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Los Departamentos de Francés e Inglés quieren agradecer a todos aquellos que con sus artículos han hecho posible la publicación de este número . También damos las gracias a Don Severino Lafuente por la ayuda prestada con las fotografías.

English Department

Here we are again about to launch issue 21 of our "Join Us". This time the recommended topic is another country with English as its first language: Australia, this far away, exotic and unknown country on the other side of the globe.

When we say Australia, some images come to our mind: The harbour and the modern building of the Opera House in Sydney - which so often we watched on TV during the Olympics 2000-, hot weather and large areas of wild countryside, huge extensions of desert, boomerangs, kangaroos and koalas, the Aborigines, Nicole Kidman and Mel Gibson ... We hope that after reading this issue, we will know deeper and better about these fascinating lands.

Let's have a look at the first inhabitants of Australia before the white man arrived there. They are the Australian Aborigines. Today they are only 1% of the Australian population and suffered a lot when the British settled there. They were expelled from the fertile lands and forced to move into the desert. They were degraded in all senses and had to live, among many other humiliations, what was called "the Lost Generation"

where many of their teenagers were mysteriously "kidnapped" by the Australian government, never to return to their families.

They are considered to be one of the most primitive tribes on earth. They were nomads. They didn't know about agriculture, farming or metal, and led a simple life, always in harmony with the environment, moving from one water-hole to another. They didn't have lands or any other possessions because food was easily found in nature. They believed in spirits that they saw everywhere and were afraid of death. They knew, when they were going to die, and they died no matter how hard the white doctors attempted to save them. When boys were thirteen, they had to pass a kind of test, *the Walkabout* so that they could be considered men. They had to survive a long journey on their own which lasted six or eight months. Their only luggage was their natural abilities to find water or food. Only the strongest survived. Only the survivors would become fathers of their children.

This experience is beautifully narrated in the novel "The Walkabout" by James Vance Marshall: A six-year-old boy and his adolescent sister

who flew from South Carolina to Adelaide in Australia, could hardly land in the middle of the Australian desert after a plane crash. They were left alone as the pilot and co-pilot died in the explosion. After their first night, they were desperate looking for some food, when they met an Aboriginal on his walkabout. The shock that the two teenagers received when they were facing the other was terrible. The bush boy, as they called him, had never seen white people in his life. The American girl was shocked because the boy was naked.

Under those circumstances, the civilized, powerful and highly-educated Americans were beaten by the primitive, ignorant and wild bush boy. He not only taught them how to find food and fresh water, but also took them under his protection and led them to safety, even when he knew that it meant his own death. He was great in his heart.

So, don't underestimate anyone. You never know...and as our lives are somehow a long and adventurous walkabout, I wish you an exciting journey and good luck!!

Département de Français

Séjour en Espagne

Quand j'ai su que je partais en Espagne, je ne m'attendais pas à ce que ce soit aussi enrichissant pour moi...

Tout d'abord je tiens à remercier tout le lycée, professeurs comme personnel, pour leur accueil si chaleureux à mon égard – avec un remerciement tout particulier au département de langues - car ainsi l'étrangère que j'étais a pu s'adapter et s'intégrer au sein de votre établissement.

“Mes premiers jours au lycée ont été un peu difficiles mais pourtant très enrichissants car passer d'élève à professeur fut une découverte et un plaisir pour moi”

Mes premiers jours au lycée ont été un peu difficiles mais pourtant très enrichissants car passer d'élève à professeur fut une découverte et un plaisir pour moi. Ici je voudrais remercier les professeurs de français, Marisol et Paloma, pour leur soutien et leur compréhension envers mes débuts dans cette profession. Ce que j'ai immédiatement apprécié est le fait de pouvoir faire cours à des élèves de niveaux si différents. Et je remercie

donc tous ces élèves (de 1 ESO, 2 ESO, 3 ESO, 4 ESO, 1 BACH, 2 BACH) avec qui j'ai également eu l'occasion d'enrichir mon espagnol avec de nouvelles expressions, dont certaines que je garderai pour moi.

Ce séjour en Espagne m'a été bénéfique tout d'abord au niveau de la langue : petit à petit je me suis sentie plus à l'aise lorsque je parlais espagnol, malgré toujours mes petits défauts de prononciation, puis également par rapport à ma langue maternelle, le français, que j'ai appris à redécouvrir durant cette année. Ce fut également bénéfique aux niveaux culturel et gastronomique.

