



EUROPE

**"Happy birthday to you,
Happy birthday to us...!"**

One year old... This is not very much for an ordinary magazine, but it is old enough for a high school bilingual magazine.. I can still remember the thrills of our first issue, in May 2006. The questions: will our pupils like the magazine or not? Will they want to read it or not? The emotions.

And here we are, one year later.. You seemed to like the magazine and its rubrics and we are delighted that you are still interested in sharing your opinions with us. In participating to the "birth" of each issue with your ideas and your photos. Well done, our dear pupils! You are the first ones who deserve to be congratulated. Without you, this magazine would not have existed.

To celebrate this third issue, we thought we might bring some novelty to it. Like giving you the opportunity to read it **on line , if you access our high school web site.. This way, you may read the magazine without having to pay for it. And, besides, we know that computers are your first love, so you may consider this an attempt to get to your heart in a faster way .**

" I've got you

**Under my skin..." you do know the song, don't you?
We can only hope that one day you will be able to say this about our magazine.**

Easter in Europe

In many parts of, huge bonfires are lighted on hilltops and in churchyards on Easter Eve. They are sometimes called Judas fires, because effigies of Judas Iscariot are frequently burned in them. The Easter bonfires predate Christianity and were originally intended to celebrate the arrival of spring. The burning effigy once symbolized winter.

England :

Easter is celebrated by exchange of Easter Eggs and other nifty gifts. Gift range may vary from anything between money, clothes, chocolate or go on holidays together. Some people make Easter bonnets or baskets, which have things like daffodils in them or mini eggs. Children sometimes go to a local community center to enter an Easter bonnet competition to see whose bonnet is the best and the winner gets an Easter egg.

The Easter bunny is very much a part of the Easter tradition in England. The shops are filled with thousands which people buy to give to each other. The Easter bunny 'hides' the eggs in the houses and children on Easter Sunday search to find these treats.

Hot-cross buns are popular foods on Good Friday. These are sweet fruit buns with crosses on top. Some people still make these with yeast, but shops now sell dozens in the week before Easter.

France :

The French call it Paques.

The main celebration sets off on Good Friday with a solemn note. Church bells do not ring for three days starting from Good Friday till the Easter Sunday. This is a token of mourning for the crucified Christ.

Early on Easter morning the children rush into the garden to watch the bells "Fly back from Rome". As the small folk scan the sky for a glimpse of the returning bells their elders hide chocolate eggs.

Italy :

Italians call it La Pasqua.

The Easter is celebrated with a real big feast in this Mediterranean country. The Paschal feast is celebrated with Agnellino, Italy's special popular dish for the Easter. This is a roasted baby lamb. Children enjoy a rich bread made specially for the Easter. It is shaped like a crown and studded with colored Easter egg candies.

Germany :

The German call it Ostern, possibly by the name of the Anglo Saxon goddess of spring, Eostre. School children have about three weeks holiday at Easter. No one works on Good Friday, Easter Saturday and Easter Sunday. Many people eat fish on Good Friday and on Easter Saturday evening there is often a big Easter bonfire. This is very popular and lots of people gather to watch. These Easter fires are burnt as symbols of the end of the winter and any bad feelings.

On Easter Sunday families have nice breakfasts together. Parents then hide Easter baskets with sweets, eggs and small presents. Hand-painted eggs decorated with traditional designs are exchanged among friends. Earlier, it was customary in many regions for the village girls to present their suitors with a red egg. Many eat fish on Good Friday.

The Netherlands :

The Dutch call it Pasen or Pasen Zondag.

Throughout the country Easter is celebrated as a great spring holiday. People lay tables for Easter dinner with charming decoration of colored eggs and early flowers. Sweet bread stuffed with raisins and currant, is one of the favorite dishes of the Easter feast.

Sweden :

The Swedish call it Påskdagen.

Throughout the country the egg, symbol of life and resurrection, is featured in all Easter food and Easter games. Every household has egg coloring parties. Egg rolling contests are the favorite Easter activity of younger boys and girls.

Palm Sunday is observed with palm fronds. The Easter Eve is celebrated with bonfires. Shooting of fireworks lives on as the tradition.

Easter Symbols

Easter eggs & baby chicks- Eggs and chicks symbolize new life. Eggs have been a symbol of spring since ancient times. An egg also is a symbol of the rock tomb out of which Christ emerged when he arose again. The chick, hatching out



of the egg, symbolizes new life or re-birth.

