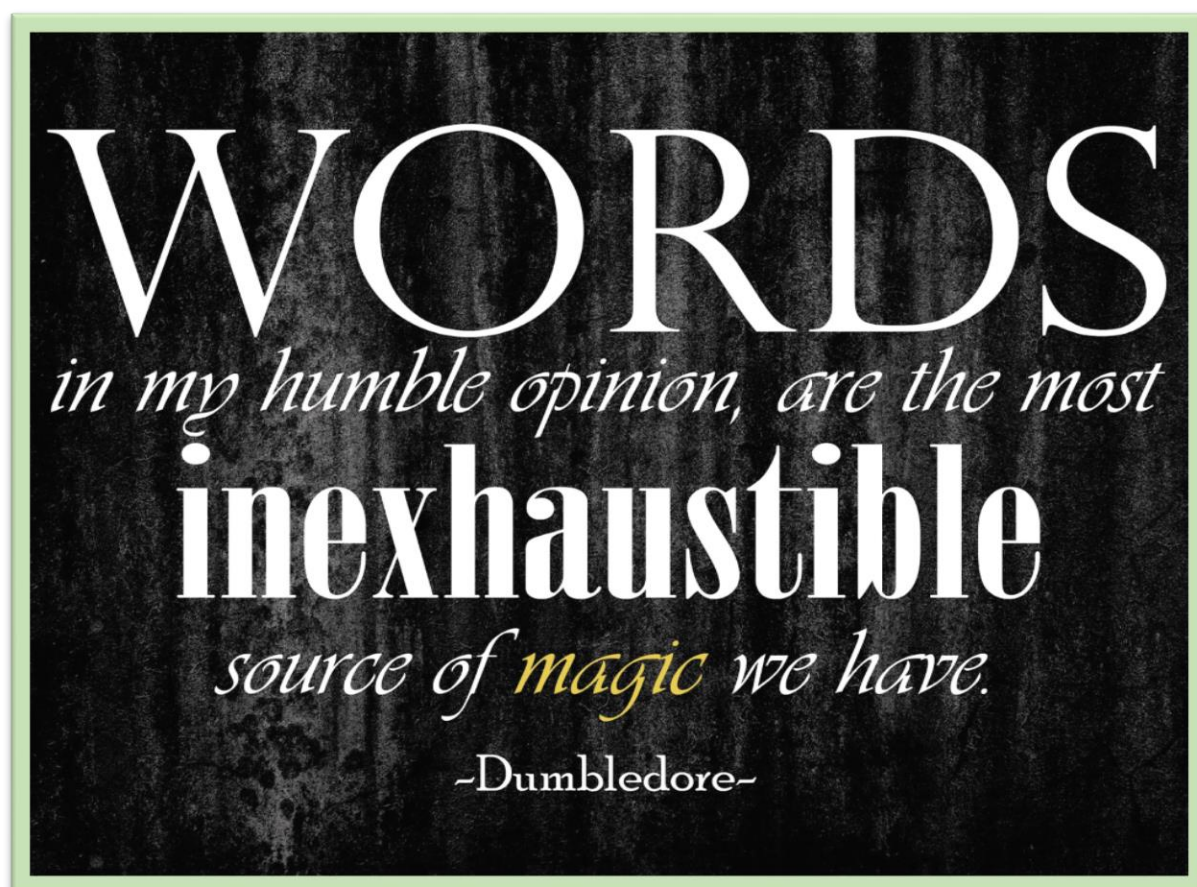


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CUPRINS

Teachers Speak Out

Learning English is Fun, <i>prof. Maier Anca</i>	4
Spaniola pentru începători <i>prof. Coman Alecsandra</i>	9
Teacher speak outs. Myths and Legends, <i>prof. Maier Anca</i>	15

Students Speak

Out Movies and Superheroes vs. Myths and Legends, <i>Grecu Vlad</i>	18
One Direction, <i>Popescu Lavinia</i>	21
Stonehenge, <i>Cherciu Sebastian, Rosca Denisa</i>	24
What could we teach the older generation?, <i>Matei Denis</i>	27



LEARNING ENGLISH IS FUN

Învățarea limbii engleze devine o îndeletnicire plăcută și amuzantă atunci când elevii sunt extrem de motivați. Un mod de a face asta este acordându-le șansa să pregătească și să joace într-o piesă de teatru în limba engleză. Activitatea aceasta este cu atât mai atractivă pentru cei mici, aceștia având oportunitatea de a confecționa decorurile necesare piesei, cât și de a intervenii în scrierea scenariului cu sugestii specifice personalității și vârstei lor.

