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Suplement F.L. Fanzine Juny 2010

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FL Fanzine Juny 2010

Suplement de la Revista de l'IES Alt Penedès amb la participació del departament d'idiomes obert a la col·laboració de qualsevol membre de la nostra comunitat educativa

What's a fanzine? Well, this is what the Collins English Dictionary says: "An amateur-produced magazine written for a subculture of enthusiasts devoted to a particular interest: a science fiction fanzine, for instance". *Auf Deutsch*: „Ein Fanzine ist ein Magazin, das von Fans für Fans gemacht wird“. En Français: « Un fanzine est un « journal libre », parfois clandestin, publié sous l'égide du *Do it yourself* »

So feel free to take part in this **Foreign Language Fanzine** if you want to write something in one of the three foreign languages learnt at school or even in Catalan when you choose a topic related to the world of languages.

ENDING THE ESO

Probably you are going to finish 4th of ESO and the next course you want to study first of *Batxillerat*. Moreover you could have some doubts about if you can or can't do it. First of all you need to have it clear, you could fail if you only try it and you aren't sure. It's an important change and you must face it seriously and do your best in order to obtain good results. There are so much people who have left the classes in the middle of the course because they haven't adapted themselves to the new level. The organization should be one of the most important priorities next year. In addition a major effort has to be done. As I see, the most serious difference are the exams, during all the ESO you needn't to study more than the day before the test to do it right since the teacher didn't give you too many topics to memorize. But these last months I have noticed that to get good marks the day before isn't enough. There are subjects which only have an exam per term and if you fail them you haven't got another opportunity.

In conclusion, the next course might be a remarkable change, however if you have it clear and you think you are suitable to *batxillerat* you will have a good time ending the classes at three o'clock and leaving the centre because your teacher hasn't come that hour.

Marta Moreno, 1st of Batxillerat B



UNFORTUNATE TRIP



A few weeks ago, it was planned to do a little trip to Dublin for the students of 1st of Batxillerat. However, the trip wasn't carried out because of the weather, and more specifically, due to a cloud of ash that Icelandic volcano spread to Occidental Europe and particularly, to British Isles. We had this problem twice. Firstly, we had it at 20th of March and teachers decided to postpone the trip for two weeks later, from 4th to 8th of April. This last time, we caught the bus and we arrived at Reus airport at 4.00 a.m. Once we entered, we saw on the screen that the only flight that was cancelled it was our flight to Dublin. We couldn't believe it! However, we decided to wait several hours in order to be ready to board on the plane later. There, some of us were sleeping, others were taking the opportunity to chat with others students and others were taking some coffee patiently.

Finally, teachers informed us that the planes wouldn't take off for the rest of the day and we returned very sad to Vilafranca. At home, we expected that teachers said us that we could leave the next day, but in order to be more cautious, they decided to postpone the trip again and they finally decided that we would go to Ireland next October. Now, we think that this bad experience has made us reflect on our society, because although we have many technological inventions, in the end, we still depend on the nature, its rules and forces. It is very curious! To sum up, we hope that we will travel again and we won't have any problem, because then perhaps we shouldn't have more options. We hope to be lucky!

Sara Casanovas, Laia Paretas 1 Batx



LLENGÜES, LLENGÜES, LLENGÜES...



Ahir em vaig trobar amb una amiga que feia segles que no la veia. Vàrem començar a parlar sobre la seva “expedició” alemanya recent realitzada i la seva fascinació per la llengua que és tant diferent de la nostra i de les que havia estudiat fins llavors. D’aquesta manera vam entrar en una discussió: vam recordar els viatges cap als països que més ens havien impressionat per les seves llengües: la meua visita a Hongria i la seva estada a Turquia. En aquest moment entrà la seva germana petita, dient alguna cosa que no vaig entendre:

- *Wie geht’s?*
- Perdó?
- Significa “Què tal” en alemany!- va cridar la nena contenta.
- Nagyol jól!

Varem quedar per un altre dia però amb una condició: cadascuna havia de buscar algun material sobre les llengües europees i contestar a la pregunta de la germana de la Paula: “ Per què *“wie geht’s”* es diferencia tant lèxicament del nostre habitual *com estàs?*” No calien uns coneixements profunds en lingüística per poder contestar la seva qüestió: alemany és una llengua germànica i l’hongarès úgrica. Però la meua investigació requereix una mica més de coneixements, així que... Endavant!

