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English Department

When we look back on our past, we can hardly remember the bad moments, but only the good ones which help us to keep on going.

Thinking about the first day we began teaching, we were loaded with an immense amount of new ideas to work with our students, we were full of excitement and hope; we thought that we would change bad students into really good ones. We shouldn't have been such dreamers but more realistic. Nevertheless, this has a lot to do with being young and I hope that new generations of teachers will still have this hope that we used to have and it moves the so heavy world in which we live.

I know, Chema, that you were one of these young teachers who wanted to change the world and make your job a kind of tool to help students from the very beginning and you, yourself, be the cane that is attached to growing plants and make them grow straight until they become beautiful trees ready to be admired, but there are always strong winds that bend the trunks and take the plants out of their roots. It

is very difficult to fight nature and there were many times when you were almost disappointed and you would have liked to give up.

In spite of all this, we teachers still have a bit of hope and think that there is still something to be done, we are working with growing plants. Can we surround the plant and do something with it? Some plants can still be saved! We must encourage young teachers that come after us! We must also leave our students good memories of their school times! I know that our responsibilities are enormous because not only do we teach the subject, but we must also teach them to be human beings, trying to improve their behaviour and taking away what we think is wrong in them.

I know, Chema, that you tried to do all these things, you were successful many times, but others you thought that you had failed and this made you feel dissatisfied. This is your last teaching year and now you start a new period in which your life will have other aims. I know that you will miss us many times because teach-

ing has occupied your whole life and "Los Pobres Hijos" have been important for you, and you for some of them. You know that only a few appreciate us, but that is enough. In a few years' time, we will also retire and we will have to balance our lives and it is comforting when we have been important for someone. It is very sad to say goodbye to a person with whom you have

I know that you will miss us many times because teaching has occupied your whole life and "Los Pobres Hijos" have been important for you, and you for some of them

shared a lot of time, for this reason the members of this department of foreign languages wish you, Chema, a happy retirement and we hope that you will come to visit us whenever you like. **WE WILL ALWAYS REMEMBER YOU!**

Département de Français

MACHADO EN FRANCE

Antonio Machado a été trois fois en France;

En 1899 Machado se rendit à Paris avec son frère, qui avait obtenu un emploi de traducteur à la maison Garnier. Il entra alors en contact avec les poètes Jean Moreas, Paul Fort, Paul Verlaine et d'autres figures de la littérature contemporaine, comme Rubén Darío et Oscar Wilde. Ces rencontres furent déterminantes quand Machado décida de devenir poète.

A Paris il fréquente les milieux bohèmes de l'époque où se rassemblaient peintres, poètes, révolutionnaires et rêveurs.

La grande figure littéraire de cette époque était Anatole France. Ce premier séjour du poète à Paris ne dure que cinq mois, mais il a déjà commencé à composer des poèmes. Il collabore à la revue *Electra* et il fait la connaissance d'Unamuno, Valle Inclán, J.Ramón Jiménez et d'autres avec lesquels il entretiendra une étroite amitié."

En 1902 Machado repart à Paris où il travaille au Consulat de Guatemala. L'année suivante on publie son premier recueil de poèmes *Soledades*.

En 1907 il se rend à Soria en tant que professeur de français

où il rencontre Leonor Izquierdo qui deviendra sa femme et tombera malade peu de temps après, en France. Cet épisode marque profondément le poète qui reprochera aux français leur manque d'appui à ce moment-là.

En 1912 sa femme meurt et cette même année il est élu membre de l'Académie Espagnole.

Enfin, en 1939 avec la défaite de l'armée républicaine, Machado fuit en France où il se réfugie tout d'abord dans un camp de réfugiés et, puis,

*Machado dort à Colliure
Trois fois suffirent hors
d'Espagne
Que le ciel pour lui se fit
lourd
Il s'assit dans cette cam-
pagne
Et ferma les yeux pour tou-
jours*

(D'après *Les poètes de Louis Aragon*, chanté par Jean Ferrat.)

grâce à un groupe d'intellectuels français (Cassaou, Aragon, Malraux, Mauriac), il loge dans un petit hôtel de Colliure, où il mourra ainsi que sa mère.

Le rapport de Machado avec La

France est marqué par l'ambivalence: il y a un lien invisible qui l'unit à elle. Tout au long de son oeuvre on y decèle de nombreuses allusions. Parfois ses poèmes nous font penser à Verlaine, V. Hugo, Rimbaud, etc. Un des vers de *Campos de Castilla* fait allusion à la tradition démocratique de son père et de son grand-père et de son grand-père, républicain intransigeant. D'où la deduction suivante: "hay en mis venas goats de sangre Jacobina" (Le Club des Jacobins fût l'âme de la Révolution Française). D'autre part dans le poème *Al Maestro Rubén Darío* il cite Verlaine et Ronsard. Dans ses écrits apparaissent souvent des vers en français.