Astfel, cu ocazia programului “Scoala Altfel”, “Să știi mai multe, să fii mai bun”, editia 2016, elevii clasei a III-a C, de la Colegiul National “Mihai Eminescu” Petrosani, împreună cu profesoara lor de limba engleza Maier Anca și cu sprijinul doamnei învățătoare Avram Mariana, au pus în scenă o variantă modernă a poveștii “Scufița Roșie”.

Galeria personajelor a fost variată, de la Crăiasa Pădurii, Ciuperci Fermecate, polițiști, Batgirl, pâna la îndrăgita Scufița Roșie. Iată și scenariul, așa cum a fost imaginat de doamna prof. Maier Anca împreună cu elevii clasei a III-a:



LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD

Variantă adaptată de prof. Maier Anca

P1: Once upon a time, a little girl lived in the woods with her mother and father.

P2: Their house was little, but nice.

P3: The girl is called Little Red Riding Hood, because she wears a red hood every day.

Mother: Little Red Riding Hood, grandma is ill. Will you take these cakes and tea to Grandma?

LRRH: Yes, mother.

Mother: But remember this: don't talk to strangers, go straight to grandma's house!

Forest Fairy: I'm the Forest Fairy. This forest is magic!

Song: She's coming, she's coming, she's here, has no fear,

Red Riding Hood is coming to the woods

LRRH: Who are you?

Mushrooms: I'm a little mushroom,

Short and fat,

I,m so tasty, here's my hat.

Mushroom 1: Little girl, don't talk to the wolf!

2nd Mushroom: The wolf is very bad!

All Kids: Little Red Riding Hood, don't talk to strangers!

LRRH: I'm not afraid of the wolf! I'll call the animal police!

All children: Who's afraid of the big bad wolf, big bad wolf, big bad wolf,

Who's afraid of the big bad wolf, tra la la la la BIS

Wolf: Hello! I'm the Little Nice Wolf. Who are you?

LRRH: I am Little Red Riding Hood. I'm going to grandma to give her some cookies and tea. She is ill, you know.

Wolf: Yes, what a good little girl! Where does GRANDMA live?

LRRH: In the forest.

WOLF: I will eat them up! Good bye, little girl! LRRH: Good Bye!



ACT II

LRRH knocks at the door. Grandma is tied up in a corner.

Wolf: Come in!

Wolf: Come closer, dear!

LRRH: Oh grandma, what big ears you have!

Wolf: So that I can hear you better, my dear!

LRRH: Oh grandma, what big eyes you have!

Wolf: So that I can see you better, my dear! Come closer!

LRRH: Oh grandma, what big teeth you have!

Wolf: So that I can eat you better, my dear!

The wolf chases LRRH round the house.

LRRH calls the animal police

LRRH: Hello! The wolf is crazy! He wants to eat me! Help! Help!

The police is coming. They arrest the wolf.

Policeman: You are under arrest! You have the right to say nothing!

Batgirl: I'm here to save the day!

Children: Batgirl is here!

Batgirl: Children, remember : never talk to strangers! Don't go anywhere with strangers! The power is yours!

Storyteller: And they lived happily ever after.



¡Hola Amigos!

Spaniola pentru începători Lectia 1

Saber presentar, saludar y despedirse

Profesor:

Coman Alecsandra, Colegiul National "Dimitrie Leonida", Petrosani




Saber presentar, saludar y despedirse.

Cuando acudimos a cualquier tipo de acto o evento social (cóctel, buffet, fiesta...), **saludamos de forma cordial a las personas que conocemos**, pero hay otras personas a las que no conocemos, y que en determinados casos, queremos conocer, o la inversa, ella tienen interés en conocernos.