Easter bunny- The rabbit, or hare, was a symbol of abundant new life in ancient times, and reminds us of spring and new life.

Easter Lilies- The white blossoms symbolize the purity of Jesus. Lilies, emerging from the earth in the spring, also symbolize new life and the resurrection of Christ. All About Easter Lilies.

The lamb - Represents Jesus, "the Lamb of God"



The cross - Symbolizes Jesus' victory over death

Easter hats & wearing new clothes for Easter- Symbolizes new life offered through the death and resurrection of Jesus

Hot Cross Buns- Hot cross buns have a cross of icing on the top to remind people of Christ.



Candles - Symbolize Jesus, "the light of the world".



The Butterfly is one of the significant symbols of Easter. Its whole life cycle is meant to symbolize the life of Jesus Christ. The first stage, is the caterpillar, which stands for His life on Earth. Second phase begins from the cocoon stage, portraying the crucifixion and burial of Jesus. The third and final stage is the butterfly, representing His raising from the dead in a glorified body and peace.

LUCIANO PAVAROTTI



Pavarotti was born in Modena, Italy, on October 12, 1935, the first child and only son of a baker. As a boy, sports occupied much of his time. In fact, he earned his first local fame as a member of the town's soccer team, excelling at the game he has followed passionately ever since. He first sang in the Modena chorus with his father, a fervent lover of opera and gifted amateur tenor. When the chorus won first prize in an international competition, the youngster was hooked.

His debut came on April 29, 1961, as Rodolfo in *La Boheme*, at the opera house in Reggio Emilia. That success led to engagements throughout Italy and the World, where he conquered audiences in Amsterdam, Vienna, Zurich, and London. His American debut came in February 1965, in a Miami production of *Lucia di Lammermoor* with Joan Sutherland, the beginning of what would become their historic partnership. Debuts in *La Boheme*, at La Scala, San Francisco, and New York won the hearts of fans around the world.

But it wasn't until February 17, 1972, that the Pavarotti phenomenon was born, in a production of *La Fille du Regiment* at New York's Metropolitan Opera. Responding to Pavarotti's aria containing nine effortless high Cs, the audience erupted in a frenzied ovation, and the young tenor's reputation soared into the stratosphere. Long associated with London/Decca Records, his recordings are consistent best sellers, and include collections of arias and recital programs, a live concert from Carnegie Hall, and anthologies of Neapolitan and other Italian songs. The most recent is Verdi's *Il Trovatore*.

His frequent television appearances in performance as well as in documentaries and on talk shows continue to add to his musical renown. His performance as Rodolfo thrilled America in the first Live from the Met telecast in March of 1977, which attracted one of the largest audiences ever for a televised opera. And from that same stage, he and Plácido Domingo together celebrated their 25th anniversaries with an Opening Night Gala performance in the fall of 1993.

He consistently draws record-breaking audiences to sold-out arena concerts in many countries and shares his music with huge audiences in the great public parks of the world. His televised concert in London's Hyde Park, in the presence of Charles and Diana, the Prince and Princess of Wales, was the first concert in the history of the park featuring classical music and drew a record attendance of some 150,000 people. In June 1993, more than 500,000 fans gathered to enjoy his performance on the Great Lawn of New York's Central Park, while millions more around the world watched on television. The following September, singing here in the shadow of the Eiffel Tower, he thrilled the hearts of an estimated 300,000 music lovers.

Maestro Pavarotti is also dedicated to the development of the careers of young singers, and conducts standing-room-only master classes at conservatories around the world. In 1982, he initiated an ongoing international vocal competition culminating with prestigious final performances in Philadelphia. The second competition in 1986 coincided with the 25th Anniversary of his career. To celebrate, he brought the winners of that competition to Italy for gala performances of *La Boheme* in Modena and in Genoa that resulted in his historic visit to China, chronicled in the film *Distant Harmony*.

Illuminated by his radiant personality and propelled by his zest for life Luciano Pavarotti's golden voice transcends the walls of the opera house to reach inside every human heart and mind.

LOVE POEMS
written by our pupils
on Valentine's Day and Dragobete

MY SAD LIFE!!!

It was a time when I was glad
But now my life is very sad
'Cause God decided that I'm bad
And don't deserve to reach his hand.

I hate my life because it's stupid
Because this day is like any other,
I hate my life because I hate it
But who I love is just my brother.

I don't care about tomorrow
I don't care about my life
Because my mind is just too narrow
To think that life is just a lie..

