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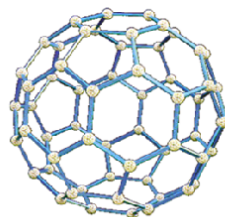


elektronický jazykový kaleidoskop pre študentov cudzích jazykov SOŠ v Trebišove

Moderné vzdelávanie pre vedomostnú spoločnosť / Projekt je spolufinancovaný zo zdrojov EÚ



Európska únia
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BioFar

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DOPYTOVO ORIENTO VANÝ PROJEKT





Winter Olympic Games

The Winter Olympic Games is a sporting event which occurs once every four years. The first celebration of the Winter Olympics was held in Chamonix, France, in 1924. The original sports were alpine and cross-country skiing, figure skating, ice hockey, Nordic combined, ski jumping and speed skating. The Games were held every four years from 1924 until 1936, after which they were interrupted by World War II. The Olympics resumed in 1948 and were celebrated every four years. The Winter and Summer Olympic Games were held in the same years until 1992, after a 1986 decision by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) to place the Summer and Winter Games on separate four-year cycles in alternating even-numbered years. Because of the change, the next Winter Olympics after 1992 were in 1994.

The Winter Games have evolved since their inception. Sports have been added and some of them, such as luge, short track speed skating and freestyle skiing, have earned a permanent spot on the Olympic programme. Others, such as speed skiing, bandy and skijoring, were demonstration sports but never incorporated as Olympic sports. The rise of television as a global medium for communication enhanced the profile of the Games. It created an income stream, via the sale of broadcast rights and advertising, which has become lucrative for the IOC. This allowed outside interests, such as television companies and corporate sponsors, to exert influence. The IOC has had to address several criticisms, internal scandals, the use of performance enhancing drugs by Winter Olympians, as well as a political boycott of the Winter Olympics. Nations have used the Winter Games to showcase the claimed superiority of their political systems.

The Winter Olympics have been hosted on three continents, but never in a country in the southern hemisphere. The United States has hosted the Games four times; France has been the host three times; Austria, Canada, Japan, Italy, Norway and Switzerland have hosted the Games twice. In 2014 Sochi will be the first Russian city to host the Winter Olympics. The IOC has selected Pyeongchang, South Korea, to host the 2018 Winter Olympics.

12 countries - Austria, Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland and the United States have attended every Winter Olympic games. Six of those (Austria, Canada, Finland, Norway, Sweden and the United States) have earned medals at every Winter Olympic Games, and only one - the United States - has earned gold at each Games.

Bids for Olympic Games

National Olympic Committees select from within their national territory cities to put forward bids to host an Olympic Games. The staging of the Paralympic Games is automatically included in the bid. Since the creation of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) in 1894, which successfully appropriated the name of the Ancient Greek Olympics to create a modern sporting event, interested cities have rivalled for selection as host of the Summer or Winter Olympic Games.

What follows is a list of the cities that have bid to host any of the Summer and Winter Olympics. 50 cities (including repeats) have been chosen to host the Olympics since their "rebirth"; two in Eastern Europe, five in East Asia, one in South America, two in Oceania and the remainder in Western Europe and North America. No African, Central American, Central Asian, Middle Eastern or South Asian city has ever been chosen to host an Olympics.

Typically, the decision is made at an IOC Session approximately seven years prior to the games; for example the 2014 Winter Olympics were awarded to Sochi on 4 July 2007, the 2016 Summer Olympics were awarded to Rio de Janeiro on 2 October 2009, and the 2018 Winter Olympics were awarded to Pyeongchang on 6 July 2011. The process for the 2020 Summer Olympics is under way and will conclude in 2013 and the process for the 2022 Winter Olympics will kick off that same year.

Sochi was elected on 4 July 2007 by the members of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at the 119th Session in Guatemala City.

Seven cities, namely Sochi (Russian Federation), Salzburg (Austria), Jaca (Spain), Almaty (Kazakhstan), PyeongChang (Republic of Korea), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Borjomi (Georgia) - in the order of drawing of lots - initially submitted applications to host the 2014 Olympic Winter Games.

Based on the report by a working group, three of the seven cities were unanimously selected by the IOC's Executive Board as Candidate Cities at its meeting on 22 June 2006:

- Sochi (Russian Federation)
- Salzburg (Austria)
- PyeongChang (Republic of Korea)

The final decision on the host city for the XXII Olympic Winter Games was made by the full IOC membership during the 119th IOC Session in Guatemala City on 4 July 2007. Sochi was elected in the second round with 51 votes, compared to PyeongChang's 47.

2022 Winter Olympics

The XXIV Olympic Winter Games, or the 2022 Winter Olympics, is an event to be organized by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The host city will be elected on July 31, 2015 at the 127th IOC Session in Kuala Lumpur. The bidding calendar was announced by the IOC in October 2012, with the application deadline set on November 14, 2013. Many cities are now exploring the possibility of bidding.

Potential bids: Kraków and Zakopane, Poland / Poprad and Tatry, Slovakia

During a sportground opening ceremony, Polish President Lech Kaczyński announced on 6 March 2010 that he would like his country to be a candidate for 2022 Winter Olympic Games.[28] A month later, on 10 April 2010, he died in a tragic plane crash, which killed 96 people including him, his wife, and the President of the Polish Olympic Committee. Although most snow sport events can be held in Zakopane, some alpine ski events would have to be held in Slovakia where higher slopes can be found. In 19 and 20 October Polish and Slovak NOCs with Kraków city administration had a meeting in which they agree to submit the bid possibly in 2013 and formed official alliance. Idea have initial acceptance of Polish government. Both regions bid for the 2006 Winter Olympics, and did not make the final short list.



Opakovanie slovesných časov

1. Because of my parents, I TV on Sunday evenings (never / watch)
2. Why TV in the living room ? She must go to bed right now ! (She / watch)
3. If I was expected to do so, I him (help).
4. I don't think that I to the party next Friday (come)
5. If I had taken the time, I my grandmother (visit).
6. When they arrived, the match (already / start).
7. my new wife ? (she/ meet / ever).
8. When to England ? And What are you doing now in London ? (you / go)
9. When to England? Was it last year or the year before? (you / go)
10. If you don't work much better, you fired (be).

1. We started learning French ten years ago (to learn) .
2. She started being a nurse when she was twenty-two (to be) .
3. I met you six months ago. It was New Year Day, wasn't it? (to know/for) .
4. They started living in this house a short time ago (to live) .
5. She started swimming early this morning. It was 6.30. It is now 8.30/ (to swim/for) .
6. He started repairing old cars at the beginning of the year (to repair) .
7. My father died in 1973/ (to be dead) .
8. I got up at 5 o'clock / (to be up) .
9. He has retired a long time ago/ (to be retired) .
10. They started the game a few minutes ago (to play) .

Be able to - be allowed to

Choose the right verb

1. I sing very well.
2. We play cards on the bus: the driver is very nice with us.
3. She go out on Saturday nights.
4. Basketball players jump very high.
5. Goalkeepers touch the ball with their hands.
6. Pupils chew gum in class.
7. Pupils speak about their family in English: their English teacher is very happy!
8. My baby sister talk: she is too young.
9. He talk during an English test.
10. I play videogames because I have finished my homework: my parents are OK.

Choose the correct tense

1. Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
2. Look ! It (snow) !
3. Why (you/look) at me like that ? Have I said something wrong ?
4. You (make) a lot of noise. Can you be a bit quieter ?
5. Excuse me, I (look) for a phone box. Is there one near here ?
6. (in cinema) It's a good film, isn't it ? (you / enjoy) it ?
7. Listen ! Can you hear those people next the door ? They (shout) at each other again.
8. Why (you / wear) your coat today ? It's very warm !
9. I (not/work) this week . I'm on holiday.

Study about: **CULTURE & ART**

Read about some of the most famous artists of the world

Cubism is an early-20th-century avant-garde art movement pioneered by Georges Braque and Pablo Picasso, and later joined by Juan Gris, Jean Metzinger, Albert Gleizes, Robert Delaunay, Henri Le Fauconnier, and Fernand Léger,^[1] that revolutionized European painting and sculpture, and inspired related movements in music, literature and architecture. Cubism has been considered the most influential art movement of the 20th century. The term is broadly used in association with a wide variety of art produced in Paris (Montmartre, Montparnasse) and Puteaux during the 1910s and extending through the 1920s. Variants such as Futurism and Constructivism developed in other countries. A primary influence that led to Cubism was the representation of three-dimensional form in the late works of Paul Cézanne, which were displayed in a retrospective at the 1907 Salon d'Automne. In Cubist artwork, objects are analyzed, broken up and reassembled in an abstracted form—instead of depicting objects from one viewpoint, the artist depicts the subject from a multitude of viewpoints to represent the subject in a greater context.

Pablo Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist, and stage designer who spent most of his adult life in France. As one of the greatest and most influential artists of the 20th century, he is widely known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger* (O.J. no. O), and *Guernica* (1937), a portrayal of the German bombing of Guernica during the Spanish Civil War.

Picasso, Henri Matisse and Marcel Duchamp are commonly regarded as the three artists who most defined the revolutionary developments in the plastic arts in the opening decades of the 20th century, responsible for significant developments in painting, sculpture, printmaking and ceramics.