Pensant en diversos llenguatges existents a Europa, ens adonem que el català, el castellà, el suec, l’eslovac, l’anglès, l’alemany, tots tenen coses en comú. Per exemple, una paraula tan senzilla i habitual com el nom “*sol*”: *soleil* en francès, *sun* en anglès, *Sonne* en alemany, “*solntse*” en rus i *sun* en islandès. D’aquí trec la conclusió que totes havien evolucionat d’una llengua comuna i molt antiga... Una ullada a algunes pàgines web, algun llibre i... ja ho tinc! Aquest suposat idioma es anomena *proto-indoeuropeu* o simplement *indoeuropeu*. Per així dir-ho era el besavi de les dues llengües tant conegudes com el llatí o el grec i també el sànscrit el persa.

Un altre exemple:

Indoeuropeu -> <i>dwo</i> (dos)	/	Germànic -> <i>twai</i>	/	Llatí -> <i>due</i>
Eslau -> <i>diva</i>	/	Grec -> <i>duo</i>		

El mot germànic “*twai*” s’ha transformat en “*zwai*”, l’italià ha heretat la forma llatina, “*due*”; en l’eslau, ha desaparegut la *i* ara és “*dva*” i el grec encara manté la forma original.

Ara em plantejo un altre problema: si hi ha tantes paraules que presenten similituds, per què “*llibre*” és semblant a “*libro*” o “*livre*” i tant diferent de “*book*” en anglès o “*Buch*” en alemany? Per què les nostres cultures i mentalitats són tant distintes si en algun moment eren la mateixa? Doncs la resposta, me la dona el meu millor amic: Internet! Resulta que en un moment determinat (a mesura que els indoeuropeus anaven conquerint el nostre continent), l’indoeuropeu va dividir-se en els següents grups de llengües:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|
| - Anatòliques (es van originar a Turquia) | - Bàltiques | - Tokhari |
| - Celtes | - Germàniques | |
| - Grec | - Indoitàliques | |
| - Itàliques (incloent les romàniques) | - Eslaves | |



El llatí procedeix de les llengües itàliques (incloent el propi llatí i diverses llengües d’Itàlia, moltes, ja extingides), i el català o el castellà, al seu torn, com les altres llengües romàniques, procedeixen del llatí vulgar que era el que parlava la gent normalment al carrer, no el llatí culte.

Aquesta llengua s’estengué per l’Europa oriental eliminant les altres (ex: el fràncic, un idioma germànic parlat a França abans de l’arribada dels romans). A mesura que anaven colonitzant l’Europa, van aparèixer el castellà, el català, el francès, el portuguès, l’italià, el romanès (els romanesos són els descendents del legionaris romans!), etc.

L’alemany, l’holandès, les llengües nòrdiques són els descendents del germànic. La primera llengua germànica va ser el gòtic (no ho confoneu amb la subcultura!) que tenia un abecedari rúnic (inscripcions que sovint es feien en les pedres, les joies o els armes). En l’actualitat la branca germànica compren les llengües com l’anglès, l’escocès, l’alemany, el luxemburguès, el suec, l’islandès, el danès, el neerlandès, el noruec, etc. Aquests llenguatges es divideixen en dos grups: germàniques nòrdiques i germàniques occidentals. Amb el temps, els germànics van adoptar l’abecedari llatí.

L’esperit emprenedor dels pobles germànics ha portat les seves llengües a altres continents, i en l’actualitat existeixen dialectes germànics als Estats Units, Canadà, Belize, Sud-àfrica, Namíbia i altres parts d’Àfrica, Austràlia, Nova Zelanda i algunes illes del Pacífic.

La moderna llengua grega té els seus orígens en el grec antic i aquest es va originar a partir del grec-armeni. Amb un registre escrit d’uns 3.400 anys, el grec, és una de les llengües més antigues del món. Cal esmentar que el llatí s’ha vist influenciat pel aquest idioma, fins i tot, les cultures tenen semblances. Una llengua no-grega, la que més se sembla al grec és l’antic macedoni, del regne de Macedònia.

Les llengües eslaves provenen del proto-eslau, que amb el temps, es va convertir en l’eslau eclesíastic (parlat pels representants de l’església). En l’escriptura s’utilitzen els abecedaris ciríl·lics i llatins, però antigament es feia servir el glagolític. Existeixen hipòtesis que diuen que existia baltoeslau i després es van dividir en l’eslau i el bàltic.

