

MAG' YOURI ARTS ET LANGAGES

Le petit magazine du collège GÉRARD HOLDER

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Encadrement de l'équipe de rédaction : Marie-Sylvie Benoît, Sindy Mencé, Daisy Noël, Ornella Saint-Hilaire, Kelsey Galantich.

LAETICIA WOON INTERVIEWE KELSEY GALANTICH

ASSISTANTE EN LANGUE ANGLAISE

Nous avons interviewé Kelsey Galantich une assistante de langue qui est en visite chez nous.

Laeticia: Who are you?

Kelsey: I am Kelsey Galantich

Laeticia: Where are you from?

Kelsey: I am from the UNITED STATES (Virginia)

Laeticia: Where do you live?

Kelsey: Right now, I live in the city center of Cayenne.

Laeticia: Why are you here?

Kelsey: I am here to teach English, to learn French, and to explore SOUTH AMERICA.

Laeticia: Do you have children?

Kelsey: No, I don't have children.

Laeticia: Are you married?

Kelsey: No, I am not married

Laeticia: How old are you?

Kelsey: I am 22 years old.

Laeticia: Do you usually travel?

Kelsey: I like to travel and when I have the opportunity to travel, I take it.

Laeticia: Where do you study?

Kelsey: I studied at the University of Virginia, and I just finished my degree in May.

Laeticia: What can you say about your family?

Kelsey: I have 1 sister, 1 brother, a dog, and a mom and a dad

My father's name is Peter.

My mother's name is Liz.

My sister's name is Katie.

My brother's name is Peter.

My dog's name is Sampson.

CELEBRATING THANKSGIVING

Le jeudi 24 novembre 2016 (le 4ème jeudi de novembre), les classes 301 et 405 ont célébré Thanksgiving avec Mme BENOÎT et Mme MENCE.



Les élèves de chaque classe avaient pour consigne d'illustrer Thanksgiving sur une affiche avec des images et leur imagination et de répondre à un quiz. Après que nous eûmes fini, nous avons présenté nos œuvres afin de désigner la classe gagnante.



Les professeurs avaient préparé des cookies, une tarte à la citrouille, du pain à la banane et du pain aux maïs avec comme boisson du jus de pomme et du jus multifruits. Elles nous avaient fait croire que la classe perdante n'en aurait pas mangé



mais au final tout le monde en a mangé. Comme juges, il y avait GALANTICH Kelsey, l'assistante de langue et Rémi, un étudiant en stage auprès de Mme BENOÎT.

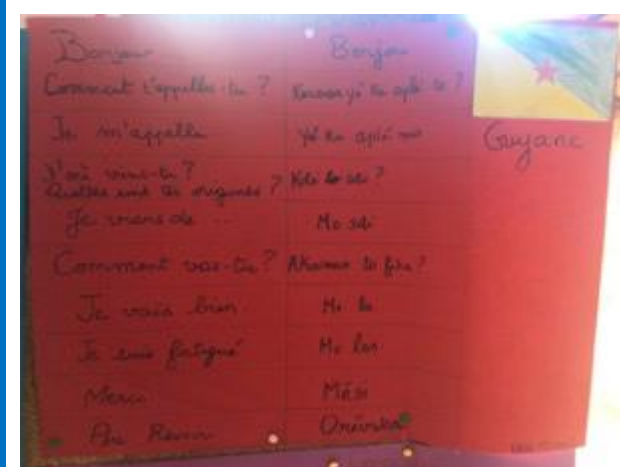
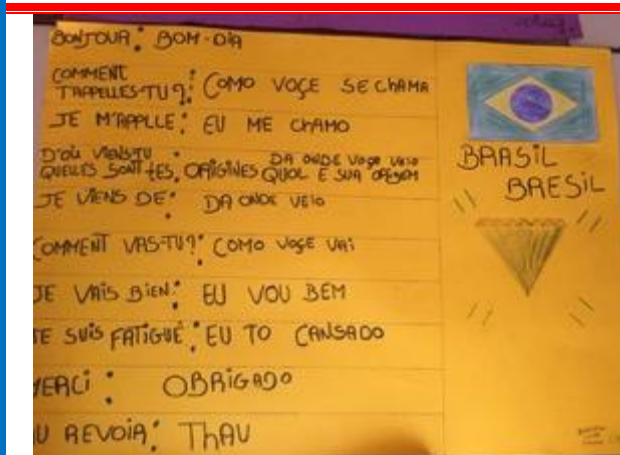


Athaina WERCAUTRIN, 405

Journée des langues à Gérard Holder

Le jeudi 20 octobre 2016, le collège a été célébré, sous plusieurs formes, les différentes langues parlées dans l'établissement.

- Les élèves de APF-CIPPA ont élaboré des affiches présentant des formules usuelles dans leur langue maternelle.



- Des élèves de 4^e ont tourné une vidéo dans laquelle ils interrogent différents membres de la communauté éducative (élèves, professeurs, CPE, agents) sur les langues qu'ils pratiquent en dehors du français.

- Les élèves de 5^e sportive ont fait des recherches afin de traduire en anglais les noms des différents bureaux du collège. Ils ont ensuite créé des affichettes qu'ils ont posées sur les portes correspondantes.



- Les élèves de 308 ont effectué des activités en classe concernant les Etats-Unis. A partir de ces activités, ils ont imaginé des questionnaires à choix multiples qu'ils ont affiché.



Stars



<http://www.public.fr>

Naomi Elaine CAMPBELL

Naomi Elaine CAMPBELL is Jamaican. She was born on November 20th 1980, in London. She is forty six years old, and is a British model and actress. She has brown hair, brown eyes, and black skin. Her mother is named Vallerie CAMPBELL, and Naomi has never met her father. She is single.

