

# SIR ISAAC NEWTON

1642-1727

Iván Moyano 4º ESO C

**H**e was an English scientist, decisive on the after Science development. Newton opened modern Science doors. But... What was his life like? Which were his contributions to the Humanity?

Now, we are going to see what he did, what he was like and what we owe to him

## A GENIUS LIFE

### WOOLSTHORPE

The little Isaac was born in Woolsthorpe on the December 25 of 1642. His father was from a well-off gentry family. He died before the little Newton would see the light that made him shine after. His family situation was not very good since his father's death on. His mother got married twice, then, she died.

He was a lonely and non-gregarious person during his life.

### GRANTHAM

He was not a good student, he attended a school in Grantham. He only used books for ridiculing other students, for arrogance. It was then, when Newton began to shine with his own light. He started his studies at Cambridge University in 1661.

### ANNUS MIRABILIS

Newton finished his studies at Trinity College in Cambridge in 1664. In 1665, there was a virulent plague in the south of England. The Government closed public institutions, so Isaac was forced to take a two-year holiday, just until 1667. In this time, he made all his scientific discoveries, the majority of his work. However, he did not publish then, he decided to do it later.

## PROFESSOR NEWTON

After his return to Cambridge, Newton occupied the Maths professorship for many years. In 1696, the genius accepted a position in the English Mint (place where the official coins of a country are made). This change was brilliantly developed by him, so he improved his economical and social position.

During his stay in the Institution, he solved most of the forgery problems in England.

Newton could combine his work with his position in Parliament. He was a Whig (left-wing party) Member of Parliament, a member of the English Government.

Being such a successful person, it was easy for him to become the Director of the Royal Society.

## NEWTON CLOSES HIS EYES FOR EVER

During his life, he was enormously famous. He died at the age of 85. He was buried in Westminster Abbey with great ceremony.

## WORK

Newton's contributions to modern science are enormous. He studied and discovered things in the maths, physics and astronomy fields. We cannot understand nowadays science without Newton's discoveries.

He started new investigation lines, such as Dynamics or Optics. He made significant discoveries, such as Infinitesimal calculus (discovery that provoked a famous dispute with Leibniz, other mathematician), Universal Gravitation Law, Newton's binomial, and a very long etc.

## CURIOSITIES

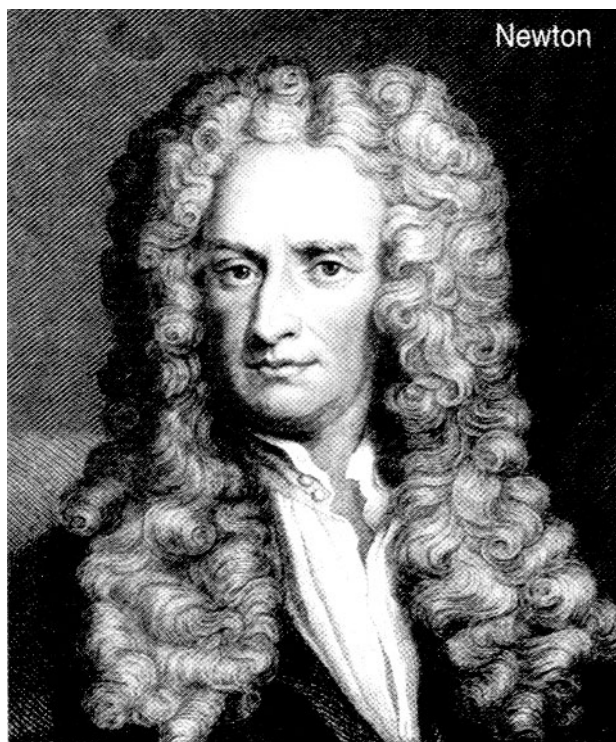
Newton did not discover the Universal Gravitation Law because an apple would fall on his head. When he was doing astronomical research, he spent hours on end staring at the sun, so he nearly got blind.

During his parliamentary period he only opened his mouth to say that a window had to be closed. He had his binomial formula carved on his tomb stone at Westminster Abbey.

