



Culture Magazine – Issue 12



Bonjour! ¡Hola! 你好! This magazine will regularly update you about French, Spanish and Chinese cultures and allow you to read, cook, sing and enjoy cultures from around the world.



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This issue of the magazine includes celebrations from different countries, that take place around the start of the year and near Spring time. You will also find some songs, recipes and activities in various languages. **Enjoy!**



Valentine's Day In The Spanish-Speaking World



Spain

Valentine's day is known as **El Día de San Valentín** in Spanish. In Spain, it is celebrated in a similar way to the rest of the world.

On **April 23rd** each year, the Catalanian people of **Barcelona** take advantage of the festival of St George, to celebrate love and books. This day is known as "**El Día de Sant Jordi**" and it is one of the most important dates on the Catalan calendar. Each year, men honour St George's heroic gesture of saving a princess from a dragon by buying their loved one a book.



In **Valencia**, the celebration of love isn't until **October 9th**. It is known as **El Día de San Dionís**, where men give women gifts of handkerchiefs filled with marzipan candies shaped like fruit, which represent the Valencian harvest.

Similar to many other places around the world, Single's Day is becoming more popular across Spain. In Spain, **El Día de los Solteros** is celebrated on the day before Valentine's day on **February 13th**.



There are two main ways of saying "I love you" in Spanish: "**te quiero**" and "**te amo**". However, the difference is that "**te amo**" is stronger than "**te quiero**".

Latin America

In Latin America, Valentine's Day is known as “**El Día del amor y la Amistad**” meaning the day of **love and friendship**. Some couples exchange flowers and balloons, as well as boxes of chocolates, but the day is more focused on showing gratitude to friends.



In **Peru**, it is common to give loved ones **orquídeas** (orchids) instead of roses on February 14th.



In **Guatemala**, the day is known as “**El Día del Cariño**” (the Day of Affection), and it is common to give sentimental gifts to lovers, friends and even co-workers! Every year on February 14th, there is a large parade in Guatemala called the “**Old Love Parade**”. The parade features the community's senior citizens riding **festive floats** through the streets and wearing **colourful costumes** to celebrate love.

On Valentine's Day, the children of **El Salvador** celebrate by playing a game of **Angelito** (little angel) or **Amigo Secreto** (secret friend). This is where they choose a slip of paper with the name of another child and then give a little gift to their **amigo secreto**. (This is very similar to Secret Santa in the UK!)



Las Fallas De Valencia



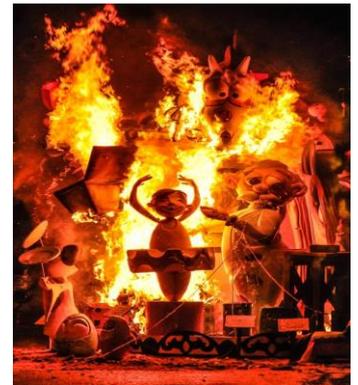
Las Fallas de Valencia is an annual festival held across Spain – designed to **welcome the arrival of Spring**. It is typically held between the **15th–19th of March**, and has been widely celebrated in Valencia **since 1784**.



The celebration brings an average of **1,000,000 tourists** to Valencia each year, and people enjoy a range of activities and spectacles. There are firework displays, live music performances, and people are encouraged to dress in traditional costumes. People who dress up are known as **falleros** and **falleras**, and neighbourhoods select one adult (**fallera mayor**) and one child (**fallera mayor infantil**) to represent them.

The festival is organised by the **fallas committee** – which collects entry fees, commissions artists, and hosts street parties (known as **verbanas**)