Tot això em porta a reflexionar i opinar que segurament aquesta riquesa i varietat de llengües que avui en dia es parlen a Europa s’hauria de defensar davant l’amenaça que altres llengües o bé una sola llengua colonitzadora les facin desaparèixer en el futur. Potser hauria d’investigar que és l’Esperanto... bé, una altra dia!

Viktoriya Bryksa. Llengua alemanya de 4t d’ESO

Young nightlife in Vilafranca

Dkate

Where? Avinguda Tarragona, 52.

It's a pub where you can take something while you are playing billiard or, simply, talking with your friends. In the entrance there's surveillance camera, to allow coming in only the ones who have the minimum age, in this case 18, but they don't care so much, most of times. But if you look really young they won't sell you alcohol.

The best: It's a place mostly quiet for going before elsewhere. Also, there are different areas for smoking and non-smoking people, so you won't end up stinking like smoke.

The worst: It's okay for a while, but it's better to combine with other discotheques if you don't want to get bored. It's only a pub.

Transit

Where ? Carrer de la Font

It's a pub, too. But they play music, so you can stay there all night long. It's always overcrowded. It's also an establishment for 18 years old people, but if you look as if you are this age, they won't ask you for the DNI. If you are the kind of person who likes going out in a relaxed way, with comfortable clothes, and you aren't concerned about make-up and heels, this is your place.

The best: There are always people so it's hard to get bored.

The worst: They say that they have had some legal problems with the police. It's a tinny, claustrophobic site for the amount of people that go in.



Tik Tak

Where? Carrer Mare Ràfols, 4

It's a disco for 17 year old people, but if you own the VIP, you can enter without being that old, or even if the security boy is in a permissive attitude. They're used to play always the same music, except on Fridays, when a DJ is invited. The place is pretty cool, and there are all kind of people, except from the ones that prefer places like Transit.

The best: It's accessible. If you are with your friends it's a good place for spending time with them.

The worst: You will leave out there reeking as a cigarette. Depending on the day it might be really overcrowded. The wardrobe is kind of expensive, and on Fridays, when the DJ comes, you must pay 5€

Casino

Where ? Rambla de Sant Francesc

The entrance ticket costs 8€ It has two floors, and there's a balcony in the second one, that it's higher than the one, but you must have the VIP to enter in the second one floor. There are two rooms: in the biggest one, they play the typical disco music, while in the other one, they play the type of *empalmadas*. You have to be 18 at least, and they are really strict with that this time.

The best: There's a very good atmosphere. If you are this age it's the ideal place to go in Vilafranca.

The worst: 8€ is excessive for a disco, because they take advantage of their good name.

City Arms

It's on the corner of C. de Sant Pau and C. Ponent.

It's a very good site to go, day and night. There are some billiard poles and darts, and they won't sell you alcohol if you are minor of age. There's a nice atmosphere, and even if there are a few people, it is really peaceful and relaxing.

The best: It's a really good place, no matter when.

The worst: There aren't different areas for smoking and non-smoking people, so it can't be quite disturbing though.



Soraya Hernández
Laia Paretas 1 batx B

MY JOURNEY TO GERMANY

People often say that Germans are unfriendly, coarse and that they look angry when they speak, but I don't think so.

Last summer I went with my parents to Germany. One of the resorts that we visited was the Konstance lake. At a certain moment we felt lost and asked an old man how to arrive at the lake and he told it in English to us. Then he continued his way with his dog on foot. One minute later, we heard the engine of a car. It's was the old man's car, he was with his dog and he invited us to a free tourist tour. He told us about the medieval walls of the town, the lake and so on. He could only be understood by me since my parents can not speak English nor German.

I'll always remember that man with his Mercedes Benz, his dog and the jar of sausages that he has at the back side of his car. By the way, in the middle of the tour he saw his wife who was very surprised when she saw unknown people inside her husband's car. Anyway, I'd say that she wasn't angry at all, just the contrary.