Cependant Machado traite les français de "chauvinistes" en refusant aux étrangers le droit de donner leur avis sur l'affaire Dreyfus qui attira, par contre, l'admiration aux quatre coins du monde.

Machado adore Marcel Proust a qui il dédie un vaste passage de son discours d'adhésion à l'Académie.

Le destin de Machado est lié à La France pour le meilleur et pour le pire et on peut dire qu'il s'agit d'une liaison mêlée d'amour et de haine, passionnée, tourmentée et tragique.

Four Epic Moments IN ENGLISH History

told by an oldman

by Iván Moyano, B2°D

-Please, grandpa, tell us a story!

Four children were sitting around their grandfather, an oldman who had lived for a very long time. He used to tell them very different tales, what was loved by his grandsons.

-Well, children, I'm going to tell you the greatest story ever written in the English History.

-What's the name of that story?

-The name of that story is the name of our own England. Would you like me to tell you this story?

-Yes!-cried the children on the unison.

HASTINGS, 1066

-Well, let's go! Do you know about the birth of England? It was after Hastings, when the Normans beat the Saxons in Hastings, in the year of 1066.

-That happened a lot of years ago, grandpa!-said one of the children

-Yes, you're right. Hastings took place nearly a thousand years ago, but it's very important. That was the last time that a foreign army invaded the isle. Do you know where the Normans came from? They came from France, exactly from Normandy, on the other side of the Channel.

-And, what other armies invaded the U.K.?

-That's a very good question. The first people who came to Great Britain, our ancient ancestors, were tribes with neolithic technology. It's said that they built Stonehenge.

-Wow!-said the children.

-Then, there was another invasion from the continent. As a result of that invasion, the Celtic people conquered the isle. You can see that the Celtic culture is still alive in many parts of our isles. You can see the pipers playing, the traditional music, and other things.

-And what happened then?

-After the Celts, it was the Romans who invaded England. They beat the Celts battle by battle and brought their culture here. London, for example, was a Roman foundation. Its ancient name was Londinium. And, can you remember the time you went with your parents to the city of Bath? What do you think you saw there?

-A lot of silly and old stuff!

-No! You could see a great present from your Roman ancestors. When the Roman Empire broke down, the German tribes invaded the isle. The most important were the Saxons,

who lost the battle of Hastings against the Normans. Do you know anything about that epic battle? I think you should. In case you don't know, I'm going to tell you about it. William the Conqueror was the Duke of the Normans, which means that he was their lord. He drove his army to England, to the area that was called Anglia, and set his camp up. His army had crossed the Channel under not very good conditions, but he knew how to do it. On the other side of the battle-camp, the Saxon army, commanded by Harold, the last Saxon king of England, came to fight against the invaders. The first mistake that Harold made was to tell his troops to attack without having a little time to refresh, because they'd done a long way. They found the Normans already formed in three lines; archers at first, followed by cavalry and infantry. Whereas the Norman army was disciplined and fresh, the Saxon army was tired and his moral was low. The battle was cruel and brutal, and, in my opinion, we can see a perfect mixture between the French tactics, based on its cavalry; and the English tactics, based on its archers. Could you imagine that day, children? The sky appeared black as a result of the cloud of arrows. The ground was in plain convulsion, moved by the knights, whose horses advanced through the Saxon army, opening holes that were occupied by the infantry. That was the only battle that William had to hold in his new kingdom, because Harold died that day, leaving his domain free. The problems that Harold had with the Saxon aristocracy, the littleness of that England, and the absolute victory of William made that the first state of Medieval Europe was born. After Hastings, the Normans brought the structure of feudalism to England, and could administrate the country very successfully.



AGINCOURT, 1415

- Do you remember, children, that the last day I told you the story of William the Conqueror, who became the king of England?

- Yes!

- So, now, I'm going to tell you what happened in England after him. After the Norman conquest, the king of England had also the title of Duke of Normandie, and the French Normandy belonged to him as another domain, as well as England. That privileged situation caused problems with the King of France, who covered into an enemy of the King of England. This political problem passed from a King to his son. In England, the dynasty of William the Conqueror had some different kings, and one of those was Henry II. This King married Leonor of Aquitanie, who was a very important woman in France. Her domains belonged to his husband and the sons that both had. One of those sons was called Richard, who was King of England under the name of Richard I, Lion Heart. Could you understand what was the problem between England and France?

- Were they enemies?

- I told you! The English, after Henry II could govern over England and a lot of French cities, castles and territories, and the King of France reclaimed those countries. That's why, during all the Middle Ages, England and France were enemies. All the English and French kings held many wars between them, but, at the end, the French won.

- Did they win?