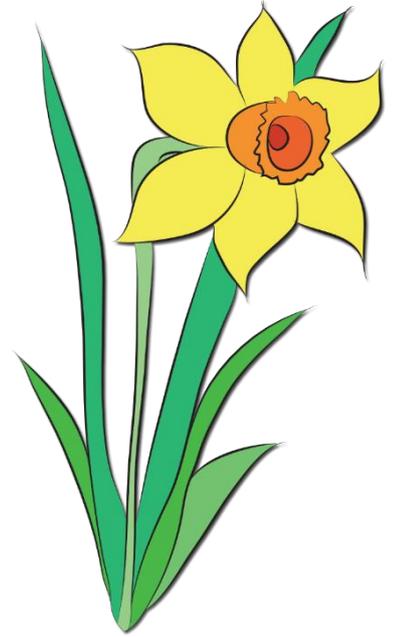
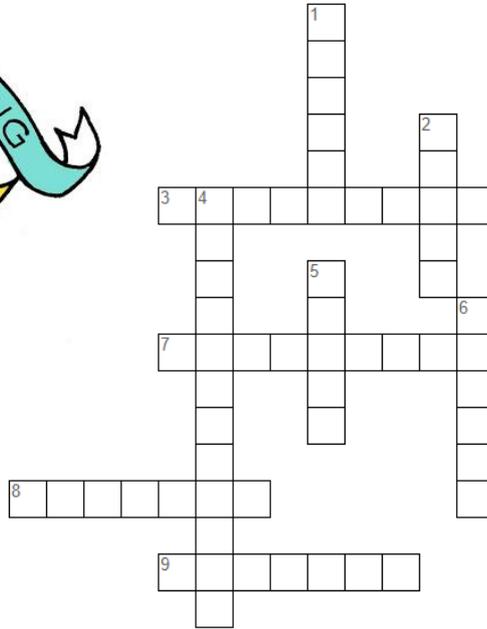
However, the most famous part of the festival relates to the burning of **las fallas**, which are large artistic monuments. These towering figures are created over many months, before being paraded through the streets of Spain and lit on fire. They are typically made of wood, papier mâché, and polystyrene foam – **reaching heights of 30ft**. Each year, one **falla** is saved from the flames and selected to be placed in the **Falla Museum**.



It is believed that the tradition stems from the practices of **ancient Spanish carpenters**. In order to work through the dark Winter months, these carpenters would create large wooden torches (called **parots**). With the arrival of Spring, the days would become lighter and carpenters would ceremoniously dispose of their **parots** in large bonfires. Over time, these bonfires became a tradition, and people started crafting figures out of wood and paper.



Spanish Spring Crossword



Across

- 3 the Spanish word for 'Spring': la _____ (9)
- 7 the city in which the Sagrada Familia is situated (9)
- 8 the Spanish word for 'chick': un _____ (7)
- 9 the Spanish word for 'harvest': la _____ (7)

Down

- 1 the Spanish word for 'Easter': la _____ (6)
- 2 the month in which Feria de Sevilla is held (4)
- 4 the national flower of Spain (3,9)
- 5 the Spanish word for 'egg': un _____ (5)
- 6 the Spanish word for the monuments set on fire in Valencia: las _____ (6)

Finished? Return your completed crossword to one of our Language Ambassadors for a chance to win house points!





Chinese New Year

Chinese New Year, also known as **Lunar New Year** or **Spring Festival**, is China's most important festival.

This year, Chinese New Year took place on **Friday the 12th of February**. This is the beginning of the year of the Ox.



People born in the Year of the Ox are said to be:

- Reliable, fair, conscientious and strong, inspiring confidence in others
- They are also calm, patient, and can be trusted
- Although they might not say a lot, they can be very opinionated
- They believe strongly in themselves but are also stubborn and hate to fail or be challenged

In Mandarin people say ‘**新年快乐**’, (**xin nian kuai le**) which means **Happy New Year**.

The main Chinese New Year activities include putting up **decorations**, eating **reunion dinner** with family on New Year's Eve, **firecrackers** and **fireworks** and children receiving gifts (**Red Envelopes**).





Chinese New Year – Red Envelopes



At New Year red envelopes are customary in China.

The red envelopes **contain money** and are believed to **bring good luck** due to their **red colour**.

The Luckiest Things To Do At Chinese New Year:

- Giving money in lucky numbers and lucky red packaging with lucky greetings
- Eating lucky food like fish on New Year's Eve, especially carp or catfish (As you might have some left over for New Year's Day!)
- Lighting lots of red firecrackers and fireworks to scare away evil and bring good luck.