Picasso demonstrated extraordinary artistic talent in his early years, painting in a realistic manner through his childhood and adolescence. During the first decade of the 20th century, his style changed as he experimented with different theories, techniques, and ideas. His revolutionary artistic accomplishments brought him universal renown and immense fortune, making him one of the best-known figures in 20th-century art.

Picasso was baptized Pablo Diego José Francisco de Paula Juan Nepomuceno María de los Remedios Crispiniano de la Santísima Trinidad, a series of names honoring various saints and relatives.[8] Added to these were Ruiz and Picasso, for his father and mother, respectively, as per Spanish law. Born in the city of Málaga in the Andalusian region of Spain, he was the first child of Don José Ruiz y Blasco (1838–1913) and María Picasso y López.[9] Picasso's family was middle-class. His father was a painter who specialized in naturalistic depictions of birds and other game. For most of his life Ruiz was a professor of art at the School of Crafts and a curator of a local museum. Ruiz's ancestors were minor aristocrats.

Picasso showed a passion and a skill for drawing from an early age. According to his mother, his first words were "piz, piz", a shortening of lápiz, the Spanish word for "pencil".[10] From the age of seven, Picasso received formal artistic training from his father in figure drawing and oil painting. Ruiz was a traditional, academic artist and instructor who believed that proper training required disciplined copying of the masters, and drawing the human body from plaster casts and live models. His son became preoccupied with art to the detriment of his classwork.

The family moved to A Coruña in 1891, where his father became a professor at the School of Fine Arts. They stayed almost four years. On one occasion, the father found his son painting over his unfinished sketch of a pigeon. Observing the precision of his son's technique, an apocryphal story relates, Ruiz felt that the thirteen-year-old Picasso had surpassed him, and vowed to give up painting, though paintings by him exist from later years.

In 1895, Picasso was traumatized when his seven-year-old sister, Conchita, died of diphtheria.[12] After her death, the family moved to Barcelona, where Ruiz took a position at its School of Fine Arts. Picasso thrived in the city, regarding it in times of sadness or nostalgia as his true home.[13] Ruiz persuaded the officials at the academy to allow his son to take an entrance exam for the advanced class. This process often took students a month, but Picasso completed it in a week, and the impressed jury admitted him, at just 13. The student lacked discipline but made friendships that would affect him in

later life. His father rented him a small room close to home so he could work alone, yet he checked up on him numerous times a day, judging his drawings. The two argued frequently.

Picasso's father and uncle decided to send the young artist to Madrid's Royal Academy of San Fernando, the country's foremost art school. At age 16, Picasso set off for the first time on his own, but he disliked formal instruction and quit attending classes soon after enrollment. Madrid, however, held many other attractions. The Prado housed paintings by Diego Velázquez, Francisco Goya, and Francisco Zurbarán. Picasso especially admired the works of El Greco; elements like the elongated limbs, arresting colors, and mystical visages are echoed in his later work.



She-Goat Vallauris, 1950 (cast 1952). Bronze, 46 3/8 x 56 3/8 x 28 1/8" (117.7 x 143.1 x 71.4 cm).

(in the picture you can see two of them 😊 Mrs teacher E.Leskova at the statue in the MoMA garden NY in 1995)



Museum of Modern Art – MoMA New York

Impressionism is a 19th-century art movement that originated with a group of Paris-based artists. Their independent exhibitions brought them to prominence during the 1870s and 1880s, in spite of harsh opposition from the conventional art community in France. The name of the style derives from the title of a Claude Monet work, *Impression, soleil levant* (*Impression, Sunrise*), which provoked the critic Louis Leroy to coin the term in a satiric review published in the Parisian newspaper *Le Charivari*.

Impressionist painting characteristics include relatively small, thin, yet visible brush strokes, open composition, emphasis on accurate depiction of light in its changing qualities (often accentuating the effects of the passage of time), common, ordinary subject matter, inclusion of movement as a crucial element of human perception and experience, and unusual visual angles. The development of Impressionism in the visual arts was soon followed by analogous styles in other media that became known as impressionist music and impressionist literature.

Radicals in their time, early Impressionists violated the rules of academic painting. They constructed their pictures from freely brushed colours that took precedence over lines and contours, following the example of painters such as Eugène Delacroix and J. M. W. Turner. They also painted realistic scenes of modern life, and often painted outdoors. Previously, still lifes and portraits as well as landscapes were usually painted in a studio.[1] The Impressionists found that they could capture the momentary and transient effects of sunlight by painting en plein air. They portrayed overall visual effects instead of details, and used short "broken" brush strokes of mixed and pure unmixed colour—not blended smoothly or shaded, as was customary—to achieve an effect of intense colour vibration.

Impressionism emerged in France at the same time that a number of other painters, including the Italian artists known as the Macchiaioli, and Winslow Homer in the United States, were also exploring plein-air painting. The Impressionists, however, developed new techniques specific to the style. Encompassing what its adherents argued was a different way of seeing, it is an art of immediacy and movement, of candid poses and compositions, of the play of light expressed in a bright and varied use of colour.

The public, at first hostile, gradually came to believe that the Impressionists had captured a fresh and original vision, even if the art critics and art establishment disapproved of the new style.

By recreating the sensation in the eye that views the subject, rather than delineating the details of the subject, and by creating a welter of techniques and forms, Impressionism is a precursor of various painting styles, including Neo-Impressionism, Post-Impressionism, Fauvism,

Vincent Van Gogh

He began to draw as a child, and he continued to draw throughout the years that led up to his decision to become an artist. He did not begin painting until his late twenties, completing many of his best-known works during the last two years of his life. In just over a decade, he produced more than 2,100 artworks, consisting of 860 oil paintings and more than 1,300 watercolors, drawings, sketches and prints. His work included self portraits, landscapes, still lifes, portraits and paintings of cypresses, wheat fields and sunflowers.

Van Gogh spent his early adulthood working for a firm of art dealers, traveling between The Hague, London and Paris, after which he taught for a time in England. One of his early aspirations was to become a pastor and from 1879 he worked as a missionary in a mining region in Belgium where he began to sketch people from the local community. In 1885, he painted his first major work *The Potato Eaters*. His palette at the time consisted mainly of somber earth tones and showed no sign of the vivid coloration that distinguished his later work. In March 1886, he moved to Paris and discovered the French Impressionists. Later,

he moved to the south of France and was influenced by the strong sunlight he found there. His work grew brighter in color, and he developed the unique and highly recognizable style that became fully realized during his stay in Arles in 1888.



Sunflowers (original title, in French: Tournesols) are the subject of two series of still life paintings by the Dutch painter Vincent van Gogh. The earlier series executed in Paris in 1887 gives the flowers lying on the ground, while the second set executed a year later in Arles shows bouquets of sunflowers in a vase. In the artist's mind both sets were linked by the name of his friend Paul Gauguin, who acquired two of the Paris versions. About eight months later Van Gogh hoped to welcome and to impress Gauguin again with Sunflowers, now part of the painted décoration he prepared for the guestroom of his Yellow House where Gauguin was supposed to stay in Arles.

How to Successfully Learn Languages

Study Tip #1.

Keep the area around your desk neat and tidy. If possible, the study area should also be quiet. If you are having trouble finding a quiet place to study, try the local library or park. The library is a perfect place to have peace and quiet. The park may not be as quiet, but the fresh air can make studying less nerve-racking. If these options are unavailable, then try listening to some music while studying.

Study Tip #2.

Have a scheduled study time for each school day. Remember that one classroom hour should be reinforced by two hours of studying at home.

Study Tip #3.

Sit down for 45 minute intervals, followed by 15 minute breaks. Having an easily attainable goal, like studying for set duration of time, is effective for increasing motivation.

Study Tip #4.

Reward yourself if and only if you have met your goal for that study session. For example, if you plan to study one chapter and succeed, then you may reward yourself by doing something pleasurable. Examples of positive reinforcement are: food, exercise, videogames, etc.

Study Tip #5.

Make correspondences between your class notes and your textbook. This will help you to fill in any background information not covered in class.

Study Tip #6.

Prepare questions about the chapter that will be discussed in the following class. This will help you identify areas that you do not understand.

Study Tip #7.

Put any new words or concepts to use. The more you use the learned information, the more likely you will be to remember it. This is especially true for language classes.

Study Tip #8.

Finally, review what you have studied just before you go to bed. You will find that you will remember the words very strongly the next morning.

Do not:

1. Procrastinate. Cramming is not beneficial for producing long term memory.
2. Highlight. Highlighting is a form of procrastination, because you are saving note taking for later. This means you must use the book twice instead of once. Instead, make careful notes to compliment your classroom notes, along with page numbers so that you can refer back to the book if necessary.
3. Study on the computer. You are bound to be tempted to check your email or surf the net.
4. Leave your cell phone on during study time. No matter who is calling or texting you, usually it can wait 45 minutes. Having your cell phone on during study time can be a major distraction and is not conducive to learning.
5. Study just after you have eaten. Studies have shown that thinking is slower after having a meal.
6. Space out. When you feel your mind begin to wander, remind yourself to concentrate. If you are reading, using your finger is a good way to keep your mind on track. The movement of your finger on the page forces you to pay attention to what you are doing.

SPRING IS COMING

The coming spring is a great reason for celebrations. All over the world, there are spring festivals with many attractions. There are festivals of music, arts, sports, flying kites and flowers.