By Laza Oana, a XI-a A

I love the way you make me so happy.
And the ways you show you care.
I love the way you say "I love you"
And the way you're always there.

Nechita Nicoleta
Cls A-X-A

My love poem

I love the sun
I love the sky
You're the guy
Who makes me fly.
I love roses
I love your kisses!
You're my love...

You're my life.
You are so sweet and I am a kid.
Dobra Amanda, IX A

I didn't know what love means
But you showed me
Now, I can sincerely say that
I love you

You are in my soul,
You are in my heart,
You are always in my mind,
Because you are my only love.

Majdik Timea, X B

ETERNAL LOVE

My love for you is like a clock,
My love for you will never stop
My love for you is in my heart,
My heart will beat for you forever.

My eyes can see only your love
My hand can touch only your voice
The sun will rise only when you
Come to me and tell me I LOVE YOU.

When the sweet end will come one day
With all my love I want to say
My life was always just for you
My life means end, but I LOVE YOU.

By Micu Ionut, a XI-a A

WEARING UNIFORMS IN SCHOOLS????? HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THAT?

Nowadays, teachers, students and parents talk more and more about a subject debated in schools all over the world: the uniform. Some of them say it's a necessity, others say it's a whim. But which are the real advantages and disadvantages of wearing a uniform? Let's begin by discussing the advantages.

First of all, by wearing a uniform all the students will look the same, elegant and sober, there will be no discrimination, nobody will be poor or rich.

Secondly, the absence of the uniform makes some of the students feel ashamed because of their simple or modest clothes. The rich ones wear clothes bought from important firms, so they think they have the right to insult the others.

If the students of a school (highschool) would wear uniforms, they would be proud to represent their school. So, a uniform is the mark (distinct sign, the symbol) of the school, also „the outfit” of the student.

By wearing a uniform, students feel like „real students”. Of course, pioneers were long time ago, when the Communists ruled the country, but their elegant uniform made them proud of it. They looked all the same, pretty, smart, equal and happy.

The uniform wasn't introduced by the Communists; students have worn uniform since Spiru Haret was the leader of the Ministry of Education.

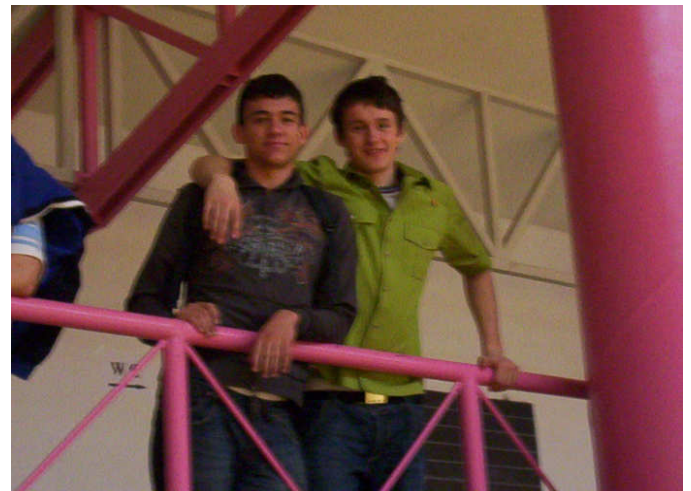
Seeing the uniform as a necessity would be a good thing for students and schools. This „outfit” would bring the teachers and the school, in general, more respect from the students.

However, there are also some disadvantages. For example, the cost of a uniform is pretty high, so not every student could afford one. Another disadvantage is that not every student agrees with this idea (to wear a uniform). Clothes we wear and the way we dress, reflect our personality, so wearing a uniform will make us feel out of fashion, maybe it will influence our behaviour in a bad way.

On the other hand, a school has hundreds of students and every student has his/her own idea about the design and the colour of the uniform. So, some of them wouldn't wear it, because they wouldn't agree with these two aspects (design and colour).

In conclusion, the opinions are divided. Some of us support the idea of the uniform, but others are against it.

Well, our pupils are restless travellers . For pleasure or for competitions. In this issue, we have photos taken by three of our pupils: Gaie Flaviu, Darlea Adrian and Pop Eugen. They have been to Hungary, Germany and Luxembourg with their handball team. We can only congratulate them for their results and for the way in which they can handle school and handball, too.



For the ones who did not know this, some of our pupils are involved in a program concerned with tutoring in English younger and less fortunate pupils. We are very proud of such pupils because they are our future. And their moral quality really matters to us! So, congratulations!!!!

