



¡FELICES FIESTAS!

BUONE FESTE

MFL MAG

JEAN JAURES SECONDARY SCHOOL

FROHE
FEIERTAGE

HAPPY
HOLIDAYS



MFL January 2023

ISSUE N°2

CONTENTS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|--|----------|
| • English corner | p.3-4 | • Languages of the world | p.11-16 |
| • Die Deutsche Ecke | p.5-6 | • Sports Section | p. 17-18 |
| • El rincón del español | p.7-8 | • Glossaire | p.19 |
| • La Pagina italiana | p.9-
10 | • Remerciments
Appel à contribution | p.20 |

EDITORIAL TEAM

CHIEF EDITORS: MME HAQUE ET M. JONES

Aliou BA (3e6)

Amine LAMARI (4e3)

Antonin ULMER LORTAL (3e6)

Aïssatou MAKANE (4e3)

Aminata SISSOKO (4e3)

Januji ARULRAJAH (3e6)

Lahna SELLAH (4e3)

Lina MESSIS (4e3)

Ramlati MHARI (3e6)

Christmas is an important tradition. Once the Christmas tree is decorated, Christmas cards are hung in the house until 6 January.

Children write a letter to Santa Claus to ask for they want.

Children leave cookies and milk for Santa Claus on Christmas Eve.

People also go to an ice-rink and make snowmen or snow angels. They also drink hot chocolate.



This year in London's Millennium Wheel Square, a spectacular firework display was celebrated for the New Year 2023 on the night of 1 January. This firework display was much better than the one at the Arc de Triomphe this year (personally). It was magnificent, spectacular I don't have the words to describe it to you. It was a breathtaking show with music and the Millennium Wheel lit up in the colour of the Ukrainian flag to pay tribute to the victims. With drones they paid tribute to Queen Elizabeth II. If I were you I would watch the video of the fireworks.

The 25th December, the king of the United Kingdom, Charles III made his first speech since the death of the Queen. It's THE speech for end of year celebrations. For a lot of years, it was the Queen who gave a speech. In this speech, Charles III talked about the feeling of absence. He said a great "THANKS" for the messages sent to his family about Queen Elizabeth II. He also thanked soldiers, nurses and people who have given food, money and time to the most destitute.





Boxing Day!

Boxing Day, which falls on the 26th of December, dates back to the 19th century, churches in the United Kingdom kept collection money in boxes, which were opened on Christmas Day.

This event does not only take place in the United Kingdom, it is also widespread in Australia, Ireland, Canada and New Zealand. Every year, it's a public holiday, so people don't work.



For some, it's a favorable day for family reunions, but for others, this day is synonymous with shopping.



The next day, the money was distributed to people in need. But, unfortunately, today it's just a commercial holiday a bit like Black Friday.



For those who are neither interested in family meetings nor compulsive shopping, there is the famous fox hunt. Traditionally, the rider wears a red suit - a symbol of "Boxing Day" - and chases a fox with his horde of dogs. Nowadays, this tradition is limited to hunting the fox without hurting it, since the English government banned it.



Weihnachten in Deutschland - Fragen und Antworten



1 - Wie heißt der Tag vor Weihnachten (24. Dezember) auf Deutsch?

Heiliger Abend oder Heiligabend.

2- In welchem Jahr fand der erste Weihnachtsmarkt statt?

Im Jahr 1434.



3- Wann finden die Weihnachtsmärkte in Deutschland statt?

Zwischen dem 23. November und dem 23. Dezember.



Brezeln backen!

Kurz vor Weihnachten haben die Schüler der Klasse 4ème und der Klasse 3ème Brezeln gebacken. Hier ist eine kleine Fotoreportage mit den vier Haupttappen zu finden!

1. Adam bereitet den Teig für die Brezeln zu.
2. Adam, Nizar und Minhaz fügen Trockenhefe und Wasser mit Mehl, Butter und Salz zu und verkneten den Teig.
3. Wir teilen den Teig in zwölf Stücke und formen die Brezeln.
4. Wailid hat in einem Topf Wasser, Salz und Natron zum Kochen gebracht. Nun taucht er die Brezeln ins Wasser dreißig Sekunden.



Das war echt lecker ☺

Das Backrezept kannst du in der letzten Nummer des Magazins wiederfinden.