Cherry Blossom Festivals are held in many East Asian countries such as China, Korea, Vietnam, and, especially, Japan where they have a very long tradition. Thousands of people come to admire the wonderful blossoms of the Sakura trees. Their beauty is very short, but fascinating. The festivals are held at different dates – it depends on the date when the cherry trees are in full blossom. We can visit similar spring events in Canada, the USA, South America, and even in few European countries.

One of the largest festivals in Canada is the *Canadian Tulip Festival*. After WWII, the Netherlands sent Ottawa 100,000 tulip bulbs as a thank-you gift for Canada's help in the war. Nowadays, in the springtime, the world's largest tulip festival takes place in the capital city. Over one million tulips are in blossom in Ottawa every year.

Another spring festival called *Mardi Gras* has got its roots in Ancient Roman times. It used to be a circus-type festival, but today it is famous for its music and colors. Mardi Gras means and crazy costumes. Famous Mardi Gras celebrations are held in New Orleans (the USA), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and Quebec City (Canada).



When It Is Easter

It is Easter now that hills
Are adorned with daffodils,
Now that ivory lilies grace
The garden pot and alter vase.

It is Easter now that spires
Shine with sunlight, now that choirs
Sing "Hallelujah" and we come
In the faith of Christendom,

Believing love is twice as great
As suspicion, fear, and hate,
That the stony angry door
Open up to trust once more,

Believing too, that when we find
Joy supreme in being kind
And acknowledge peace sublime,
It is truly Easter-time.

Helen Harrington



EASTER traditions

Although Easter is a religious feast many countries keep their own folk traditions that welcome spring. Easter eggs, Easter Bunnies, Hot Cross Buns, Easter carols and Easter plaited sticks these are some of the most popular customs.

In Slovakia “Oblievacka” (water pouring) is a typical Easter Monday custom. On this day men visit their female relatives and friends and pour water on them or spray them with perfume, and whip them gently with special whips made of braided willow rods. According to tradition, pouring water on women will guarantee their beauty and good health throughout the year.

In Britain, young dancers perform quick dances with small bells. They wear white shirts, black trousers and straw hats. Above their knees are tied red and green ribbons. As they dance, the ribbons wave and the bells ring.

In Germany, people like to decorate their homes, villages and towns with green branches full of hanging eggs.

In Poland, there is an old custom of throwing water. People splash each other with cold water and wish everybody good health. Nobody is safe from this tradition.

In France, small children love looking for eggs in gardens. Their parents put them in special nests before Easter Sunday.

In Sweden, many years ago, people believed that witches on broomsticks tried to get into churches on Easter Eve. And so children today, dressed as witches, visit their neighbours with Easter cards and receive coins or something sweet.



REAL EASTER

For Christians around the world Easter is the most important holiday on the religious calendar. During the whole period of Easter, people try to think more deeply of the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

SHROVE TUESDAY

Is the last day before the start of Lent and is marked by feasting, celebrations and carnivals in some countries.

ASH WEDNESDAY

It is the first of the forty days of Lent, when Christians are marked with ash on their foreheads in churches to remember that they will turn to "ash" when they die (meaning that nothing lasts forever in this world). In modern times, Lent does not only mean physical fasting but some people try to "contemplate" more on spiritual values and try to change their bad habits.

THE HOLY WEEK

During the following days Christians go to churches to remember that Jesus sacrificed himself to redeem people and bring them eternal life.

PALM SUNDAY

The Sunday that begins the Holy week commemorates the day when Jesus was greeted in Jerusalem with palm leaves that were spread in front of him.

MAUNDY THURSDAY

It is the Last Supper of Jesus and his Disciples.

GOOD FRIDAY

It is the day when Jesus was crucified.

HOLY SATURDAY

It is the day of mourning.

EASTER SUNDAY

It is the resurrection of Jesus Christ rising from the dead after three days.



Exam Time

Easter Traditions in the UK

Read the texts about Easter and **choose** the correct answer {A-C}

In the UK, Easter is one of the major Christian festivals of the year and just {1}..... Christmas day, it is also associated with special food. A traditional item is the pancake. People eat pancakes on Shrove Tuesday, {2}..... is the day before the start of Lent. Sometimes people {3}..... Roast lamb or ham for the traditional lunch on Easter Sunday. {4}.....is traditional to serve mint sauce with the roast lamb.

Simnel cake, not too {5}..... from traditional Christmas cake, is usually eaten on Easter Sunday. Simnel cake is a rich fruit cake {6}.....With a layer of marzipan. Hot cross buns are {7}..... served on Easter Sunday but in the UK they are now {8}.....All year round. Traditional Easter cross buns are small, sweet buns with dried fruit. People serve {9}..... hot. The bun has {10}..... cross on the top.

Chocolate eggs are perhaps the {11}.....famous Easter food.. Children {12} chocolate eggs from their parents and grandparents on Easter Sunday. Children believe that the eggs {13}..... by the Easter Bunny on the morning of Easter Sunday. Chocolate bunnies are becoming a popular alternative to chocolate eggs.

1- A] like	B]-	C] so
2- A] why	B] which	C] what
3- A] serve	B] to serve	C] have served
4- A] That	B] There	C] It
5- A] other	B] strange	C] different
6- A] put	B] covered	C] placed
7- A] so	B] too	C] also
8- A] sold	B] sell	C] selling
9- A] they	B] them	C] themselves
10- A] a	B] the	C] -
11- A] -	B] much	C] most
12- A] become	B] receive	C] pass
13- A] are distributed	B] distributed	C] distribute

THE STORY OF THE CHINESE

ZODIAC



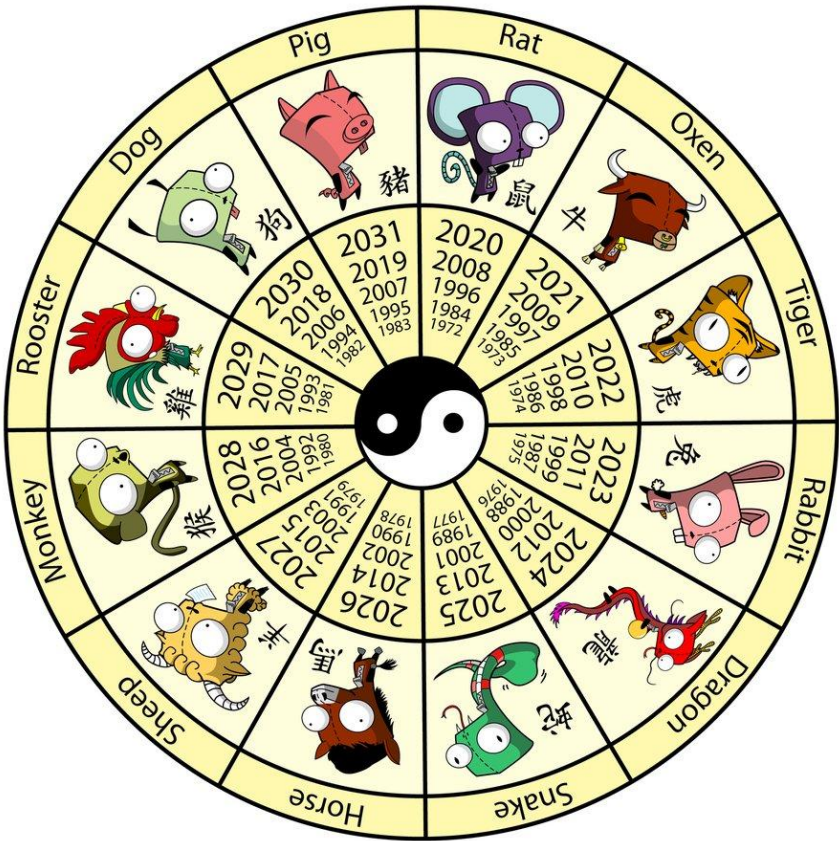
2013 is Year of the Snake and it will arrive on February 4, 2013. Many people are eager to know if they will have better luck in the forthcoming year than previous years.

According to the Chinese Five Element Astrology Calendar, 2013 is the **Year of Water Snake**. The color of Water in Five Elements system is related to Black. Therefore we can say 2013 is a Black Snake, Water Snake or Black Water Snake year. Chinese Astrology is a Balance Theory of Five Elements. Each animal can be converted into Five Elements. Snake contains mainly Fire. It also contains some Metal and Earth. Snake is in the Fire group. Water of 2013 and Fire of Snake are opposite elements. Therefore most of people will experience mix of good and bad fortune.

According to the Chinese zodiac, each year is ruled by an animal of the Chinese zodiac. There are twelve animals in the Chinese Zodiac. This means that every twelve years the zodiac starts all over again. The order of the Chinese Zodiac animals is Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat (Sheep), Monkey, Rooster, Dog, and Pig.

An old Chinese legend may shed a bit of light to explain the order of the animals in the zodiac. Thousands of years ago in

ancient China, people had no way to keep track of time. One day, the Heavenly God decided to create a time tracking system. He announced that the first twelve animals that would cross the river would be the signs of the zodiac calendar. The Earth God gathered all the animals and the race was ready to begin. All the animals were very excited and hoped to be the winners. Heavenly God came down to see the result of the race. He counted the finish line: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, and Dog. That makes eleven, we are one short. Soon they heard Pig clumsily arriving. Pig got to be the twelfth animal of the zodiac. When Cat reached the bank of the river, it was too late. All 12 places were filled. Since that time Cat always remembers Rat outsmarted her, and the two are still great enemies. There are not always exact explanations for things in life. Sometimes we can count and itemize our choices, but sometimes it's nice to let our imagination go and believe old legends.