Au niveau culturel, car j'ai eu le plaisir de visiter des villes et des recoins de votre région la Castille et León, en bonne curieuse que je suis, et donc, bien sûr, d'en apprécier toute la beauté. J'ai également saisi l'occasion de ce séjour pour m'adonner à l'une de mes passions, la danse, et je me suis donc inscrite dès mon arrivée à des cours de danse de salon...Ainsi j'ai pu rencontrer des gens et surtout découvrir l'ambiance enivrante du samedi soir à Aranda de Duero.

Au niveau gastronomique : mon premier contact avec votre cuisine a été de goûter votre fameux “cordero asado”, que j'ai savouré dès la première

bouchée. Et bien sûr d'autres enchantements de votre pays et de votre région, le jambon, incomparable, et le vin rouge, saveur unique comme celle des vins de ma bonne vieille région,

“Cette année passée ici au coeur de cette fascinante culture, qu'est la culture espagnole, me restera comme un agréable souvenir et une expérience unique en son genre. Et j'espère que cette année ensemble aura été aussi bénéfique pour vous qu'elle le fut pour moi.”

la Bourgogne.

Cette année passée ici au coeur de cette fascinante culture, qu'est la culture espagnole, me restera comme un agréable souvenir et une expérience unique en son genre. Et j'espère que cette année ensemble aura été aussi bénéfique pour vous qu'elle le fut pour moi.

Je vous dit donc à bientôt, au plaisir de vous revoir, avec toute mon amitié...Et si un jour vous passez par ma petite ville, Nevers, ne manquez pas de venir me saluer...

Sophie.

AUSTRALIAN

HISTORY

Historical Data:

The nomadic natives inhabited Australia during millennia, before the European discovered it and colonized it from the 17th century on.

The first exploration:

The first explorations coming from Europe date from 17th century . In the expedition directed by captain James Cook in 1768-1770 the Eastern coast was explored. Captain Cook took possession of the territory in name of the King of England. But after some explorations they determined that that island did not have any value.

Iván lanzas
Carlos Lices
David Lobo
4°C

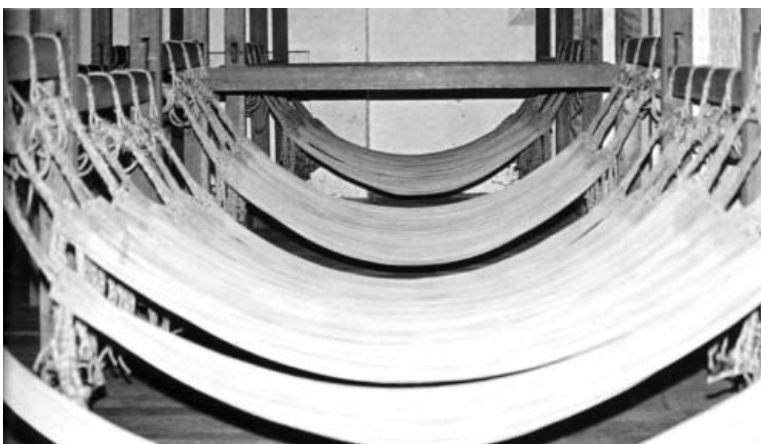


Land for reported:

During 1768-1770 there was over population of prisoners in England and it was decided to use Australia as a place to deport some English prisoners. In 1787 Captain Philip and 750 criminals set out for Australia. These prisoners were going to found the first city of Australia, they named it Sydney.

This first establishment developed quickly and its population increased thanks to the number of prisoners deported by England(1788-1868).

The first free immigrations, mainly European, began during the second half of the 19th century . These took place at the same time of the discovery of gold, which was the reason why Australia became the favourite place for those who wanted to find this precious metal (1850). This new immigration caused a never before well-known prosperity.



James Cook

James Cook was born in a small village called Marton on the 27th October 1728. Then, a few years later, he and his family moved to Great Ayton. He started his education at Great Ayton Grammar School, and his teachers said that he was a very clever child, but he left school because he had to work.

His father sent him to a shop in Staithes as a trainee. A year later he went to work in a coal merchant ship in Whitby. He learnt the job and then he worked as a Captain, "The Captain Cook". He also fought in the "Seven Year War" in Canada.

In 1768 an organisation called "The Royal Society" were organizing a voyage to make astronomical observations and to discover Australia.

The captain of the ship which did the observations and discovered Australia was James Cook. He used a coal merchant ship for the voyage. This ship

had a lot of space and six cannons. Alexandre Buchan, Sidney Parkinson and Joseph Banks, among others, travelled with James Cook.