GEORGES Indryssa. 404

Zendaya Coleman

Her name is, Zendaya Maree Stoermer Coleman. She is an actress, singer American model, and dancer. She was born on the September 1, 1996 in Oakland, California. She has brown eyes and brown hair. Zendaya has 3 sisters, Anabella, Katianna, and Kaylee, and one brother, Austin. She starred as an actress in the musicals *Once on this Island* and *Caroline Or Change*. In 2010, she landed the role of Rocky Blue in the Disney Channel series *Shake It Up*, in which she currently plays the character, Agent K.C.



<http://fr.wikipedia.org>

SAINT-ORICE Thalia, 405

Will Smith

His name is Will Smith. He was born in Philadelphia on September 25th, 1968. He is 48 years old. He has two sisters, Pamela and Ellen, and one brother, Harry. He has short black hair. He has one child, Jaden Smith. He has four talents: singer, actor, producer and script writer.



<http://www.biography.com>

404

ESTRELLAS

Marco Verratti

Nombre: Marco
Apellido: VERRATTI

Edad: Nació cinco de noviembre de 1992 (tiene 24 años)

Ciudad: París


Nacionalidad: Él nació en Pescara, en Italia

Su mujer: Louisa ZAZZARA

Su chica: Tommaso VERRATTI

Profesión: Futbolista en PSG y selección Italiana

Su físico: Bajo, pelo corto castaño, los ojos verdes, delgado



Nombre: Lionel
Apellido: Messi

Segundo apellido: Cuscinelli

Edad: 23 años

Es un futbolista

Tiene el pelo corto y negro y los ojos azules

Nacionalidad: Argentina

Ciudad: Rosario

Familia:

- 2 hermanos: Matias Messi y Rodrigo Messi
- 1 hermano: Marcos del Noe
- 2 hijos: Nathan y Thiago Messi
- padre: Jorge Messi
- madre: Celia Messi

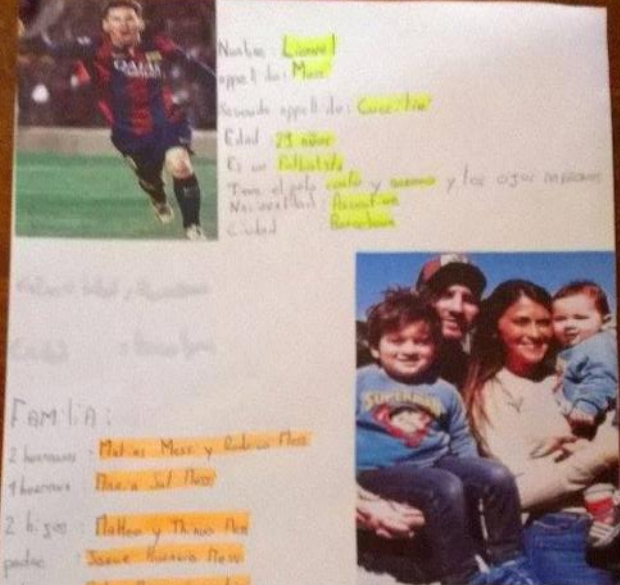
Tiene 29 años

81 cm del Espino 3 Muro del de

41 cm del capote 1 dular

52 cm del cuerpo 2 super copa de l

6 cm del Rey Espino



Kingsley Coman

Apellido: Coman

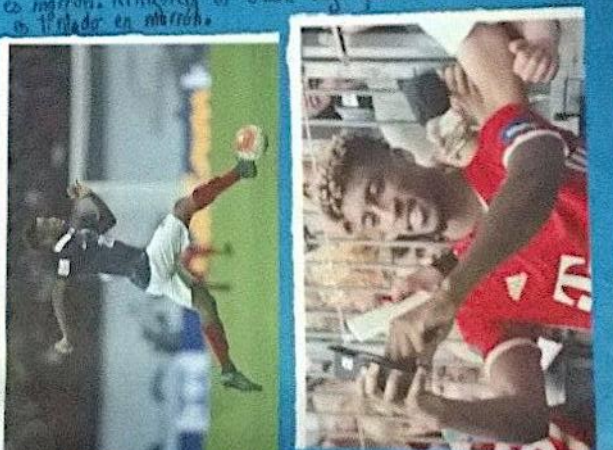
Nombre: Kingsley

Edad: 20 años (13 de junio 1996)

Nacionalidad: Francia

Hermanos: Nada

Kingsley Coman es un futbolista francés. Juega en el club Bayern Munich y en la selección francesa. Los ojos son marrones. Kingsley es entre bajo y alto (1 m 78). El pelo es rubio en mechones.



La ficha de mon personnage

Apodo: Booba

Apellido: Elie

Nombre: YAFFA

Nacionalidad: Francés

Edad: 40 años

Ciudad: Boulogne-Billancourt

Ninos: Luna YAFFA ; Omar YAFFA

Hermanos: Hermano: Jilles YAFFA ; Van

Su mujer: Patricia VINCES

Físico: Elie es muy grande mide 1,92m


Pelo: Sin cabello

Ojos: Marron claro

Fecha de nacimiento: 9 Dicienbre 1976

ALEXANDER Tracy 504

Exposé d'espagnol



Marco Verratti (Alex Metella, 406), Lionel Messi (Axel Arnaud, 404), Kingsley Coman (Keylann Serbin, 406), Booba (Alexander Tracy, 504)

Let's read a few stories....

On the Orient Express

I was in my train compartment on the Orient Express. Suddenly, I heard a cry. A few hours later, the train stopped, and the police began boarding the train...

"What could it be?" I wondered.