He was an Alchemy lover.

He studied more the Bible than science books, carrying out studies not far from the Arrian doctrine. He had such great powers of concentration that he could spend days and days doing research and getting very little sleep. An anecdote about his life tells us that one day, when he was working on a discovery, he went out from his room to eat something. Somebody who saw him, said that he was looking at an egg in his hand while his watch was boiling.

His conflict with Leibniz (they both claimed to have discovered the Infinitesimal Calculus, which they had both discovered using different methods) brought about a rupture between Continental Science and English Science.



# 400TH anniversary of Don QUIXOTE 1605 - 2005

Andrés F. Lices  
1º Bachillerato A

## CERVANTES AND HIS "BEST-SELLER" DON QUIXOTE:



Cervantes began to write Don Quixote in jail at the end of XVI century. In the summer of 1604 he finished the first part and it was published at the beginning of 1605. Its title was "*El ingenioso hidalgo Don Quijote de la Mancha*". In 1604 a false 2<sup>nd</sup> part by Alonso F. de Avellaneda appeared in Tarragona. Cervantes was finishing the authentic second part of his famous romance when the false one appeared, the true second part appeared in 1615 with the title "*El ingenioso caballero Don Quijote*" and in 1617 the two real parts were published together in Barcelona. They were translated to all well-known languages. The first book was the most translated after the Bible and the Coran, and it was taken to screen a lot of times.

Some Cervantes experts think that Cervantes' first aim was to write a short novel, like the twelve "*Novelas Ejemplares*". Cervantes experts think so, because the six first chapters could be considered a novel due to its close meaning between the chapters.

## MAIN CHARACTERS:

### *Don Quixote:*

He is the hero of the romance, a satirical account of chivalric beliefs and conduct. He is a poor man devoted to the ideal of chivalry, who gave his lady-love the name Dulcinea and seeks adventures wearing his rusty armour and riding his old horse Rosinante. He is denominated by a romantic vision and naive unworlly idealism.

### *Sancho Panza:*

He is Don Quixote's squire and he accompanies him in all his adventures. He is an uneducated peasant but he is wise somehow, and thus he acts as a foil to his master.

### *Dulcinea:*

The name that Don Quixote gave to his lover. She is his sweetheart.