Este interés mutuo es el momento apropiado para **hacer las correspondientes presentaciones**. Para saber quién es quien en la fiesta. Para ello, debemos utilizar una fórmula infalible para las presentaciones (aunque en ambientes distendidos, no suele haber un protocolo estricto para realizar las presentaciones) que es la fórmula de menos a más. Es decir: **el joven se presenta al de mayor edad, el menos importante al más importante y, por reminiscencias del antiguo protocolo, el hombre a la mujer**. No obstante, hay que considerar situaciones especiales que pueden dar lugar a cambios en

estas reglas (como por ejemplo, una señora o señorita joven y un hombre de edad avanzada).

NOS PRESENTAMOS!

	<p><i>¡Hola Chicos!</i> <i>¡Hola Chicas!</i></p> <p>Me llamo _____</p> <p>Mucho gusto!</p>
	<p>Saludos</p> <p>¿Cómo estás? ¿Qué tal?</p>
	<p>Puedes responder</p> <p>Bien Muy bien Regular No muy bien Mal</p>

▪ Lee el siguiente dialogo:

- ❖ Hola! Cómo te llamas?
- ❖ Me llamo Alicia, ¿y tú?
- ❖ Yo me llamo Francisco.
- ❖ ¿Cómo te apellidas?
- ❖ Mi apellido es Martínez. ¿Y cómo te apellidas?
- ❖ Mi nombre completo es Alicia Rodríguez,
- ❖ ¿De dónde eres?
- ❖ Soy venezolana y tú?
- ❖ Soy mexicano. Mucho gusto!
- ❖ Encantada de conocerte!



Si hay que tener en cuenta, que en un encuentro social de varias decenas de personas es imposible conocer a todas ellas, y ser presentado una por una. Para casos en los que los anfitriones están realmente ocupados con tantos invitados, podemos optar por **la fórmula de la autopresentación**, para darnos a conocer.

Para cualquier tipo de presentación, no debemos olvidar que debemos mirar a la cara de la otra persona, por importante que sea. Es muy poco educado desviar la vista, o bajar la mirada al suelo.

¿Cómo realizamos las presentaciones?

Una vez que hemos llamado la atención de la persona que queremos presentar, nombramos primero al "de menor categoría" y después al otro. La persona "de mayor categoría" tiende su mano derecha, mostrando de este modo que desea conocer a la otra persona. Si en vez de una persona, es un grupo de personas (cosa en habitual en este tipo de reuniones sociales) debemos seguir también el orden de "importancia" de las personas presentes en el grupo. El mayor problema se presenta cuando, como es normal, **no se conoce de forma cierta y concreta el rango o "categoría"** de todos los presentes. No suele revestir mayor problema hacerlo (en ambientes informales) hacerlo por puro orden de colocación. Ahora bien, no lo haga en encuentros formales o de gran gala. Es mejor que se informe antes.

Si existe cualquier tipo de enfrentamiento o enemistad (personal o profesional), deberá dejarla a un lado, y por supuesto, no rechazar jamás la mano. La educación está por encima de todo eso.

Si queremos **facilitar la "introducción"** del presentado al grupo, podemos indicar el trabajo o las aficiones que tiene, para dar pie a un tema de conversación inicial. Será un detalle muy agradecido por todos los presentes.