Chinese New Year Food: Top 7 Lucky Foods and Symbolism

Fish - An Increase in Prosperity
Chinese Dumplings - Wealth
Spring Rolls - Wealth
Glutinous Rice Cake – A Higher Income or Position
Sweet Rice Balls - Family Togetherness
Longevity Noodles - Happiness and Longevity
Good Fortune Fruit - Fullness and Wealth



Easter in France

Easter is a **Christian holiday** that commemorates the **resurrection of Jesus Christ** from the dead. According to the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus' resurrection occurred **3 days** after he was crucified and buried. This year, Easter takes place on **Sunday the 4th of April**.



There are many Easter traditions in France that are similar to traditions in the UK. Some examples include:

- Easter egg hunts
- Having an Easter meal (Typically lamb, as it is a symbol of Spring and new life)
- Gifting chocolate eggs or bunnies to children or other family members

However, there is one tradition in France that is very different to other countries...

Les cloches de Pâques

Les cloches de Pâques (**The Easter Bells**), is one of France's main Easter traditions. This tradition involves **Church bells** across France being **silenced** on the **Thursday before Easter** and staying silent until **Easter Sunday**, in order to **mourn the death of Christ**.



There is a legend that states that the bells would **fly to Rome** to be **blessed by the Pope**. Then, on their way back to the French churches, the bells would **pick up eggs** that they **dropped in gardens**, for children to find. Therefore, in France, it is believed that the **Easter Bells** bring the eggs, rather than the **Easter Bunny**.



Easter Vocabulary

Joyeuses Pâques or **Bonnes Pâques** – Happy Easter

Vacances de Pâques – Easter holidays

Lundi de Pâques – Easter Monday

Dimanche de Pâques – Easter Sunday

Vendredi Saint – Good Friday

Le Carême – Lent





EASTER

A T A V D B P A N I E R L Y D N C L
 G Z C U E X F V Q L B I Q U J A I E
 N T C F C R O I X Q E S L A P I N P
 E F J K X G K U V F C C E X P W N R
 A L E V E N D R E D I S A I N T Y I
 U B G R Q N C E S F D S M R G Q H N
 Y T Q S E E E T K G L F N W M H T T
 Q Z L R U F W T V X T G L I S E V E
 Z X O E U F S E N C H O C O L A T M
 M I N E C Y D V T R Q E S U N U C P
 T P Q U E S S P O U S S I N P K O S
 C B T T U L I P E W C W Z R P B M X

Find the following words in the puzzle.

Words are hidden → ↓ and ↘ .

AGNEAU

CROIX

ÉGLISE

LAPIN

LE CARÈME

LE PRINTEMPS

LE VENDREDI SAINT

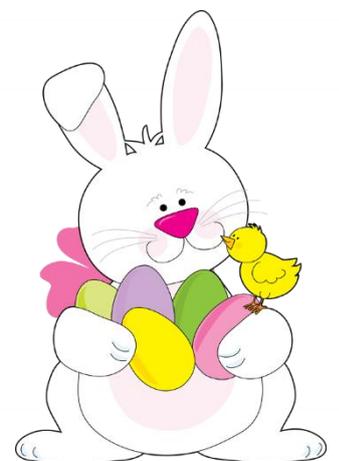
OEUFS EN CHOCOLAT

PANIER

POUSSIN

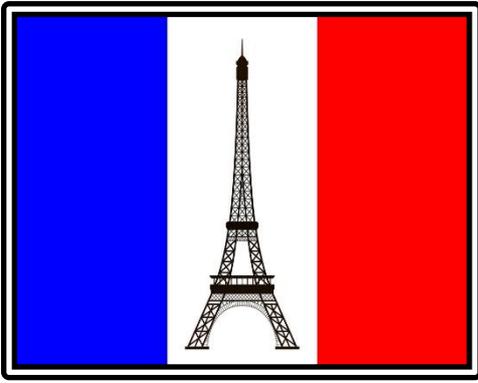
PâQUES

TULIPE



EXTENSION

Use a French dictionary to find the meaning of some of the Easter words!



