes, I hate "morro".

-Have you ever thought about becoming a teacher?

No. I don't really want to be a teacher.

-What do you think is the most amazing thing in Teruel?

"Tattoo Pub" (I'm just joking). Definitely the ham of Teruel. That's why I put on some weight, although I've lost it.

-What do you think about Spanish lifestyle?

I prefer the Spanish lifestyle to the English one because in England at 7.00 pm everything is empty.

-In which way have you become a different person in Teruel?

I have learnt to organise and plan my own time. Apart from that, it's been so cold in Teruel that I'll never complain about cold weather anymore.

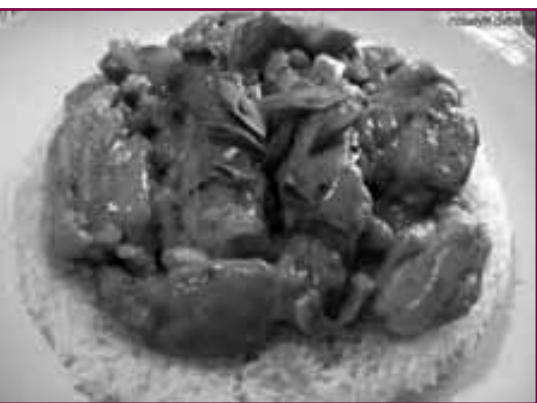
-This is our last question. Could you describe in a few words your experience in Teruel?

"Fun"

-Thank you so much Dean, for being so helpful and nice. ☺

1st Advanced Level Students

Chicken Curry (Serves 1).

**Ingredients:**

- ½ onion, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 1 clove garlic, finely chopped
- 1 tablespoon of hot chilli powder (optional!)
- ½ teaspoon cumin
- ½ teaspoon turmeric
- ½ teaspoon medium curry powder
- 100g chicken breast, skinned and cubed
- 1 tablespoon tomato purée
- 1 tomato, skinned and chopped
- 100ml hot chicken stock
- 50ml double cream (optional)
- salt and freshly ground black pepper
- 25g chopped fresh coriander

Method:

- 1) Heat the olive oil in a frying pan and fry the onion and garlic until soft.
- 2) Add the spices and fry for a further minute.
- 3) Add the chicken pieces and cook, stirring, for five minutes, then add the tomato purée and chopped tomato and cook until soft.
- 4) Pour in the chicken stock and cream, then simmer until the sauce thickens. Season with salt and freshly ground black pepper.
- 5) To serve, sprinkle on the chopped coriander.

NB. To this recipe I also like to add some ground coriander, garam masala and ginger. You can buy these in Teruel – there is a little shop in the street next to the Archivo Histórico Provincial that sells everything you would need if this tickles your taste buds and you fancy going a bit exotic and experimenting! 🍛

Dean Evans, language assistant

PICS OF OUR TRIP TO IRELAND



Ha'penny Bridge in Dublin



Saint Stephen's Green, Dublin



Students in front of some typical Georgian terraced houses in Dublin

R TRIP TO IRELAND



Strolling around an outdoor market in Dublin

Laura and Nuria looking for some inspiration from James Joyce



Enjoying a sunny day



Enjoying a delicious Irish meal



Students in front of the Spanish Arch in Galway





*Stunning view
of the Cliffs of
Moher*



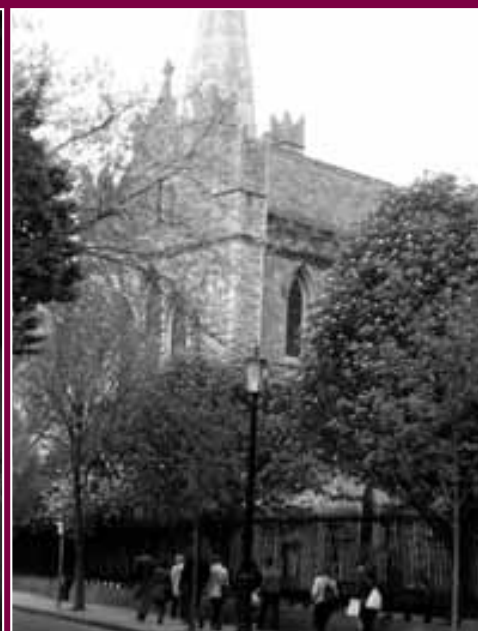
Guinness Store House in Dublin



*Students on
Galway Bay*



Students by a typical Irish High Cross



Saint Patrick's Cathedral



*Panoramic
view of Dublin,
in Gravity Bar
(Guinness
Store House)*



*The city of
Galway*



Dublin Castle



SOUTH VIEW OF THE CLIFFS OF MOHER.
Watercolour, by Amparo Primo. 1st Advanced Level

THE WILTED SHAMROCK

Ireland, together with Greece and Portugal, is one of the countries most affected by the crisis with a rate of unemployment of 14.9% and at imminent risk of poverty. The country had to be bailed out by the European Union.

