

# THE 11



LONDON SPECIAL

# ORIGINALS

Issue: 4

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## Hello!

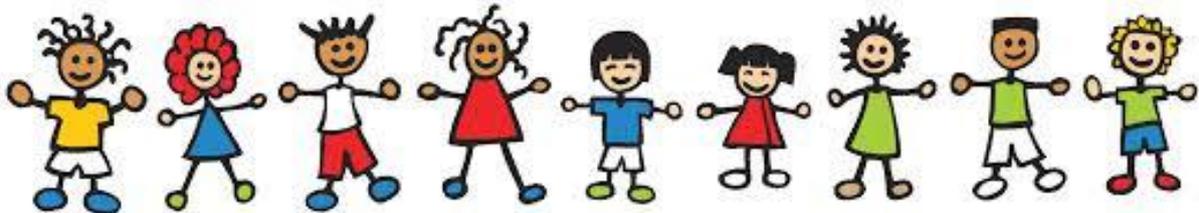
In your hands you hold the **FOURTH issue** of the school magazine "**The Originals 11**". Our magazine will be published two times a year and we hope you will always enjoy reading it. In the **FOURTH issue** you are going to read about the most important news from our school. This section is called "**Our school**" and we hope it won't be the only part you'll enjoy. The most important event which happened in our school this year was our trip to London and that is why we decided to devote the whole issue to LONDON.

For more information about our trip to London you can look forward to articles such as "London Eye, "Madamme Tussauds Museum" and "**Family we stayed with**".

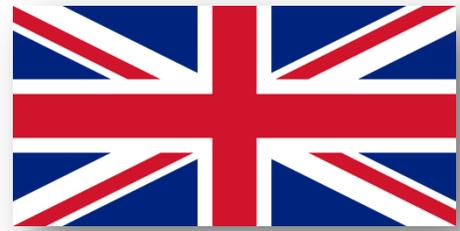
Because our magazine is published before Christmas you can read about Christmas traditions in articles like "**Christmas in the UK and in the Czech Republic**" and "**Christmas in London**".

We hope you will enjoy this issue and that you will also join us to create and improve the following parts of our magazine. We need all of you, your help, advice and support.

**Your editing team**



# London



London is the capital of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and at the same time also the centre of the British Commonwealth of Nations (Commonwealth of Nations).

London sprawls along both banks of the river Thames in the south of England, about 65 kilometres from the estuary into the North Sea. London belongs among the ten largest cities in the world. There are about 8 million people living in London. The exact number is not known.

The ethnic composition:	59,7 % white 18.4 % Asians 13.3% blacks 5,0% mixed ethnicity 3,4 % other
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## Sports:

London is the venue for one of the largest marathons in the world. There were Summer Olympic Games in 1908 and 1948. In June 2005, London was selected as the place for holding the Summer Olympic Games in 2012. London thus became the first Olympic city where the summer Olympics were held three times

## .Notable locations:

- Camden Town
- Covent Garden
- Chinatown
- Downing Street
- Horse Guards Parade
- South Waterfront
- Leicester Square
- The London Dungeon
- The London Zoo



**Blažková Adéla, 9.A**

# British cuisine

British cuisine has been described as unfussy dishes made with quality local ingredients. Britain's culinary prowess is not new! In the past British cooking was among the best in the world. Traditional British cuisine is substantial, yet simple and wholesome. It consists of four meals a day. In the late 1980's, British cuisine started to look for a new direction. In London especially, one can not only experiment with the best of British, but the best of the world as there are many distinct ethnic cuisines to sample, Chinese, Indian, Italian and Greek restaurants are amongst the most popular. Although some traditional dishes such as roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, Cornish pasties, steak and kidney pie, bread and butter pudding, treacle tart, spotted dick or fish and chips, remain popular, there has been a significant shift in eating habits in Britain. Rice and pasta have accounted for the decrease in potato consumption and the consumption of meat has also fallen.