As I walked out, I heard something strange happening. "Please, you can take anything you want, but please not my baby," a woman cried.

I wanted to help the woman, so I knocked on the door. It opened slowly, and as I looked, I saw the woman with tears in her eyes.

"Are you okay Ma'am? I was right next door and I heard a cry," I said.

Slowly, she opened the door, and I saw a masked person, a terrorist, holding a weapon right in front of her eyes.

I walked in slowly and saw a baby of nine or ten months in the masked person's hand. It was too late. "They have already called the police," I said, terrified, feeling my heartbeat in my toes.

The masked person said nothing and opened the door to escape.

The woman started to scream, and the terrorist shot her twice in the stomach. The police heard the shots and ran into the room, but the masked person and the baby were already gone and the woman was dead.

"What happened, Sir?" the policeman asked.

I was speechless, I could have saved the poor boy. As I composed myself, I started to explain what happened.

The real story was that the baby did not belong to the woman. The masked person was the real mother of that child.

She was only fifteen and got pregnant at fourteen. She had already killed someone, and was in prison. She escaped to get her child back...But guess what...



Geneviève TACITA, APF-CIPPA 1

The famous night

On a Halloween night, a group of friends found themselves at their friend Harry's house to play a game. They all arrived at ten o'clock in the evening. Then, they rang the doorbell, which opened by itself. This seemed odd to them so they entered discretely.

Some terrified girls screamed, as they thought they saw the blood of their friend Harry.

Following this discovery, they heard strange noises. They were frightened even more.

They felt goosebumps on their bodies. Then, they saw a jaw on the table. They went to hide in the room. They heard all of the doors slam, and once more they found themselves locked up. They discovered that the shower was running, and the room flooded so quickly that they had no time to breathe. Five minutes later, everyone drowned except for one, who breathed a little. He heard a bell ring, he opened his eyes and realized that it was only a dream. He went to open the door to the little monsters who were asking for candy.

3ème

« ATELIER LETTRES ET IMAGES »

« Les Animaux Fantastiques »



Résumé

Venez redécouvrir le monde d'Harry Potter avec *les animaux fantastiques*. Nous sommes en 1926 en compagnie du jeune homme aux cheveux bruns et à l'air mystérieux, qui se nomme Norbert. Il arrive à New-York pour finir son périple à travers le monde. Un évènement terrible se passe. Un être étrange a commencé à détruire la ville semant la terreur....Comment la population de New York va-t-elle réagir ? Qu'est-ce qui est la cause de tous ces dégâts ? Ce film est écrit par J.K.Rowling et réalisé par David Yates.

Séphora GONZIL et Titouan Lefeuve, 603

Critique

L'action se passe 70 ans avant Harry POTTER donc 70 ans avant Voldemort... C'est un formidable film avec des sorciers ... C'est un film où il y a de l'action. Je le conseille aux personnes qui ne l'ont pas encore vu mais je le déconseille aux enfants de moins de 8 ans car il fait un peu peur. Il y a un homme qui s'appelle Norbert DRAGONNEAU avec sa petite mallette magique mais pourquoi magique est-elle magique ? On sort de l'ordinaire on rentre dans l'extraordinaire (merveilleux). Ce film est magnifique mais en même temps il fait peur. Il est très intéressant.



ROUJA Priscillia, 603

Le Merveilleux en littérature

Une définition ?

Le merveilleux

Le merveilleux du latin « mirabilia » qui signifie chose étonnante, se trouve dans tous les romans du M.-A. Il désigne ce qui échappe à la réalité, ce qui étonne, ce qui est admirable. Ainsi le chevalier est confronté à des manifestations surnaturelles : les lieux enchantés, (pont, lacs, fontaine) objet (anneaux, lits, lance...) êtres (les fées Morgane, Viviane, l'enchanteur Merlin...), animaux (Lions, dragons

L'élément merveilleux comme l'anneau magique, ont une fonction importante dans l'action des premiers romans de chevalerie

Le merveilleux a souvent aussi une portée symbolique, la forêt est le lieu des épreuves, le lion et le serpent y représentent le bien et le mal.

En 6ème et en 5ème, nous parcourons les récits antiques dans différents chapitres du cours de Français. Nous fréquentons Circé, les sirènes, les cyclopes, des créatures comme le griffon, pégase, pour ne citer qu'eux. Le Merveilleux Est très présent dans la littérature épique.

En effet au Moyen -Age, le roman courtois, dit roman de chevalerie, dont Chrétien de Troyes est le représentant le plus connu. le Merveilleux de manière générale est lié à la manifestation de dieu, ce qui est dans « l'air du temps » car le Moyen-âge est cette période historique où l'église est très présente. Il est aussi lié à la présence de faits et d'animaux surnaturels. *Yvain ou le chevalier au lion*,

Parallèlement se développe la figure de l'enchanteur, de la fée (Lancelot du lac), et de la sorcière.

Au XVIIème à nos jours, le merveilleux se retrouve dans les contes, les personnages sont dotés de pouvoirs magiques (transformer un être...). On y trouve des personnages ou des créatures surnaturelles (animaux qui parlent, ogres, sorcières...) et des lieux étranges : les personnages acceptent cette invraisemblance. Ce que *Le Bon Gros géant*, *Harry Potter*, *les Animaux Fantastiques* reprennent aisément sur grand écran.