- Yes, but you know that story. You can remember Jeanne d'Arc, isn't it? She, and a lot of circumstances, battles and sieges made that the English were pulled away from France. But, the first battles of the Hundred Year War, which was pro-

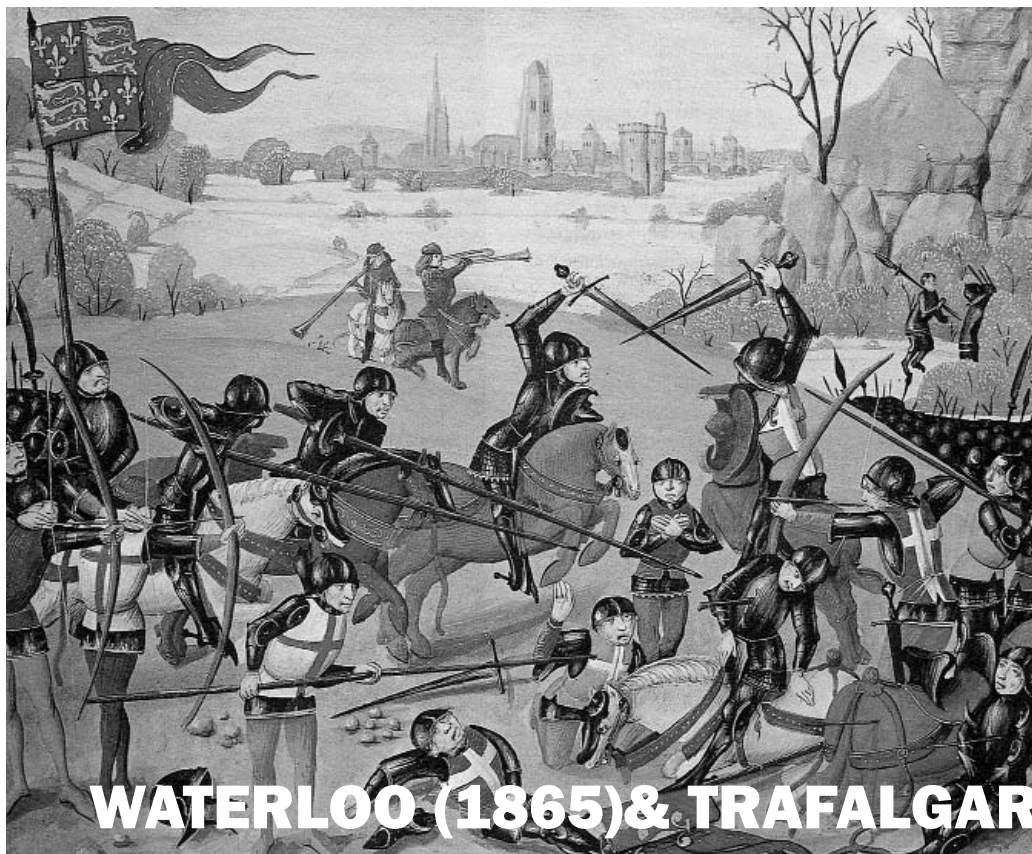
voked by the King of England, who reclaimed the Kingdom of France for him, were won by the English Army.

- Could you tell us some of those battles?

- Of course! I'll tell you the most important of them: Agincourt. That was a very good battle: there were Archers and Cavalry, but now in different parts of the field. Well, Agincourt happened in the year 1415, when the King Henry V of England had to return to the island. The French army followed him until they met him near a hill. The English Army, which based its power in its discipline and the ability of the Welsh archers. On the contrary, the French had the best Cavalry ever seen in a battlecamp: their knights were courageous and strongly-armed with good horses and armors; but they were also undisciplined and anxious. Henry V went with his army to the top of the hill and waited for the French attack. All the French Cavalry began to go up the hill whose slopes were very muddy, and in complete disorder, while the English archers killed them from the top. The knights couldn't move, and they and their horses were completely sunk. The panic began to spread in the French Army. The complete disaster of their knights caused the retreat of all the army, and gave the English army a very successful victory.

- But why did the English lose France?

- Well, the French Army recovered at last their power, and England was sunk in a Civil War, the Roses War. Have you heard about it? That was the end of the English adventure in France, and after that we can see that the English power passed from the ground to the sea. The 16th Century is the beginning of the English domain over the seas, but that's, another story.



WATERLOO (1815) & TRAFALGAR (1805)

-The last time we were talking about the English expulsion of France. In the following centuries there weren't many battles and that's what you really like, isn't it, children?

-Yes!

-But those centuries are very interesting. You can imagine the English Navy fighting with the Spanish in the ocean. You can imagine the sound of the cannonballs flying through the air until exploding in the enemy ship. There were many battles in the sea, but the most important ones were: the one against the Spanish Great Army which wanted to invade England; and against the French-Spanish navy anchored near Cádiz, in 1805. Trafalgar, the last one, was very important, because it left France and its allies, obviously Spain, without ships. That gave the English the unconditional superiority over the seas, which was the base of the English power in the 19th Century. That important victory is still remembered today. In London, you can see Trafalgar Square, which was built to house a very tall column which has a statue of Nelson on top.