We ate a lot of meals with the family which took care of us during our stay. The family cooked us fish and chips and we have to admit it was really tasty. Every morning we had cornflakes with milk for breakfast. Here are some photos of food we ate in Britain:



**Vojtěch Konvička, Patrik Vašica, 9.A**



# TRADITIONAL ENGLISH MEALS

## Fish and chips

It is a popular fast food dish that originated in Great Britain in 1858 or 1863. It consists of fish (usually cod) fried in batter and thick French fries, which are traditionally drizzled with malt vinegar and sprinkled with salt. Fish and chips looks like this:

This dish is traditionally associated with Great Britain and Ireland, where it is still very popular, as well as with areas that were previously British colonies such as Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

Fish and chips has become a classic dish of the British working class in the second half of the 19th century due to the rapid expansion of trawling in the North Sea and the construction of the railroad that connected the ports of big cities.

Fish and chips, however, is more than just a meal. It is also a social phenomenon, which is closely connected to the culture of the country.



## Sandwiches

Sandwich consists of two slices of bread with one or more types of fillings in between. A typical sandwich looks like this:

The consumer of the first sandwich was John Montague, the fourth Earl of Sandwich.

Sandwich filling usually consists of a variety of vegetables, cheeses, meats, and then eggs and various sauces. To prepare bread we use either unmodified, or may be pre-lubricated butter, oil, ketchup or mustard in order to highlight the



resulting flavour of the sandwiches. Italian sandwich uses its own name Tramezzini created by patriot and poet Gabriele d'Annunzio. Another typical meal which is very popular is potato with cheese and beans.

**Bára Ovečková, 7.B**

# TOWER BRIDGE

Tower Bridge is very interesting bridge in London. The bridge crosses the River Thames close to the Tower of London and has become an iconic symbol of London. Tower Bridge is one of five London bridges and it is now owned and maintained by the Bridge House Estates, a charitable trust overseen by the City of London Corporation.

The bridge consists of two bridge towers tied together at the upper level by two horizontal walkways, designed to withstand the horizontal tension forces exerted by the suspended sections of the bridge on the landward sides of the towers. The vertical components of the forces in the suspended sections and the vertical reactions of the two walkways are carried by the two robust towers. The bascule pivots and operating machinery are housed in the base of each tower. The bridge's present colour scheme dates from 1977, when it was painted red, white and blue for Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee. Originally it was painted a mid greenish-blue colour.

The bridge deck is freely accessible to both vehicles and pedestrians, whilst the bridge's twin towers, high-level walkways and Victorian engine rooms form part of the Tower Bridge Exhibition, for which an admission charge is made. The nearest London Underground tube stations are Tower Hill on the Circle and District lines, London Bridge on the Jubilee and Northern lines and Bermondsey on the Jubilee line, and the nearest Docklands Light Railway station is Tower Gateway. The nearest National Rail stations are at Fenchurch Street and London Bridge.



**Sabina Čubová, 7.B**

# The London Eye

The London Eye is sometimes called the Millennium wheel. It is a big ferris wheel on the South of the river Thames in London. It is 135 metres high and its diameter is 120 metres and it is also Europe's tallest ferris wheel. The Eye itself has 32 capsules and it can carry 25 people. The main architect of the London Eye is Frank Anatole. Coca Cola has been a sponsor of the London Eye since 2015 so you can see a lot of its logos there.



## My opinion:

This sight was not actually my favourite in London but I still enjoyed it. The ride inside the capsule was about 130 minutes long. I took a lot photos there too! We went to a 4D cinema near the eye after the ride and it was also a cool experience.

**Dominik Kardaš, 9.C**

# Madame Tussauds

Madame Tussauds is a famous wax museum based in London with offices in Amsterdam, Hong Kong, Las Vegas and New York and Vienna. It was founded by Marie Tussaud, sculptor creating wax figures.

