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Las portadas que aparecen en las cubiertas de la revista fueron realizadas por los alumnos de 3º ESO del curso 2002-03, que este año están en 4º ESO. Sus autores son:
Portada: Angel Andaluz
Contraportada 1: Mario Martínez
Contraportada 2: Miriam Pérez

Département de Français

Où en est la France? À propos de l'exception française il y a de nombreux stéréotypes : le français né malin comme disait Boileau, et Voltaire après lui. Pour Montesquieu le français « est fait uniquement pour la société ». Cela résume donc, l'esprit « cartésien » des français et leur art de la conversation. Mais il y a, paraît-il, un déclin de la tradition républicaine ; le sens du service public, l'autorité de l'Etat sont aujourd'hui peut-être surannés. À l'ère de la mondialisation, la France se sent menacée dans ses particularismes, ce pourquoi sa politique étrangère est considérée comme arrogante. Elle est soucieuse d'exprimer sa « différence » ce qu'elle essaye de faire à travers la francophonie , par exemple, ou la promotion du droit d'ingérence humanitaire. Dans le champ d'entreprise et malgré la vague de privatisations qui a suivi les nationalisations des années 1980, les secteurs importants sont restés, au moins en partie, dans le secteur public. Le système de santé , quant à lui, présente aujourd'hui des signes de faiblesse. Du côté de la culture, les mécanismes d'aide portés par l'État sur les différents champs ont prouvé son efficacité, sauf , peut-être

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la télévision qui n'a pas échappé aux effets de la commercialisation. Mais quels sont les principaux problèmes de société française aujourd'hui ? La brusque augmentation du prix du pétrole en 1973 a marqué le début de la crise économique. À fin de produire davantage et moins cher l'industrie a fait appel à de nouvelles technologies ; le chômage et la précarité de l'emploi ont augmenté, ainsi que la délinquance et la violence liée à la pauvreté et à la drogue. Quant au moule familial, il a éclaté pour donner naissance à de nouveaux modèles qui reflètent l'évolution des mentalités et appellent un assouplissement des lois et dispositifs existants (environ 20% des familles françaises sont monoparentales). Pour finir la langue française, qui a tant donné aux autres langues, s'est relâchée surtout chez les jeunes des banlieues. « Le verlan » correspond à une reconnaissance du

le chômage et la précarité de l'emploi ont augmenté, ainsi que la délinquance et la violence liée à la pauvreté et à la drogue

groupe et à des jeux sur la langue. Oui, le français est une langue vivante !

English Department

Firstly I would like to say what a privilege it is for me to have been asked to contribute to your magazine and write this editorial. I was very impressed by the quality of previous editions and hope that I will be able to live up to the high standards set!

You might not all agree with what I'm going to tell you at this precise moment in time, but I think that you are all very lucky to be studying at IES Cardenal Sandoval y Rojas. As a foreign visitor to the school, I really felt that there was a great sense of community in the school. Personally speaking, I found both staff and students extremely friendly and welcoming.

For me it was a real pleasure to work with such committed and dedicated staff. I encountered a thriving languages department where all the teachers are highly enthusiastic about their subjects and always eager to learn more. Contrary to what

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some of you students might think, languages, whether your native tongue or foreign are something which you never stop learning and we, as languages teachers, are constantly trying to update our knowledge. I still consider myself a student of Spanish and one of the most helpful things to me was the constant exchange of colloquial and sometimes colourful expressions between the English department and myself. I have to acknowledge also a debt to the classes I taught- 3A, 3C, 3E, 4C and 2A BAC who perhaps inadvertently added to my repertoire of interesting expressions. Some of these I will not be teaching to my students!