Cook carried beetroot for eating. They started the voyage on the 24th of August in 1769. They made astronomical observations in Tahiti for three



months, then, in October, they discovered New Zealand and a few days later, they found the Australian continent.

In March 1770, Cook came back to Britain, but a lot of people died on the journey, they suffered malaria during the

travel.

A year later Britain started to prepare another expedition, but now, with two coal merchant ships and they also carried experts like Forster, Wales and William Hodges.

This time they headed east. They conquered a lot of islands. Finally, he did his last voyage in July, 1776, they headed north.

He carried with him some experts as William Bailey and John Webber. A month later, they arrived at Sandwich Island. He decided to leave this island but then he had to return to have the ship repaired. At this time the islanders stole Cook a boat of the ship and Cook fought against them. The islanders threw stones and lances at them, and when Cook was going back to the ship a lance hit his back.

Now he is considered the most important British explorer of history.

History

Aboriginal settlers arrived in the continent from Southeast Asia about 40000 years before the first Europeans began to explore it in 17th century.

Australian aborigines were brought to the edge of extinction by English colonizers and today there are about 200,000 of them.

In 1765 more than 40, 000 people arrived in Australia. Many aborigines were destroyed by these new colonizers and some of them, migrated to deserted regions to North Australia.

In 1806, the colonizers' racism drove people to prosecute them. Aborigines were hunted.

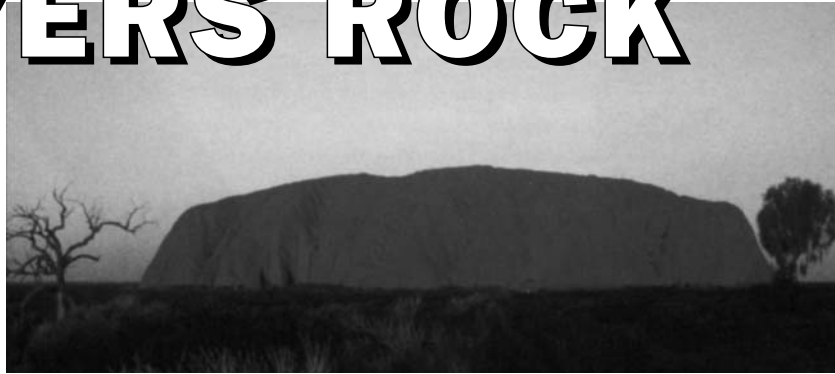
The soldiers visited the native's localities. Some natives died because soldiers put some poison in their food and drink.

Soldiers brought natives face to face and brought about wars among different tribes. Later the aborigines were recruited to work in cattle-raising. They were discriminated. They received two pounds when the white-man received nine pounds or more.

In the 19th century, Australia became independent from England, the Aborigine children were adopted by English people.

Some anti-discriminatory laws were introduced in Australia and their situation improved significantly.

AYERS ROCK



Uluru is the spiritual heart of Australia. It belonged to the aborigine's people. People from all over the world travel to this very special place on the of the northern territory. Some

come to experience its spirituality, while others are attracted by its isolation. Uluru can change its colour depending on the light from the sun.

Angel Marina
Alberto Martín
Aída Miguel
4°C

The cosmology of Australian Aborigines



Elena de la Rubia
Eduardo Miguel del Pozo
José Manuel Palacios
4° C

The aborigines feel an enormous emotion with nature.

They have a very strange view of the world. They believe that humans are a piece of nature. The aborigines are a society of hunters and collectors. They practise rituals. This closeness they feel for nature is shown by their totems. These people can obtain everything they need from nature.

The majority of Australian's Aborigines share some beliefs around the universe, the nature and the humans.

The aborigines believe that **Gods** created the world.

As for their mythology, the myths of the creation of the world are very important. The creation and order of the world was in a period called "Alchera", this means "the time of sleep".

For these natives, there are three worlds in the universe: the land, the sky and the underground.

The sky is a green space, the light; the stars were seen as a bonfire. Some myths explain that the sky was supported by big pillars.

The Australian Aborigines feel an enormous respect for the chaman. The people say that he can travel to the sky by rituals.

The underground was occupied by people like the people on the surface of the earth. The moon was identified with a male figure and the Sun was identified with a female figure.

Another celestial bodies were myths like Pleyedes and Orion Myths.

Baiane means "the biggest, the creator".