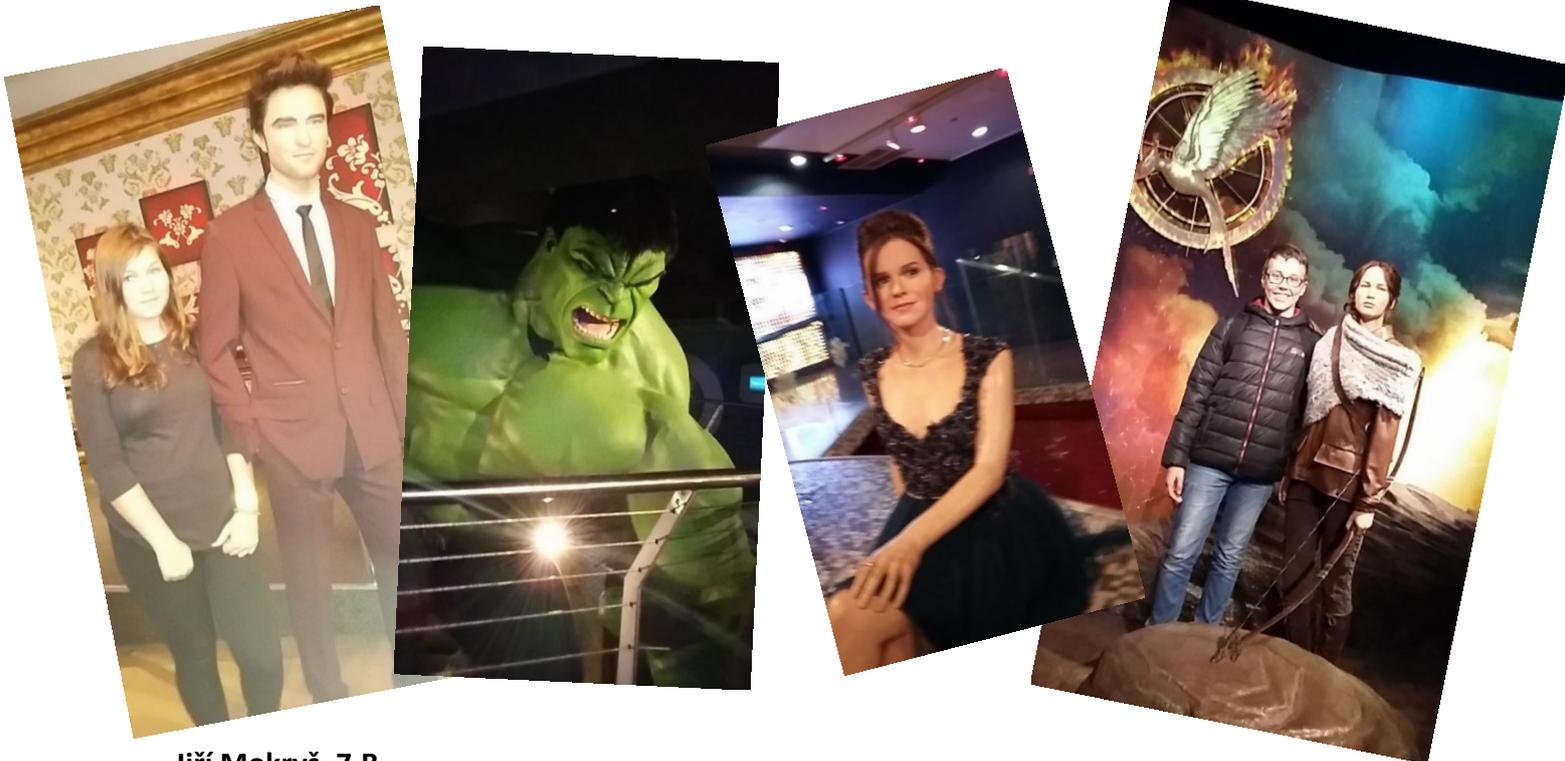
Madame Tussaud (1761 - 1850) was born as Marie Grosholtz in Strasbourg. She worked as a housekeeper for Dr. Philippe Curtius, a physician who was able to create wax models. Curtius was the one who inspired Tussaud to make wax figurines.