DAS BRIGITTE-SAUZAY-PROGRAMM



Deutsch-Französisches Jugendwerk
Office franco-allemand pour la Jeunesse



Das Brigitte-Sauzay-Programm in wenigen Wörtern:

Zielgruppe: Junge Menschen (12 - 17 Jahre)

Daten: Jederzeit

Dauer des Programms: 6 Monate, davon 3 in Frankreich und 3 in Deutschland

Behandelte Themen: Kultur, Europa

Mehr Informationen findest du auf der Webseite des Deutsch-Französischen Jugendwerks : <https://www.dfw.org/programme-aus-und-fortbildungen/brigitte-sauzay-programm.html>

Wer ist Sankt Nikolaus?



Sankt Nikolaus ist ein Fest, das am Anfang ein Fest für die mittelalterlichen Händler aus dem 10. Jahrhundert organisiert wurde. Die Legende erzählt, dass die Figur, die dem Weihnachtsmann ähnlich ist, auf einem Esel reitet und Äpfel, Kuchen und Trockenfrüchte verteilt..

Florine aus der Klasse 302 präsentiert das Brigitte-Sauzay-Programm. Im Rahmen dieses Programms hat sie drei Monate bei ihrer Korrespondentin in Deutschland verbracht. Das war eine wunderschöne Erfahrung!

„Du verbringst 3 Monate in einer Gastfamilie in Deutschland und nimmst 3 Monate in deiner Familie in Frankreich eine deutsche Korrespondentin oder einen deutschen Korrespondenten auf. Während ihres Aufenthalts besucht jede Person die Schule des Partners für mindestens 6 Wochen.

Das Positive an dem Austausch ist, dass du dein Deutsch vor allem mündlich verbesserst und auch viel über die deutsche Kultur und Lebensweise lernst. Du kannst auch viele Freunde in Deutschland haben. Ich persönlich empfehle es für alle Aspekte des Austauschs!“





LAS FIESTAS NAVIDEÑAS EN ESPAÑA

La lotería de Navidad

La primera fiesta de diciembre es la tradicional lotería de Navidad que se celebra el 22 de diciembre.

Puedes ganar hasta 4 millones de euros. Los niños del colegio madrileño San Ildefonso cantan los números y los premios desde hace más de 200 años.



La Navidad

El 25 de diciembre los niños abren los regalos que trajo Papá Noel y las familias vuelven a comer juntas.



Bo Nadal significa feliz Navidad en gallego, una de las cuatro lenguas oficiales de España.

La Nochebuena

El 24 de diciembre, las familias se reúnen por la noche para comer una gran cena navideña. Comen marisco, pavo, cordero, y los dulces típicos de Navidad: turrones, polvorones, mantecados y mazapanes.



Los Inocentes

El 28 de diciembre es el día de los Inocentes. La gente gasta bromas, una de ellas es el tradicional monigote pegado en la espalda de la gente.



Las decoraciones típicas de ciudades y casas anuncian la llegada de la Navidad: árboles, guirnaldas y luces navideñas; el tradicional belén, que representa el nacimiento del niño Jesús, y los alegres villancicos preparan el ambiente para celebrar estas fiestas familiares.



El Año Nuevo

La gente se levanta tarde y come churros con chocolate caliente por la mañana. Después se celebra con una gran comida en familia y con los postres navideños tradicionales.



la Cabalgata

El día 5 de enero por la tarde se celebra el desfile de los Reyes Magos, llegan a la ciudad y desfilan por las calles para ver a los niños y lanzarles caramelos. Traen regalos sobre todo a los niños que se han portado bien y a los que se han portado mal les traen carbón.



El día de Reyes

El 6 de enero, por la mañana, se abren los regalos y se desayuna con la familia el tradicional roscón de reyes.

Le tradizioni italiane per le feste di fine anno



Il Natale

24 dicembre

Il Natale si festeggia in famiglia il 24 dicembre (la Vigilia). La cena di Natale è a base di pesce e di verdure. Babbo Natale porta con sè un sacco pieno di regali che distribuisce ai bambini di casa in casa.

Il giorno di Natale (il 25 dicembre) gli italiani pranzano in famiglia. Il pasto è molto abbondante! I dolci tipici sono il Panettone, il Pandoro e il torrone. Il Natale è soprattutto una festa in famiglia.



l'albero
di Natale,
Roma

Il presepe

Nelle case italiane spesso c'è il *presepe*. È una rappresentazione della Natività, la nascita di Gesù. Secondo la tradizione c'è una capanna con Maria, Giuseppe, l'asino e il bue. Al centro c'è la culla con Gesù bambino. A Napoli, il presepe e i personaggi sono di terracotta.