Maria Miquel Sedó. 3r ESO

***** OUR FESTA MAJOR, THE BEST *****

It is known that for the people from Vilafranca our *Festa Major* is much more than only few ordinary days of the calendar. The *Festa Major* it's a time to come back home for those who live out in other towns. It's a time for holiday, celebration and happiness. It's a time for reencounter with our more ancient traditions. Finally, it's also a time that fixes the border between the end of summer and the beginning of the new school year. For this reason, as fine weather comes, we start to feel homesickness of our *Festa Major*, and this feeling of nostalgia makes us to begin to speak about it, thing that we had not done for many months, it's just a way of getting ready for the celebration. Thinking about this has made me pay attention to an article written on our local newspaper.

Apparently, our actual "*Àliga*", eagle in English, which is practically new as it was built eight or nine years ago, has to be replaced because it doesn't match the conditions of solemnity and magnificence to play its part. We should remember that the so called "bestiary" can't walk itself. It is the people who have the responsibility of carrying this eagle. Why doesn't the *Àliga* match those conditions? It can be due to two different reasons. On the one hand, are the dances and choreography. On the other hand, the way of treating the *Àliga* as it's not the same thing the fact of dancing a traditional dance and entering the town hall square with the *Àliga* as if it was a plate which is carried by an indeterminate number of jumping waiters. If the choreography is not adapted, and therefore made slightly more elegant, it is obviously necessary to change the dances, but not the object itself. So I wonder if it is necessary to depreciate a new element of the *bestiari* in the times of crisis that we are living? For example, I think that those responsible people from the town hall should ask the inhabitants with the use of popular consultations about this idea and only after that, they could decide what they have to do. The most important question is how we will pay for this caprice. Politicians and administrators of *Festa Major* as well as ourselves, citizens of this town, already know that the town hall hasn't got any money in times of crisis and we have to collaborate. Besides we know that the belfries of the "Basilica de Santa Maria", which are also a symbol of our town and of our architectural heritage, are about to fall down and we know that the public institutions are not going to collaborate in their restoration because they do not have money nowadays so we know that we must collaborate financially in such things.

As we are *vilafranquins* and as we love so much our *Festa Major*, we only ask our administrators not to do unnecessary expenses. Finally, let me remind you that our *Festa Major* is the most typical of Catalonia!

Joan Montserrat Robert
1r de Batxillerat B



FC Barcelona end the season as Spanish champion



FC Barcelona beat Valladolid 4-0 in the Camp Nou stadium on Sunday to retain the *La Liga* title. Barcelona went into the match knowing a win would guarantee the title no matter what Real Madrid did away to Malaga. The Catalans suffered a nervous start, but quickly calmed down and took the lead thanks to an own goal from Luis Prieto after 27 minutes. Pedro Rodriguez added a second after 32 minutes and from then the result was never in doubt. All that was left was for Leo Messi to score his 33rd and 34th goals of the season in the second half, as Barcelona was totally in control.

RAMMSTEIN... és un grup de música alemany que es va formar l'any 1994 i encara toquen. El seu estil és el Tanzmetal, que incorpora el metal, industrial i la música electrònica. Es consideren part del moviment NDH, (Neue Deutsche Härte, "nova duresa alemanya"), que és un moviment musical sorgit a Alemanya als anys 90, i més tard expandit per la resta d'Europa. Les seves cançons són gairebé totes en alemany, malgrat això Rammstein ha tingut èxit a tot el món i ha venut prop d'11 milions de còpies. Rammstein ha tret vuit àlbums. Una de les cançons que m'agrada més d'aquest grup es ohne dich (sense tu). És una de les cançons més tranquil·les, tristes i nostàlgiques que té el grup. Normalment les seves cançons són més dures pel que fa la música i més tendres en la lletra. La cançó parla d'un noi que sense la seva estimada no pot viure, no pot continuar vivint. Ell, va a passejar per el bosc on la va veure per última vegada. Sense ella no pot estar, i se l'hi fa molt difícil viure. La troba a faltar. Normalment quant escoltem música en un idioma que no entenem no es parem a buscar la traducció de la cançó ni a traduir-la. Aquí deixo la traducció d'aquesta cançó per si ajuda a comprendre una mica més:

Ich werde in die Tannen gehen
Dahin wo ich sie zuletzt gesehen
Doch der Abend wirft ein Tuch auf's Land
Und auf die Wege hinterm Waldesrand
Und der Wald der steht so schwarz und leer
Weh mir, oh weh
Und die Vögel singen nicht mehr
Ohne dich kann ich nicht sein, ohne dich!
Mit dir bin ich auch allein, ohne dich
Ohne dich zähl' ich die Stunden, ohne dich
Mit dir stehen die Sekunden, Lohne nicht!
Auf den Ästen, in den Gräben
Ist es nun still und ohne Leben
Und das Atmen fällt mir ach so schwer
Weh mir, oh weh
Und die Vögel singen nicht mehr
Ohne dich kann ich nicht sein, ohne dich!
Mit dir bin ich auch allein, ohne dich!
Ohne dich zähl' ich die Stunden,
Mit dir stehen die Sekunden,
Lohne nicht, ohne dich! (. . .)