Tussaud created her first wax figure of Voltaire in 1777. Among other celebrities whose figurines she created at that time were Jean Jacques Rousseau and Benjamin Franklin.

One of the main attractions of the Madame Tussauds Museum is the Chamber of Horrors. In this section we were shown some victims of the French Revolution and also newly created figures of known murderers and other criminals.

Tussaud gradually adds other characters, for example, Horatio Nelson, and Sir Walter Scott in 1842 and his likeness, which is currently located at the entrance to the museum.

I liked Katniss Everdeen - Jennifer Lawrence in Madame Tussauds because I love Hunger Games. Then I also liked Marvel superheroes because I like Marvel movies. I enjoyed seeing most of the figurines but I didn't like Emma Watson because other figurines looked much better and more realistic.



Jiří Mokryš, 7.B

# Madame Tussauds Museum

When I found out that I was going to travel to London, I was looking forward do Wednesday because we planned to go to „ Harry Potter Studios“. But because the studio was closed, we were visiting the Wax Museum of Madame Tussauds instead. When I entered the museum I was very surprised as figurines looked very realistic.

In the first room we could see many famous actors. We could take photos celebrities such as George Clooney and many others. I liked Robert Pattinson who is famous thanks to film „The Twilight Saga“. I liked Brad Pitt with Angelina Jolie as well. In other rooms we saw the representatives of the British royal family. We also saw a lot of famous sportsmen, for example Usain Bolt or boxer Muhammad Ali. There were also a lot of famous singers like Michael Jackson, Freddie Mercury, Madonna or Beatles. We took photos with Barack Obama, David Cameron or Dalai Lama. There was also a room of horror in the museum. This room was really scary. We learnt a lot about British history while sitting in the typical British cab. Our visit to the museum we finished with 4D cinema and shopping in a small shop.

**Petra Thérová, 9.C**



# School in London

The best thing in London in my opinion was the school. I don't like sightseeing because it is a little bit boring and that is why I decided to describe the school. Our teacher's name was Faith. She was a nice person. She was funny, friendly and chatty. I love people like her.

During our lessons we focused mainly on conversation. We played some English games too. It was fun. I was very happy that I weren't in the second group. Their teacher wasn't as nice as our teacher. At least I don't think so.

We weren't the only class of Czech tourists at the school. After the last lesson we got our certificates. After our last lesson we took a photo with Faith. It was very difficult to say goodbye to her because we liked here so much.

I think that my English has improved due to my stay in England. My grammar and accent are better. The school was very good.

**Katka Molková, 9.C**



# Accommodation with our host family



Before we went to London, the teachers gave us some documents with information about our host family. I got a document with name Veronica Deema. After hearing the name, I imagined young black-haired woman. We arrived at the car park where our host family was supposed to wait for us. I waited with three other girls for our family. When I saw Veronica, I realised that she looked exactly like I imagined. She had three sons and one cat. She prepared one room for three girls and a room for one girl. We agree that we would wake up at six o'clock so that we would have time to eat breakfast. For our breakfast we usually had cornflakes and toasts with jam. For our snack we had sandwich, granola bar, chips, fruit and something to drink. We usually had dinner about an hour after arriving to our temporary home. Dinner was different every day. We had for example fish and pasta in sauce. It was delicious. On Friday morning we woke up earlier because we had an early meeting at quarter to seven. We took a photo with Veronica near our bus.

**Petra Thérová, 9.C**



# FAMILY in London

On 8th November, we took a bus and left the Czech Republic. We drove through Germany, Belgium and France. We stopped in France and sailed by ferry to England. The journey took about 20 hours.

It was 9th November, 20:00 pm, when we met our family in London. I mean, we lived in a house of that family while we were in London.

Almost everyone was nervous. We asked ourselves questions like: „What if they will force me to eat a lot? “or „What if they will be very weird? „What if my English is bad and they will not understand what I want to tell them? Or I will not understand what they will want to tell me? But I think, no one of us had bad family and it was good experience for all of us-.