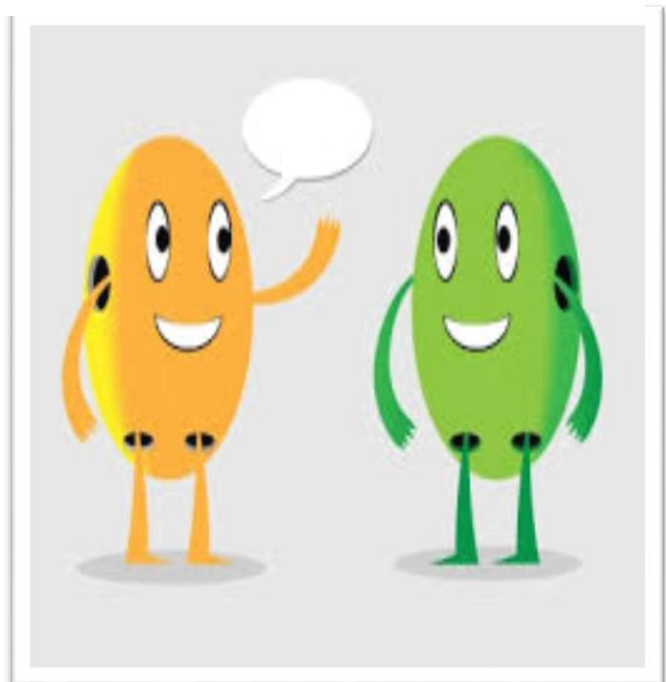
Generalmente, las personas más importantes, cuentan con un secretario, ayudante de protocolo o un cargo similar, que les ayuda en estas **tareas de presentación** a los invitados que estimen oportuno hacerlo. Ya que en reuniones con gran cantidad de personas, como suele ser normal, es imposible conocer a todas ellas y sus rangos. Por eso salvo estas grandes autoridades o personalidades, se suele utilizar la fórmula de la autopresentación.

Slava Haciendo amigos.

Debemos **tratar siempre de relacionarnos** con otros invitados, y no "arrinconarnos" en un lado de la estancia, permaneciendo en solitario durante toda la velada.

Debemos recordar **hablar con tono de voz adecuado, fuerte y claro** para que entiendan bien los

nombres y apellidos de las personas. No obstante, si no hemos entendido alguno, no dudemos en preguntar de nuevo: "Perdone, su nombre era ... , su apellido era ...", no lo he escuchado bien ... no lo he entendido bien ...



En el momento inicial, **trataremos a todas las personas de usted**, hasta que ellas nos digan lo contrario. **Olvidemos el tuteo**, tan frecuente en la actualidad. No es uno más moderno por utilizar el tuteo a la primera de cambio.


Si se siente incómodo, o un poco apartado de una conversación con otra persona o un grupo de personas, **despídase de forma educada**, con cualquier fórmula de cortesía: "Perdonen, pero acabo de ver entrar a un amigo. Disculpenme, voy a saludarle"; "Ha sido un placer charlar con ustedes, pero me tengo que ir (o tengo que dejarles)"; y otras fórmulas similares.

Procure no autopresentarse, o presentar a otras personas, **cuando vea que están ocupadas** o en una conversación privada. Debemos procurar no hacer intromisiones a destiempo. Sobre todo con las personas más conocidas. Tampoco haga una autopresentaciones a personalidad o autoridades importantes (nadie se autopresenta al Rey o a un Primer Ministro).



¡Mucho gusto!

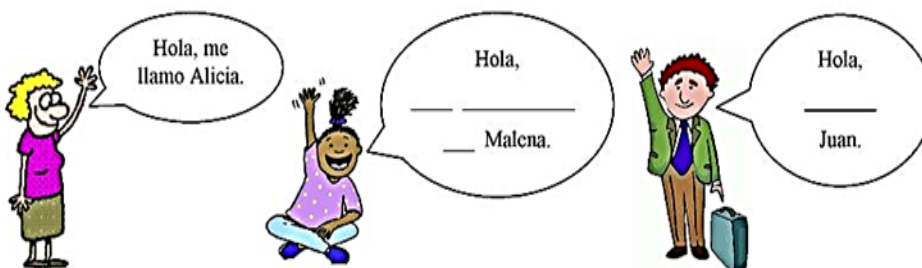
Presentaciones



A: ¡Hola! Mi nombre es Alex y soy de España.
 D: Mucho gusto, Alex. Yo soy Diana.
 A: ¿De dónde eres, Diana? ¿Eres de Colombia?
 D: No, no soy de Colombia. Soy de Ecuador.



Use the expressions in the dialogue above to complete the bubbles below.



Jorge: Craig, te presento a Marta.

Craig: Hola, Marta. Mucho gusto en conocerle.