What Do I think about my future?

In my future I would like to graduate, I would like to go to college and during that I would like to work. After studying at the college I would like to open my own pharmacy and earn a lot of money. I want to own a big house and a lot of cats and dogs because I love animals. I want a nice, wise, rich and very good man. I would love to have three children. I will have happy and peaceful life. I will go on holiday every year with my whole family. I want to have enough money so I will buy what I want to. I would not have more than 60 kg. I want to be wise, successful and ambitious woman. I would like to help people who need it. I want to have a lot of friends who I have fun with. I want to have good relations with mother, father, brother and my friends. I hope I will fulfill all of my dreams.

Veronika Maslošová III. A

My best holiday

My best holiday was two years ago. I went to Prešov with my parents and my sister. My grandparents live there. They live in the big house which lies near lake. We often went swimming and sunbathing there. Sometimes, we sailed on boat. I spent a lot of time with my friends.

One day we went to ZOO. There were a beautiful animals, but I most liked a lion. We spent there all day. Next day we went on the swimming pool and in the evening we went to barbecue. Next evening we camped in the forest. We forgot our tents and we had a few blankets, but we found out it late. Luckily that day was warm and we did not need tents. We had a fun from that. We did not sleep a lot. Next day we slept until evening. In the evening we went to the disco to the near village. There I met new people and I found a new friends. We danced all night. DJ played my favourite songs and I enjoyed them.

It was a great holiday and I cannot wait for next summer holiday, when I will go to Prešov again. In the day of our leaving grandma said: „Check your things, because you usually forget something.“ I said her: „Do not worry I have it all.“ When I went home I found out, that she had the truth. I forgot my telephone there.

Kamila Balážová III. A

Vocabulary Corner

Some words in Slovak language can be translated into more than one word in English. When used in the wrong context, this word may sound strange, change the meaning of the sentences or, at least, confuse the reader.

Read the sentences below. The two words given as options in each sentence are often confused by Slovak students of English.

Choose the correct word.

1. Last winter I went skiing on a **glacier/ an iceberg** in the Alps.
2. I wanted to call you earlier, but I didn't have any **occasion/opportunity** until now.
3. Picking your nose is a very disgusting **custom/habit**.
4. I have an important exam tomorrow, so I need to **repeat/revise**.
5. He did a very good **job/work**. I'm very glad we employed him.
6. It's so hot! Let's stand in the **shade/shadow**.
7. You can't walk around with **bare/naked** feet. You'll catch a cold.
8. You can hang your coats in the **cupboard/wardrobe**.
9. I don't drive. I prefer to use public **traffic/transport**.
10. I'm not cooking tonight, so you can heat up the **leftovers/remains** in the fridge and
Have them for dinner.
11. Sit down and I will **boil/cook** the water for our tea.
12. My office is on the fifth floor or that **building/house**.
13. We're going to plant some trees today. Let's start by **digging/kicking** a few holes.
14. Make sure you mix the **colour/paint** well before you start.
15. This orange juice is 100% **clean/pure**. Nothing has been added.

Mother's Day History

“My mother was the most beautiful woman I ever saw. All I am I owe to my mother. I attribute my success in life to the moral, intellectual and physical education I received from her.”

George Washington

Origin of **Mother's Day** goes back to the era of ancient Greek and Romans. But the roots of Mother's Day history can also be traced in UK where a Mothering Sunday was celebrated much before the festival saw the light of the day in US.

However, the celebration of the festival as it is seen today is a recent phenomenon and not even a hundred years old. Thanks to the hard work of the pioneering women of their times, Julia Ward Howe and Anna Jarvis that the day came into existence. Today millions of people across the globe take the day as an opportunity to honor their mothers, thank them for their efforts in giving them life, raising them and being their constant support and well wisher.

The idea of official celebration of Mothers day in US was first suggested by **Julia Ward Howe** in 1872. An activist, writer and poet Julia shot to fame with her famous Civil War song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic". Julia Ward Howe suggested that June 2 be annually celebrated as Mothers Day and should be dedicated to peace. She wrote a passionate appeal to women and urged them to rise against war in her famous **Mothers Day Proclamation**, written in Boston in 1870. Julia tirelessly championed the cause of official celebration of Mothers Day and declaration of official holiday on the day. Her idea spread but was later replaced by the Mothers' Day holiday now celebrated in May.

Anna Jarvis is recognised as the Founder of Mothers Day in US. Though Anna Jarvis never married and never had kids, she is also known as the Mother of Mothers Day, an apt title for the lady who worked hard to bestow honor on all mothers. Anna Jarvis got the inspiration of celebrating Mothers Day from her own mother Mrs Anna Marie Reeves Jarvis in her childhood. An activist and social worker, Mrs Jarvis used to

express her desire that someday someone must honor all mothers, living and dead, and pay tribute to the contributions made by them. A loving daughter, Anna never forgot her mothers word and when her mother died in 1905, she resolved to fulfill her mothers desire of having a mothers day. By 1911, Mother's Day was celebrated in almost every state in the Union and on May 8, 1914 President Woodrow Wilson signed a Joint Resolution designating the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

Today Mothers Day is celebrated in several countries including US, UK, India, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Turkey, Australia, Mexico, Canada, China, Japan and Belgium, Slovakia, Czech Republic. People take the day as an opportunity to pay tribute to their mothers and thank them for all their love and support. The day has become hugely popular and in several countries phone lines witness maximum traffic. There is also a tradition of gifting flowers, cards and others gift to mothers on the Mothers Day.



Only One Mother



Hundreds of stars in the pretty sky,
Hundreds of stells on the shore together,
Hundreds of birds that go singing by,
Hundreds og lambs in the sunny weather.



Hundreds of dewdrops to greet the dawn,
Hundreds of bees in the purple clover,
Hundreds of butterflies on the lawn,
But only one mother the world wide ower.



Quotations about Mother

Being a full-time mother is one of the highest salaried jobs... since the payment is pure love. **Mildred B. Vermont**

Mothers hold their children's hands for a short while, but their hearts forever.

Author Unknown

When you are a mother, you are never really alone in your thoughts. A mother always has to think twice, once for herself and once for her child.

Sophia Loren, *Women and Beauty*

The real religion of the world comes from women much more than from men - from mothers most of all, who carry the key of our souls in their bosoms.

Oliver Wendell Holmes

The moment a child is born, the mother is also born. She never existed before.
The woman existed, but the mother, never. A mother is something absolutely
new.

Rajneesh

The sweetest sounds to mortals given
Are heard in Mother, Home, and Heaven.

William Goldsmith Brown

Mother, the ribbons of your love are woven around my heart.

Author Unknown

Who ran to help me when I fell, And would some pretty story tell,
Or kiss the place to make it well? My mother.

Ann Taylor



Die Europäische Union

Die EU ist eine einzigartige wirtschaftliche und politische Partnerschaft zwischen 27 europäischen Staaten, die zusammen einen großen Teil des europäischen Kontinents ausmachen.

Die EU hat ihren Ursprung in der Zeit nach dem Zweiten Weltkrieg. Alles begann mit der Förderung der wirtschaftlichen Zusammenarbeit. Dahinter stand die Idee, dass Länder, die Handel miteinander treiben, sich wirtschaftlich verflechten und daher kriegerische Auseinandersetzungen eher vermeiden. Das Ergebnis war 1958 die Gründung der Europäischen Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft (EWG) und eine wachsende wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit, ursprünglich zwischen sechs Ländern Belgien, Deutschland, Frankreich, Italien, Luxemburg und Niederlande. Seither wurde ein riesiger Binnenmarkt geschaffen, der auf dem Weg zur vollen Entfaltung ist.

Aber was als reine Wirtschaftsgemeinschaft begonnen hatte, ist nun auch zu einer Organisation geworden, die von der Entwicklungshilfe bis zum Umweltschutz alle politischen Felder abdeckt. Diesem Wandel wurde 1993 durch Umbenennung der EWG in Europäische Union (EU) Rechnung getragen.

Zu den Errungenschaften der EU gehören ein halbes Jahrhundert Frieden, Stabilität und Wohlstand, ihr Beitrag zur Steigerung des Lebensstandards und die Einführung einer einheitlichen europäischen Währung. Da die Grenzkontrollen zwischen EU-Ländern abgeschafft wurden, genießen die Menschen im größten Teil des Kontinents Reisefreiheit. Gleichzeitig ist das Leben und Arbeiten im europäischen Ausland viel einfacher geworden.

Die EU beruht auf dem Grundsatz der Rechtsstaatlichkeit. Dies bedeutet, dass sich ihr Handeln auf Verträge stützt, die freiwillig und demokratisch von allen Mitgliedsländern vereinbart werden. In diesen verbindlichen Vereinbarungen sind die Ziele festgelegt, die die EU auf den zahlreichen Gebieten ihrer Tätigkeit verfolgt.

Eines der Hauptziele der EU ist es, die Menschenrechte sowohl innerhalb ihrer Grenzen als auch weltweit zu fördern. Menschenwürde, Freiheit, Demokratie, Gleichheit, Rechtsstaatlichkeit und Achtung der Menschenrechte – dies sind die Grundwerte der EU. Seit der Unterzeichnung des Vertrags von Lissabon im Jahr 2009 sind alle diese von der EU garantierten Rechte in der Charta der Grundrechte verankert. Die Institutionen der EU, „Organe“ genannt, sind zur Achtung dieser Rechte verpflichtet, und die Regierungen der EU-Länder müssen sie bei der Anwendung des EU-Rechts einhalten.