I can tell you more about my family in London. We lived in a house owned by a nice woman called **Jasmine Dowling**. She was about 40 years old and she lived with two daughters called Sophia (14) and Carmen (15). Unfortunately, her daughters were shy, so they did not talk to us, but they greeted us, of course. People in England are very polite. They are definitely more polite than in Czech Republic.

We learned that Jasmine had bad experience with men so she did not live with any of them. Jasmine did not have pets because before she started doing this job, she worked as a nanny and some of the kids she took care of could have an allergy. Jasmine was very nice to us and I am glad that I met her.



Natálie Smetanová. 9.C

# Interview with or family in London

## **1. What's your name ?**

Karen Meaney

## **2. Tell us something about your family.**

My husband and I live here with our own dog Georgie. My husband Barry is a surveyor. We have one son who is a teacher and his wife is also a teacher. They have two beautiful children aged 8 and 10.

## **3. What is your job? Are you satisfied?**

Yes very much as I meet lovely people from all over the Europe. I am organiser in this area for the students.

## **4. What's your favourite film?**

Love actually.

## **5. What is typical English food? Do you like it?**

Roast dinner. I love it.

## **6. How many years have you lived in London?**

57 years, from my birth.

## **7. How often it rains in London?**

Not as much as some foreign people think but more than we like.

## **8. What can you recommend us, which places we should visit when we are in London?**

Boat Trip on river Thames, Hower castle, St. Paul's cathedral.

## **9. Write at least three things, which you like in London. (What are your benefits here, or what other cities do not)**

Very historical

Very cultural

A friendly nation

## **10. What do you dislike in London?**

MacDonalds everywhere

Can be expensive

Crowded tube

**11. Are you satisfied with your queen and the government?**

Yes to both the Queen and the government is now led by David Cameron who I believe is an intelligent and fair individual in a difficult world.

**12. What is your opinion on the Czech Republic?**

Unfortunately I have never visited the country, but the people are friendly, polite and they show a great intelligence.

**13. Would you live there?**

Yes I would as I have seen many photos and it looks very interesting and the people are very nice.

**14. Do you prefer FC Arsenal or Chelsea?**

I am a girl and cannot answer this question, but Barry loves Manchester United.

**15. Have you ever met any famous people?**

Yes – Phil Collins, Sir John Major, David Essex, Billie Jean King and Kojak.

**16. Why did you decide to take us into your family?**

We like to meet new people and the students make our house lively and happy since our children don't live here anymore.

**17. Did you have students from other countries in your family in the past?**

We have had many students visit us from different countries such as France, Germany, China, Spain and Poland.

**18. When you think back about this week, did you like it?**

Very much, I would say these students were the best that has ever stayed here. EVER!

**19. Were there any problems during this week ?**

No. I wish they could stay longer.

**20. Do you think that we can speak English well?** Yes, I do. When I compare it to other nationalities Czech pupils are great in English!

**Erik Daško, Natanael Adamec, 9.A**

# Cambridge

Cambridge is a university town and the county town of Cambridgeshire, England, on the River Cam about 50 miles (80 km) north of London. At the United Kingdom Census in 2011, its population was 123,867, including 24,488 students. There is an archaeological evidence of settlement in the area in the Bronze Age and in Roman Britain; under Viking rule, Cambridge became an important trading centre. The first town charters were granted in the 12th century, although city status was not conferred until 1951. Cambridge is the home of the University of Cambridge, founded in 1209 and one of the top five universities in the world. The university includes the Cavendish Laboratory, King's College Chapel, and the Cambridge University Library. The Cambridge skyline is dominated by the last two buildings, along with the spire of the Our Lady and the English Martyrs Church, the chimney of Addenbrooke's Hospital and St John's College Chapel tower. Cambridge is at the heart of the high-technology Silicon Fen with industries such as software and bioscience and many start-up companies spun out of the university. Over 40% of the workforce have a higher education qualification, more than twice the national average. Cambridge is also home to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus, one of the largest biomedical research clusters in the world, soon to be home to AstraZeneca, a hotel and relocated Papworth Hospital. Parker's Piece hosted the first ever game of Association football. The Strawberry Fair music and arts festival and Midsummer Fairs are held on Midsummer Common, and the annual Cambridge Beer Festival takes place on Jesus Green. Settlements have existed around the Cambridge area since prehistoric times. The earliest clear evidence of occupation is the remains of a 3,500-year-old farmstead discovered at the site of Fitzwilliam College. There is further archaeological evidence of occupation through the Iron Age, with evidence of settlement on Castle Hill in the 1st century BC, perhaps relating to wider cultural changes occurring in southeastern Britain at this time linked to the arrival of the Belgae.