Marta: El gusto es mío.

Craig: ¿De dónde eres?

Marta: Soy de Valencia. ¿Y tú?

Craig: Soy inglés. Soy de Londres

Luis: ¿Cuál es tu profesión?

Craig: Soy profesor.



Other polite expressions when being introduced:

Te presento a... Él/Ella es... Éste/Ésta es... Permíteme que te presente a...

Mucho gusto en conocerle.	Es un gusto también.
Encantado (m) / Encantada (f) de conocerle.	Igualmente.
El placer es mío.	

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You can interchange replies.

TEACHERS SPEAK OUT

MYTHS & LEGENDS

The multitude of ancient myths and legends is an unending source of inspiration, culture and fantasy revival. Could these be the roots and inspiration for some of the most appreciated films nowadays? I dare you, dear students to discover the greatest myths and update them so as to find similarities with modern blockbusters.

Greek mythology contributes heavily to the creation of superhero story archetypes with which the American culture is intimately familiar.

Such an example could be Superman. One of the well known tragic heroes of Greek mythology is Herakles, better known as "Hercules," .Hercules' story can be compared to that of the modern hero known as Batman. In the case of Hercules, his "driving force" or his "call to adventure" comes in the form of Hera's hatred for him. Hera is Zeus' wife, and she despises Hercules because he is the living evidence of Zeus' affair with another woman.

As a result, Hera creates an on-going feud with Hercules, and her hatred drives her to place Hercules under a “fit of madness” that causes him to kill his wife and children .He undertakes labours to attempt to repent for his sins



Both Superman and Hercules Both have epic adventures and feats of bravery. Superman regularly saves the world, just like Hercules had done thousands of years earlier. Both of these heroes help all the people and they are good heroes. Hercules and superman fight against bad people to protect the world. These heroes are both good looking and strong, embodying the hero archetype.



Here is a chart with similarities and contrasts:

SIMILARITIES HERCULES-SUPERMAN	CONTRASTS
<p>Both known for being able to lift heavy weights</p> <p>Both didn't live with their biological families</p> <p>Both didn't know they had such a great power until they realized it</p>	<p>Hercules was the descendant of the god Zeus</p> <p>Hercules was abducted at birth</p> <p>Superman had to keep his identity hidden</p> <p>Superman can flight and has x ray vision, and Hercules only has strength</p>

Prof. Maier Anca

Students Speak Out

Movies and Superheroes vs. Myths and legends

"The Hunger Games"

Many people love this film series , but not as many know how it all started.

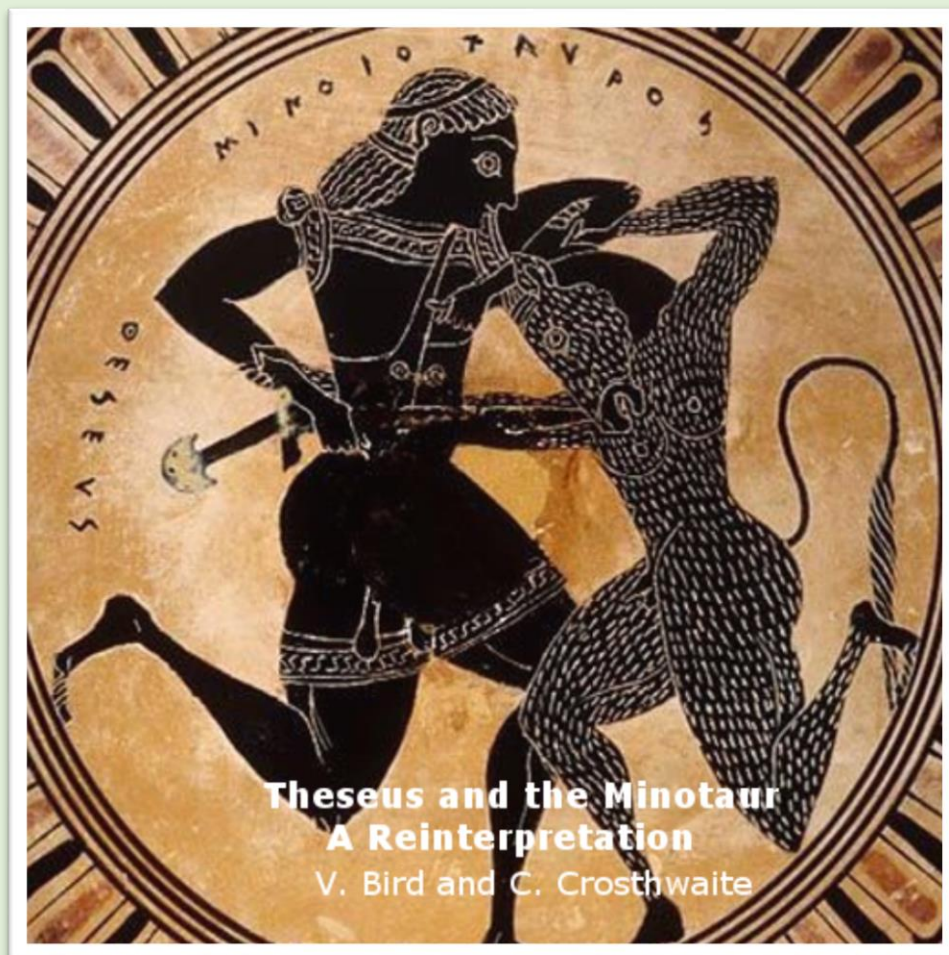
"The Hunger Games" is the movie starring Jennifer Lawrence and Liam Hemsworth. The series has three parts:

