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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

For a visitor who sets foot in Scotland for the first time it strikes the Scottish affectionate character, their cordiality and the hospitality you are welcomed with.

Surrounded by beautiful although wild landscape and living under often hard weather conditions, the Scottish show a lively character and an identity as a nation different to that of their neighbours in the south. They stick to the qualities, customs and dialects which make them differ.

Scotland's identity marks, its regional costume, its music and folklore, its landscape and its whisky are well-known all the world over.

Tartan kilts were long ago used daily by the different clans highlanders were divided in. Although they are no longer used, except on celebrations, kilts are still a symbol of national image.

Pipes, traditional musical instruments in the Highlands,

are also part of the Scottish identity and one of the most emblematic Scottish symbols. Edinburgh is an extremely beautiful city, which, dominated by its magnificent castle, keeps a historical flavour, making it a magic place to visit. The city, famous for its marvellous Museums and

Scotland celebrates with whisky, Aranda with its wine.

Galleries, has a wide artistic and cultural offer. Edinburgh Festival and Edinburgh alternative Festival, the Fringe, which are held in August, have the reputation of being the best theatre festivals worldwide and make the city even more attractive for visitors who come in summer.

All these things make Scotland unforgettable for those who having once visited it, wish they could go back some time.

It is people like the Scottish who keep their roots, traditions and customs of the place, of which they are proud, who I really admire. One such place is Aranda de Duero whose villagers, people eager to enjoy life, pride themselves on having traditions which they celebrate year after year. When Autumn comes, the stillness of the landscape is broken. It is vintage time. The fruit is ready to be picked and crowds of people fill the vineyards willing to collect the harvest and, then make a celebration of it.

Scotland celebrates with whisky, Aranda with its wine.

Departement de FRançais

Chers élèves, chers professeurs,
Il y a quelques années que des professeurs enthousiastes du Département d'anglais ont entamé la tâche de créer une revue en anglais pour que les élèves puissent transmettre leurs opinions, leurs expériences, leurs rencontres, leurs voyages... Tôt suivrait la collaboration en français des élèves et des professeurs de français.

J'y ai mis mes illusions, c'était une merveille, les élèves en langue

étrangère pouvaient écrire et exprimer leurs pensées, leurs illusions, leurs besoins, inquiétudes, demandes, offres... dans un magazine à eux. Ça fait longtemps de cela, maintenant j'écris cette éditorial pour vous dire que c'est ma dernière année au lycée Cardenal Sandoval y Rojas où

j'ai passé presque toute ma vie, en tant qu'élève et en tant que professeur, je le quitte non sans nostalgie puisque j'en ai beaucoup, mais je dois laisser ma vie professionnelle et continuer ma vie personnelle et familiale. Je quitte trente-huit ans de

Aux élèves spécialement je vous encourage à suivre votre chemin qui n'est pas facile, votre travail et vos efforts vous feront atteindre le but que vous avez songé dans la vie, n'oubliez non plus d'être heureux, généreux et honnêtes

profession, pleine d'expériences d'illusions, d'honnêteté, d'affection, d'apprentissage quotidien, de découragements et encouragements, d'amitiés... de ces sentiments qui naissent entre collègues et entre professeur-élève. Jamais je n'oublierai les gens qui m'ont accompagné durant