Il primo presepe è stato realizzato da San Francesco d'Assisi durante la notte di Natale del 1223.



Chi sono?

Sono un dolce tipico della Sicilia ma anche di Venezia.

Sono arrivato in Sicilia nell'anno mille con la conquista islamica dell'isola. Sono fatto con zucchero e mandorle. Il mio nome viene dal latino *Marci panis* o dall'arabo *maw thaben*.

Chi sono?

Sono il **marzapane!**



Il pandoro di Verona



Ecco cosa non deve mancare nelle case italiane per le feste di fine anno :

- i regali
- il torrone
- il Panettone di Milano
- il Pandoro di Verona



Il capodanno

31 dicembre

Alla fine dell'anno, per la notte di San Silvestro, gli italiani mangiano in famiglia e con gli amici. La cena si chiama "il cenone". A mezzanotte, per festeggiare il nuovo anno, si beve lo spumante e si mangiano lenticchie e cotechino per portare fortuna. In alcune città, la gente butta i vecchi oggetti dalla finestra.

Ascoltate **la leggenda del Panettone** recitata da Mona della 5ème bilangue !





La Befana

6 gennaio



Gli studenti del collège Jean Jaurès di tutte le generazioni celebrano questa tradizione : assaggiando il carbone, recitando la poesia della Befana: «*Zitti, zitti! Presto a letto, la Befana è qui sul tetto!* » (Silence ! Vite au lit, La Befana est sur le toit !) e cantando la sua canzone: " *Guarda, guarda lassù, chi viene giù!* ".



Tutti i bambini italiani festeggiano ogni anno l'arrivo della **Befana** (durante la notte tra il 5 e il 6 gennaio). La simpatica vecchina vola sulla sua scopa e va in tutte le case dei bambini per lasciare i regali nella **calza**.



La Befana è una nonna, una "strega" gentile italiana.

Porta i pacchetti con i giocattoli , dolci e caramelle nella calza ai bambini buoni e dei pezzi di carbone dolce ai bambini biricchini. Arriva la notte del 5 gennaio per la festa dell'Epifania.



Impara la filastrocca ! Ripeti con noi :
 "La Befana vien di notte con le scarpe tutte rotte, col cappello alla romana, viva, viva la Befana!"

Ascoltate pure la poesia e la canzone dedicate alla Befana nell'accento musicale di alcuni studenti del nostro collège e nella lingua del "bel canto"!



6e7 bilangue italien



5e6 LV2 italien





Christmas in Sri Lanka



In Sri Lanka, the Christmas season starts on 1st December when people let off fire crackers at dawn! The streets are decorated and the shopping centers have large Christmas Trees in them. Big companies have Christmas parties and large hotels have Christmas dinner dances.

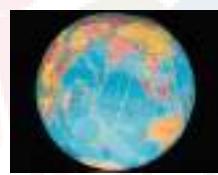
Christmas celebrations in Sri Lanka are incomplete without shopping in the festive markets. There are a series of festive markets set in the country where you can purchase gifts and seasonal snacks. Markets are decorated with lights, festive music, and Christmas trees.



kokis

In Sri Lanka we can find a "love cake" for Christmas: a nutty semolina cake lightly spiced with cinnamon and nutmeg.

Kokis, Aluwa and Athirasa are some of the most popular delicacies that are enjoyed during this period.



Natal em Portugal

Em Portugal festeja-se o Natal em família. Dia vinte e quatro, véspera de natal, comemora-se o Natal em família.



Jantamos bacalhau à brás, bacalhau com natas (natas, queijo e bacalhau) e come-se leitão. Dia vinte e cinco, dia de Natal, abrem-se as prendas de manhã e continua-se a almoçar em família.

O ano novo

O ano novo é celebrado em família e com amigos. Come-se vários petiscos, cocktails, camarão e à meia noite abrimos o champanhe.



camarão



O Nossa bolo rei (come-se dia 1 de Janeiro).



Las fiestas navideñas en Colombia



El 24 de diciembre

Primero, unos días antes del 24, se preparan el árbol y las luces y se esconden los regalos sin que los niños se den cuenta para que estén listos. En algunas familias, en su mayoría católicas, también se pone el pesebre para conmemorar el nacimiento del Niño Jesús. Un día antes se preparan las natillas y el asado para cenar en familia. La música es muy importante, se cantan villancicos como Mi burrito sabanero y Los peces en el río, y otras canciones como, Aunque me muera dejaré a Daniela, Cariñito o Hijo ausente. Para terminar el día, se abren los regalos a las doce de la noche.