« Vaiana »



Résumé « Vaïana-Moana »

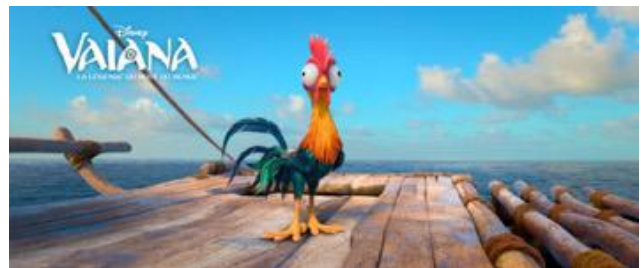
Vaïana habite sur l'île de Motumui avec son père, le roi, sa mère, la reine et sa grand-mère qui adore depuis son enfance lui raconter des histoires. Vaïana s'apprête à devenir reine, mais celle-ci a soif d'aventures. Son père par contre ne veut en aucun cas la laisser naviguer.

Mais lorsque sa grand-mère meurt, Vaïana se sent obligée de partir avec pour but de sauver son île. Elle part. Elle se donne pour mission de rendre son cœur à Téphittie avec l'aide de Maui le demi Dieu métamorphe et hei-hei le coq. Cette aventure mélange humour et action. Va-t-elle réussir ??? Va-t-elle sauver son peuple ??? Allez voir le film pour le savoir !!!

**ESSERS Taïna, PRAEJOEWARI Ella, ROUJA Priscilia,
ROCHEREAU Gildas, LEFEUVRE Titouan, 603**

Refrain d'une des chansons du film :

« L'horizon ou la mer touche le ciel et m'appelle,
cache un trésor que tous ignorent,
ces reflets d'or, c'est le vent doucement qui se lève et me révèle le bleu de l'eau,
si je pars j'irai toujours plus loin et toujours plus haut... »



AZOR Shirley, DORILAS Kalissia., ESSERS Taïna. ROCHEREAU Gildas



HOW MUSICAL ARE YOU ?

1. How well can you sing?

- O I can sing very well
Δ I can sing quite well
X I can't sing at all



2. How often do you listen to music?

- O you always listen music
Δ you sometimes listen music
X you never listen music



3. Do you like music?

- O you like music very much
Δ you like music a little
X you don't like music at all

4. How are you when you listen to music?

- O You are calm
Δ you are quiet
X you are agitated



5. Who is your favourite singer?

- O Kalash
Δ MHD
X The Beatles



Keys

You have a majority of
O

You like music very much

You have a majority of
Δ

You like music a little

You have a majority of
X

You don't music at all

ALEXANDER Tracy /AURELIEN Dieumanuela /FILISMA Derby /LOUISEIZE Daphna
/LUMA Estherlie - 504 -



HOW MUSICAL ARE YOU?

1 .What kind of music do you listen to?

- Ω I listen to any kind of music
- Δ I listen to classical music
- ✓ I listen to music a little but I have no preference



2. Where do you listen to music?

- Ω I listen to music at concerts
- Δ I listen to music quietly in my living room
- ✓ I listen to music from time to time



3 .What do you do at parties?

- Ω I listen to the music and dance
- Δ I talk with my friends but I don't dance
- ✓ I stay at the party 5 mins and I leave

Keys

You have a majority of Ω

You like music in general. You are musical

You have a majority of Δ

Except classical music you don't like other type of music, but you like to cultivate yourself. Being smart it's important for you. You are nerdy.

You have a majority of ✓

In large part you don't like music and it does not affect you emotionally. The music parties do not attract you a lot, you prefer playing video-games.

4. What do you like doing after school?

- Ω I like listening music
- Δ I like doing my homework
- ✓ I like playing video-games



5. Could you be happy without music?

- Ω No, I could not be happy without music
- Δ Yes, because music doesn't make me smarter
- ✓ I don't care about music



HOW MUSICAL ARE YOU ?

1. What do you usually do after school?

- ☐ I go to the shower
- ☒ I listen to music
- ☒ I play video games

2. How often do you listen to music?

- ☒ I always listen to music.
- ☒ I usually listen to music.
- ☐ I rarely listen to music.



3. On what occasions do you listen to music?

- ☒ When I finish my homework.
- ☐ When I watch a movie, or when I am in a car.
- ☒ I listen to music on every occasions.



4. How well can you sing?

- ☒ I can sing a little.
- ☒ I can sing very well.
- ☐ Sing? What for ?



5. What do your friends say about you?

- ☒ I am crazy about music
- ☒ I am cool
- ☐ I am funny but a little lazy.



Keys

You have a majority of ☒
 You are very musical you should join a choir or an orchestral group or some musical band. That would be a good choice for you.

You have a majority of ☒
 You are quite musical .But you should maybe listen to music a little more often.

You have a majority of ☐
 You are not very musical and you listen to music at the wrong time .You should join a musical band.

FORDYCE Shaqueen /JEANTY Kevensky /NARCISSE Mélissa /PLANCY Daïrick - 502



HOW MANUAL ARE YOU?

1. What do you do when your mom is not there and you are hungry?

- O You open a bag of crisps
- Δ You cook a meal
- X You wait for your mum to prepare your meal



2. How do you do redecorate your bedroom?

- O You watch a DIY video and you reproduce
- Δ you make it yourself
- X you buy decoration



3. When you are bored and it's raining, what do you do?

- X You sleep
- Δ you draw
- O you watch tv

4. You are asked to make a birthday cake for someone. You...

- Δ Buy the ingredients you need to make the cake.
- O Ask someone else to make the cake.
- X Say you cannot do it.



5. Your cousin asks you to make a wooden plane for him,...

- X You find an excuse not to do it
- O You say it takes too long
- Δ You buy a plane for him



Keys

You have a majority of X

You are not manual at all!
You are lazy and not independent, you need to buy hands. You are a couch potato.

You have a majority of O

You are quite manual but you must make efforts, You need to buy the creativity

You have a majority of Δ

You are very manual and creative, You have a big head full of ideas.

HOW MANUAL ARE YOU ?