'Fever' by Dua Lipa & Angèle



- 'Fever' marks Angèle's first official introduction to English-speaking audiences
- The song was included on the digital and French editions of Dua Lipa's second album '**Future Nostalgia**' which was released earlier this year

- The collaboration between the British and Belgian artists has been **Number 2** in the **French top 100 for 92 days!**

○ [Click here to listen](#)
(Ctrl + Click to follow link)

'Plus Jamais' by Aya Nakamura & Stormzy

- In '**Plus Jamais**', which translates to '**Never again**', Aya and Stormzy collaborate to share relationship perils and heartbreak
- '**Plus Jamais**' has been in the **French top 100 for 80 days**
- It is currently **Number 10**



○ [Click here to listen](#)
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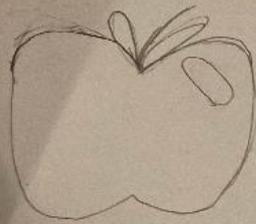
French Recipes

A few weeks ago, the school held a 'Concours Recette de Cuisine' (Write a recipe in French) competition for S1 and S2, which was a huge success!

We received so many lovely recipes that it was difficult to select a top 4, however, the winners are...

- o Niamh (S1) with 'la soupe au jambon et pois cassés'
- o Ella (S1) with 'la tarte tatin aux pommes'
- o Abby (S1) with 'le gateau au chocolat'
- o Maya (S1) with 'les crêpes de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale'

Tarte Tatin aux Pommes



Ingredients

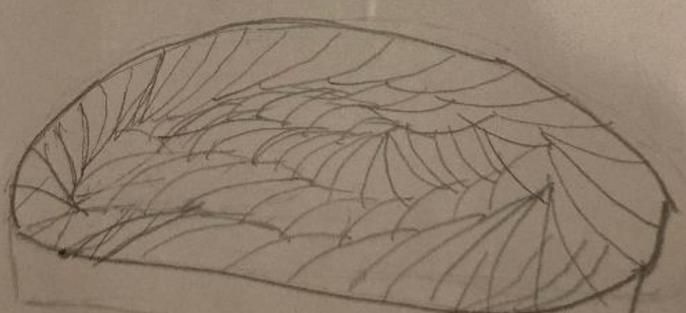
- 6 pommes Braeburn
- 300g de pâte feuilletée ou beurre
- 100g de beurre non salé
- 1kg de sucre semoule
- farine ordinaire pour saupoudrer

Équipement

poêle à tarte au four

Méthode

- 1) d'abord éplucher les pommes puis ramollir le bœuf et presser dans la poêle
- 2) Faire ton caramel alors saupoudrer le sucre uniformément sur le beurre puis dissoudre les pommes en éventail
- 3) Saupoudrer le plan de travail de farine et étaler la pâte sur une épaisseur de 0,5cm
- 4) Presser la pâte contre les pommes et cuire au four pendant 30 minutes
- 5) Retirer le gâté Tatin du four et servir avec de la glace



Pea & Ham Soup



Ingredients

- 1 litre de fond de jambon
- 1 feuille de laurier
- 1 carotte
- 1 branche de céleri
- 1 oignon
- 200g de jambon
- 300g de pois cassés

Passo

1. Faire suer les légumes dans le beurre jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient tendres.
2. Puis ajoutez les pois cassés, le jambon et le bouillon.
3. Cuire 2 heures et 30 minutes dans une casserole sur la plaque de cuisson.
4. Assaisonnez avec du sel et du poivre.
5. Blitz avec un mixeur plongeant.

Voilà



Gateau au Chocolat

Ingredients

- 200 grammes sucre en poudre doré
- 200 grammes beurre
- 4 des œufs
- 2 cuillères à café d'extrait de vanille
- 200g farine auto-levante
- 2 cuillères à soupe de cacao en poudre
- 1 cuillère à café de levure chimique
- 2 cuillères à soupe de lait
- 100 grammes de chocolat au lait
- 200 grammes beurre
- 400 grammes sucre glace
- 5 cuillères à soupe de cacao en poudre
- 2 cuillères à soupe de lait

Étape 1 - Chauffer le four à 190°C/170°C dans 5. Beurrer la base et les côtés des moules à pâtisserie

Étape 2 - Dans un grand bol, battre ensemble le sucre en poudre doré, le beurre, les œufs, la farine, cacao en poudre, la levure chimique, l'extrait de vanille et le lait jusqu'à consistance crémeuse

Étape 3 - Séparer le mélange dans les deux moules à pâtisserie. Mettez au four pendant 15-20 minutes.