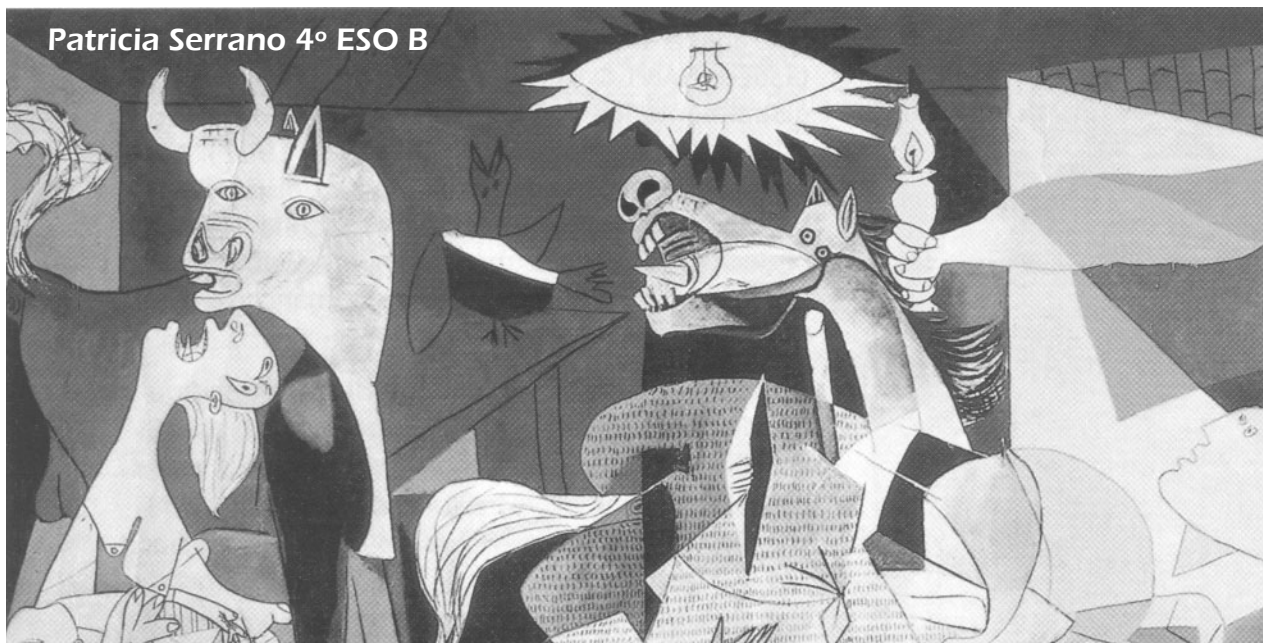
### *Rosinante:*

It is Don Quixote's horse. It had belonged to a poor man. It is old but devoted to his owner.



# The Guernica's Voices

## A TALE



**O**ne evening in April, I was walking with my friends to the famous caves of Santimamiñe, near Guernica.

It was getting dark, and we decided to stop and make some sandwiches, and so we did. After that, we had a nice dinner together, and some time later, as we were very tired, we decided to go to sleep.

It was twelve o' clock at night and everything was absolutely peaceful.... But suddenly we could hear some strange sounds.

At first, we thought it was a joke, but gradually, we realised it was serious. The voices we heard were whispering ..... They said:

- " Civil War, April 1937, please, help us!"

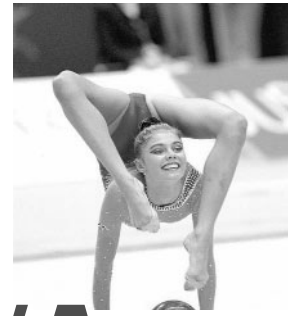
We all remained stock- still while we were listening to these words. We didn't know what to do or what to answer, because we were really frightened.

We couldn't hear anything else, but we were very attentive all the time until sunrise...In fact, we couldn't sleep.

Eventually, someone suggested telling the police about everything, but we didn't know exactly what to tell them. It was just unbelievable.

Indeed, nobody believed us.

# A STAR NAMED ALINA KABAEVA



**Tania García**  
**2º Bach C**



**D**o you know anything about rhythmic gymnastics? You may know something about this special sport but I'm sure that you haven't found out anything about the "stars" who win all the championships. One of these people is Alina Kabaeva, the person who had made history in this beautiful and hard sport. This is her story:

Alina Kabaeva was born in Tashkent (Uzbekistan) in 1983. She started doing rhythmic gymnastics when she was three years old. Her dream was to become a professional gymnast and to take part in the Olympic Games. During her childhood, she tried to be a member of an elite club of rhythmic gymnastics from Russia but she wasn't always taken on because trainers considered she was too fat and she couldn't devote herself to the sport which she loved. During that time she was discovered in a modest demonstration by Irina Viner, who was the main trainer of the Russian team in 1994. Alina became the first gymnast of the Russian team after four years of hard work for her grace, energy, talent and flexibility. Her first international appearance was in 1998 in Oporto, where she won the European championship.

Since then, she has won lots of championships and 10 was her habitual punctuation.

In spite of the fact she was the best rhythmic gymnast in 2000, she lost the Gold Olympic medal in Sydney because she committed her first mistake with the hoop