Der Binnenmarkt ist der Wirtschaftsmotor der EU, der den weitgehend freien Verkehr von Waren, Dienstleistungen und Kapital sowie die Freizügigkeit der Bürgerinnen und Bürger ermöglicht. Ein weiteres zentrales Ziel besteht darin, dieses wertvolle Gut weiterzuentwickeln, um sicherzustellen, dass alle Europäerinnen und Europäer den größten Nutzen daraus ziehen können.

Die Europäische Union



1. Wie viele **Mitgliedsländer** hat die EU derzeit?

a)12 b)15 c)27

2. Welcher der folgenden Staaten **gehört nicht** zur EU?

a)USA b)Slowakei c)Tschechien

3. Wann wurde **Euro als Zahlungsmittel** in 12 Länder eingeführt?

a)1999 b)2000 c)2002



4. Wie viele **Sterne** sind auf der Europafahne zu sehen?

a)12 b)15 c)20

5. Welcher Tag ist **EUROPATAG**?

a)der 1. Juni b)der 15. September c)der 9. Mai

6. Von welchem **Komponisten** stammt die Europahymne?

a)Mozart b)Beethoven c)Suchoň

7. In welcher **Stadt** Europas befindet sich die weltbekannte Karlsuniversität?

a)in Budapest b)in Krakau c)in Prag



8. **Seit wann** ist die Slowakei in der EU?

a)seit dem 1.5.2004

b)seit dem 1.5.2005

c)seit dem 1.1.2004

Wer ist Wer?

1. **Ludwig van Beethoven** war:

a)Schriftsteller b)Komponist c)Sportler



2. **Martin Luther** war:

a)Kirchenreformer b)Komponist c)Sportler



3. **Johannes Gutenberg** war:

a)Erfinder des Buchdrucks b)Sänger c)Komponist



4. **Friedrich Schiller** war:

- a) Politiker b) Schauspieler c) Schriftsteller



5. **Heinrich Schliemann** war:

- a) Entdecker von Pyramiden
b) Entdecker von Troja
c) Entdecker von Amerika



6. **Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen** war:

- a) Politiker und Nobelpreisträger
b) Chemiker und Nobelpreisträger
c) Physiker und Nobelpreisträger



7. Boris Becker war:

- a)Fußballspieler b)Tennisspieler c)Eishockeyspieler



8. Robert Koch war:

- a)Entdecker des Tuberkelbazillus
b)Erfinder des Telefons
c)der berühmte Koch



Die deutschsprachigen Länder

1. Wie heißt **die Hauptstadt** von Deutschland?

- a) Bonn b) Berlin c) München



2. Wie heißt **die Hauptstadt** von Österreich?

- a) Wien b) Salzburg c) Hamburg



3. Wie heißt **die Hauptstadt** von der Schweiz?

- a) Zürich b) Genf c) Bern



4. Wo quellt **Donau**?

- a)im Schwarzwald b)in der Hohen Tatra c)in den Alpen



5. Wie viele **Bundesländer** hat Deutschland?

- a)14 b)15 c)16



6. Der **höchste Gipfel** Deutschlands heißt:

- a)Snežka b)Großglockner c)Zugspitze



7. Welches **Tier** ist das Symbol von Berlin?

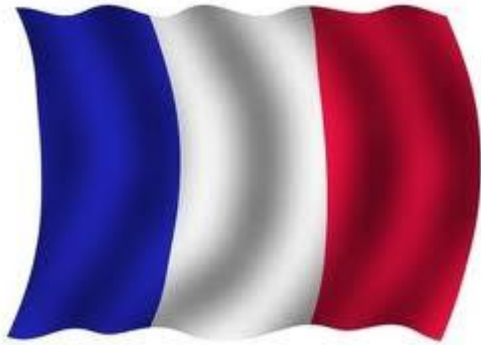
a)der Bär b)der Löwe c)das Pferd



8. Wie heißt die deutsche **Bundeskanzlerin**?

a)Sandra Kiriasis b)Angela Merkel c)Claudia Schiffer





Mode

Les Vêtements de Mode indispensables



On pourrait comparer une garde robe à une bibliothèque : il y a des grands classiques à avoir absolument ! Oui, il y a des modèles qui ne se démodent pas.

Certains vêtements sont indispensables pour afficher un dressing sans fausses notes. Les « basiques » incarnent une valeur sûre et toujours à la mode, surtout lorsqu'on ne sait plus quoi porter. Découvrez quels sont ces vêtements miracle ainsi que leur secret.

Ces fashion classiques, c'est les cinq fantastiques :

- La chemise blanche : elle s'adapte à toutes les occasions et fait aussi bien habillée que décontractée en fonction de ce à quoi elle est associée.
- Le pantalon noir : très élégant de jour comme en soirée. Aussi bien pour danser que pour aller travailler !
- Le jean : pour un look casual c'est le must. Il est facile à porter en toute occasion.
- Les ballerines : confortables et portables en toute circonstance. Elles incarnent parfaitement la mode casual chic.

- L'éternel manteau noir ou le trench, pour être protégée en automne comme en hiver tout en restant stylée.

Ces quelques vêtements mode sont des basiques dans la mesure où ils sont raffinés, élégants et se portent facilement.

<http://www.languageguide.org/french/vocabulary/women-clothing/>

<http://www.laits.utexas.edu/fi/rss/10/m4v><http://www.tv5mondeplus.com/video/25-08-2011/vanessa-seward>

Les maisons d'écrivains

Les maisons sont comme les gens, elles ont leur âge,

Leurs fatigues, leurs folies, Ou plutôt non: ce sont les gens qui sont comme des maisons, avec leur cave, leur grenier, leur murs et, parfois, de si claires fenêtres donnant dans si beaux jardins...

"La maison, plus encore que le paysage, est un état d'âme" (Gaston Bachelard).

J'ai construit ma maison comme un jouet et j'y joue du matin au soir", disait Pablo Neruda

Charles Dickens



Charles Dickens et sa famille ont vécu au 48 Doughty Street, d'avril 1837, exactement un an après son mariage avec Catherine à décembre 1839. Ce qui correspond à une période de grande prospérité pour le jeune nouvelliste. La parution des *"Pickwick Papers"* était un tel succès que c'est grâce aux rentrées d'argent que le couple pu quitter Furnival's Inn, à Holborn et s'installer à Bloomsbury.

A cette époque, Doughty Street était une rue privée, isolée aux deux extrémités par des portes gardées. Il ne vécut que deux ans et demi en ces lieux, période très courte par rapport à ses autres domiciles, mais c'est durant cette période qu'il écrivit et publia certains de ses plus célèbres travaux, tels que *"The Pickwick Papers"*, *"Oliver Twist"* et *"Nicholas Nickelby"*. Ce fut une période extrêmement active et productive pour lui.

La famille de Dickens augmentait avec sa renommée ; après la naissance de son troisième enfant, il devint nécessaire de rechercher un logement plus spacieux, c'est ainsi qu'ils déménagèrent pour le 1 Devonshire Terrace à Regents Park, demeure qui fut détruite en 1959. La maison de Doughty Street, quant à elle, faillit disparaître en 1923, mais fut sauvée par l'association *"the Dickens Fellowship"* créée en 1902, qui a soulevé l'hypothèque et racheté la propriété. La maison fut rénovée et le musée Charles Dickens créé. Notons que de son vivant Charles Dickens avait été l'un des principaux instigateurs de la création du musée Shakespeare à Stratford upon Avon.

Dans tous les livres de Dickens, Londres occupe une part importante de l'oeuvre. On découvre au fil des histoires des descriptions remarquablement vivantes des vieilles auberges, de la Tamise, de la City et de l'East End. Dickens travaillait étroitement avec les artistes qui illustraient ses livres, leur donnait un résumé général de ses histoires dès le départ, et approuvait les dessins, s'assurant que les personnages et les décors apparaissaient tels qu'il se les représentait.





Dickens, écrivain populaire de l'époque victorienne

Entre 1837 et 1839, il publie, en livraisons mensuelles, *Oliver Twist*, l'histoire compliquée d'un jeune orphelin recueilli par une bande de pickpockets ! Largement inspirée de son expérience d'ouvrier à l'âge de 12 ans, *Oliver Twist* est un plaidoyer contre l'enfance maltraitée. Le roman est aussi une virulente critique sociale dont la vigueur étonne dans une société victorienne très collet monté. Cette critique en creux des *work houses* (littéralement « maisons de travail »), institutions anglaises dépendant des paroisses accueillant les pauvres, mendiants et orphelins, trouva un écho immédiat dans les classes populaires de son époque. Charles Dickens impose à travers ce feuilleton des personnages populaires peu présents dans la littérature de ses contemporains (les sœurs Brontë, Tennyson, Thackeray, George Eliot). Là est le génie de Charles Dickens : il plonge ses lecteurs pour un shilling (le prix modeste d'une parution mensuelle) dans leur propre univers, mais avec une plume érudite et alerte qui les fait rire et pleurer de leur propre existence.



People from Dickens, par Thomas Fogarty, ed. Charles Scribner's Sons
New York, 1935 - source Library of Congress, USA

La rencontre avec le public ne se démentira jamais et Dickens enchaîne les succès jusqu'à sa mort : *The Old Curiosity Shop*, *David Copperfield*, *Great Expectations*.