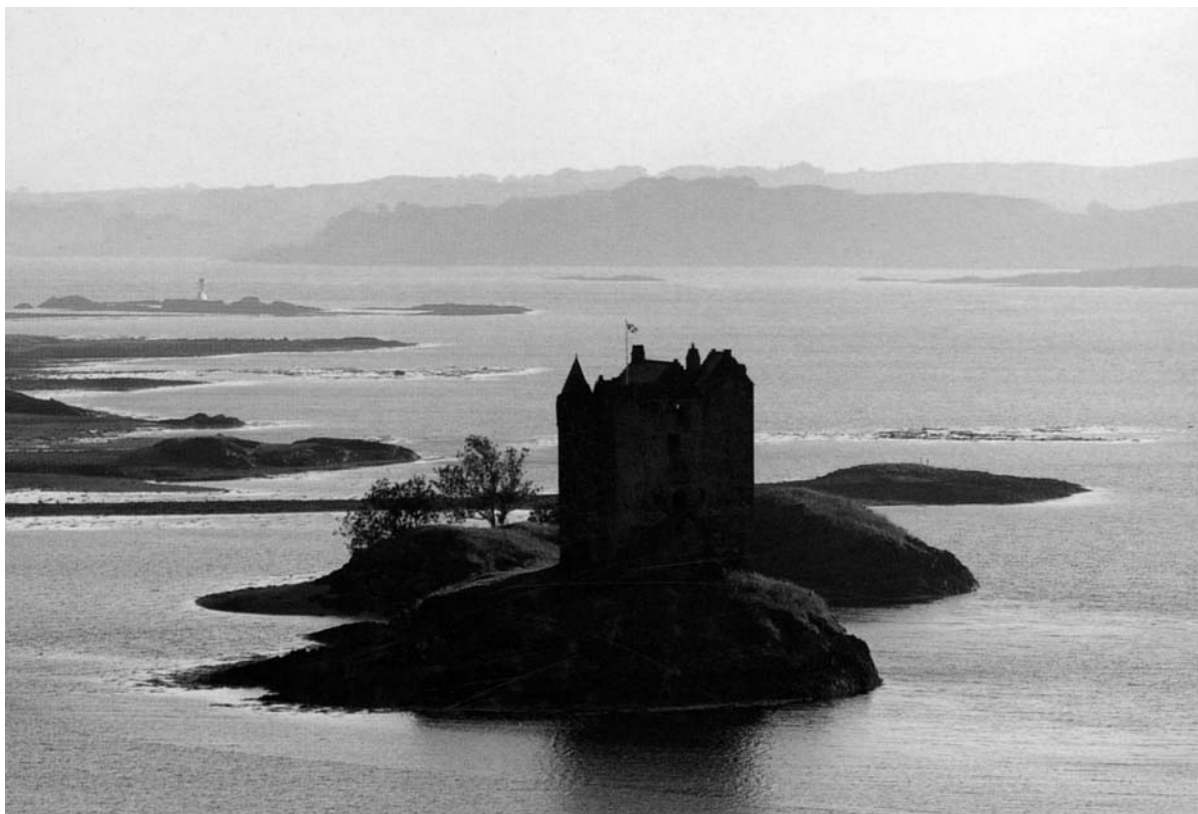
ces années, des gens vraiment importants dans ma vie, des gens toujours prêts à m'aider, je remercie tout le monde par sa générosité et parfois sa patience et je souhaite à tous mes meilleurs vœux de bonheur. Merci aussi aux élèves de qui j'ai appris

tant de choses et qui m'ont donné toute leur tendresse et amitié. Aux élèves spécialement je vous encourage à suivre votre chemin qui

n'est pas facile, votre travail et vos efforts vous feront atteindre le but que vous avez songé dans la vie, n'oubliez non plus d'être heureux, généreux et honnêtes, qualités indispensables à votre formation humaine. De la chance pour nous tous!

Marisol

Scotland,
an
old
country



José María Sanz
Former member of the English Department

The Roman name for Scotland was Caledonia. The Gaelic name was Alba. The written history of Scotland starts with the Romans although human life already existed in the country eight thousand years before. This country has got features which make it different from the others forming part of Great Britain: England and Wales. Let's have a look at it and try to speculate on how its future could be, taking into account the drive to gain independence from the United Kingdom which seems to be in the mind of a non- inconsiderable part of the population.