-I know this.-said one- I've been there!-said another one.

-Nelson was the admiral of the English Navy that won Trafalgar. And his victory was very big. He could follow the enemy navy to Trafalgar. The enemy couldn't resist the power of a well trained and armed navy, obviously better than the other. No French or Spanish boat could be compared technically with the English ships. That technical superiority, along with the advantage that Nelson could catch over his enemies decided the battle.

-And, did the English invade Spain?

-No, that was impossible! Trafalgar was a battle between two navies. The triumph in land came ten years after that, in Waterloo, Belgium, on June 18th of 1815. That day, Napoleon and Wellington found themselves face to face near a hill, called Mont St Jean, situated a few miles away from Waterloo. That day was the last battle of the Napoleonic War, the most important European war in the 19th Century. Do you want to know more about it?

-Of course!

-It was an epic encounter between two giants of war: Wellington, the chief of the Allied Forces; and Napoleon, the Emperor of France, the best general ever born, like it was said at that time. During all that day, 72, 000 French soldiers crossed the muddy fields with the only motivation of ascending Mont St Jean, which was defended by 68, 000 soldiers commanded by Wellington. Among those soldiers 20, 000 were English. The night before was very rainy, and at sunrise all the fields were completely drenched. That was the reason why Napoleon didn't attack until ten o'clock. By this time, he arranged his men in three zones: Jérôme and Reille had to conquest Hougoumont, a farm situated in the west of Saint Jean; Milhaud and D'Erlon were in the center of the front, near La Haie Sainte, another farm; finally, Lobau was in the east. Wellington placed his men very carefully in Saint Jean, waiting for the French attack, and this attack began in the west, in Hougoumont. During all the day the French forces were occupied in the siege of that emplacement, which Wellington used as a distraction.

The centre of the action was decisive: D'Erlon tried during all the day to reach the summit of the hill, but he was expelled many times by the English forces, although he could cause several desperate situations to Wellington.

However, Napoleon didn't really care about the battle, and was his general, Ney, who commanded the French Army that day. His use of his Cavalry was incorrect, and he couldn't help D'Erlon correctly. At 16 hr. D'Erlon and Milhaud could enter the farm in the east, without being able to reach the summit yet. Wellington knew that a Prussian Army was on the way to Waterloo, and that another French Army, commanded by Grouchy, couldn't arrive at Waterloo on time. The English general knew how to resist the French

attack until the Napoleon situation was desperate: at 19.00 Von Bulow arrived with thirty thousand Prussians. Napoleon was lost.

But, when everything seemed to be lost, the last action of the French Army showed that Napoleon could still win the battle. The last charge, made by the Imperial Guard, could break the enemy lines. The veteran grenadiers who had been with Napoleon all the day long went up the hill and arrived near Wellington's Army heart but they were rejected by the English army. After that, the English soldiers could sing their victory. That was the end of Napoleon in Europe.

SECOND WORLD WAR, 1940-45

Today, children, I'm going to tell you a story that I lived myself. Did you know that I was a pilot in the Royal Air Force during the Battle of England?

-Wow, grandpa, I didn't know.

-So, it happened. I piloted a plane. I flew over the Channel, over Europe during all the War. In 1940, I remember, I went into the Army, and I was chosen to the RAF. My brother was sent to France, in the Royal Army. He died in Dunkirk, when the Allied Forces were thrown out from France by the Germans.

-What did you do?

-In 1940, the British islands were the last corner of Western Europe that the Germans didn't control, and the British resistance was heroic. We had to fight in the air, with our planes. I could pilot a Spitfire, and I did missions of interception of German Bombers. We also had encounters with the famous German aces, and I remember many friends and partners who didn't come back. It was absolutely frenetic: we used to get up in the morning to have a mission, for example, defending London, and in the afternoon we had to defend our own airport! We were young, and anxious, very courageous patriots. That was the time I lived the most to the limit. I felt alive in the air. I felt the wind when we went up. And then, some German planes appeared in the horizon. Our chief commanded us to make them return to the continent, and we did. I tried to put my nose behind him, but I didn't know what was going to happen then. The German could manoeuvre, or not. I was nervous, but I had to pull my trigger very slowly. I couldn't be nervous. It was my life that was at stake! I couldn't fail! When the war finished I had done a lot of missions, and I had lost a lot of friends.

If you ask other people about it, you can get many different answers, but all of them had suffering in common. I was a pilot, but a lot of people suffered the effect of the bombs that

fell over London. It was a difficult time for everyone, children, but we were very brave. From Scotland to Southampton the English families endured the war. You cannot imagine those days, you can't!

-Grandpa, were you afraid?

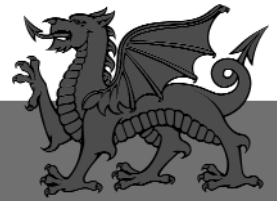
-I was very afraid! We had to keep our life in the air, and the Germans flew really well! I had to learn how to drive a plane, how to shoot, how to travel over the sea, how to keep military discipline, and all of that stuff. It was hard, children, but I'm alive.