Étape 4 - Laisser refroidir dans le moule pendant 10 minutes, puis placer sur une grille

Étape 5 - Pour la crème au beurre mettez le chocolat au lait dans un bol et faites fondre au micro-ondes laissez refroidir le chocolat fondu

Étape 6 - Mélangez le beurre et le sucre glace avec une cuillère en bois

Étape 7 - Tamisez le cacao en poudre dans un bol et versez-y le chocolat fondu et le lait. Mélanger jusqu'à consistance lisse

Étape 8 - Sur une assiette, étalez en sandwich les gâteaux avec la moitié de la crème au beurre, puis étalez le reste sur le dessus. Si vous le souhaitez vous pouvez décorer avec des éclats de chocolat et des herbes.





Thank you to everyone who entered the competition, we were so delighted and impressed with the standard of your submissions. So much so, that everyone who submitted an entry will receive 2 house points, well done!



Crêpes de la Seconde Guerre mondiale avec fraises

Ingrédients:

Un oeuf

Quatre onces de farine

Une demi-pinte de lait et d'eau mélangés

Des fraises

La première étape: mélanger tous les ingrédients humides

La deuxième étape: mélanger tous les ingrédients secs

La troisième étape: mélanger humide avec sec

La quatrième étape: mélanger jusqu'à consistance lisse

La cinquième étape: ajouter le beurre dans la poêle

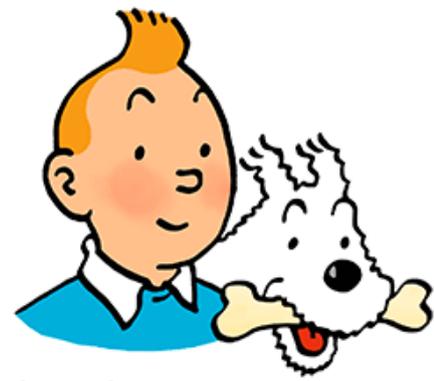
La sixième étape: retourner une fois doré

La septième étape: garnir de fraises et savourer!

Bon appétit!



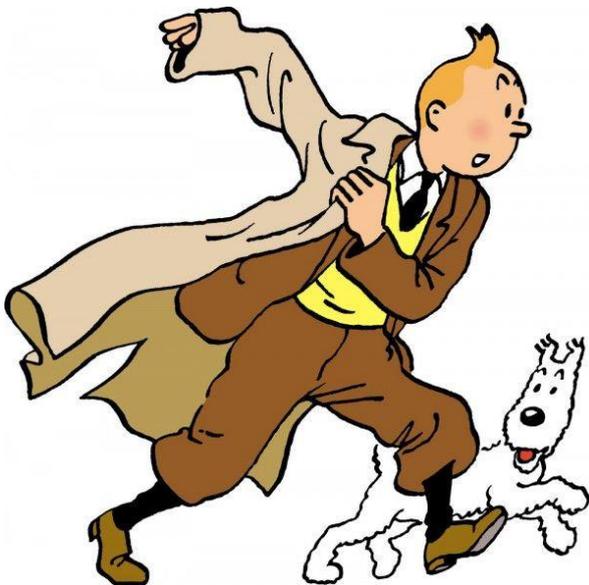
The History Of Tintin



- **'The Adventures of Tintin'** is a series of comics about a courageous young Belgian reporter and adventurer (**Tintin**), who along with his good-nature, sharp intellect and his dog (**Snowy- a Wire Fox Terrier**) of course, can solve any mystery he is faced with.
- Tintin was invented in **1930**, by Belgian cartoonist **Georges Remi**, who wrote under the pen name **Hergé**.

The comic was originally written in **French** but was later translated into other languages, for children around the world to enjoy. It has now been translated into over **110 languages!**

Tintin first appeared in English, when it was published in the weekly British children's comic '**Eagle**' in **1951**. The first story that was published in English was '**King Ottokar's Sceptre**'.



- Tintin's trusty side-kick Snowy's original French name, '**Milou**' was said to be inspired by the name of Hergé's first girlfriend Malou (a contraction of the name Marie-Louise). However, Snowy is referred to as a male throughout the series.
- The series was one of the most popular European comics of the 20th century.