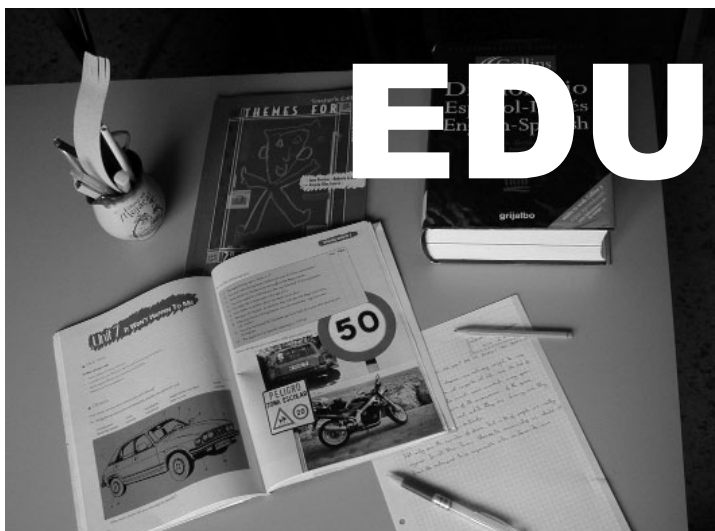
and she became the third. After the Olympic Games she got very depressed (she had nightmares at nights) but she continued working hard. In 2001 she arrived in Madrid to win the world championship and she got it but her title was withdrawn and she was banned from competitions for a year after failing a dope test at the Goodwill games.

In 2002 she gained weight (16 kilos) and started working as a model and a TV presenter in Russia where she is very famous and her beauty is compared to Anna Kournikova. When she finished her "punishment" she started to compete again, but now she had lost her prestige. She had to work very hard in order to recover her level and she was helped by judges sometimes.

Last year she became World Champion again and she reached her dream, the Olympic Games in Athens. She arrived in Russia with the gold medal and the feeling of finishing a period of her life. She announced her retirement and played her last competition on the 28th of November 2004, in Moscow.

After that, she told the media about her plans: "I'll create an international school of rhythmic gymnastics where girls all around the world, can learn this artistic sport", she said.

I think that Alina Kabaeva is a good example for all of us. Our dreams will become true with hope and lots of hard work.



# EDUCATION

**Angela Pardo 2º Bach. C**

**E**ducation is a process which gives you some culture that permits you to have an objective and wiser opinion about many different things. Nowadays, it is compulsory until the student is 16 years old, but many pupils don't use this opportunity to learn the different subjects. They don't realize that education is culture for their own, only for them. Education is basic for the future, there are many kinds of degrees and besides, in the majority of jobs, you need the most elemental certificate of education.

In Spain, education is said to be suitable and the number of pupils that don't get the elemental certificate is increasing, but I wonder what the problem is, the pupils or the system. My opinion is that frequently pupils seem to be the problem. They don't want to make the effort to develop their own qualities and they excuse themselves with some bad results of their partners or by criticising their teachers. They are proud of low marks without thinking that they can get higher marks.

I think that the system isn't the best, but it is good. It can be improved and we need people with knowledge to do that!!!!



# OBESITY & OVERWEIGHT IN BRITAIN

MARTA RIBAO GIL S4B



Two days ago, a team of specialists reported that children going through primary school showed a tendency to become more obese or overweight as they aged.

While only 14 per cent of children aged 7 were overweight, the proportion rose to 32 per cent by the age of 11.

The height and weight of children had increased between measurements in 2001 and at an average age of 13, but weight had increased more rapidly than height. Also a new research shows that girls are getting fatter faster than boys. In 1996 one in ten boys and one in eight girls was overweight, but in 2001 one in seven boys and one in six girls was overweight.

The proportion of girls who were obese remained roughly the same at 4 per cent, but the proportion of obese boys rose from none to 3 per cent.

The measurements have increased by 4cm or 2 clothing sizes and also girls are increasing their waist sizes more quickly than boys.

A Board of Science report on diabetes blames junk food and long hours watching TV. Lack of exercise and high fat intake can result in insulin resistance, the first step in developing diabetes. Obesity is a key factor in an increase in type 2 diabetes in the young.

And why does this happen? It's easy to understand if you know that in 1984 there were 165 Mc Donald's and today there are 1235; the purchase of fruit has dropped 10 per cent, also the amount of ice cream bought per person has increased by almost 30% since 1985. But, it's not the end; fewer than 10% of all seven year olds walk to school today, the percentage of children driven to school has almost doubled.

A quarter of children watch at least 4 hours TV a day, and 95% of products advertised on children television are for junk food.

If we add that 24% of British children are reluctant participants in sport...

We can have the answer...of course....

This article has been adapted from an article in the TIMES.