1. How often do you cook?

- X I always cook
- Δ I sometimes cook
- O I never cook



2. What do you do if your car is broken?

- Δ I repair it with a friend
- X I repair it myself
- O I take it to the garage

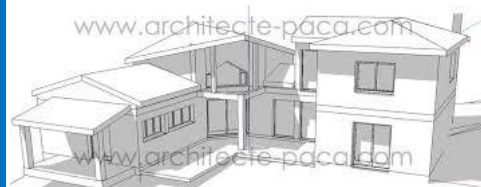


3. How often do you water your plants?

- O I leave the automatic watering system
- X When I wake up
- Δ I water them the day before

4. What do you do when your bike chain is out?

- Δ I repair it with my friends
- O I go to the garage
- X I do it myself



5. What do you do if you have to make a model?

- X I do it all by myself
- Δ I do it with one of my parents
- O I don't do it

Keys

You have a majority of X
You're very manual. In this case you can create manual workshop activity, either cooking workshop or DIY workshop.

You have a majority of Δ
You're quite manual. But when you cook you always forget an ingredient, or when you watch TV and you forget the meat in the oven.

You have a majority of O
You're not manual at all. You do not know how to change the wheels on your bike. You do not know what to do when you break down.

ARTICLES ET DOSSIERS INVITES

RUBRIQUES DES ETUDIANTS DE L'ECOLE SUPERIEURE DU PROFESSORAT ET DE L'EDUCATION (ESPE)
DE LA GUYANE

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RAP MUSIC

BY BONNAIRE Mylan Master 1 PIETAS, GASPART Emilie Master 2 PIETAS, SEBASTIEN Cynthia Master 2 MEEF CPE, SINAMAL Catherine Master 2 MEEF CPE

Rapping is the speaking or chanting of rhyming lyrics, and is often set to a beat. These rhymes often address provocative subjects such as sex, violence and socio-political issues. Often regarded as a means of expression, rap has become a significant tool for minorities to express their discontent.

Before rap exploded onto the American music scene in the 1970s and influenced the world, West African musicians told stories with only a drum. This singing poetry from Africa slowly but steadily grew to lay the foundation for modern-day rap music.

Throughout the 70s, the Bronx was home to de-industrialization, skyrocketing unemployment, increasing crime, governmental neglect, and white flight, which led to the materialization of rap as the people's only means of creative expression. To avoid succumbing to gang culture and the assumptions of society, African American youths turned to rap.

As a street genre, rap music soon reached the top of the charts. With its anti-establishment approach, it denounced the living conditions of millions of people who considered themselves as being left aside. Nonetheless, for about decade or so, some changes have been acknowledged in the genre, along with the rise of new artists who seem to revolutionize it. Experts disagree on the effects of this new phenomenon, arguing for some that rap music might be living its last moment.

There have been many breaks and declines in rap music throughout the years

In the late seventies, rap music began to flourish. Bands released songs after songs and the Sugarhill Gang released its single "Rapper's Delight. The lyrics were entertaining and the beat consisted of guitars, symbols and claps, all used with a funk beat. Quickly, rap music evolved to mix in the rock genre, with the famous song "Rock This Way" in 1986 by Run-DMC. In doing so, it plunged the rap genre into a new age. Nevertheless, social and political issues continued to be a prominent theme. Indeed, in the 1980s Public Enemy shook society with their alarming lyrics on crime and violence. As rap grew, more and more rappers described the brutalities of gang life in their music. As a result, "Gangsta rap" was born in the 1990s. Slowly but surely, the genre began to be frightening and was subsequently marginalized.

Nevertheless, the 21st century marked a turning point in the genre.

Since the beginning of the 21st century, rap has experienced new trends that have led to more diversification. It is no longer concentrated in the two competing coasts, and it no longer represented a single group over-represented by masculine figures. A shift in the lyrics has made the music focus more and more on the individual and wealth.

RAP MUSIC

As it mirrors the economy, it is based on capitalism and classical liberalism, and rappers have grown to be more and more materialistic. They expose their wealth through jewelry, extravagant clothes, big houses and women within the era of fast life and new rich phenomenon. As a result, the beats have evolved to become more and more synthetic. The focus is no longer on the lyrics but on special effects, such as auto-tune. Female rappers assert their sexuality and challenge men's social, economic and sexual performance.

However, globalization and the development of new technology are plunging the genre into a new era.

Rap music has become a global phenomenon. The genre is prominent all over America and the world, thanks to famous rappers, including Eminem, Ludacris, Lil Jon, T.I., Kanye West, Lil Wayne, and Drake. Most of them are from outside of the East Coast and West Coast communities that once dominated the industry. In addition, many modern rappers are signed to major record labels alongside popular artists of other genres. Now there are different types of rap, such as afro-rap in France and the revolutionary Arabic rap movement. Even kids with a healthy social background now rap from an early age. Even if the lyrics and beats have changed, it still remains a protest genre that breaks all the codes of the establishment, giving people a medium through which they can express their feelings.

Those that argue that there has been a decline in rap music have, to some extent, misrepresented the genre. Instead, the genre has evolved to be more widespread and popular than ever.

Sources

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<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6CWoxzVjDWs>



CE MOMENT
WHEN YOU START
PENSER EN
DEUX LANGUES
AT THE SAME
TEMPS

TOP 10 reasons to study in Canada!

By Alice ROUAUD, Master 1 CPE and Edith SEROTTE, Master 1 Lettres Modernes

1 : Nature and four distinct seasons

Canada is a very big country. The landscapes are amazing: mountains, plains, glaciers, forest, seas.... The year season is mostly divided in two: warm and cold (very cold, -30 °C!). Winter is very long, usually lasting from October to April. Spring is short, but beautiful because everything becomes green super quickly. Summer is hot, lasting from June to September. It's more like what we know. Fall is very short, lasting from September to October, but it is amazing because of the color of the maple tree leaves, which become red, yellow or orange!