Ses *Contes de Noël* (*A Christmas Carol*) sont aujourd'hui encore parmi les meilleures ventes en librairie.

La ville de Chatham, au sud-est de Londres, où Charles Dickens vécut une grande partie de son enfance, accueille le *Dickens World*, parc d'attraction dédié, qui plonge les visiteurs dans l'époque victorienne, un parc reconnu par les spécialistes de son œuvre et par la vénérable association *Dickens Fellowship*.

Dickens humoriste

L'humour Anglais est, plus qu'un genre, une institution ! De Shakespeare à Mr. Bean, en passant par Lewis Carol et Thomas de Quincey, le burlesque, le macabre, l'absurde sont la marque de fabrique de la littérature britannique. C'est donc pour des lecteurs déjà sensibles à toutes les formes élaborées de l'humour que Charles Dickens débute sa carrière par la caricature littéraire.



Mr. Weller Senior, personnage des *Pickwick Papers*
Illustration de Kyd - Joseph Clayton Clark, 1899

Les *Pickwick Papers*, parus entre 1836 et 1837, racontent les aventures survenues au cours de leurs voyages aux membres d'un club de gentlemen, fondé par *Samuel Pickwick*, le *Pickwick-club*. Le mode narratif est caricatural et les caractères s'opposent. *Pickwick* est un gros bonhomme définitivement optimiste en dépit des nombreuses déconvenues de la vie. Son double inversé, *Sam Weller* est, lui, maigre et réaliste. Le reste de la troupe, plus de soixante personnages, campe des figures de la rue britannique, du petit peuple de la rue vivant d'expédients douteux, à la moyenne bourgeoisie avaricieuse. Les intrigues des *Pickwick Papers* sont plutôt floues : escroquerie, mariages arrangés, affaires mal embarquées, tout est prétexte à mettre des bons mots dans la bouche des principaux personnages. De même, les tournures, accents de la rue, argot des petits métiers des grandes métropoles, résistent mal aux traductions, mais les personnages campés par la plume alerte de Dickens parviennent à l'universel grâce à leurs réactions comiques de bon sens populaire.

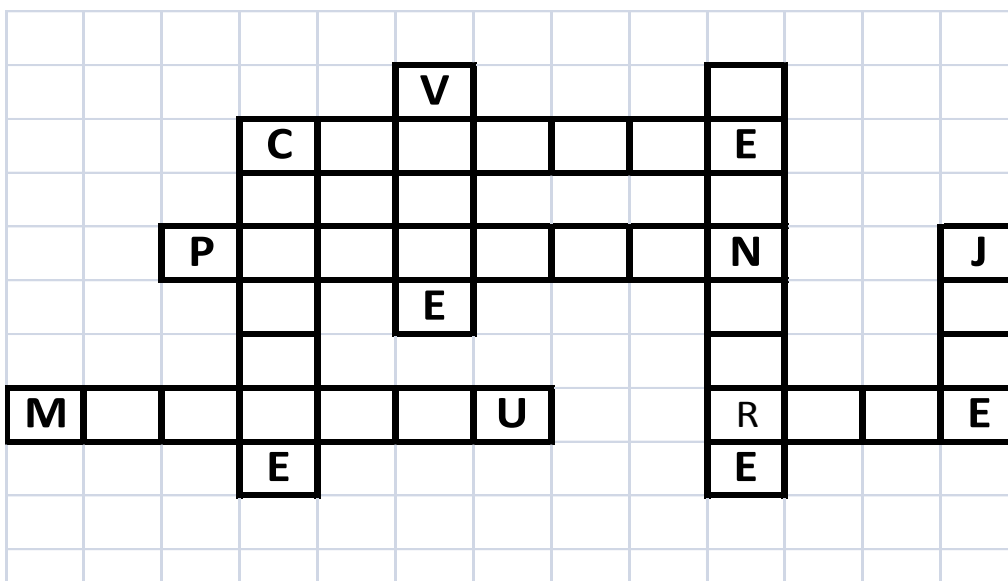
Après les *Pickwick Papers*, Charles Dickens se consacrera à des feuilletons plus réalistes mais glissera toujours dans ses œuvres les plus mélodramatiques comme *Oliver Twist*, les personnages hauts en couleur qui ont fait de lui un maître de l'humour britannique. On retrouve également la finesse de son esprit satirique dans quelques remarques au vitriol de ses *Notes américaines* (1842), dans lesquelles il tourne en dérision certaines mœurs locales.

Ma journée

Du lundi au vendredi je vais à l'école à Trebišov. Je commence lundi à 6 heures quand je me réveille. Dans dix minutes je me lève du mon lit et je vais me laver. Ma mère prépare le petit déjeuner pour moi et mon frère Jacques. Puis je m'habille et je prends mon petit déjeuner. Je me dépêche toujours parce que l'autobus nous attend. De ma maison à l'école ça fait 25 km. Je travaille à l'école jusqu'à 14 heures. C'est beaucoup. Je suis bien fatiguée. Mais à l'école j'ai beaucoup de bons amis. Je rentre à la maison à 15 heures et demie, je prends mon déjeuner et je me repose un peu. J'écoute de la musique ou je regarde la télé. Puis je vais me promener avec mon chien. Il s'appelle Sany. Le soir, nous sommes tous à la maison..Je me prépare pour demain. A l'école secondaire j'ai beaucoup à faire. Après, je regarde la télé jusqu'à la fin du film et puis je vais me coucher. C'est pareil du lundi au vendredi. Mais le samedi s'approche. C'est le week-end.

V.Šandorová,I.G-deuxième langue étrangère

Les mots croisés pour les débutants – la mode



Bla@blagues

-Lui: "Je voudrais bien te rappeler... C'est quoi ton numéro ?"

-Elle: "Il est dans l'annuaire."

-Lui: "Mais je ne connais même pas ton nom !"

-Elle: "Il est dans l'annuaire aussi."

Une femme arrive dans la cuisine et voit son mari avec une tapette à mouche...

- Que fais-tu ?

Il répond :

- Je chasse les mouches...

- En as-tu tué ?

- Oui, 3 mâles, 2 femelles

Intriguée, elle lui demande :

- Comment fais-tu la différence entre les femelles et les mâles ?

Il répond :

- 3 étaient sur la cannette de bière, 2 sur le téléphone

Une étudiante en médecine répond aux questions du professeur:

- Qu'est ce qui provoque la transpiration?

- Vos questions, Monsieur, répond la jeune fille.

Il y a un voleur qui vient voler des objets dans une maison pendant que les personnes dorment et puis une petite voix derrière dit :

"Vous pouvez aussi prendre mon bulletin scolaire ?"

Un homme très myope va chez son opticien : - Bonjour ! Si je viens, c'est parce que j'ai des problèmes de vue. - Certes mon ami, mais ici c'est une banque !

Un gars entre dans un bar, et demande : - Quelqu'un aurait-il perdu un gros rouleau d'argent, avec un élastique enroulé autour ? Un client s'approche et dit : - C'est moi, c'est à moi ! - Tenez, j'ai retrouvé l'élastique..

Deux copines blondes discutent : - J'ai été mariée 3 fois. - Des enfants ? - Non, des adultes!



Bl@blagues

Un peu de musique – Vanessa Paradis



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJrHSfDSm34>

Joe le taxi

Joe le taxi
Y va pas partout
Y marche pas au soda
Son saxo jaune
Connaît toutes les rues par coeur
Tous les p'tits bars
Tous les coins noirs
Et la Seine
Et ses ponts qui brillent
Dans sa caise
La musique à Joe
C'est la rumba
Le vieux rock au mambo

Joe le taxi
C'est sa vie
Le rhum au mambo
Embouteillage
Il est comme ça
Rhum et mambo
Joe, Joe, Joe...

Dans sa caise [cha-cha-cha]
La musique à Joe résonne [cha-cha-cha]
C'est la rumba [cha-cha-cha]
Le vieux rock au mambo bidon [cha-cha-
cha]
Vas-y Joe [cha-cha-cha]
Vas-y Joe [cha-cha-cha]
Vas-y fonce [cha-cha-cha]
Dans la nuit vers l'Amazone [cha-cha-cha]
Joe le taxi
Et Xavier Cugat
Joe le taxi
Et Yma Sumac
Joe, Joe, Joe...

Joe le taxi
C'est sa vie
Le rhum au mambo
Embouteillage
Joe le taxi
Et les Mariachis
Joe le taxi [cha-cha-cha]
Et le cha-cha-chi [cha-cha-cha]
Joe le taxi [cha-cha-cha]
Et le cha-cha-chi [cha-cha-cha]
Vas-y Joe [cha-cha-cha]
Vas-y fonce [cha-cha-cha]
Dans la nuit vers l'Amazone [cha-cha-cha]
Joe le taxi [cha-cha-cha]
Et le cha-cha-chi [cha-cha-cha]
Joe le taxi...