The first Celts settled in Scotland around 700 BC. After two centuries they were well established in Scotland. They cultivated cereal and kept pigs, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep and goats. They were never one kingdom and lived in families which gathered forming clans and tribes. The Romans invaded Britain in the 1st century BC but they weren't able to subdue the Scottish tribes, so Emperor Hadrian had a wall built from sea to sea to keep them off Britannia. The Romans called that people Picts because they had their bodies painted (pictos in Spanish). The Picts are believed to have been Celts but there isn't absolute agreement on this assertion as some scholars have got different theories on this matter. The name Scotland comes from Scotti. This was the name the Romans called the Irish who populated Scotland

in A.D. 400. They brought their Gaelic language and when allied with the Picts fought the Romans. In 844 Picts and Scotti were unified into a single kingdom. Subsequently Pictish language and culture disappeared.

From 848 to 1707 different dynasties of Scottish monarchs succeeded each other. One of the best

known monarchs was Mary I of Scotland (Mary Stuart), popularly called Mary, Queen of Scots who was executed in England in 1567.

In 1603 the King James VI of Scotland inherited the throne of England (as James I) from his cousin Queen Elisabeth I. From then until 1707 there were two realms sharing a King. In 1707 in what was called Act of Union both parliaments were united and the Kingdom of Great Britain created. However Scotland retained its own church, education and legal system.

It wasn't until 1998 that Scotland recovered its Parliament based in Edinburgh, after a referendum on Devolution which took place the year before. That was considered the basis for a future sovereignty and possible independence.

This country has got 78.783 square kilometres of extension. The islands are nearly eight hundred. The most important are in four main groups: Shetland, Orkney (Orkades), Inner Hebrides and Outer Hebrides. Scotland's



largest city is Glasgow which was considered the second city in the British empire in the XIXth century. Edinburgh is the capital of the country and the second largest city. The mainland is roughly divided into Highlands and Lowlands. The mountainous territory of the Highlands is represented in recent films that feature the rebellious temperament of those people, in former times gathered in clans.

Any student of English has some time come across words like clan, kilt, loch, tartan, Gaelic, slogan, haggis, ... All of them are Scottish words you can find in English dictionaries.

And... remember: Never ask a kilted Scot what under his kilt is. It's better to remain in doubt than to get an offended answer. The best way of fighting national stereotypes is to visit a country. Only by visiting Scotland will you check if Scottish people are really mean and heavy whisky drinkers. Furthermore, if you are in luck you might meet Loch Ness Monster (Nessie). Scotland is worth a visit.



William Wallace

William Wallace was born in January 1272 in the Scottish town of Eilerslie (near Glasgow) just before Edward I, who would be his great enemy some years later, became King of England.

When William was about 16 years old, he lived in Dunipace with a clergyman uncle who had brought him up. He was very young, but he was already two metres tall, and he was also a very strong and intelligent man who spoke three languages.

William, fed up with the English oppression, joined some young outlaws; and they all together went to Loudun Hill to fight Fennwick's army. Fennwick, - an English gentleman who had killed

William's father-, counted on two hundred soldiers, but William's men were only fifty. However, William and his friends won the battle.

After that, William's little army hid in a forest in Ettrick for five years; meanwhile they were causing some war fares against English patrols.

William fell in love with Marion Braidfute. She was from a town called Lannark. The sheriff Hazelrig, who governed Lannark, killed Marion's brother because he thought that William would come to Lannark, and it would be easy to catch him. In fact, William went to Lannark, but he fought against Hazelrig's men and they couldn't catch him, and that's why

the sheriff Hazelrig killed Marion. William's revenge didn't take long: he attacked during the night, and his army only left women and religious people alive. After that, a lot of Scots joined him, and the English troops suffered these rebellions against the power that the English government used to kill and destroy in Scotland. Then, King Edward I sent forty thousand soldiers on foot and three hundred soldiers on horseback to fight Wallace's army. The first great battle took place in Irvine, in July 1297. William had to retreat to the north, but after the battle his army followed the English troops.