Caminaré entre els avets
allà, on la vaig veure per l'última vegada
la tarda estén una tovallola al terra,
i pels camins darrera del bosc
i el bosc s'aixeca allà tan negre i buit
em dol! , com dol!
I les aus ja no canten més
no puc estar sense tu. Sense tu!
amb tu també em sento sol. Sense tu!
sense tu compto les hores. Sense tu!
Amb tu els segons s'aturen. No val la pena!
Sobre les branques, en les trinxeres
Ara resta tranquil i sense vida
i gaire bé no puc respirar
fa mal! com fa de mal!
i les aus ja no canten més
sense tu no puc estar, sense tu!
però amb tu també em sento sol, sense tu!
Sense tu conto les hores
Amb tu s'aturen els segons
No val la pena, sense tu! (. . .)



FILM REVIEW

'Clash of The Titans', by Louis Leterrier

'Clash of the Titans' is a fantastic **film**, made by Louis Leterrier. In fact, it is a remake of the 1981's movie by Desmon Davis.

It is about a Greek myth, the fight of Perseus, son of Zeus and his fight with Medusa to save the city of Argos of the menace of the Kraken and Hades, a Greek God, brother of Zeus. In his path he will find friends, enemies and, as usual: a princess to be saved. Maybe that's quite boring if you have seen a lot of adventure films. But that isn't the worst thing of the film.



If you want to see a mythological film, which follows strictly the original Greek myths, well, then this isn't your film. There are some little 'lies'. For example: Zeus and Poseidon. Poseidon wants to take revenge on Zeus because he says that Zeus sent him to hell and made him a prisoner. That is definitely not true. Poseidon agreed to that, he has never been a prisoner in hell, or whatever is mentioned in the film. Anyway, it is a great film, with great special effects in 3D most of the time. If you are on holidays and you want to see an entertaining film, then that is your film.

Of course you should know something about mythology, or then you won't understand everything. Otherwise it is simple, fast, dynamic and there's a lot of action in it. I recommend it, but it isn't perfect from the historical perspective.

Eric Martínez, 2 ESO A.

English contest

English contest

Last news! 55 students of our IES Alt Penedès participated in the contest **THE BIG CHALLENGE** which was held a couple of weeks ago. 41.198 students from a total of 578 schools in the whole country and more than 640.000 European students from several countries took part in it. The contest consisted of answering a number of questions dealing with the English language and the Anglo-Saxon culture. In the following weeks we'll get some prizes which will be distributed among the contestants.

The average final mark in Spain has been the following:	The average final mark of our students has been the following:
1 st of ESO: 197.37 points	1 st of ESO: 249.32 points
2 nd of ESO: 200.89 points	2 nd of ESO: 242,86 points
3 rd of ESO: 186,60 points	3 rd of ESO: 251.75 points
4 th of ESO: 186.82 points	4 th of ESO: 229.85 points

Ona Alsina i Marc Amin Abou hav got the best marks in 1st of ESO, Cèlia Ràfols i Eric Martínez in 2nd of ESO, Clara Xiol i Maria Miquel in 3rd of ESO and Mogenicato Matteo and Adrià Galimany in 4th of ESO

Congratulations to all of them !!!

Health Care reform in the United States

Lately we hear about Obama and his health care reform. But, what is this reform about? What was the problem with the health care system in the US?

These are some questions that don't have a very clear answer in the press in Spain or even in Europe. It begins when in the rest of economically advanced countries in the world there is what's called a universal health care, consisting in medical assistance for everyone that needs it. This assistance is paid by taxes that citizens pay to the government. So this fact makes the United States the only superpower without universal health care.

The current situation takes us to 1971 when president Nixon signed a bill putting health care in hands of the called HMO's (Health Management Organizations), meaning that health care is offered by the private sector so the organizations offering health care want to make money from the medical conditions or injuries that Americans suffer from.