Apart from the linguistic benefits of living and working in a foreign country, I felt I was able to learn a lot about the culture and customs of your region. I do apologize once again for not trying your famous roast lamb, but as I am vegetarian I will just have to take your word for how good it is. Anyway, I feel I made up for this by tasting plenty of your wonderful wine, all in the name of culture of course. Some of my most memorable experiences include grape picking and searching for wild mushrooms (niscalos). It made a refreshing change from going to the supermarket like we do in England. I also enjoyed finding out about the fiestas in Aranda. The people of Aranda certainly know how to enjoy themselves. As you can see, the exchange was a very positive

experience for me and I hope it is just the start of a partnership between our two schools. My students were absolutely thrilled to see videos of you and read your letters and are

very keen to keep the correspondence going. We've also decided to launch a modern languages magazine, so you can see the influence Sara has had over here! Any articles you would like to send (in Spanish) would be gratefully received. In the meantime, keep writing for your magazine and keep up the enthusiasm for languages. There are some very talented linguists amongst you. Who knows, maybe we will see some of you in Croydon one day! I would certainly like to visit Aranda in the near future. I send my best wishes to all of you and see you next time!

Claire

Learning ABROAD

Many students leave Spain in Summer to spend a month in the United Kingdom or the United States, to join a summer course. Some people think that it is a good future investment, but

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others see it just as a holiday without your parents. In my opinion, a summer course in a foreign country is very useful, because the time that you stay there, you are obliged to practice the language all the time; even when you want to ask the simplest things such as “where is the toilet, please?”, “where is the bus stop?, etc... you have to use it, and you have got no alternative or choice. Though it seems boring or unusual at first, you end up adapting to speak it, and while you are speaking, at the same time

you are getting used to it, and your speaking improves.

Moreover, staying abroad is a very good experience too because you have the opportunity to see many things, that you have only seen on TV, in magazines (the Big Ben, the Queen’s Palace, the Changing of the guard, and a lot of new things). On the other hand, you meet many new friends, from other sides of the world, and they make the experience unforgettable.

When you join one of these courses you have to choose

On the whole, I think that going abroad for a summer course is a very positive experience but it depends on the individual to make it unforgettable or a nightmare.

the accommodation: you can stay with a host family or in a college. Both have advantages and drawbacks. If you stay with a



family you have less freedom but you can learn how they live, their customs, and what is more, you use the language all day long, what is good for you to improve it. On the other hand, in a college you can meet more people but it has the disadvantage that people who are the same nationality tend to be

always together, so they do not practise the foreign language very often. On the whole, I think that going abroad for a summer course is a very positive

experience but it depends on the individual to make it unforgettable or a nightmare.

Règlement pour être un mauvais étudiant

Comment est-ce que tu peux échouer ?

Comment est-ce que tu peux avoir une note inférieure à la moyenne ?

Comment est-ce que tu peux rater un examen ?

Les secrets pour ne pas réussir à un examen ?

Il faut faire demain tout ce que tu pourrais faire aujourd'hui.

Il est interdit d'étudier petit à petit chaque jour. Il ne faut pas regarder les livres.

Il est défendu de dormir la nuit. Il faut aller aux fêtes tous les jours, pour fêter qu'il manque un jour moins de cours. Il faut dormir en classe quand le professeur parle, et si tu peux, il faut ronfler.

Il faut aimer le lit comme tu t'aimes toi-même.

Si tu as envie de travailler, il faut s'asseoir et attendre.

Il faut aider celui qui se repose. Il faut accompagner et joindre celui qui se repose.

Il faut être distrait avec le vol d'une mouche, il faut étudier son anatomie.

Etudier c'est ne pas avoir confiance en l'intelligence de ton camarade ou de ton collègue. Il faut copier effrontément aux examens.

Il n'est pas permis de faire les devoirs.

Si le travail est santé, vive la maladie !!! Tu es né fatigué, et tu ne vis que pour te reposer !!!!!

Beatriz Román Calvo 2º Bach C

25th Anniversary of 6th December 2003

The students of 4ºV de ESO read the most important articles of our constitution. They chose the laws below and translated them into English. That was their contribution to celebrate its 25th anniversary.

The most important laws for us are:

Nobody born Spanish will be deprived of their nationality.