Maritime commerce has been in decline for the last years and, like the Titanic, it is sinking. The aged fishermen and farmers don't see any future for their traditional jobs. The sea that helped them earn their living in the old days is now asphyxiating.



The Emerald Island has been the birthplace of great celebrities, from Oscar Wilde to the members of U2, Bob Geldof, Peter O'Toole or Jonathan Swift. Today, this is the wall of fame against which poverty crashes.

Meanwhile, the ones to blame for the crisis, banks and other financial institutions, emerge unscathed and unpunished. The laws written for them haven't been printed in the same typography as the ones made for mere mortals like us.



Texts and photos:
David Espinosa Advanced II

More photos on:
www.tallerdefotobbaa.blogspot.com

PICS OF OUR TRIP

PICS OF OUR TRIP TO IRELAND



Clonmacnoise monastic remains



A walk along the river Liffey in Dublin



Trinity College (Dublin)



Saint Patrick



Typical Irish dish



*The green colour,
symbol of Ireland, can
be found everywhere.*



Enjoying an authentic Irish pint

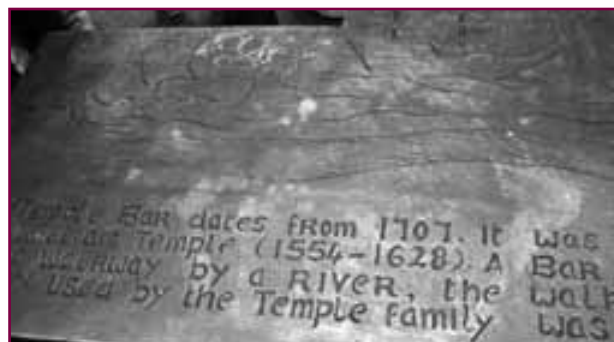
TO IRELAND



Relaxing view of the cliffs of Moher.



Strolling along the river Liffey.



Temple Bar is an icon of Dublin.

You can't miss
a pint of Irish
beer.



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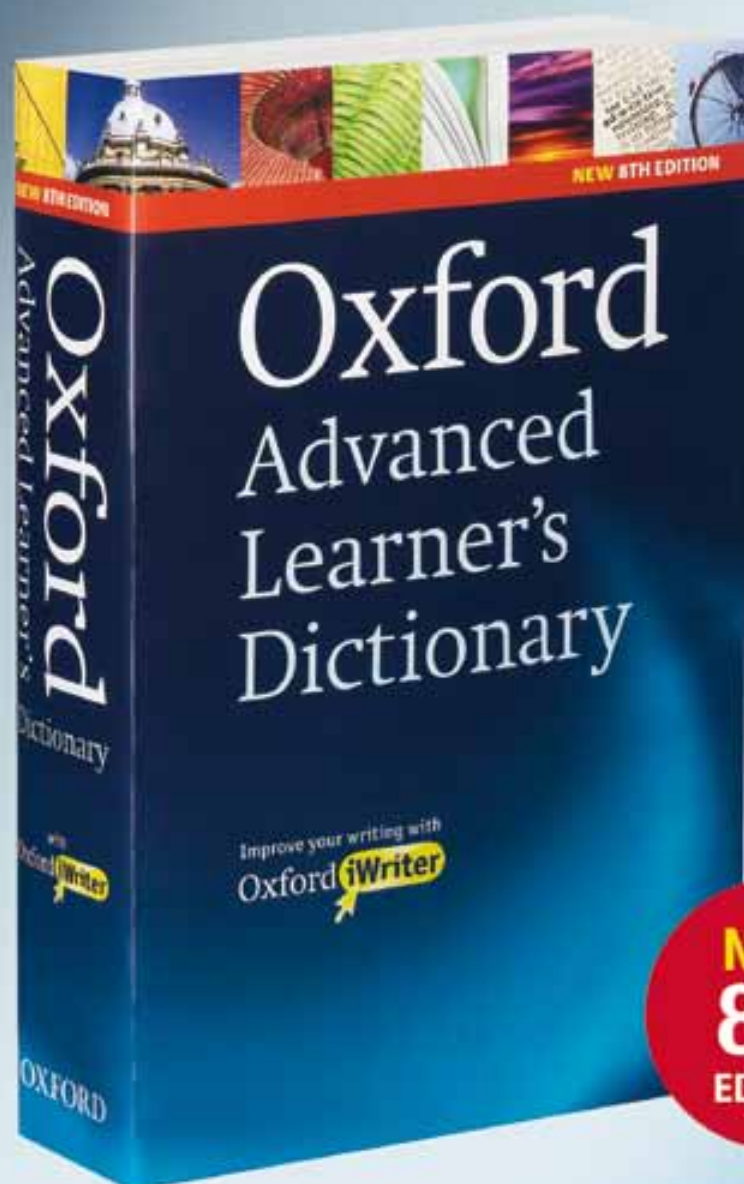
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