This means that if you combine the profit motivation of HMO's with the fact that America has many lawyers who make a living suing doctors for malpractice, many unnecessary diagnostic tests are performed. This is one of the factors that makes health care so expensive in America.

The other huge problem in the U.S has to do with the private insurance industry. Being largely unregulated private insurers have been able to get away with such unethical practices as denying coverage for pre-existing conditions or canceling the insurance policy when somebody gets sick.

The impact of these practices on the American society and economy have been huge: A report in the *American Journal of Medicine* says that 62.1% of all bankruptcies in 2007 were medical and that the number of people who had health insurance was about 78%. After a long and difficult legislative process health care reform was finally passed and while Americans still do not enjoy a public health service they at least will be protected from some of the worst practices of the insurance industry. Also a system for individual insurance buyers has been set up to help make insurance more affordable.

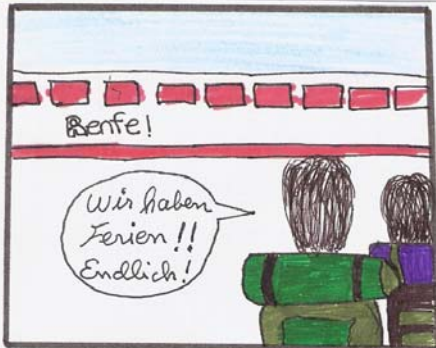


Matteo Morigato, 4t ESO



EIN COMIC AUF DEUTSCH

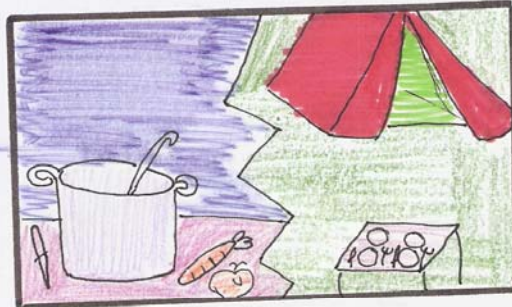
GEMMA ESTEVE und
MARTA CUSCÓ 3r d'E.S.O.



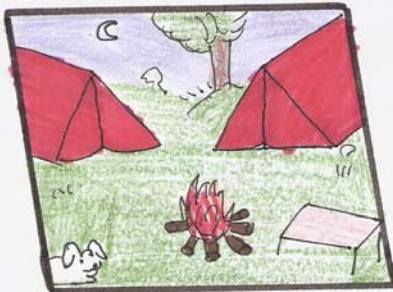
Sie spielen und
baden im Meer...



muß man aber kochen...



... und
in der
Nacht...