-How did the war finish?

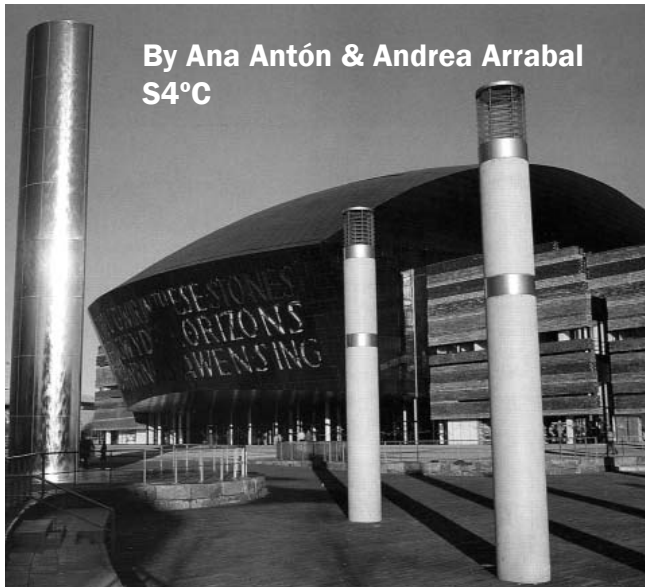
-Well, after the battle of England, which was really hard until 1942, when the Germans invaded Russia. After those days, we had to carry out missions in Europe, attacking many objectives on the ground: factories, railroads, trains... We had to fight the Germans from the air until being able to hit their infantry. But those days arrived. Do you remember Normandy? So, a thousand years later, the British Army did the same trip as William the Conqueror did, but the other way round. Our mission was to help the Navy and the troops on the beach during the battle. After Normandy, we had to escort the allied bombers when they had to attack the German cities. In 1945, my military career finished, and I could go back and meet your grandma! The rest of my story is strictly personal, and that's the last battle I can tell you. But you can ask your younger uncle, who was in the Malvinas. If I were you, I would read more books about history. That's why I have brought you my collection. I want you to learn more about it!

Remember that time passes very fast, and the future is yours. If you learn History, you will be able to tell your grandsons the same stories that I've told you. Please, remember that History is the best tale you can tell. It's the best lesson we can learn.

WALES



Would you like to know it?



By Ana Antón & Andrea Arrabal
S4°C

Wales is in the west of Great Britain. It's 20,720 km². It has a total population of 2,903,085. The climate is usually mild and variable. In summer, the days are very long, but in winter they are short.

The national symbol is a red dragon and the Patron Saint St David.

The cultural heritage of Wales is very rich: from Roman monuments to the remainings of the Industrial Revolution

Wales has a lot of castles like Conwy and Carew. The capital of Wales is Cardiff. It's small and perfect to enjoy the good life. It's the youngest capital of Europe.

The sporting activities are very popular, with the enormous Millennium Stadium. Big bands such as U2 or The Manic Street Preachers have performed in this stadium. Its most important monuments are the Civic Centre and the National Museum & Gallery of Wales with the biggest collection of modern pictures.

Cultural events are overwhelming: opera and bal-

let performances are common in this city.

The Cardiff's festival is celebrated in summer.

If you need rest, you can do it in Bute Park with its big green zones (Cardiff is the biggest European's city with more green spaces)

Cardiff's bay is famous for its great atmosphere: restaurants, pubs, cafes, mimes...

The spoken language is the Welsh, which is one of the oldest languages in Europe, but all the population speak English too.

The currency is the sterling pound.

Do you like tranquillity? Or do you prefer the risk? In Wales, we can take a walk through the National Parks and bolds; climb tall mountains; practise golf and ride bike or horse through nice paths.

But in rivers and bays, there are a lot of sports to practise too: kayaking, canoeing, windsurfing, kite surfing, diving and land yachting.

We are looking forward to the summer to know this little country.

And you? Are you going to miss it?





Cardiff

Cardiff



Last summer I went to Wales. I was there for a month. I was living there with a host family... well, I had three host families. I never met the first one, the one I was supposed to stay with during the whole month. It seems that the people living there were... let's say a bit unkind with their previous guests. The second family I had was the one that other Spanish student was living with. I didn't last long with this family (just four days) because the organization didn't want two Spanish students to live together. So my third and definitive family was made up of a young woman, a ten-year-old girl, an eight-year-old boy, a man who was like an armchair and came from time to time (I think he was my host mother's boyfriend), a dog and a fish.