He created animals, and the people of the land, he created the bird's tribe and the first tribe. One day, tribes started to argue about who was the most important and Baiane told them that nobody was better than the other because all of them were part of the world.



Sydney

In 1770, the explorer and British navigator, James Cook first set foot in Port Jackson. In 1788, captain Arthur Phillip founded the first European settlement where a city would find its place in Australia. He named it Cala Sydney. The first inhabitants were convicts and prisoners from England and Ireland, but later the population increased thanks to the colonists that arrived during the first half of 19th century, so New Wales of South developed around breeding sheep, wheat crops.

After the discovery of the goldfields in Victoria (Australia) in 1851, Sydney's population grew

immediately, increasing from around 60,000 inhabitants to 400,000 in only forty years. In 1970s, Sydney became the biggest Australian city and the authorities set to reduce the pollution and to provide the districts outside with an appropriate sewerage.

Sydney was seat of the Olympics Games of 2000 and the celebration of this event, which was a success, changed the whole city and it meant the construction of new infrastructures. Currently, Sydney has 4,273,716 habitants and Sydney has become one of the most important Australian cities.



**Eduardo Miguel González
Elena de la Rubia Muñoz
José Manuel Tristán Palacios
4ºE.S.O. C**



This city has a lot of interesting places and some of them are known worldwide. Let's visit some of the most important and beautiful places in Sydney.

Sydney Harbour: The port is Sydney's most important landmark. Port Jackson is 20 km long; you can surf in Manly ferry, swim in Nielsen Park, walk in Spit Bridge, drink in Watson Bay, eat in Rose Bay,...

The Rocks: it is the oldest and most picturesque place in Sydney. Nowadays, it is a historic and turistic zone, full of paved streets, old colonial structures and taxidermed koalas. It has a market at weekends, a geological and min-

ing museum, called Earth Exchange, and many art galleries and handicrafts shops.

Circular Quay: Many people considerate Circular Quay the centre of attention. People go to work every day, and this is a recreative place. It combines the port, the railway station, the Overseas Passenger, restaurants, baskets, musicians, parks,...

Sydney Opera House: The best icon in Australia is situated strategically in the east

cape of Circular Quay. Its famous display of sails and its roofs shell-shaped are inspired in the palm leaves, in agreement with Jorn Utzon's architectonic project. The Opera House is so special that it has been taken in pictures a lot of times, it appears in many cheap t-shirts and it's in all Sydney's post-cards. It was built between 1959-1973, but it had enormous problems in the construction and the political obstacles forced to resign Utzon in 1966. Although some people don't like the inside, because this was designed by a group of Australian architects after Utzon's resignation, Sydney Opera House is a really outstanding place.



Pilar Sanz Martín 1 Bach C

Sydney Opera House

The Sydney Opera House is an important artistic Australian centre, built by the Sydney Harbour Bridge. It's an example of the modern architecture and it's thought to be the best modern building in Australia.

The Sydney Opera House was designed by the Danish architect John Utzon, who won the international award because of his original design of the two towers that he had to redo. The engineers and builders thought that it was impossible to build



them and so they had to be designed again, this time with less angle. Utzon resigned and the building was concluded in 1973 by the engineers.

Although it has the name of OPERA HOUSE, in fact it's a complex with a room for concerts, a theatre for opera and ballets, a smaller theatre for theatre performances, a film hall, cinema and local training. It's the seat of the Sydney symphony orchestra, the Australian ballet and the Australian opera.