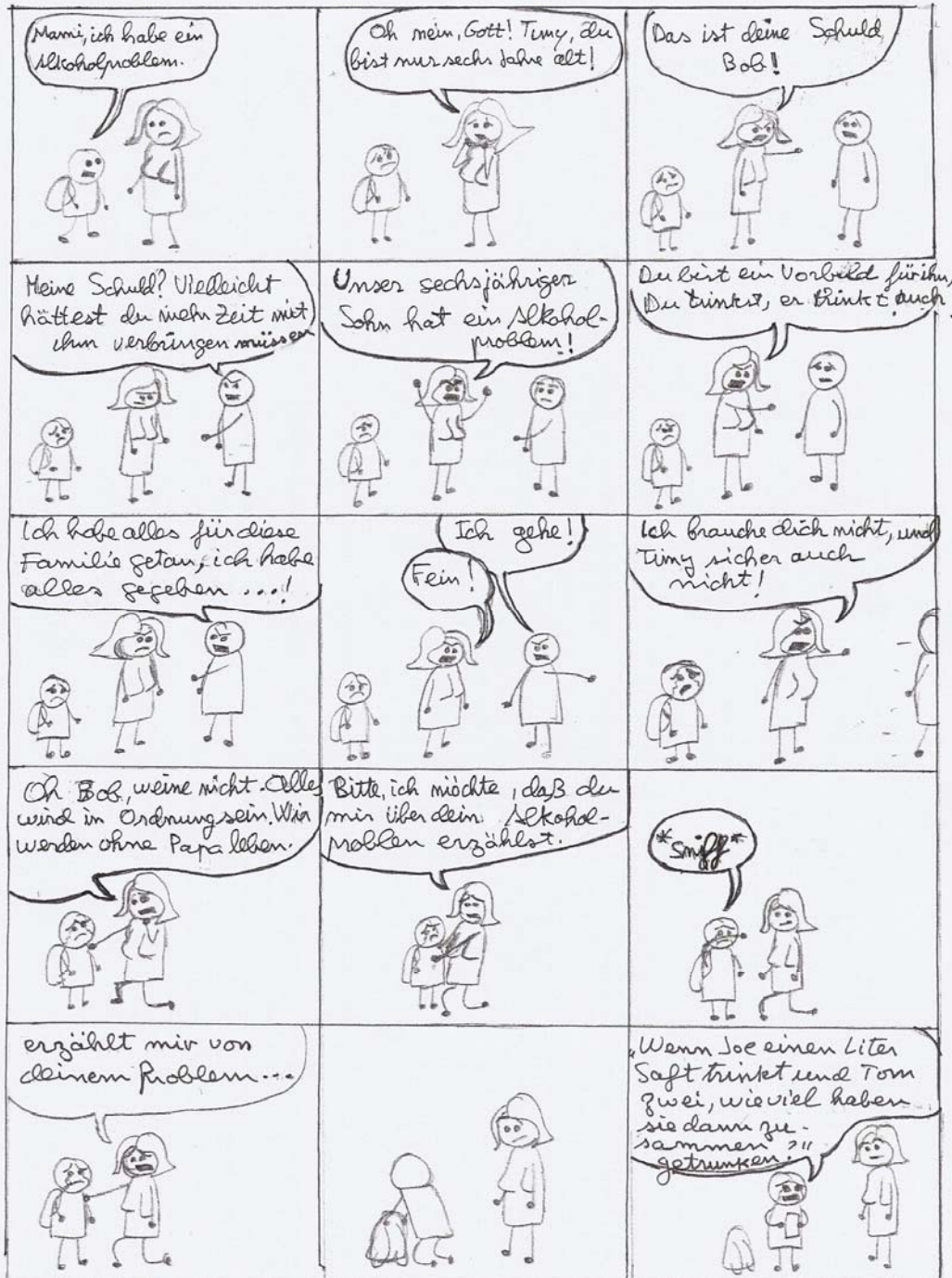


ENDE

UND NOCH EIN COMIC AUF DEUTSCH

Sara Hernández und Ester Peris. 3r d'E.S.O.

EIN „ALKOHOLPROBLEM“



SARA HERNANDEZ und ESTER PERIS 3r



JOKES



WITZE

ONA ALSINA. 1r d'E.S.O.

The Model Millionaire

Hughie Erskine was a poor young man. He was in love with Laura Merton. Laura's father said that he will marry Laura when he has £ 10,000 in the bank. One morning, Hughie went to Alan Trevor's house. He was painting an old beggar with dirty clothes.



Hughie gave a pound and few pence to the old beggar.



Alan Trevor and Hughie spoke about the painting.

How much will you get for the painting?



The Baron gave £ 10,000 to Hughie.

£10,000
TO HUGHIE

Hughie married Laura.



Ona Alsina.
1950B

THE END

The Drive to Dubai



Kareem Mansoor is a good student and he's going to marry to Samira, His father get a new job but the police catch him because they think that he stole some jewellery from his boss



Kareem and Samira wanted to prove that his father wasn't a thief and asked Abu Malek. He tell, Kareem that Omar was in the building last night and Kareem and Ibrahim decide to go there.



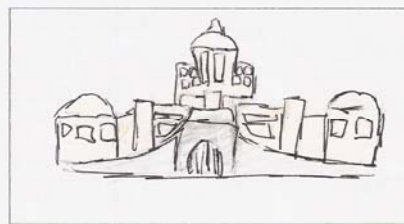
That night Samira called Omar's cleaners to clean her house and Kareem and his brother get in the Internet Company building. There they found a drawer with a locked box inside it but then they discover that there was nothing.



They came back with nothing. They go there again to film Omar taking the jewellery, because they called him telling that they've got the jewellery. But it wasn't in the box. It was in the soil of a plant. Luckily, Kareem film it and runs away to show it to Samira's father.



Hussein Al-Hussein couldn't believe, but it was true. Omar Bin Salem had stolen to his father. He said that he was going to show it to the police and return the engagement.



Samira and Kareem married, they get a big house from her father and Omar left. His father closed his company and sold all things in his office.

THE END