In the morning we had English classes, but our teachers, English all of them, were very funny. We hardly learnt any grammar; we just did speaking activities. In the afternoon we had lots of activities, among others, sports, bowling, going to the cinema, boating on a lake... On some weekends we did some excursions, and the others we could do whatever we wanted. During the first days we visited the city. I was staying in Cardiff, the capital. Cardiff is a great city. It isn't very big, bigger than Aranda but not as big as Madrid. It has a wonderful castle. Situated in the very heart of the capital, near the shopping area and the magnificent Bute Park, the enchanting fairytale towers of the Castle conceal an elaborate and splendid interior. It is



supposed to be 2,000 year old, dating from the coming of the Romans in the first century AD.

Other very well known building in this city is the Millennium Stadium. It is the national stadium of Wales, used primarily for Rugby Union and football home internationals. It was the largest Stadium in the United Kingdom with a capacity of 74,500, but relinquished this distinction when Old Trafford's extension was completed in 2006. Twickenham Stadium, the home of the England national rugby union team now holds the record,

with its expansion to 82,000 seats. Loads of gigs are played there. When I was in Cardiff, Madonna came to play a concert.

Among the excursions we did, the most important was the one we did to Bath. This city was founded around the only naturally occurring

hot springs in the United Kingdom. It was first documented as a Roman spa, although tradition suggests that it was founded earlier. The waters from its spring were believed to be a cure for many illnesses.

The other main excursion we did was London! We went there only for a day, and we saw some of the things we had seen during our school trip to London, at Carnival of that year, but in a hair rising speed.

I loved that month, and I'm looking forward to going there again.

Daniel García Arribas, B2°D

Manchester

Manchester is the biggest city within Greater Manchester in the North West England. It has a population of about 4,500,000 .It is England's third largest conurbation after Greater London and the West Midlands. Manchester is also important for being the first industrialised city in the world. During the 19th century it was the dominant international centre of textile manufacture and cotton spinning, so it was named Cottonpolis.

Manchester City Centre is now on a list of UNESCO World Heritage sites. Manchester is well known for its sporting connections being associated with two major Premier League football teams, Manchester City and Manchester United.



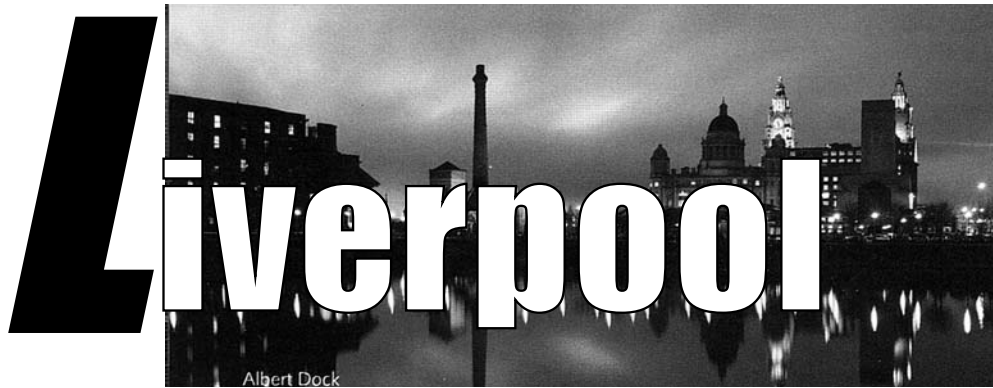
Manchester United Football Club

Name: Manchester United Football Club
Nickname: Red devils
Founding: 1878
Stadium: Old Trafford Manchester, England
Opening: 1910
Capacity: 76,000
President: David Gill
Trainer: Alex Ferguson
League: FA Premier League
2005-06: 2^o

The Manchester United Football Club is an English football club. The club is one of the most successful in the country. It has won the FA Premier League on 15 times, the FA Cup on 11 occasions, the League's Cup and the UEFA Champions League twice, and the UEFA's Cup once. The club was created by Newton Heath F.C. in 1878 using the funds from a railway deposit (Lancashire and Yorkshire in Newton Heath) . After the bankruptcy in 1902, J.H.Davies took the presidency; he changed the name and called the club Manchester United. The stadium Old Trafford was bombed during World War II, and they asked Manchester City to play in its stadium (Maine Road) for

a time. The Manchester United appointed Sir Matt Busby trainer of the team after World War II. The club went through a bad patch, and they won the League in 1957. This success came to an end with the aerial disaster of Munich (1958), when eight players of the team died. But the club reappeared and won the League in 1965 and 1967, and the UEFA Champions League in 1968. In the 90s, Alex Ferguson guided the team to the victory of eight championships in eleven years .In 1999, the Manchester United became the only club to win the UEFA Champions League, the FA Premier League and FA Cup in the same season.