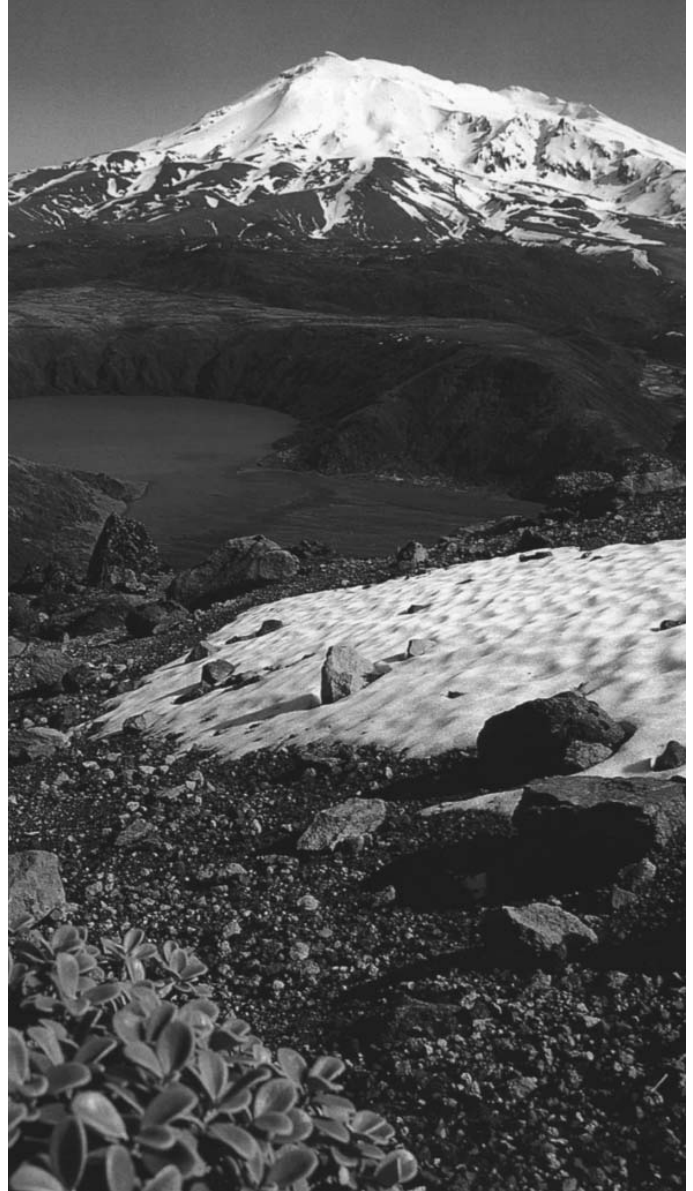
Flora and fauna of New Zealand

New Zealand has both an extraordinary flora and fauna. Before the arrival of the first people, 80% of the Earth were forests, and two species of bats lived but there weren't any terrestrial mammals. Nevertheless, some species lived: birds, some nonflying, reptiles, and insects, some as large as a mouse.

Today 1.500 vegetable species exist in the archipelago, and the western coast of the island of the South contains one of the greatest zones of native mixed forests. However, the dense forest survives only in national parks and natural reserves.

Since de beginning of the last century they have introduced a large quantity of species of exotical flora, mainly coniferous coming from North America, of fast growth and great commercial importance, although the incorporation of some of these species has caused serious ecological problems, since they extend quickly by the native forests replacing them gradually.

The kiwi is a nonflying bird that only lives in New Zealand, and the marsupials have been only developed in the Australian Continent, so this continent has species of animals that don't live in other continents.