Characters

Some of the other characters that commonly feature within the storylines include:

- The brash and cynical **Captain Haddock**
- The intelligent but hearing-impaired **Professor Calculus** (Professeur Tournesol)
- The incompetent detectives **Thomson and Thompson** (Dupont et Dupond)
- The opera diva **Bianca Castafiore**



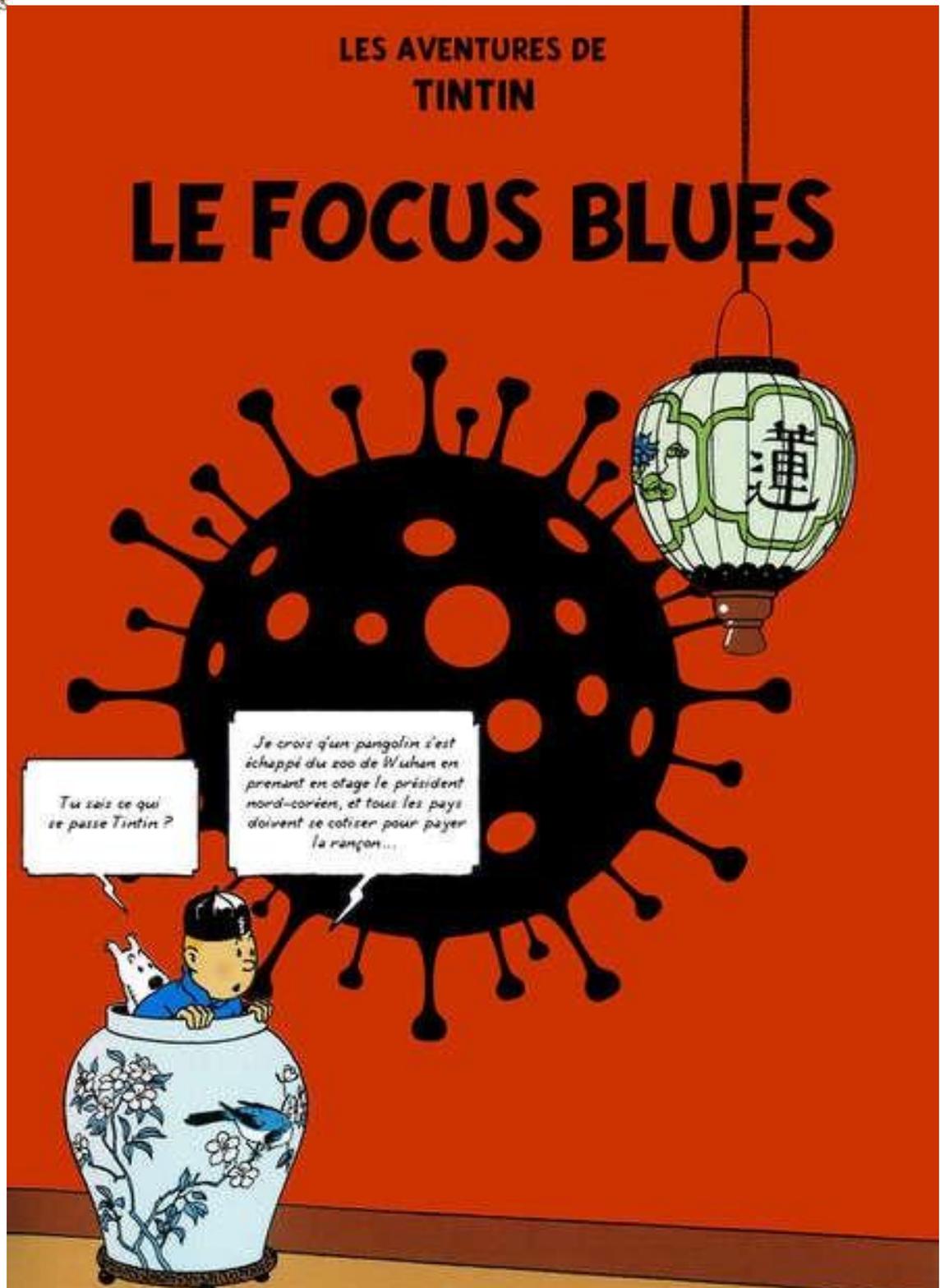
We hope you have enjoyed this term's issue of the language magazine!