"The Hunger games", "Catching Fire" and "Mockingjay".

The myth that the story inspired from is "THESEUS".



Athens was defeated by Crete Island and, to make the king of Crete happy, every nine years, seven boys and seven girls from Athens were offered as tribute. They entered in the maze to be devoured by the Minotaur. In Greek mythology, the **Minotaur** was a creature with the head of a bull and the body of a man. The Minotaur lived at the center of the Labyrinth, which was an elaborate maze-like construction. The Minotaur was eventually killed by the Athenian hero Theseus. Theseus, the mythic hero, offers himself volunteer and with some help he kills the Minotaur.



This story is similar in several ways with “*The Hunger Games*”. Katniss has an awareness of injustice and the strength that reminds us of Theseus. She succeeds not only through her personal strength, but

through love, in her case with Peeta, in Theseus's case with Minos's daughter. Lastly, the unnecessary cruelty involved with both games – the arena is just another type of unbeatable labyrinth – symbols of evil that humans can reach. It is key to themes of the trilogy that the brutality of Panem's regime is not unique.

Like that ancient Greek hero, Katniss defies an oppressive empire and sparks a revolution. Her character is also inspired by the famous Amazon warriors and Atalanta, the great female runner of Greek myth. Katniss also recalls Artemis, goddess of the hunt—Diana to the Romans—because her favourite weapon is the bow and arrow.

Greco Vlad, cls a VII-a A

One Direction



One Direction is an English-Irish pop boy band based in London. The band members are: Niall Horan, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, Louis Tomlinson, and previously, Zayn Malik until his departure from the band on 25 March 2015. The group won third place in the seventh series of the British televised singing competition The X Factor in 2010.

How it all began

In 2010, Niall Horan, Zayn Malik, Liam Payne, Harry Styles, and Louis Tomlinson auditioned as solo candidates for the seventh series of the British televised singing competition *The X Factor*. They failed to progress to the "Boys" category at "judges' houses" but were put together to form a five-piece boy band at Wembley Arena, in London, England, in July 2010, during the "bootcamp" stage of the competition, thus qualifying for the "Groups" category. Nicole Scherzinger, a guest judge, and Simon Cowell have both claimed to have come up with the idea of forming the band. In 2013, Cowell said that it "took him 10 minutes to put them together as a group". Subsequently, the group got together for two weeks to get to know each other and to practice. Styles came up with the name One Direction. For their qualifying song at "judges' houses", and their first song as a group, One Direction sang an acoustic version of "Torn". Cowell later commented that their performance convinced him that they "were confident, fun, like a gang of friends, and kind of fearless as well." Within the first four weeks of the live shows, they were his last act in the competition. The group quickly gained popularity in the UK.