Biographie de Vanessa Paradis

Née le 22 décembre 1972 à Saint-Maur-des-Fossés (Val-de-Marne), la petite Vanessa est très tôt habitée par un désir artistique. Elle prend des cours de piano et de danse. Après un passage à 8 ans à la télévision dans l'émission de Jacques Martin, L'école des fans, c'est la chanson Joe Le Taxi qui la révèle. A 14 ans, la chanteuse devient numéro un des charts dans 25 pays différents. En juin 1988, Vanessa Paradis sort son premier album, M&J. Mais il ne connaît pas le succès attendu. A cette époque, Vanessa Paradis est la compagne du chanteur Florent Pagny, (elle avait 15 ans et lui 26). Ils se séparent en 1991. Au printemps 1989, Vanessa Paradis, alors âgée de 16 ans, fait ses premiers pas au cinéma dans le film Noce Blanche de Jean-Claude Brisseau, où elle apparaît nue. Son travail cinématographique est récompensé de deux Prix en 1990: le César du meilleur espoir féminin et le très distingué Prix Romy Schneider. Quelques semaines plus tard, elle est élue Révélation féminine lors de la cérémonie des César. En 1989 toujours, Vanessa Paradis fait la rencontre de celui qui va jouer un rôle important dans sa carrière, l'auteur-compositeur Serge Gainsbourg. Invitée aux Victoires de la Musique, elle obtient le Prix de l'interprète féminine de l'année pour son premier album, M&J. En 1991, Vanessa Paradis devient l'ambassadrice de la prestigieuse maison de couture Chanel sous les traits de l'oiseau coco. Son image circule dans le monde entier et fait d'elle une star incontournable. Son troisième album, composé et réalisé par Lenny Kravitz, chanté entièrement en anglais, sort en septembre 1992. C'est un joli succès commercial, mais pas seulement... Lenny Kravitz entame une histoire d'amour en dents de scie qui durera six ans. En mars 1993, la chanteuse entame sa première tournée internationale, le Natural High Tour, à l'origine de la réalisation du Vanessa Paradis Live, résumé de la tournée en vidéo. En 1994, l'égérie Chanel fait son retour au cinéma. Vanessa Paradis tourne dans Elisa de Jean Becker, un film hommage à Serge Gainsbourg qui rencontre le succès. L'actrice s'essaie ensuite à plusieurs comédies, parmi lesquelles Une chance sur deux de Patrice Leconte (1998). La même année, elle croise le chemin de l'acteur américain Johnny Depp, victime d'un coup de foudre pour la chanteuse française. A peine un an plus tard, Vanessa Paradis met au monde leur premier enfant, Lily-Rose. En 2000, la chanteuse sort l'album Bliss, qu'elle dédie à son compagnon et à leur petite fille. L'album est un grand succès en France, se plaçant n°1 des ventes dès sa sortie. Vendu dans toute l'Europe et en Asie, il rapporte à la chanteuse deux victoires de la musique: interprète féminine de l'année et album de l'année. Vanessa poursuit sa carrière cinématographique en 1999 dans un drame, La fille sur le pont, de Patrice Leconte. En 2002, elle met au monde le petit Jack John Christopher, dit Jack. En septembre 2007, Vanessa revient à ses premières amours, avec la sortie de l'album Divinidylle, composé en grande partie par l'artiste Matthieu Chedid. L'album, n°1 dès sa sortie, est à nouveau une belle réussite. Après une nouvelle tournée, le Divinidylle Tour, un album live (qui remporte la Victoire du DVD musical de l'année 2009), et de multiples collaborations (avec notamment Louis Chedid et Ben Harper), Vanessa revient sur les plateaux de cinéma. Elle prête ensuite sa voix à Lucille, le personnage principal du film d'animation Un Monstre à Paris. L'actrice crée aussi la surprise en acceptant de jouer aux côtés de son compagnon, Johnny Depp, dans My American Lover, un premier projet commun. Egérie du parfum Coco de Chanel en 1991, Vanessa Paradis n'a cessé de prêter son image à des griffes de luxe. En 2004, Karl Lagerfeld fait appel à elle pour lancer sa ligne de sacs Cambon. Puis, en 2008, Vanessa Paradis devient l'ambassadrice mondiale de la célèbre marque italienne Miu Miu. En juin 2012, après des mois de rumeur sur la séparation du couple Depp-Paradis, c'est officiel: la divine idylle est désormais terminée.

Questions:

La chanteuse est née:

- A Rennes, en Bretagne.
- A Saint-Maur-des-Fossés, en Ile-de-France.
- A Marseille, en Provence.

En 1987, au mois d'avril, elle sort « Joe Le Taxi » qui devient numéro 1 au Top 50 pendant 14 semaines. Elle avait:

- 19 ans.
- 15 ans.
- 18 ans.

En 1989, Vanessa incarne Mathilde dans le film « Noce Blanche », rôle pour lequel l'actrice obtient en 1990:

- Le César du Meilleur Espoir Féminin.
- Le Prix Oscar .
- La Palme d'or.

Vanesse Paradis devient l'égérie de Chanel pour le parfum Coco:

- En 1990.
- En 1991.
- En 1989.

Dans le film « Elisa » (1994), Vanessa (Marie dans le film) donne la réplique à :

- Gérard Dépardieu
- Jeanne Moreau et Jean Reno.
- Jean Reno.

Cet album, sorti le 17 octobre 2000, nous montre une femme d'aujourd'hui, une mère de famille, sereine, qui partage avec nous ce nouveau bonheur. L'album s'appelle:

- Variations sur le même T'aime
- Bliss
- Live

Pour la composition et l'écriture de son dernier album, « Divinidylle » (2007), Vanessa a fait appel à:

- Celine Dion
- Kent
- Mathieu Chedid

http://www.eslvideo.com/esl_video_quiz.php?id=1581



Pâques, selon la religion chrétienne

La fête chrétienne de Pâques est destinée à rappeler le **souvenir de la résurrection de Jésus-Christ**. Durant les premiers temps de la chrétienté, le calendrier utilisé pour fixer la date de Pâques était le calendrier juif ou babylonien. Les Églises d'orient célébraient Pâques le dernier jour avant la pleine lune qui suit l'équinoxe de printemps commémorant ainsi la mort de Jésus. La résurrection de Jésus survint en même temps que Pessah, la Pâques juive. Voilà tout simplement pourquoi le jour de la résurrection du Christ est appelé Pâques.

La tradition de Pâques en France



En France et dans la plupart des pays européens, les cloches des églises, véritables symboles de Pâques ne sonnent pas du Vendredi Saint au Dimanche de Pâques, car l'histoire raconte qu'elles se rendent à Rome où elles se chargent d'oeufs. À leur retour, elles survolent les jardins et lancent tous ces oeufs... pour le plus grand plaisir des enfants !

La tradition des oeufs de Pâques

L'oeuf de Pâques est le symbole de l'éclosion d'une vie nouvelle et de la fertilité. Donner des oeufs en cadeau à Pâques ou pour célébrer l'arrivée du printemps, est une tradition installée depuis des centaines d'années.



Il y a environ 5000 ans, les Perses offraient déjà des oeufs de poules comme cadeaux porte-bonheur pour fêter le printemps ! C'est réellement à partir du XIIIe siècle que les premiers oeufs peints firent leur apparition en Europe. Ils s'échangeaient à l'occasion de la fin du Carême, symbolisant ainsi la fin des privations de l'hiver.

Aujourd'hui, les oeufs de Pâques sont en chocolat. Cette tradition est relativement récente. Les moulages en chocolat ont fait leur apparition durant la première moitié du XIXe siècle

non ?

Le lapin en chocolat

Le lapin en chocolat vient d'une vieille tradition populaire qui dit qu'à Pâques, **c'est au tour des lapins de couvrir les oeufs** ! Drôle d'idée non ? En tout cas l'association lapin, Pâques et chocolat découle de cette très ancienne croyance populaire.



Pâques : la fête du printemps et du renouveau.

Si la fête de Pâques a un sens religieux pour catholiques et les juifs, Pâques est aussi une fête païenne qui célèbre **le printemps** et le renouveau. Il y a très longtemps, probablement à la préhistoire, une fête avait lieu au moment de la pleine lune du printemps. Tous les peuples fêtaient, après les longues journées d'hiver, le retour du beau temps.

Depuis près de 3000 ans, ce moment de l'année est devenue la fête de la Pâque.



Grammaire

Complétez le futur

1. Nous (aller) au bal de fin d'année.
2. Oscar et Marie (vouloir) sûrement du chocolat.
3. Vous (commencer) votre test demain.
4. Garfield et son maître (adopter) un chien.
5. Nous (devenir) bientôt riches.
6. Yann (manger) une assiette pleine de frites.
7. On (être) bien en vacances!!
8. Rita et son cousin (chanter) ensemble.
9. Tu nous (manquer) beaucoup.
10. Elles (partir) demain soir.

HOROSCOPES pour 2013



Bélier



Taureau



Gémeaux



Cancer



Lion



Vierge



Balance



Scorpion



Sagittaire



Capricorne



Verseau



Poissons

Bélier : Cette année, vous accorderez la priorité à votre travail. Vous vous donnerez beaucoup de mal pour atteindre vos objectifs. En même temps, vous réussirez à utiliser au mieux vos talents de diplomate et votre sens des relations humaines. Résultat : de beaux succès en perspective.

Taureau : De nombreuses activités liées aux finances seront favorisées cette année, notamment le commerce et les voyages. Des transactions immobilières pourront enfin aboutir comme vous le souhaitiez.

Gémeaux : Grâce à un environnement planétaire feutré, vous aurez d'excellents rapports avec votre famille et notamment avec vos enfants, qui seront plus attachés à vous que jamais. Soyez avare de critiques à l'égard de vos êtres chers.