Here is an extract of the first edition of 'The Adventures of Tintin' themed around Covid 19, for you to enjoy!

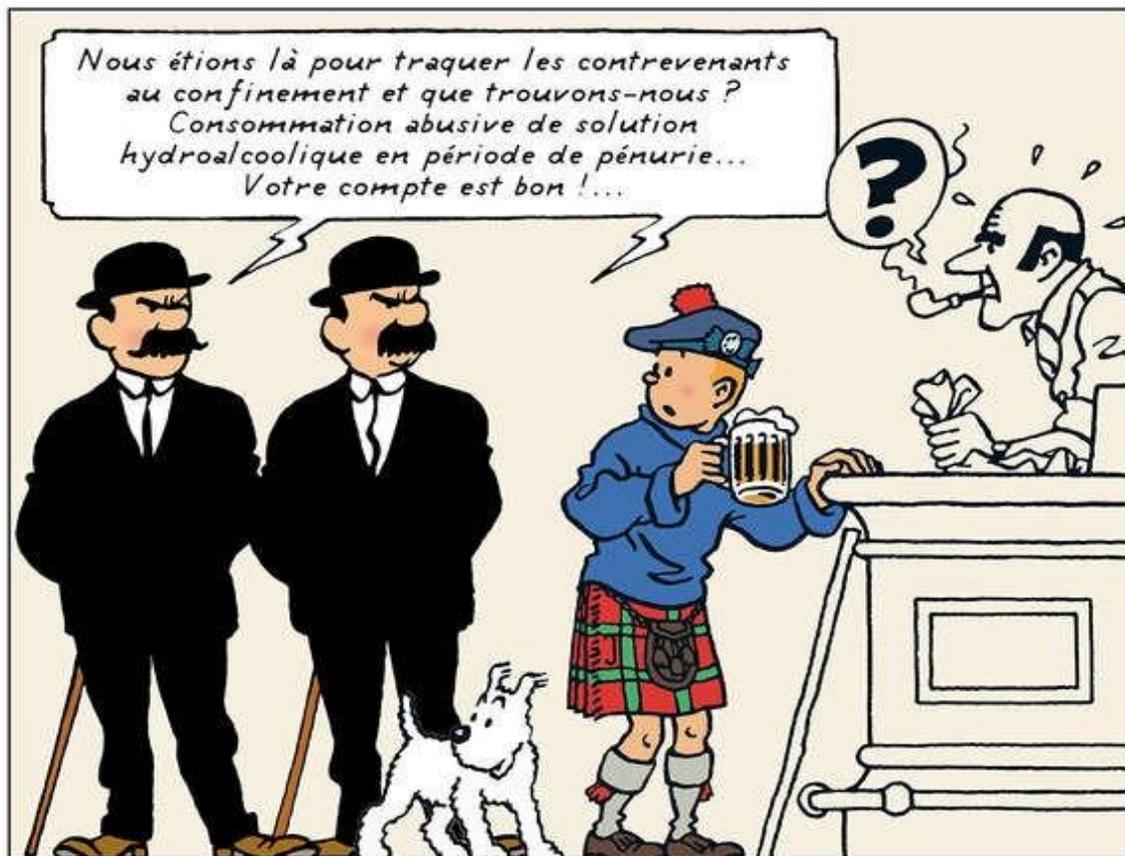


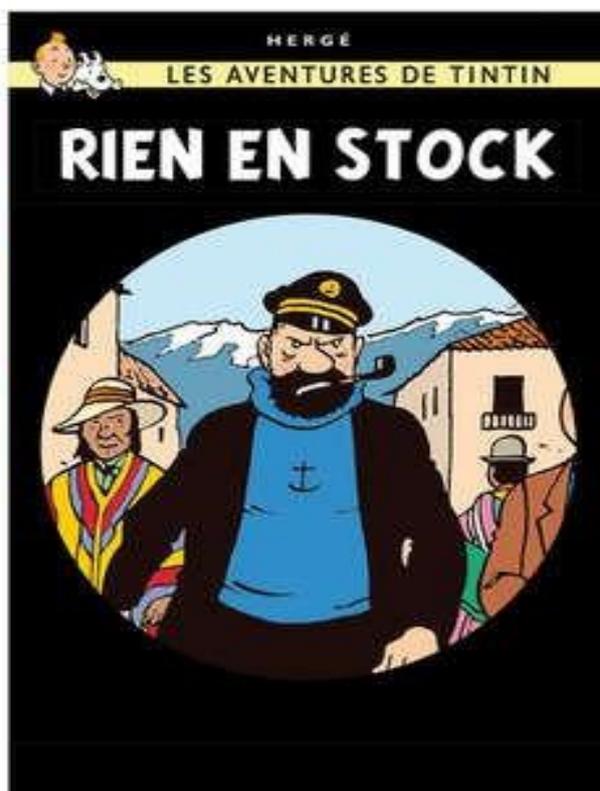


TR: Le confinement
illustré ! 100% belge....