2 : Excellent health care

Canada is the only country in North America which has a health care for everyone. There is a tax on every salary, and, from that, everyone can have access to "minimal" care.

3 : Canada's education system

6 of the 8 universities of Canada are among the 100 best universities of the world. The educational system in Canada is inspired by American organizations, but it's not that expensive. For one year at Montreal University, it will cost you 3000 Euros.

4 : Internationally recognized degrees

5 : Learn or improve another language!

In Canada, most of the people speak two languages: French and English. Quebec is the state where people speak French. But everywhere else, there is always the possibility of speaking both English or French. Every advertisement has to be translated in both languages. It's also true for television and newspaper.

6 : A multicultural country

Canada is pioneer country, which means that no one belongs to the country really, except the indigenous people (also called Indians, or first nation people). From that, everybody is welcome and has a chance to keep building the country. People from all over the world come to this land.

7 : Canada is a peaceful, politically stable, and safe country

Even with this multicultural society, the communities are respectful of each other. It makes the country safe, where freedom and tolerance are virtues. Politically, Canada is a liberal state, but it is also a welfare state, which is another particularity of this country.

8 : Possibility to work in Canada after graduation

When you graduate, the Canadian government offers you the possibility to stay as long as the length of your studies. (3 years bachelor = 3 years working visa)

9 : Canadian people are very welcoming!

..... Of course they are !

10 : The United Nations ranked Canada as one of the best places in the world to live!

Source:

<http://istudentcanada.ca/inbound/why-study-canada/top-10-reasons-study-canada/>

QUIZZ Who's Canadian?



Answers : Rachel McAdams, Ryan Gosling, Jim Carrey, Ryan Reynolds, The Rock



Each of the Caribbean islands has a unique and distinct cultural identity that was formed by European colonists, the African slave trade, as well as indigenous Indian tribes.

There are official languages such as English, Spanish, French or Deutch, but people also speak Creole. The Creole languages are nearly two hundred years old. They came about during the first slavery era in the Caribbean. Creole is a "patois" language that is a varied combination of African syntax and European lexicon, or words. It has evolved out of necessity, as slaves had to communicate with the European plantation owners.

The religion on these islands is a mix of African and European cultures. The most widely practiced religions in the Caribbean are Voodoo (Haiti), Santeria

(Cuba), and Obeah (Jamaica).

Its rich culture, set against a backdrop of crystal clear waters and the never-ending sunshine, is what gives the Caribbean its lasting influence on travellers who visit the islands.

Caribbean History & Heritage

For centuries, indigenous people, such as the Caribs, Ciboney, and the Arawaks lived in the Caribbean. However, after Christopher Columbus discovered the New World, European colonizers began to settle in the Caribbean. The Spanish government declared that the entire Caribbean belonged to Spain. This angered other European nations and the indigenous populations.

As a result, wars erupted among the major European colonial powers, including Denmark, the Netherlands, Spain, France and Great Britain. Sadly, at the same time, indigenous populations were being wiped out. As a result, the cultures and lifestyles of the local people have drastically changed. Once the colonial powers had control over the islands, they introduced African slaves into the region to work in the sugar plantations.

Once the wars ceased, several European settlements were established on the Caribbean islands. The culture from these European nations began to mix with local and African cultures, and new cultures were created in the areas where they settled. As a result, there are a lot of different cultures in the islands. Even islands in close proximity to each other, such as Barbados and St. Lucia, are significantly different. Tourists visiting the Caribbean today can learn more about the colonial cultures of the islands since historical sites and architecture have been well-maintained throughout the years.

Caribbean history has heavily influenced local food and music. Caribbean food, for example, often combines African and colonial influences. African slaves frequently tried to imitate the food that they ate while still in Africa, but, as they didn't have access to all of the necessary ingredients, slaves would often use ingredients unused by their overseers in their food. Therefore, Caribbean spices became commonplace in African-influenced food.

Caribbean music is also greatly influenced by the region's history. Popular Caribbean music, such as zouk, soca, reggae and calypso, originated in Africa, Jamaica, and Trinidad. The popularity of these musical forms today is proof of enduring legacy of Caribbean culture.

Most Caribbean islands today are politically independent, or loosely politically linked to former colonial powers. Certain islands are American commonwealths. Jamaica is a completely independent nation. Many nations that are now independent are seeking to create new cultures and identities to move beyond their colonial pasts.

Caribbean Music & Dance

Caribbean dance and music complement each other well. This is the case when new dance styles emerge. In fact, dance styles are frequently named after the music that inspired them. The music played in dance clubs throughout Jamaica frequently serves as the impetus for new styles. These new styles often quickly change after their inception. Sometimes, new styles are named after songs.

Traditional dances such as the limbo are usually faddish for a short period of time. New dances are frequently developed in rural areas. The new styles developed in Jamaican dance clubs, for example, are considered urban, or influenced by the city.

Formal Dances: festival and street dancing are the most well-known forms of dancing throughout the Caribbean. Tourists interested in enjoying more formal dancing can find various venues that sponsor it, but the most talented performers often travel to other parts of the world.

In Caribbean ballet performances, local cultures are often infused into them. For example, beautifully decorated costumes are worn by members of the world renowned Ballet Martiniquais. National Folkloric Ballet groups can also be found in Puerto Rico and Aruba. Those traveling to Puerto Rico can enjoy the historic Ballet Concierto de Puerto Rico.

Local Dances: Music can be heard wherever people congregate in the Caribbean. Distinctive musical styles can be found on each island, but each musical style is designed for dancing.