El Día de las Velitas

El día de las velitas se celebra el 7 de diciembre por la noche y marca el inicio de las fiestas navideñas en Colombia. Se festeja con faroles y velas que iluminan las calles, plazas, mercados y casas para celebrar la

Inmaculada Concepción. Los faroles se hacen artesanalmente, con papel decorado. En la mayoría de las casas se preparan natillas y buñuelos para comer. También se celebra con un poco de pólvora.



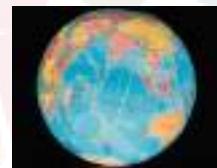
El 31 de diciembre

o el fin de año

El fin de año se celebra con música y comida: asado, tamales, natillas, buñuelos, arroz con leche y duraznos en lata. A las 23.58 las familias y amigos se juntan para empezar el conteo unos segundos antes de la medianoche, después se desea un feliz año y se admiran los fuegos artificiales.

El 6 de enero

El 6 siempre es festivo, se celebra con asado o comidas especiales pero lo más común son los asados. También algunas familias se dan regalos, es el día de los Reyes Magos.



The Tibetan New Year

This festival is celebrated with enthusiasm at Drepung Monastery in Lhasa. An enormous Thangka is displayed on the hill next to the monastery. Thousands gather to see it and praying before going on a picnic and watching Tibetan Opera at the Norbubingka palace grounds.



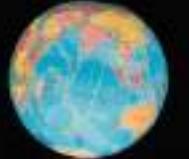
a silk chuba

Drepung Monastery



a thangka

On Tibetan New Year
we wear our traditional
clothes : the chuba.



Albanais (Albanais)

Dimer	Hiver
Eftëtë	Froid
Bor	Neige
Ere	Vent



Arabe classique (Égypte)

الشتاء	Signification : hiver pronunciation : al shita'
برد	Signification : froid pronunciation : berd
ثلج	Signification : neige pronunciation : salj
هواء	Signification : vent pronunciation : hawa



Kabyle (Algérie)

Chutwa	Hiver
Assemidh	Froid
Adhefel	Neige
Avehri	Vent



Arabe algérien

الشتاء	Signification : hiver pronunciation : el chetah
البرد	Signification : froid pronunciation : el berd
الثلج	Signification : neige pronunciation : el fedj
الرياح	Signification : le riah pronunciation : el riar



Comorien (Comores)

daridi	hiver
baridi	froid
wupepo	vent



Ourdou (Pakistan, Inde)

سردی گاہنگ	Signification : hiver pronunciation : sardi ka mausam
ٹھنڈا	Signification : froid pronunciation : thandak
بارف	Signification : neige pronunciation : baraf
ہوا	Signification : vent pronunciation : hawa



LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD



Portuguais (Portugal)

Hivern	Hiver
fresco	froid
neve	neige
vento	vent



Roumain (Roumanie)

Iarna	hiver
Frig	froid
Ninge	neige
Vânt	vent



Serbe (Serbie)

ЗИМА	Signification : hiver pronunciation : zim
ХЛАДНО	Signification : froid pronunciation : kladno
СНЕГ	Signification : neige pronunciation : sneig
ВЕТЕР	Signification : vent pronunciation : vepter



Tamoul (Sri Lanka)

குலிக்	Signification : froid pronunciation : kulik
பனி	Signification : neige pronunciation : pani
கட்டுப்பு	Signification : vent pronunciation : katru



Tibétain (Tibet)

गुन्नका	signification : hiver pronunciation : gunnka
दांग्मो	signification : froid pronunciation : dangmo
काहिं	signification : neige pronunciation : kahim
लिम्पा	signification : vent pronunciation : limpa



Turc (Turquie)

kuş	Signification : hiver pronunciation : kuch
soğuk	Signification : froid pronunciation : sohok
kar	Signification : neige pronunciation : kar
rüzgar	Signification : vent pronunciation : rusgar



SPORTS SECTION

ICE HOCKEY

Ice hockey was invented in Canada and a lot of people play it in Montreal.



Ice hockey can be played during winter or during the winter olympics. But we can also play for fun with other cities.