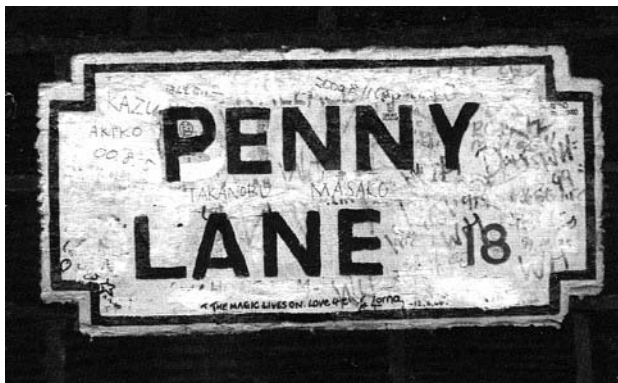
Alvaro Calle
Javier García Delgado
Miguel Angel Martínez
4° A



King John founded Liverpool in 1207. Liverpool is situated in the North west of England. The big buildings next to the sea were built in the 18th century, thanks to the slave trade. In the 19th century, it became the first city to have a railway joining Liverpool and Manchester.
At the end of the 19th century Liverpool received a lot of Irish immigrants because Ireland was going through a bad patch and most Irish people were very hungry and many of them were looking for a new job in the U.K.

HISTORY

During World War II, the air raids destroyed almost half the houses in Liverpool.
In 1960's, The Beatles turned up as the most popular and famous musical band along with other bands of the Mersey beat era.
In 1980's, unemployment hit the city but tourism and The Beatles have improved its economy.
Liverpool is going to be the European Capital of the Culture of 2008.



SPORTS

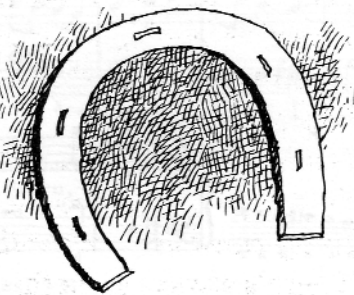
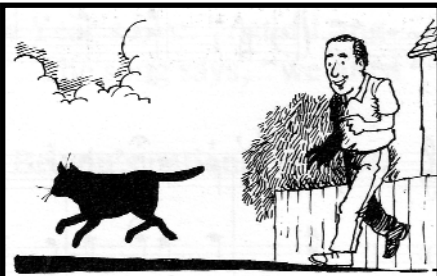
Some of the sports practised in Liverpool are Football, Cricket, Swimming, Boxing, Tennis and Karate.
Football in Liverpool is represented by Liverpool Football Club but in this city there is an other team, the Everton. Liverpool football club is the most important and it has won 5 European Championships, 18 Premier Leagues, 7 English Championships, 1 Super Cup of England, 3 Cups of UEFA, and 3 European Tournaments.
Its stadium is Anfield Road and its permanent uniform is a red T-shirt, red trousers and red stockings. The second uniform is completely yellow and the third uniform is a white T-shirt with a vertical green stripe, green trousers and white stockings.
Three Spaniards play in this team : Xavi Alonso, Luis García, and José Reina.
The coach is Rafael Benítez who is Spanish too.

Liverpool is a big city with great music, a lot of concerts, ...
It is the pop capital, because in it, The Beatles started to play. Liverpool has produced a lot of artists and bands who have succeeded all over the world.
In this city, you can visit the "Wall of fame", in Mathew Street. On the other hand, you can visit Penny Lane, Strawberry Fields and the houses where Paul McCartney and John Lenon lived when they were children. A lot of museums and galleries are the artistic attraction of the city.
The Beatles had a great influence on the city, they contributed to make Liverpool known all over the world, but not everything in Liverpool is The Beatles. Groups as Elvis Costello, Echo and The Bunnymen, The Farm ... are a little sample.
Liverpool has splendid constructions, like St George's Hall, its cathedral, Port Sunligh Village ... and the historical port of the city. It is one of the cities in the U.K used as double of New York, Chicago... in movies. In conclusion, if you visit Liverpool, you will be amazed with its artistic, musical charms and other surprises.

MUSIC & CULTURE

**Victor Calvo, Silvia Delgado,
 Eva Pereira S4° C**

ENGLISH SUPERSTITIONS



Black cat: In Great Britain in the XIX century, people said that if a black cat walked in front of a couple who were about to get married, it meant happiness and fecundity for the couple.

Owl: The sound of the owl foretells the proximity of terrible events, because this bird is a sign of bad omen.

Yellow: The Christian tradition says that this colour which comes from sulfur and hell is, in addition, the symbol of adultery.

Touch wood: If you look forward to getting something, it is necessary to touch wood so that your desire comes true. When a person is conceited, you also touch wood.

Stairs: It brings bad luck to walk under stairs: It prevents you from marrying during a year. If somebody, by mistake, passes under the triangle that forms the stairs, he can find ways to eliminate bad luck: to make the sign of "figa", to cross the fingers until seeing a dog, to spit three times along the steps or over the right shoulder, to spit on the shoe and to continue the way without turning back until the saliva is dry.