The next battle would be decisive: the famous battle of Stirling. It took place on 11th September 1297 by the bridge of that town, that broke under the English cavalry's weight. On that battle William's best friend, Sir Andrew Moray, died; but Wallace's men beat Edward's army. That victory was followed by others, such as the taking of Edinburgh's Castle. Then, William was given the title of "Guardian of Scotland." It was almost like being King of Scotland. (The truthful king, John Baliol, was prisoner in London). After the great rout in Stirling, Edward I himself came back from Flanders -where he was fighting in another war-, to chase Wallace and his army. William was very clever, and used the practice of scorched earth. But the English king had already foreseen that, so he had ordered to send him a lot of provisions by boat from Ireland. So, Edward's army had enough food.

At this moment, William had to fight an army much bigger than his, and he also suffered betrayals from two of his men.

In Falkirk's battle, Wallace combated the English cavalry by fastening the spears firmly on the ground, against the horses of

Edward's men. In this way, most of the horses died stabbed and traversed by the spears. But this wasn't enough: the English won the battle and king Edward I offered a great reward for William Wallace's capture. Wallace also had to resist the scorn from the Scottish nobles themselves, because they appointed Robert the Bruce and John Comyn -this one was John Baliol's nephew- as "Guardians of Scotland."

Then, most of the Scottish nobles stopped supporting William, and he became an outlaw again. King Edward I appointed John Comyn King of Scotland to make sure that Wallace wouldn't have any support from the Scottish nobility. After that, it seems that William Wallace spent a time in France, where Philip IV offered him some lands and titles. But he loved Scotland too much, so he didn't accept this offer and returned to his land in 1305.

There, he was betrayed again: Sir John of Menteith, an old friend and partner, lied him to take him to Carlisle Castle, where he was shut. Then, he was taken to London in a tough seventeen days' journey. During the jour-

ney, William was tied to a horse. In London, Wallace was accused of high treason, but he replied that he never had sworn loyalty to the English king, so he wasn't a traitor. The sentence said that William would die on the same day. The details of his death are terrible. He really had an awful final: at first, he was dragged by two horses along the streets in London; then, the executioners hung him for a short time until he lost consciousness. After that, when he was still alive, they cut his genital organs and cut up his belly. Then, they got out his bowels and burnt it. Eventually, his head was cut and placed in a pike in London Bridge; and his arms and legs were sent to the four ends of England. In Aberdeen, where Wallace's left leg was taken, the rest of his body was also buried there.



Edinburgh



SITUATION:

Edinburgh is the capital of Scotland since 1437, its second largest city after Glasgow which is situated 45 miles (72 km) to the west. It is located in the south-east of Scotland, Edinburgh lies on the east coast of Scotland, near the North Sea. It forms the City of Edinburgh council area; the city council area includes urban Edinburgh and a 30-square-mile (78 km²) rural area. Edinburgh is very well-known for the annual Edinburgh Festival, a collection of official and independent festivals held annually for over about four weeks from early August.