One of the most famous tournaments is the NHL : National Hockey League, created in 1917. There are many good players like Wayne Gretzky or Maurice Richard.

James George Aylwin Creighton was the first man to have organized a hockey game in 1875.

To practice ice hockey you need a stick, skates, skin pads, shoulder pads, gloves, a helmet with a cage or visor, hockey shorts, a stuck and two hockey goals.



To play ice hockey you need to know how to ice skate and after that you just have to train to get better. To be a good hockey player, you need to be athletic, fast and know how to handle a stick.

SPORTS SECTION

Dog Sled Racing



Dog sledding was invented by Native Americans and Inuit from Northern Canada.

Dog sled racing is the most popular winter dog sport in the arctic region, from the United States, Canada, Russia, Greenland, to some European countries.



There are competitions. The historic dog sledding competition in Alaska is the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog – The Last Great Race, better known simply as the Iditarod. It is the world's most famous sled dog race.

Dog sledding requires three important things: well-fed dogs, well-trained dogs, and good equipment.

Sled dog racing began as a formal sport in 1908 with the first 'All-Alaska Sweepstakes' race.



To be a good sled dog, the animal needs to be lean, strong, attentive, and ready for the cold. They're expected to pull people and sleds for long distances, so they need to have all of these qualities to be successful, safe, and happy.

GLOSSAIRE!

THE ENGLISH CORNER

- Kept = conserver
- Widespread = répandu
- Nowadays = de nos jours
- Hurt = faire mal à ...
- Hung = suspendu
- Ice-rink = patinoire
- Fireworks = feux d'artifice
- Breathtaking = à couper le souffle

EL RINCÓN DEL ESPAÑOL

- Navidad = Noël
- La nochebuena = le réveillon de Noël
- La nochevieja = le réveillon du Nouvel an
- El cordero = l'agneau
- El mantecado = les gâteaux de saindoux
- Los inocentes = le 1er avril
- Las bromas = les blagues

LA PAGINA ITALIANA

- Natale = Noël
- La slitta = le traîneau
- I regali = les cadeaux
- Il presepe = la crèche
- I addobbi = les décorations
- Il capodanno = le réveillon du jour de l'an
- La vecchina = la femme âgée
- La strega = la sorcière
- La scopa = le balais

DIE DEUTSCHE ECKE

- Weihnachten = Noël
- Die Schüler = les élèves
- Die Gastfamilie = la famille d'accueil
- Die Fragen = les questions
- Lecker = délicieux / ieuse
- Wiederfinden = retrouver
- Der Anfang = le début
- Der Kuchen = le gâteau

REMERCIEMENTS

L'équipe éditoriale souhaite remercier les
auteur.e.s de ce numero :

Anglais : BA Aliou, HACIANE Mona, AIT MEDDOUR Mohand, AIT TALEB Lisa et PERLE Hilea.

Italien : BA Aliou, ULMER LORTAL Antonin, TEDJANI Yousra, SMITH Djonathan, les italienistes de 506 et 507

Espagnol : BAIRI Ibrahim, CHARRON Loane, DEBRAY Adam, MIDOUA Ikram

Languages of the world: ARULRAJAH Januji, MORENO REYES Helen Alexandra, BENITSANG Deshen,
MONTEIRO MARTINS Leticia

Pour les enregistrements : ABOU SHAHID Wailid, SIKANDER Zahid, AHMED Minahz, COJOCARU Ilinca,
RIAD Yanis, KEKLIKOGLU Fatima, DJOUDER Dihya, ISODORIC Ana, MOHAMED Subira, SADAQUI Emma,
TENZIN Rabjam, MONTEIRO MARTINS Leticia, ARULRAJAH Januji

Sports section : RUSHITI Drenusha, CHARBONNE FRAMMERY Alan, GAYE Siana, UGER Kesley

Illustrations : LELANDE Sybille et LALLOUE-KETTROUSSI Mahe

APPEL A CONTRIBUTION

Tu as aimé le nouveau magazine du collège Jean Jaurès ? Alors :
Contribues-y !

Le prochain numéro traitera de l'amour, de la partage et de la
fraternité. Si tu es tenté.e par l'aventure d'écrire des articles
avec nous, fais-le et envoies-les-nous. Tu seras mentionné.e dans
le prochain numéro !

Nous attendons tes articles !

AUF
WIEDERSEHEN



ARRIVEDERCI



UNTIL
NEXT TIME



HASTA
PRONTO