**Here are some tips and two vegetarian recipes to stay healthy . if you observe them, you´ll feel much better.**

## Healthy life

**By Adriana Ortega, 4º ESO**

**F**or a healthy life you must think in a positive feeding, practise some sport and have healthy habits.

First, we must eat all types of food. We must eat vegetables, fruit, pulses, pasta, fish and meat. But we musn't eat meat with fat because it is dangerous for our health.

Second, we must do some sport. When we do some kind of exercise we feel better physical and psychologically since sport is

very good for our health. Normally people who practise sport have a longer life than people who are sitting on a sofa all day long. You can do sport in different ways, on your own (swimming, jogging) or in a team (football, basketball, hockey, etc.) Finally we mustn't take drugs, alcoholic drinks or cigarettes, because they are dangerous for our health. If we follow these hints, we will live happily and healthy.

### DOUGHNUT OF CAULIFLOWER

#### Ingredients:

**A small cauliflower**  
**Pricked garlic**  
**Wholemeal flour**  
**Salt**  
**Olive oil**  
**Pricked parsley**

by Elia Tristán Álvarez  
2ºBach.

### POTATOES ROASTED ROQUEFORT

#### Ingredients:

**4 potatoes**  
**50 g. roquefort**  
**cheese**  
**salt**  
**1 glass of milk**

#### Preparation

-First of all, fill a pot with water and add salt to boil the cauliflower in small branches. Strain the cauliflower and put it on a plate and flatten the cauliflower with a fork.

-Secondly, get some batter with flour and water, and add garlic and pricked parsley.

-After that, heat oil on a frying pan and fry small spoonfuls of the batter until they get golden.

#### Preparation

- Bake the potatoes in their jacket the for one hour. Cut them in halves and empty the pulp.

-Put the pulp in a punch bowl and flatten it with a fork, add milk and cheese and stir until you get a thick soup.

-Refill the jackets and cook au gratin.



MARTA ZAYAS LÓPEZ S3B

# LONDON

# LONDON



## Have you ever been to London ?

If you go to London, you have nothing to lose but a lot to win.

London is a beautiful and fantastic city in the south-east of England, it is the capital city of Great Britain.

As London is the most famous city in the world, it is a favourite destiny for the tourists, so London is usually packed with tourists from all over the world because it has got the best monuments in Great Britain:

Big Ben is the most famous historic monument in Great Britain, the clock of the Houses of Parliament.

London has lots of beautiful bridges. The most popular one is Tower Bridge which is next to the Tower of London, which housed for a while a prison where traitors were locked in. It was the only drawbridge when it was finished in 1894. There are other famous bridges, such as the Jubilee Bridge which joins the Modern Tate and Saint Paul's Cathedral and which was designed by Norman Foster. This bridge is commonly known as the wobbly bridge because it wobbles as you walk across it.

Tower of London is a historic fortress and it was built in 1076 with limestone of Caen and sandstone.

The palace of Buckingham, the queen's home, is one of London's main tourist attractions, especially when the Change of the Guard takes place (11.00 am). Public access is permitted in some rooms where you can see lots of valuable pieces of art.

**You can't miss this fantastic city !!!**



## UN MONDE

### DE

### CATASTROPHES

Si nous ajoutons un peuplement vulnérable et en augmentation et sans système d'alerte au plus grand tremblement de mer de l'histoire, le résultat c'est terrible. On l'a vu en Indonésie, mais avant il y en a eu d'autres en Haïti ou en Iran. La ONU assure que les morts causés par les catastrophes naturelles

“Toutes les camionnettes portaient des cadavres. C'était horrible. Je me rappelle le désespoir dans les visages des gens qui cherchaient parmi les décombres et avec l'eau aux genoux”.

### L'histoire d'Araceli.

dans les années 90 sont le double que dans les années 70. Cependant, beaucoup de morts auraient pu être évitées.