PREMIERE EDITION

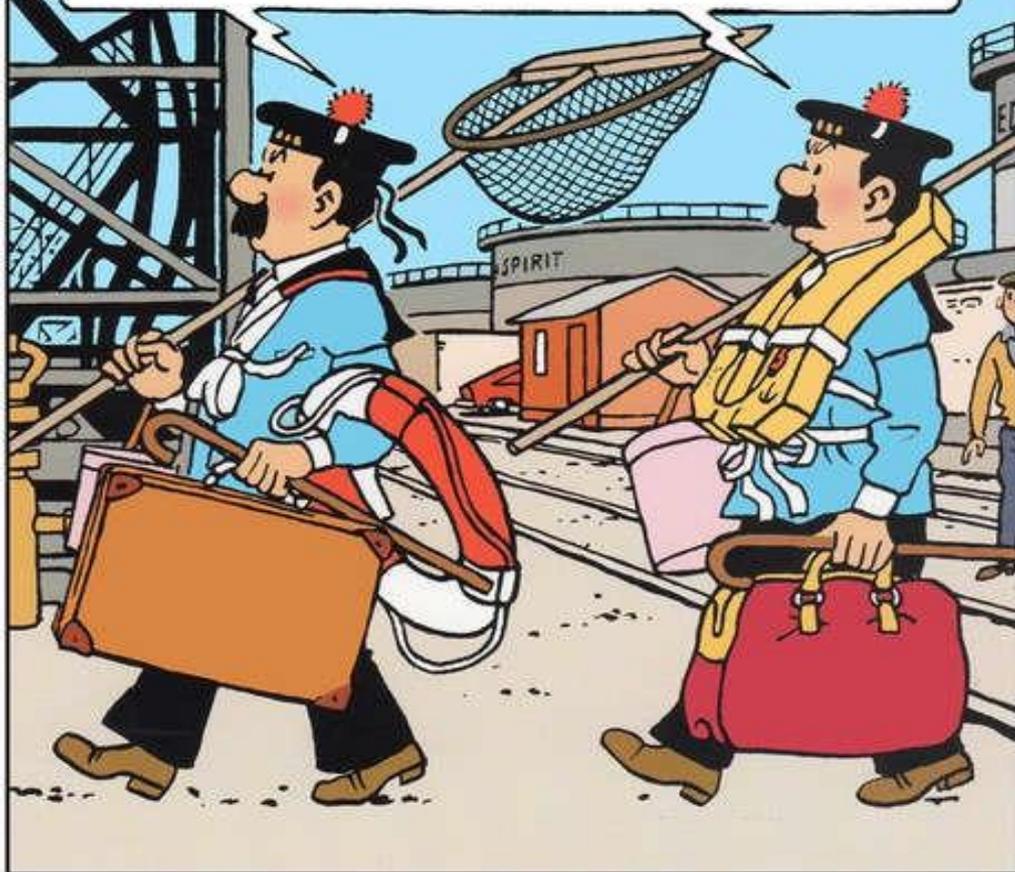








*Pour faire respecter le confinement,
nous partons en mission spéciale de
surveillance des départs en vacances,
Gare aux tricheurs !...*



Délit de fuite !

Distanciation sociale !