Mambo dancing was a huge craze in Havana during the last decade and later became popular in Harlem. This dance style eventually was transformed into salsa dancing. Distinctive elements of Caribbean and African culture have been mixed in with salsa dancing, but it is still similar to mambo dancing.

Caribbean Festivals & Events

When most people visit the Caribbean, they think immediately of crystal clear waters, scuba diving, sailing and lying out on white sandy beaches. Although the Caribbean offers some of the most spectacular scenery and outdoor experiences in the world, it also offers some of the most unique festivals and events in the world. Events and carnivals are an opportunity to turn a Caribbean vacation into an experience of a lifetime. The festivals are constantly held on most Caribbean islands. The celebrations are a great way to learn more about native cultures. The following are some of the more popular festivals held on select Caribbean islands:

Top Caribbean Festivals:

Carnival, Trinidad & Tobago

Carnival, the rowdy and flamboyant February festival, is held annually in many regions in Latin America, South America, and the Caribbean. The largest Carnival celebration in the Caribbean is held in Trinidad. Locals spend a lot of time preparing for the annual festival by rehearsing with band mates, preparing food, and setting up street decorations. Once the celebrations begin, there a number of parades, musical performances, and other celebrations. The various ornate costumes worn during celebrations are another major attraction to the events of Carnival.

Junkanoo Festival, Bahamas

The Junkanoo Festival, held in the Bahamas and other former British colonies, is an annual celebration inspired by African culture. The biggest celebrations are sponsored in the Bahamas. Similar to Carnival, celebrators perform various dances, dress in costumes, and ring cowbells throughout the streets. However, the celebrations begin at midnight of the designated festival date, a unique feature of the Junkanoo Festival.

New Year's Eve, Jost Van Dyke, British Virgin Islands

One of the best New Year's parties in the world is held in the British Virgin Islands on Jost Van Dyke. Many wealthy party goers decide to spend the New Year on a private yacht docked in the harbor. The bars on the island stay open through the early morning hours, so it can get pretty jovial and rowdy on the island. It is not uncommon to see some partiers sprawled out on the beach from enjoying the New Year a little too much.

St. Patrick's Day, Montserrat

Since many Irish migrants made their homes on Montserrat, St. Patrick's Day on the island is full of festivals, musical performances, costumes, and partying. The parties do not end once the day is over; celebrations carry on throughout the week. Ireland and Montserrat are the only nations where the holiday is recognized as a national celebration.

Caribbean Food and Cuisine

Origins of Caribbean Food

Food is a very important aspect of many family traditions and Caribbean culture. During holidays and other special events, it is not uncommon for people to spend many days preparing food. Caribbean dishes are often comprised of local, European, American, Chinese, and African influences.

Vu sur le net: CARIBBEAN ISLANDS

Caribbean cuisine is influenced by the Chinese, the Indian, the Dutch, the French, the Spanish, the British, and the Amerindian food. Local residents have also developed distinct dishes.

A popular Caribbean dish is seasoned jerk chicken. This spicy dish is unique, but it is similar to Louisiana Creole chicken. The Chicken, goat, and curry are popular foods throughout the English influenced areas of the Caribbean, particularly Tobago, Trinidad, and Guyana.

French food is popular in the French influenced areas of the Caribbean, such as Guadeloupe and Haiti. Rice served with beans and different sauces is a staple food throughout the Caribbean. The traditional goat stew is Montserrat's recognized national dish and very popular in St. Nevis and Kitts. This popular stew is made with tomatoes, dumplings, green papaya, breadfruit, and goat meat. In the British Caribbean, the popular meal is pelau, a mixture of saltfish, beef, and chicken meat with rice, pigeon peas, and other vegetables. A prominent African influenced Caribbean dish, "callaloo," combines leafy greens with okra.

Seafood is very popular in the Caribbean. Each Caribbean nation usually has a unique seafood dish. Shark, fish, lobster, and conch are common dishes popular in different regions. For example, flying fish is a popular dish in Barbados, while fried shark and crab are popular in Tobago. Western African influenced saltfish can be found throughout Caribbean.

Rice is a staple food throughout the Caribbean, and each island has a unique rice dish. On some islands, rice is specially seasoned or served with coconut. Yellow and brown rice is served as a side on many Caribbean dishes.

In addition to rice, beans are a popular food throughout the Caribbean. In Cuba, beans are included in many dishes. Beans are cooked and served in a variety of ways depending on the country. Excellent conch can be found in Belize and the Bahamas. One popular way to prepare conch is to season it, coat it in batter, and then to deep fry it. This popular food is known as fritters.

To Conclude:

The Caribbean islands are full of natural beauties, beautiful and lively entertainments, and many tasty dishes. Come discover the Caribbean, you will love it!

Sources:

<http://www.caribbeantraveler.com/food.html>,
<http://www.caribbeantraveler.com/caribbean-islands.html>

GOOD BYE OBAMA !

By Vincent ALLIE, Léa ANTOINE, Frederick BROCK and Sylvia COYO, M1 MEEF PE

VINCENT ALLIE - FREDERICK BROCK - NATHALIE BRÉTXA - LÉA ANTOINE - SYLVIA

11 JANVIER 2017

Goodbye Obama

Chicago, 01/10/17, the last speech of a beloved président



Chicago, on the 1 January 2017, Chicago, Obama offered his last speech to America. It is the perfect opportunity to focus on his unique career as a politician.