C'est difficile de se mettre dans la peau des milliers de gens que, comme Araceli Antolín ont vécu le pire tremblement de mer de l'histoire : “nous nous sommes réfugiés à la montagne et nous sommes bien”, a écrit dans un SMS à ses parents depuis Taïlandia ce mannequin espagnole de 23 ans que depuis 2002 habite à Hong Kong. Araceli, avec un téléphone d'un inconnu dans la main, a survécu à un tremblement de 8.9 degrés dans l'échelle Richter, qui est devenu un train de vagues géantes (tsunami), a fouetté 10 pays en Asie et Afrique et a tué des milliers de gens. Araceli était dans l'île touristique de Phuket, en vacances avec son copain ce terrible jour, le 26 décembre. Elle est vivante parce que ce jour elle n'était pas à la plage, comme d'aut-

res jours. Elle est allée à la montagne se promener en éléphant. “J'ai écouté le bruit de l'eau, mais j'ai pensé qu'il s'agissait d'une cascade. Je n'imaginais pas que c'était la mer. Nous étions à un demi kilomètre de la côte. Tout à coup des gens ont commencé à arriver à la jungle en courant, en pleurant et mouillés. Nous sommes restés là à regarder l'horreur”, raconte-t-elle depuis Bangkok. Elle est bien, mais elle est sortie

de l'hôpital parce qu'elle a souffert une crise de nerfs. Après s'être réfugiée à la montagne et avoir envoyé le SMS depuis le portable, Araceli est allée à son hôtel. Là, il y avait des cadavres et des décombres qui flottaient sur l'eau. Bien sûr, ses affaires n'étaient plus là. Avec ses amis, sans argent et sans téléphone, Araceli a fait stop à la capitale. “Toutes les camionnettes portaient des cadavres. C'était horrible. Je me rappelle le désespoir dans les visages des gens qui cherchaient parmi les décombres et avec l'eau aux genoux. Un homme m'a demandé si j'avais vu sa fille, mais je ne le connaissais pas”. Araceli est arrivée à Bangkok, a appelé sa famille, a reçu de l'argent et mercredi, elle est arrivée à Hong Kong.

Daniel García Arribas

S4B N°8

# Collaboration

## ÉCOLOGIQUE

Beaucoup de voisins du quartier de Sinovas, à Aranda, parmi lesquels il y en a un qui a quatre-vingt ans, se sont joints à la convocation, effectuée par les volontaires de l'environnement, et ils sont allés nettoyer et aménager les rues de ce quartier de la Capitale de la Rivière. Après quelques heures de travail on a ramassé presque deux tonnes de toutes sortes de résidus qu'il y avait à cause du faible civisme des citoyens. Il s'agit d'un travail qu'on espère continuer avec la collaboration de tous.

Carmen Hernando 4°ESO

# LES

# CATASTROPHES

### On a créé à La Coruña un centre pour éviter les catastrophes marines

Sa mission sera de coordonner les procédures des administrations publiques pour prévenir et lutter contre les conséquences négatives provoquées par les accidents maritimes et éviter qu'une autre catastrophe comme celle du Prestige ne se reproduise. Le nouveau organisme, qui s'appellera «Centre pour la Prévoyance et Lutte contre la Pollution Maritime et du Littoral» portera l'achat jusqu'au 2008 d'un bateau qui recueillera les résidus dans la mer, 8 bateaux de sauvetage maritime, 4 remorqueurs, 3 hélicoptères de sauvetage et 3 avions habilités pour trouver la pollution maritime, avec des bases d'aviation en Galicia, aux îles Canaries et en Méditerranée.

RAQUEL  
CAMARA  
VELASCO  
4°C

## LE TIGRE

# ASIATIQUE

Depuis 1994 beaucoup d'organisations dédiées à la conservation de la nature, ont donné la voix d'alarme devant l'inminente disparition du tigre asiatique; sa population est passé de 5080 exemplaires à 7436 selon les renseignements abordés pendant une conférence qui a réuni à New York à une grande partie des scientifiques que tra-

vailent avec cette espèce. Malgré l'esperance d'augmentation de la population, le numéro des tigres est très loin encore d'atteindre les 100000 exemplaires estimés au début du siècle.

**Ester Herrero Gracia 4<sup>º</sup>A**