David López Alcalde
Diego González Bocigas
S4°B

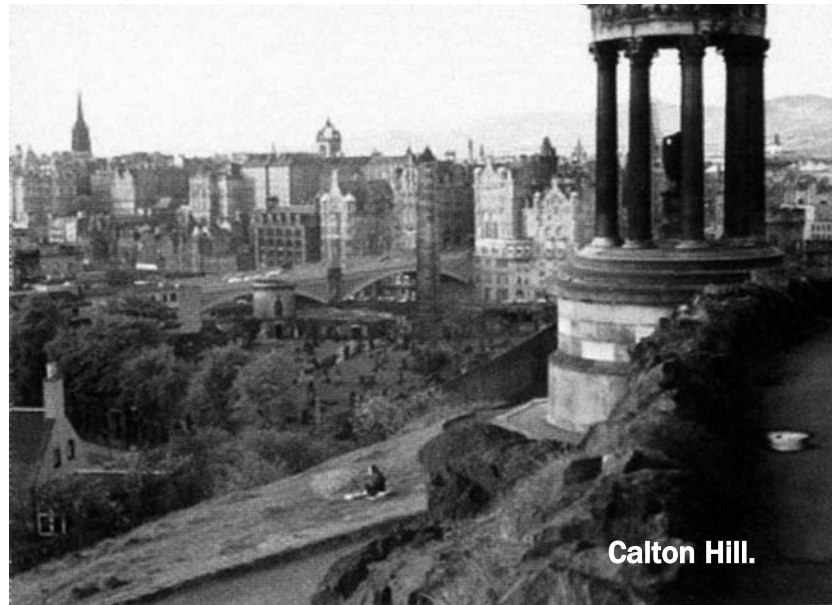


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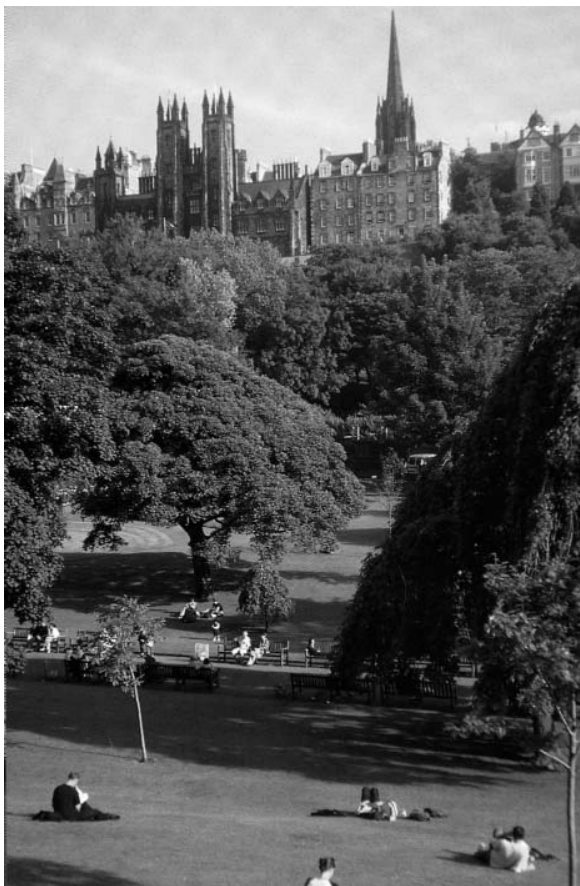
The story of Edinburgh begins with the Rock. It was formed between the mountains and the sea from the old volcanic caldera of the Lothian valley with its lava slides and basalt plugs choking the throats of the ancient volcanoes, shaped later into crags and valleys by the flows of the Ice Age.

In the 18th century it was known as "The Athens of the north".

The truth is that Edinburgh is a unique place, from the combination of three towns, medieval, Georgian and Victorian, and many villages. The New Town was completed in the 19th century.



Calton Hill.



EDINBURGH TODAY

The 20th century added electronics and light industry to the capital, and with the creation of the Edinburgh Festival in 1947 a determined bid was made for cultural recognition again.

Edinburgh hosted the Commonwealth Games in 1970 and 1986, and the Festival has helped to make tourism an important industry. The increase in Edinburgh's status is reflected in its range of international contacts. The city is twinned with Dunedin, Florence, Munich, Nice, San Diego, Vancouver and the Chinese city of Xi'an.

Ultimately, however, Edinburgh's attraction is founded not on its associations but on itself. This is a city in which the views, the light and the atmosphere is constantly changing. From its streets there are views of the sea, the hills, and of elegant buildings.

If you go to this city you can visit: The Edinburgh Castle and The Rock Castle; The Royal Mile, in the Old City; Calton Hill in the New city; the palace of Holyroodhouse; Rosslyn Chapel in the south of Edinburgh.

Some famous people from Edinburgh are: David Hume, philosopher. Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes. Robert Louis Stevenson, who wrote "Treasure Island". Sir Sean Connery, a famous actor. Sir Walter Scott, who wrote "Ivanhoe". Irvine Welsh, writer of Trainspotting.