Nobody will be obliged to declare about their ideology, religion or beliefs.

Everybody has the right to education and there is freedom of teaching.

Woman and man have the right to get married with the same legal equality.

The public powers guarantee the social, economical and juridical protection of the family.

It's guaranteed the right to honour, personal and family privacy, and to your own image.

Nobody will be subjected to torture or pains, or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Nobody will be arbitrarily arrested, imprisoned or exiled.

Everybody has the right to life, freedom and to their security.

Nobody will be deprived arbitrarily of their possessions.

Nobody will be obliged to belong to an association.

Everybody has the right, without any discrimination, to equal salary for equal work.

The capital city of Spain is Madrid.

Spaniards have the right and duty to defend Spain.

It is recognized the right to private property and inheritance.

The law will regulate a statute of workers.

Everybody has the right to the protection of their health.

the Spanish Constitution

Our school got a prize for the activities organized to commemorate the 25th anniversary of our constitution

Last December 3rd, we went to a prize-giving in the Congress Centre of Valladolid. We left at 10 in the morning on that cold day of winter. Our school, Sandoval y Rojas, had been awarded a first prize for their indefatigable creativity and perseverance when we commemorated the 25th anniversary of our Constitution. So the winning representatives of the prize to the best programme of commemorative activities for primary schools of the province of Burgos came to pick us up on a bus. We went on it and in a short time we arrived at our destination. We got off the bus and we entered the Congress Centre. There were already a lot of students from the other winning schools of the Autonomous Community of "Castilla y León". Later, once in our seats, a lady presented some important personalities of the Community. And



Verónica Granado,
Marta Pascual,
Marta Ribao (3ºD)

then, the moment arrived for our headmaster, Severino, to go up and collect the prize of our school. Besides the congratulation and the diploma, they gave him a DVD recorder. After the prize-giving, the student music group of the Faculty of Law of Valladolid livened up the end of this commemorative event. When the ceremony was over, we went to a big room in which there were numerous plates (fried squid, cro-

quettes, small fried pies, smoked salmon, cheese, Spanish omelette, cupcakes,...) and varied drinks; among them were the typical Spanish wine and Coca-Cola. Then, we photographed ourselves with a student from Aranda of the music group, "the tuna", and we had to abandon Valladolid and come back to Aranda. And the day of the prize-giving finished this way.

Different traditions

In England and Spain there are different festivities and people celebrate them in different ways. There are some important dates that are celebrated in Spain and they are different in England. One of them is Christmas, in England, on the 24th little children have to go to bed early because Santa Claus comes at night; on the 25th they give presents and they eat turkey and cranberry sauce and they also celebrate the 26th of December, Boxing Day. In Spain the most important dates are 24th, 25th, 31st of December and 1st, 6th of January. On the 5th of January children go to bed soon because the Three Wise men come with presents. People are used to eating roast beef, seafood or fish. Another date is Carnival, in Spain they are getting more and more important, people put on their best disguises and go out. In England this date is mainly celebrated in Notting Hill in summer. On the last Thursday of November English people celebrate

Thanksgiving where the family gets together and enjoy delicious meals. Spanish people don't celebrate this day.

Another day is 31st October, Halloween, at night children ask for sweets at neighbours' houses and put a frightening pumpkin outside their houses. This is the witches' night. In Spain little children celebrate this day.

In April or March Spanish people celebrate Easter, it is one of the most important traditions in Spain. People go out in processions along the streets. In England this date isn't very important.

Many celebrations are religious but we are Catholic in Spain and they are protestants in England. There are more differences because our culture is completely different but both are very rich and interesting to know.