Achievements

One Direction's four albums are :

Up All Night(2011)

Take Me Home (2012)

Midnight Memories (2013)

Four (2014)

All their albums went up in the tops and generated hit singles like "What Makes You Beautiful", "Live While We're Young", and "Story of My Life".

Their fifth studio album, *Made in the A.M.*, was released in 2015. Their achievements include six Brit Awards, four MTV Video Music Awards, eleven MTV Europe Music Awards, seven American Music Awards (including Artist of the Year in 2014 and 2015), and nineteen Teen Choice Awards out of nineteen nominations, among many others. According to Nick Gatfield, the chairman and chief executive of Sony Music Entertainment UK, One Direction represented a \$50 million business empire by June 2012. They were proclaimed 2012's "Top New Artist" by *Billboard*. According to the *Sunday Times Rich List*, by April 2013, they had an estimated personal combined wealth of £25 million (\$41.2m) making them the second-wealthiest musicians in the UK under 30 years of age. In June 2015, *Forbes* listed their earnings at \$130 million for the previous twelve months, and ranked them the fourth highest earning celebrities in the world.

Popescu Lavinia clasa a VII-a A

Stonehenge

Stonehenge is the most important monument of Britain's prehistory. Its purpose is still not properly understood. It is still a mystery how ancient builders of Stonehenge knew how to cut and move very large pieces of stone, and place horizontal stone beams across the upright pillars.



How it was built

Stonehenge has been the subject of many theories about its origins, ranging from the academic worlds of archaeology to explanation from mythology and the paranormal. A theory is that Stonehenge was built by the Druids, a population that existed in England before they were conquered by the Romans, while the other theory says that the devil is responsible. The rocks were moved from really far away which is odd, but the scientists discovered that rounded rocks placed in gouges of wood can be easily moved .

The source of the bluestones, the first stones erected, has now been traced to the Preseli Mountains of south-west Wales. Somehow these enormous stones were transported to the Salisbury Plains. Modern engineering simulations have demonstrated that the massive uprights were hauled into place then tipped, using stone counterweights, into position, demonstrating an understanding of the centre of gravity.

Stonehenge was build almost 1,500 years ago and it's placed in Southern England. However, if Stonehenge was a temple, it would be a really unique one since it was oriented to the summer solstice sunrise in the Northeast where all other Temples throughout the world were built orientated to the eastern equinoctial sunrise



Cherciu Sebastian , Rosca Denisa, clasa a VII-a A

THE GENERATION GAP

**Essay written for the “SHAKESPEARE SCHOOL ESSAY
COMPETITION 2016” contest**

I think that there is a gap between generations, which is caused by the government changes in our country. While a lot of our parents spent their childhood and youth during Communism in the '70s and '80s, now we live in democracy, thus having more freedom. And this makes all the difference.

I understand that my father started working at the age of 10, but I strongly believe that nowadays it isn't necessary anymore. My father and all the other parents should understand the differences between those times and the present.

That is why I think that my parents could learn from me to be more tolerant and calm. In many situations, being calm and tolerant can help you a lot. Also they could learn some IT tricks from me.

On the other hand, they are sometimes right, because it isn't anything bad in preparing for life since childhood.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to be happy instead of being rich, because being happy means less fights, more peace and more important, less frustration.

My parents want to teach me how to be a successful grownup, but I would say success also means, besides having great qualities, achieving happiness. So I could teach my parents to achieve happiness by all means. This can be done by leaving the stress of everyday life behind.

Once, we had a mare, and she bore a foal. As it was her first baby, she wasn't used to it, so she didn't feed him. My parents wanted to give up on him, but I didn't, and finally the mare started feeding him. It was then that I thought my parents not to give up when life is hard.

In conclusion, the gap could be bridged with tolerance and understanding. Our parents should understand that they also can learn useful things from us and obviously we also have to learn lots of stuff from them.

Denis Matei, Clasa. a-VIII- a B