Cancer : Avec cet environnement planétaire tonique, vos grands projets se développeront beaucoup plus vite que vous n'osiez l'imaginer. Cependant, gardez bien les pieds sur terre et ne vendez pas la peau de l'ours avant de l'avoir tué. Sinon, gare aux déceptions !

Lion : Excellentes relations avec vos amis. Vous devriez pourtant garder une liberté suffisante pour vous consacrer à vos intérêts personnels, ou pour vous livrer à la réflexion dans la solitude.

Vierge : La prudence vous sera recommandée dans la gestion de vos avoirs personnels. N'apportez de modifications dans vos placements qu'à coup sûr, et ne vous fiez pas à l'avis du premier venu. L'investissement immobilier vous sera temporairement déconseillé.

Balance : Grâce à la planète Mercure en bel aspect, vous saurez prendre les décisions qui s'imposent. Mais vous ne confondrez pas rapidité et précipitation. Vos supérieurs sauront vous apprécier. Bonnes perspectives professionnelles, donc.

Scorpion : Vous ferez un pas décisif vers la consolidation de votre position professionnelle cette année. On pourra même vous faire des propositions intéressantes pour votre future évolution. Profitez du bon vent, et ne relâchez pas vos efforts.

Sagittaire : Bons influx astraux, qui favoriseront vos amours. Vous aurez une grisante impression de liberté, une envie de paysages nouveaux. Un conseil : fuyez les interférences et les curiosités malsaines.

Capricorne : Vous aurez besoin de ralentir un peu votre rythme de vie. Avec une telle cadence votre santé physique et mentale sera menacée à plus ou moins long terme. Et puis vous risqueriez de passer à côté de certaines choses essentielles.

Verseau : La protection de la planète Neptune vous apportera dans le domaine matériel des occasions que vous n'osiez plus espérer. Ne vous fiez pourtant pas toujours aux apparences ; étudiez méthodiquement les propositions qui pourraient vous être soumises.

Poissons : Côté coeur, pas de rencontres extraordinaires, de bouleversements ou de grandes surprises cette année. Vous aurez cependant droit à une relation sentimentale confortable et paisible, dans une ambiance bien structurée.

Les pages intéressantes:

<http://www.tv5.org/cms/chaine-francophone/jeunesse/Multi-quiz/quiz-15-5647-apprendre-le-francais.htm>



А. С. ПУШКИН И СЛОВАКИЯ



Литературный музей имени А. С. Пушкина в

Бродзянах — единственный за рубежами бывшего СССР и России мемориальный и историко-литературный музей имени [Александра Сергеевича Пушкина](#). Открыт в 1979 году в отреставрированном старинном замке в местечке [Бродзяны](#) в [Словакии](#) (менее 1 тыс. жителей), связанном с пребыванием вдовы поэта [Натальи Николаевны](#). Экспозиция музея прослеживает многовековую историю литературных и культурных связей Словакии и России. Основой экспозиции стали сохранившиеся и найденные в результате упорных поисков словацких и российских специалистов реликвии семейного архива, произведения искусства и предметы обстановки, принадлежавшие бывшим владельцам имения.



Создание музея

Литературный музей имени А. С. Пушкина был открыт 15 ноября 1979 г. В прилегающем парке был установлен памятник А. С. Пушкину.

Пушкинский раздел размещён на втором этаже. Помимо найденных подлинной мебели и личных вещей Александры Николаевны в нём можно увидеть её альбомы с изображениями членов семьи Пушкина, его родственников и знакомых, настенные портреты Александры Николаевны, Натальи Николаевны, [Вяземского](#), [Жуковского](#), [Тургенева](#) и др.

В одной из мемориальных комнат можно увидеть старинное пианино с нотами Александры Николаевны, вывезенными ею из России и, возможно, находившимися ранее в квартире поэта на Мойке.

Отдельный зал посвящён жизни и творчеству поэта и восприятию его произведений в Словакии. В нём много книг, репродукций рукописей и рисунков Пушкина, иллюстраций к его произведениям, изображений пушкинских мест, портретов, известный бюст поэта работы [И. П. Витали](#) и т. д.

Экспозиция музея прослеживает многовековую историю литературных и культурных связей Словакии и России. Отдельные стенды посвящены [Льву Николаевичу Толстому](#), причём здесь можно видеть рукописи и личные вещи его врача и единомышленника Душана Маковицкого, жившего в начале XX-го века в г. [Жилина](#) в 75 км от Бродзян.

Обновление экспозиции



После десятилетия успешной деятельности единственного музея имени Пушкина за пределами бывшего СССР и России был разработан проект новой экспозиции. Авторы проекта предложили создать индивидуально-неповторимые архитектурные композиции каждого зала и каждого литературно-исторического этапа, чтобы добиться «эффекта запоминаемости» развития словацко-русских литературных отношений. В результате

каждое помещение приобрело определённую доминанту — архитектурный символ, характеризующий конкретный литературно-исторический этап.

Открытие новой экспозиции *Славянского музея имени А. С. Пушкина* состоялось 11 ноября 1989 г. В парке были установлены новые скульптурные портреты писателей (в том числе Л.Толстого, Ф.Достоевского, М.Горького, В.Маяковского), созданные лучшими скульпторами Словакии.

КОРОТКАЯ ИСТОРИЯ ВДОВЫ ПУШКИНА

В последние годы жизни Наталья Николаевна серьёзно болела. Каждую весну её мучили приступы кашля, не дававшие спать, врачи считали, что помочь может только продолжительное курортное лечение. В мае 1861 года Ланской взял отпуск и повёз за границу жену и дочерей. Поначалу Ланские сменили несколько немецких курортов, Наталья Николаевна лучше не стало. Осень они провели в [Женеве](#), а зиму — в [Ницце](#), где Наталья Николаевна стала выздоравливать. Летом 1862 года Ланская с дочерьми гостила у своей сестры Александры в имении [Бродзяны](#) в долине [Нитры](#). Однако её отдых был омрачён семейными проблемами: младшая дочь Пушкина Наталья окончательно порвала со своим мужем и вместе с двумя старшими детьми приехала в Бродзяны. В это время Наталья Николаевна и передала дочери 75 писем Пушкина с надеждой, что при необходимости





она сможет опубликовать их и поправить своё материальное положение. Наталья Николаевна сохранила все письма Пушкина к ней, несмотря на то, что во многих из них он критикует её.

Ланской, приехавший в Бродзяны осенью 1862 года, нашёл жену больной от переживаний. Однако, проведя в Ницце зиму, Наталья Николаевна почувствовала себя значительно лучше, кроме того, пришло время вывозить в свет старшую дочь от второго брака, Александру. Ланские вернулись в Россию.

Осенью Наталья Николаевна поехала в Москву крестить внука, сына Александра Александровича Пушкина. Там она простудилась, на обратной дороге болезнь усугубилась, началось воспаление лёгких. 26 ноября 1863 года Наталья Николаевна умерла.

Источники:

<http://ru.wikipedia.org/>

Бродзяны – виртуальный проводник

<http://www.brodzany.eu/video/03.html>

парк:

<http://www.brodzany.eu/video/04.html>

А.С. Пушкин Сказка о царе Салтане, о сыне его славном и могучем богатыре князе Гвидоне Салтановиче и о прекрасной царевне Лебеди

(отрывок)

Три девицы под окном
Пряли поздно вечерком.
"Кабы я была царица,-
Говорит одна девица, -
То на весь крещёный мир
Приготовила б я пир". -
"Кабы я была царица, -
Говорит её сестрица, -
То на весь бы мир одна
Наткала я полотна".-
"Кабы я была царица, -
Третья молвила сестрица,-
Я б для батюшки-царя
Родила богатыря". Только вымолвить
успела,
Дверь тихонько заскрипела,
И в светлицу входит царь,
Стороны той государь.
Во всё время разговора
Он стоял позадь забора;
Речь последней по всему
Полюбилась ему.
"Здравствуй, красная девица, -
Говорит он, - будь царица
И роди богатыря
Мне к исходу сентября.
Вы ж, голубушки-сестрицы,
Выбирайтесь из светлицы,
Поезжайте вслед за мной,
Вслед за мной и за сестрой:
Будь одна из вас ткачиха,
А другая повариха".



<http://lukoshko.net/storyList/skazki-pushkina.htm>

ТЕМА: ДОМ, КВАРТИРА

Выучите с нами новые слова.

дом – dom

дверь – dvere

лестница - schodisko

этаж – poschodie, podlažie

квартира – byt

крыша - strecha

Комната - izba

спальня - spálňa

ванная - kúpeľňa

туалет – toaleta, WC

прихожая - chodba

окно – okno

А сейчас вы переведите на словацкий:

Занавески, стена, обои, пол, краска, ручка (дверная), электрический свет, выключатель, проживать, ходить в гости, гость, хозяин, сад, задний дворик, длина, ширина, высота, ремонт, снимать (арендовать), сдавать внаем

**Работы наших учеников, проект их дома или квартиры.
Рисовали и писали ученики 2-го класса.**

Татьяна Полакова 2-ой П класс



Александра Креппелова 2-ой Б класс

И здесь ещё несколько сайтов – типов для проверки ваших знаний:

<http://jazyk.okhelp.cz/rusky-jazyk//index.php>

<http://www.languageguide.org/russian/archive.jsp>

<http://www.mgu-russian.com/russian-test/onlinetest/en>

<http://www.russian.language.ru/ru/test/>