Ana Medina Martín
Verónica Perdiguero
B1° A



**LOCH
NESS**

**Nessie,
the Loch Ness
monster**

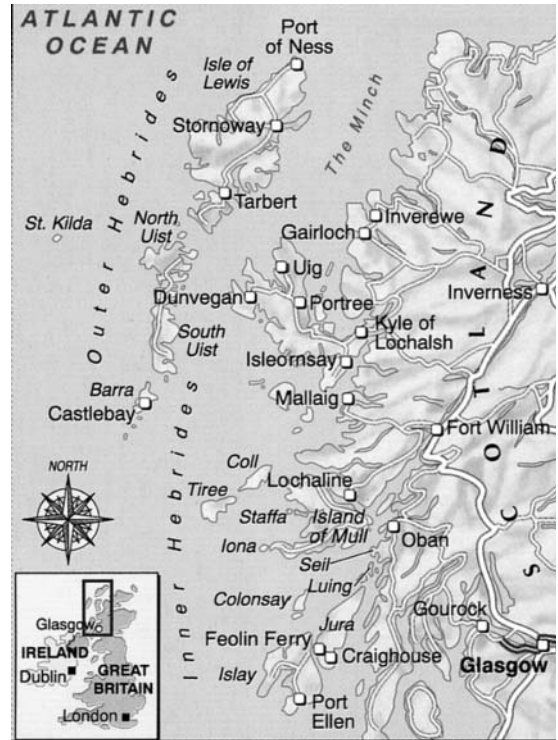
The loch Ness monster is the name of a strange creature which lives in loch Ness (Scotland). Loch Ness is a fresh water loch. It is deep and its water is colder as you descend. Around the loch there are mountains and the loch has underground canals that communicate it with the sea. There have been rumours about Nessie's existence since year 565. Its existence has always been doubted because some people think that it can be a lie which favours tourism and folklore. There have been several sightings. In 565, Saint Columba saves a man which had been

attacked by a monster. In 1868 Inverness Courier newspaper published the view of an enormous fish or monster. In 1930 Northern Chronicle newspaper published a story about two fishermen who had seen an animal similar to a crocodile. In 1933 a married couple saw an enormous animal sinking into the loch. This was an impact event and a reward was offered. In that year another man saw something strange too. A year later R. K. Wilson took a photograph which showed a big creature with a long neck. Several years later, he confessed that it was a fitting up.

There are several theories about Nessie. It can be a type of marine dinosaur or it can be a sturion, which can confuse people. Or maybe bubbles originated by volcanic eruptions. A scientist studied the views dates and he concluded that there was a circus and people could have confused Nessie with elephants that were swimming under the water. All in all, although proofs don't seem realistic. The fact is that Nessie's mystery isn't clear and people will always talk about it. Yet, It is a fascinating story and several films have been made about Nessie.



isle of Skye



Skye is the second largest island in Scotland with 1656 km² and the largest and most northerly island in the Inner Hebrides of Scotland. The coast line of Skye is a series of peninsulas and bays. The population of Skye is 9232. The main industries are tourism, agriculture, Whisky-distilling, brewing and craft making. The capital of Skye is Portree. Some legends also associate the isle with the mythic figure of Queen Sca'thach. Skye has a rich heritage of ancient monuments, especially castles, for example: Dunvengan Castle, Armadale Castle, ...





isle of *Mull*

The isle of Mull with 87.535 ha, is the second largest island of the Inner Me brides and the fourth largest island in Scotland. The population of Mull is 1841. The capital of Mull is Tobermory. The isle is home of over 250 different bird species. Mull has been inhabited since around 6000 BC.

Bronze Age inhabitants built menhirs, brochs and a stone circle. Mull is home of the Little Theatre, the " Smallest Professional Theatre in the world" according to the Guinness World Records.