The Mirrors: Breaking a mirror brings bad luck. This belief is common in all Christian West. In old cartomancy sessions of the Greeks, a broken mirror announced death. Nevertheless, the popular common sense advises us in the "refranero": A broken mirror does not admit another remedy than buying another.

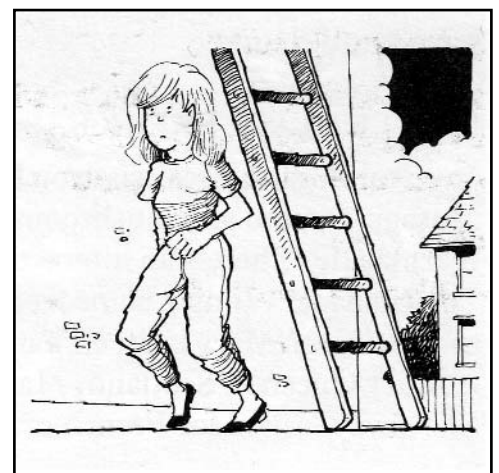
Tuesday 13th: Number 13 is considered an unlucky number. In France, Great Britain, The United States, Friday 13th is the ominous day par excellence; in other countries, like Spain, that date is Tuesday 13th. The consideration of Tuesday as a sinister day is the origin to several sayings:

On Tuesday, neither get married nor travel by boat. El Martes ni te cases ni te embarques.

On Tuesday, neither throw the hen nor marry your daughter. El Martes, ni gallina echas, ni hija cases.

On Tuesday, neither marry your son and nor kill your pig. El Martes, ni hijo cases, ni cochino mates.

On Tuesday neither move to a new house nor marry your daughter nor knit your clothes. El Martes ni tu casa mudas, ni tu hija cases, ni tu ropa tejas.



**Rocio Monzón Pascual S4°C
María Gayubo Vélez S4°B**

SIX NATIONS' TOURNAMENT



Ignacio Cancela S3°B

The tournament of the Six Nations is a rugby's competition between the national teams of France, Scotland, England, Country of Wales, Ireland and Italy.

PARTICIPANT TEAMS

England

Colours: White
Stadium: Twickenham in London (82 000 seats)
Symbol: the rose of Lancaster

France

Colours: Blue t-shirt, blue trousers.
Stadium: Saint-Denis in Paris (80 000 seats)
Symbol: the rooster
Nickname- Les bleus/ Les tri-colores

Scotland

Colours: Dark blue t-shirt, blue dark trousers
Stadium: Murrayfield, in Edimburgh (67 500 seats)
Symbol: the thistle on a ball of rugby

Italy

Colours: Blue t-shirt, white trousers.
Stadium: Stadio Flaminio in Rome (34 000 seats)
Symbol: a bay leaf crown under an Italian flag

Ireland

Colours: Green t-shirt, white trousers
Stadium: Croke Park (82 250 seats)
Symbol: Shamrock

Country of Wales

Colours: Red t-shirt, white trousers.
Stadium: Millennium Stadium in Cardiff (72 500 seats)
Symbol: 3 pens of ostrich
Nickname- Dragons

HISTORY

In 1883, the British' teams played the first edition: Ireland, Scotland, Country of Wales and England took part in the tournament.

In 1910 they admitted France in the match.

In 2000, Italy was admitted in the match.

In 2001 the female Match of the Six nations with the participation of Spain, France and the four teams of the British islands was created.

In December of 2006, Spain is replaced in the female tournament by Italy.

Last winners of the tournament:

2000 : England
2001 : England
2002 : France
2003 : England
2004 : France
2005 : Wales
2006 : France
2007 : France

Marta Parra S4°C



U2 are a famous band from Ireland. They play rock. The band was created in 1976 in Dublin. U2 are one of the bands with the biggest popularity in the world. They have 22 Grammy prizes and they have sold 170 millions records all over the world.

The band is formed by:

Bono (he's the singer and plays the guitar)
The Edge (David Howell Evans), (guitar in the solos, he sings and plays the keyboard)
Adam Clayton (Bass)
Larry Mullen Jr. (Drums and he sometimes sings)

The beginning:

Larry Mullen Jr. (October 1961) was looking for people to make a band. Bono, Adam

Clayton, Dave Evans and his brother, Dick Evans, were interested and they formed "Feedback". In 1977 they changed the name to "The Hype". Dick left the band and he joined "The Virgin Prunes". When Dick left the band, they searched a new name, the name of the spy plane U2. This plane was shot down the day Bono was born. This name is a game of words because in English the pronunciation is the same as "you too", and it means "tu también" .In their last school year the components of the band (1978), they won a competition. This was the beginning of their success. They had to sing with a lot of popular artists, for instance

Green Day and *The Corrs* (another band from Ireland) are some of the bands that had played with U2. They also help a lot of charities. U2 with *Green Day* gave the money from the rights of the song "The Saints are Coming" to the victims of the Katrina Hurricane.

Now U2 is the most popular Irish band .