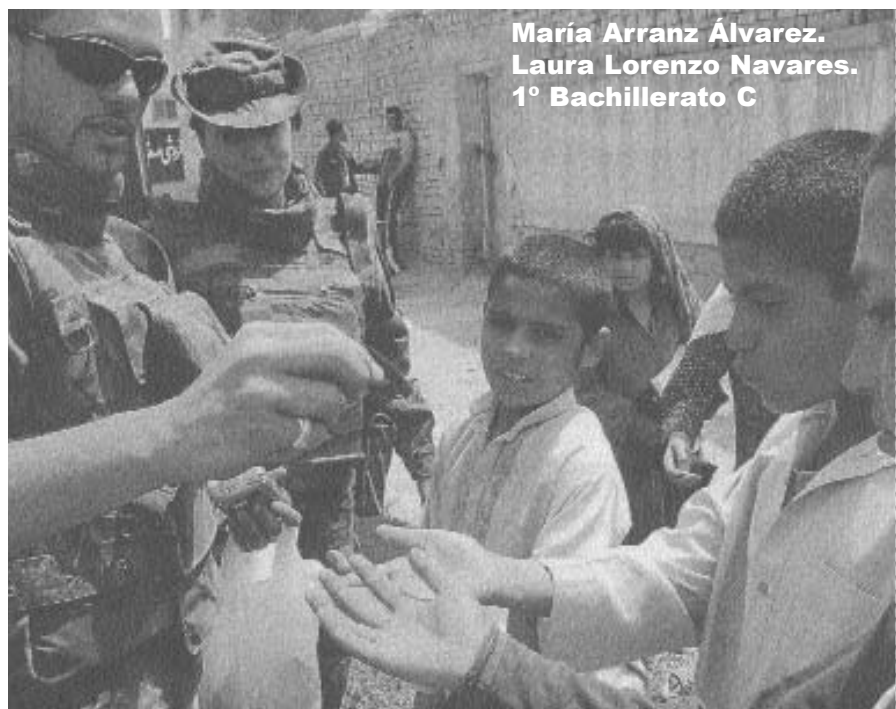
Silvia García Navarro
M^a Ángeles Cuadra Alonso
1^o BACH - C

WARs

Human beings have problems among themselves, but they sort them out in a wrong way. They try to solve them by using violence instead of dialogue.

Animals fight, for example, to get a female and for other things, and in some ways, sometimes we are like animals because we are doing the same, we are fighting. The main difference is that we can talk and also, avoid wars because people who aren't guilty, suffer and die.

In most wars there isn't a winner although some people disagree. Only rich people make profitable business of war but people who are broke, whose houses are badly built, who live in dre-



**Maria Arranz Álvarez.
Laura Lorenzo Navares.
1º Bachillerato C**

adful conditions, usually die or lose their relatives. So, The loser in a war isn't the government of a country, losers are common people.

One of the last big wars was in Irak and everything started, according to people who were in favour of the war, because of some nuclear weapons which haven't been found so far. This could be one of the examples of how absurd a war can be.

What would you do if

We have asked some first bachillerato formers what they would do if they were politicians, and here are some of their answers.

If I were a politician I would do a lot of things for my country.

First, I would create jobs for young people and people of more than forty five years old, I would give credits for public hospitals, then I would improve education.

Second, if I were a politician I would build cheaper houses and I would give help for poor families, I would create new streets, bridges, airports, roads, tunnels, etc... and I would create a lot of industries.

After that, if I were a politician, I would build alternative zones for young people, I would look after forests, lakes, etc... and I would look after our art and history. I would try to stop terrorism and finally if I were a politician, I would try to have peace in the world.

Luís Álvarez 1º Bach. B



If I were a politician I would try to solve the main problems of my country. My priorities would be to stop pollution, wars and injustices. I wouldn't waste much money. I would finance everything with help to improve the standard of living in our country. I would not allow factories to pollute the environment.

I would try to prevent wars by peaceful means such as meetings and sincere dialogue between world leaders. I would help everybody living in poverty. I would promote every kind of sports as well as cultural activities for young people, which would be a good way to avoid hooliganism and crime.

But I would need a lot of help from everybody in the government.

Víctor Pecharromán 1º Bachillerato B