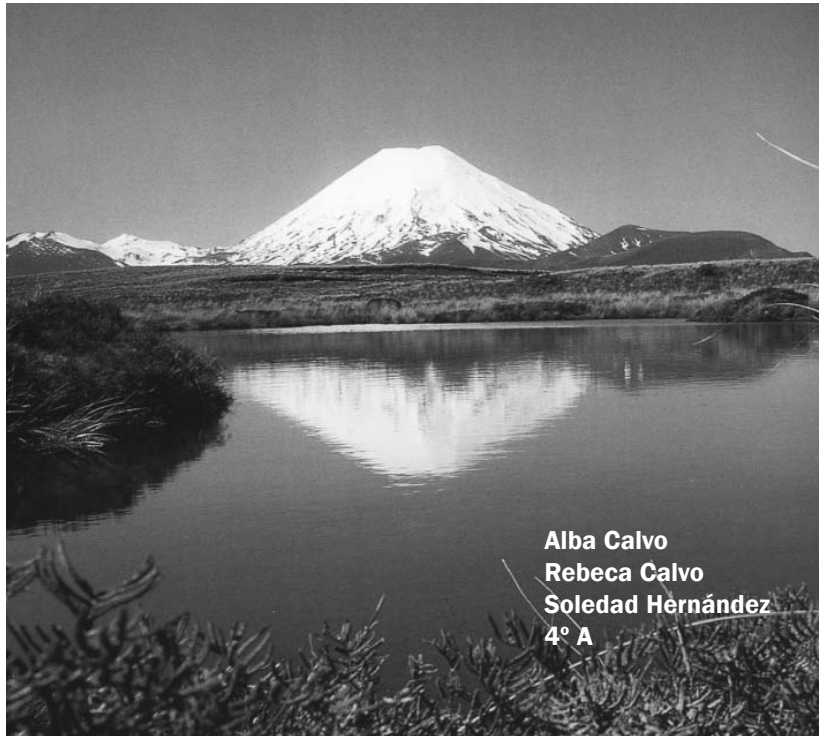


Sergio García Esteban
1 Bach C

The National Parks in New Zealand

The National Parks in New Zealand

The National Parks in New Zealand



Alba Calvo
 Rebeca Calvo
 Soledad Hernández
 4° A

In 1986, the UNESCO declared Fjordland a World Heritage Park. This park is located in the south-west end of the southern island, on the fault that separates the Indoaustralian and Pacific Plates and that's why there is an intense seismic activity. Its landscape is formed by many fiords which are between 300 or 500 metres deep, and which are 400 Km long. The highest point is Monte Totoko which is 2,746 metres high. There are also beautiful glacier lakes, the best-known ones are: Mauroko, Manopusi and Pouteriter. Its cli-

mate is wet in winter and the rain-fall is 6000 mm per year. The average temperature in January varies between 1,5° degrees Celsius and 9,3° degrees Celsius. Fjordland is the eighth wonder in the world because it's got cleaner better air, higher mountains, greener forests, fresher water... and a lot of waterfalls, one them is the second highest in the world. In the west extreme of New Zealand, between the Alps and the Tasmanian sea, there is a region with a lot of nature. Man has known this region for five

centuries. On the Kaikoura, oriental coast of New Zealand, there are whales. In Westland and Southland there are a lot of mountains and forests, glaciers, lakes... it's spectacular! There is a national park called "Te Wahipounamu" -The green rock-. The UNESCO declared this area a national Park because this region has got an extremely rich wildlife as well as many different species of plants which makes it different from other regions in New Zealand. Some trees in this park are more than 30 meters tall.

Animals in Australia

THE KOALA

It's nocturnal. It lives and sleeps in trees. It sleeps for 22 hours every day. It eats the leaves of eucalyptus trees. It doesn't drink; it gets liquid from the eucalyptus leaves.

**THE DINGO**

It's a wild dog. It's dangerous and it attacks farm animals and kangaroos..

THE DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS

It has a duck's bill and webbed feet. It's nocturnal and eats insect larvae in rivers.

**THE THORNY DEVIL**

It eats ants. When the lizard is in danger, it swells to look bigger.

FRESHWATER CROCODILES

They eat fish, birds, small animals and reptiles.

THE WOMBAT

It's a large herbivore. It lives underground. A baby wombat lives in its mother's pouch.

**THE KANGAROO**

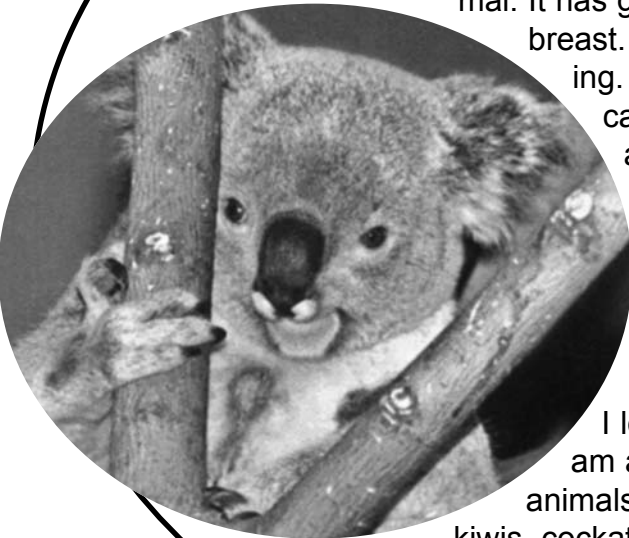
It can move at 60 km an hour. Baby kangaroos are called joeys. They live in their mother's pouches for eight months.

My favourite animal lives in Australia

I am a person who likes animals and nature very much. In my free time I love walking in the countryside and see the animals and the flowers.

At the moment I have got a pet in my country house. It is a dog called "Nina". But I think that animals are better in freedom.

My favourite animal lives in the East of Australia. It is a very beautiful animal. It has got soft; grey fur in the back and white in the breast. This animal is the "Koala", it is peaceful and charming. Koalas live over the trees and only eat a plant called eucalyptus. These animals only live in Australia and now there are few left.



There are some curiosities about Koalas:

- They don't drink water.
- Males and females live separately and only meet when they are going to breed.
- They don't sweat.

I love koalas, but I have never seen one. When I am an adult I want to visit Australia and see all the animals that live there: Koalas, Kangaroos, emus, kiwis, cockatoos...

Estefanía Sanz 4ºB