**Matěj Janůlek, 8.B**



# Brighton



Brighton is located on the south coast of England. Brighton is one of the largest and most famous coastal centers of Great Britain. The town is a popular tourist resort with many hotels, restaurants and entertainment centers. Brighton and Hove are also important educational centers with two universities and many schools.

We were in Brighton in November and the sea was very cold. There were waves and it was very beautiful. There were a lot of seagulls.

I found a lot of beautiful seashells and stones on the beach there.

We also visited the Sea Life Centre. There were a lot of fishes and turtles and other sea animals.



It was very big. We went under the water and there were fish all around us. There was an open aquarium too. We could touch the starfish there. At the end we visited a shop with souvenirs.

Then we went to Royal Pavilion, but only to the park. Royal Pavilion was very big. In the park there were squirrels and we touched them. They were very cute.



**Barča Adamcová, 7.B**



## The Best London Photos









# Christmas

## in the Czech Republic and Great Britain

Christmas is the Christian celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ. Among the Christmas symbols belong evergreen trees, candles, stars, angels, bells but each country has different customs and traditions.

In Czech Republic, four weeks before Christmas the Advent begins. We decorate our houses with Christmas wreaths and candles. Everybody runs from one shop to another and looks for some presents. We also send Christmas cards to our friends and relatives. Mothers make some sweets, usually vanilkové rohlíčky and Christmas cake. On the morning of Christmas Eve we decorate a Christmas tree with electric lights, glass balls and some sweets and we put some presents under the tree. We don't eat anything all day, but the Christmas Dinner is very rich. We start the dinner with traditional Christmas soup. It's a soup with grouts and mushrooms. We finish the dinner with fried carp and potato salad. During the dinner we drink some wine, fizz or Coca Cola. After the dinner we unwrap the presents and listen to Christmas Carols. Then we watch TV. At 10 o'clock pm we go to Midnight Mass. On Christmas Day we are usually at home and we go to church again or we visit our relatives. We do the same on the second Christmas Day too. Some people go skiing to the mountains, where they can celebrate New Year's Day.



Christmas in Britain is a little bit different than Christmas in the Czech Republic. British homes are decorated with ivy, holy, mistletoe, electric lights and a Christmas wreath on the door. Christmas trees are decorated on Christmas Eve but they don't celebrate it. Children put their socks at the foot of the bed. They believe that Santa Claus will come down through the chimney and will fill the socks with sweets. Parents put some presents under the tree and in the morning of Christmas Day they open the presents. For Christmas Dinner they usually eat roast turkey or goose with vegetables, and then they have a Christmas pudding which is prepared long before Christmas. In the evening they play some games and watch the Queen's Christmas Speech on TV. On the next day, they usually organize some parties with their friends or relatives. This day is called Boxing Day, because in the past people gave boxes with presents to servants, postmen, etc.

# Christmas in London

In England they celebrate Christmas on 25th December. There are Christmas decorations in every shop and shopping centre since November; the streets are decorated with beautiful lights too. Father Christmas gives presents to everyone. The most popular dish is turkey with stuffing and chestnuts. On the table there are also pates, fish soup, pies and Christmas pudding.



Tereza Kubalová, 7.B