Jorge Izcara
Francisco Esteban
Sergio Calvo
4º ESO B



The *old* golf *course* *of* St Andrews



St Andrews's Old Course is one of the oldest golf courses in the world and probably the oldest of those which exist in Scotland. The Old Course is a tour of public character placed in the village of St Andrews, in Fife County, and it is directed by the so-called entity "The St Andrews Links Trust" under the supervision of the Scottish Parliament. The country house of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St Andrews is placed next to the exit of hole 1, and though it seems that the field belongs to this club, the truth is that there are several clubs that enjoy the privilege of playing in this field.

There are no records of when people started playing golf in the areas that today form the Old Course. The first written docu-

ment is a license granted in 1552 that allowed the community to raise rabbits in the links and "to play golf, football... and other types of pastimes". The first record of the game of golf in the Old Course dates from 1574, which would make this field the fifth most ancient links of the ones placed in Scotland. Nevertheless, documents dated during the reign of Jacob IV of Scotland demonstrate that he bought land in St Andrews in the year of 1506, only four years after he bought other areas in Perth, which would indicate that the Old Course is significantly more ancient than the written documents show. The tour has evolved throughout the time. Originally, golf was played on the street and the course had a small number of holes. As the

interest in the sport grew, the field was extended to a second street, whereas the size of the greens increased and the holes were shortened.

One of the principal characteristics of the Old Course is its immense double greens, where seven of them are shared by two different holes; in fact, only holes 1, 9, 17 and 18 have one green. Another unique characteristic is that the tour can be done clockwise, or in the opposite direction. Nowadays, the usual form of the game is in the opposite direction to the hands of the clock, though once a year people are allowed to play in the other direction. Originally, the direction of the game was changed every week to allow the grass to recover.



**Laura Sanz Pascual
Javier Nuñez Paris
3º ESO D**

Another interesting element of the Old Course is that it is closed every Sunday so that the field can "rest". In fact, every Sunday it becomes an enormous park for the enjoyment of the inhabitants of the village, where they can walk, go on a picnic or simply, enjoy the landscape. As a general rule, it is only allowed to play golf in St Andrews two Sundays a year.

People can also play golf on Sunday even when the Old Course hosts a competition like, for example, in August 2007, when

the feminine British Open took place for the first time in history. In the beginning, the Old Course had 12 holes, ten of which were played in both directions. Therefore, the field had a total of 22 holes. In 1764, the first four holes joined to form only two, leaving the final number of holes in 18. With the time, this has become the standard number of holes for a golf course. The current configuration of the field was made in 1863, when Tom Morris separated hole 1 from hole 17, the present disposition of 7 double

holes.

In 2005, the Old Course was considered to be the best tour out of the United States by the specialized magazine Golf Digest.





Golf was invented in the East Coast of Scotland in the 15th century. The King James IV from Scotland played this game and his granddaughter took it to France. The Prince of Wales played with John Paterson, a shoemaker, who was very good in this sport, in 1682.

In 1744, the first player's society was created in Scotland. The societies of golf were made in the 18th century:

- The Honourable Company of Edinburgh Golfers (1744)

- the St. Andrews Society of Golfers (1754)

Golf is a sport in which a player, using clubs, tries to introduce a ball into each hole of the golf course, with the lowest number of hits.

Golf is played in a golf course, which consists of a large area of lawn which has nine or eighteen holes. Players can walk or drive in motorized carts over the course and they can go alone or in small groups; sometimes they are accompanied by caddies who carry the players equipment and give them advice.

There are two ways to play golf:

- Match Play: Two players or teams, play each hole against each other. The hole is won by the team with the lowest score in the hole. The game is won by the player or team who has won more holes.

- Stroke Play: Every player or team count the total number of hits of the tournament and the player or team with the lowest score wins.

Golf courses have an enormous environmental impact because they need a big area to play, apart from lots of water to irrigate them, and chemical pesticides and fertilizers.



Raúl Bombín
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