Barack Obama entered Harvard Law School in 1988. He was working at a Chicago law firm where he met his wife, Michelle. Then, he became senator of Illinois, that's why Chicago is his choice for his last speech. Afterwards in 2004, he was elected to the U.S. Senate. Finally, in 2008, he became the 44TH president in United States. After eight years in power, he leaves the White House on a contrasting record with successes and failures. It has revived the economy after the economic crisis of 2008. Despite a lot of opposition, he had set up a healthcare system for 16.4 millions people. He received the Nobel award in 2009 for his policy in Iraq and Afghanistan. He had ordered the withdrawal of the American soldiers. Finally, he reestablished diplomatic relations with Cuba and Iran but didn't close the Guantanamo jailhouse, which was one of his election promises. During his Chicago's speech, he said about his future after the investiture of his successor : « I'll be somewhere on the beach drinking in a coconut ».

Chicago resumed in 3 points :

1

TOUCH THE SKY

In 1885, with the Home Insurance building, Chicago was the first city in the world which built a sky tower.

2

MAFIA'S HEAVEN

Birth Place of the legend of Al Capone ! Chicago inspired a lot of famous film on the mafia.

3

GO! CHICAGO BULLS!

Basketball is a religion in Chicago. Maybe you know an old legend who played at Chicago, his name : Michael Jordan.

QUIZZ



1. What was the name of the first Lady, Obama's wife ?



2. What is the name of Obama's successor ?



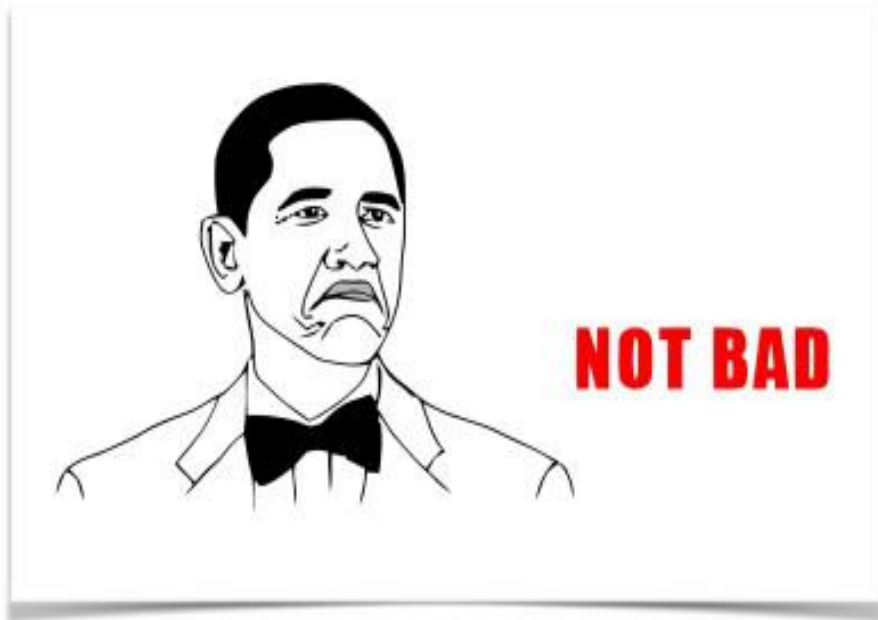
3. What is the origin of Obama's father ?

1. Michelle Obama

2. Donald Trump

3. Kenya

11 JANVIER 2017



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SPIDERS, QUEENS OF MIMICRY

By BOILLOT David, CHANTOME Violaine, CHARLES Leslie, CIPPE Patrice, M1 MEEF PE ALT

The Guyanese rainforest contains an extraordinary diversity of insects and arthropods, which use a lot of survival techniques, some of which are sometimes very original, Due to their small size and their rudimentary means of defensive, some spiders can be easy prey. Therefore, they use a lot of strategies to ensure their survival. One of their most crafty techniques is the myrmecomorphism. This strategy consists of mimicking an ant in such a way that it copies/imitates/impersonates its specific features. In doing so, spiders protect themselves from predators thanks to their likeness with aggressive ants, which increase their chances of catching prey.

Let's try to imagine! First of all, the body and the legs of the spider stretch out and become finer in order to feign the appearance of the ant. Then, the spider alters its movements. Last, it shakes its two front legs in the style of ant antennae... surprising isn't it? And you, what strategy would you use to survive in the hostile jungle?



Source :

Les Araignées, reines du mimétisme, Une saison en Guyane n°14 - Février 2015

SHROVE TUESDAY DONUTS



By Yanne CHARLES, Mireille LAMARTINIERE, Marie-Nelly MONDOVY CHENILCO, M1 CPE

For 35 donuts

Preparation: 20 min

Cooking: 20-25 min

Cost: Low

Difficulty: easy

Ingredients :

- 25 cl water
- 100 g butter
- 4 eggs
- 150 g flour
- 30 g caster sugar
- 1 pinch of salt
- Spices: cinnamon stick, Nutmeg, vanilla, Bitter Almond, a lemon peel
- Icing sugar

Preparation :

On a stove, boil the water, butter, sugar, and spices in a saucepan.

Remove the saucepan from the stove then pour the flour all at once.

Put the saucepan back on the stove and work the dough into a ball. Make sure that it does not stick to the wall of the saucepan.

Pour it into a salad bowl and let it cool.

Add beaten eggs one by one into the dough : use the mixer, or stir thoroughly after each egg.

The dough should be smooth.

Let stand 1 to 2 hours.

Using two coffee spoons, form balls with the dough. Immerse them in hot oil. Once the donuts are browned, remove them from the stove and put them on paper towels. Cover with icing sugar.

Mot français	Traduction anglaise et synonymes
Mardi gras	Shrove Tuesday/ Pancake Day/ Pancake Tuesday/Mardi Gras/ Fat Tuesday
Beignets	French fritters/ doughnuts (donuts)/ beignets/ Fried cakes

My dear French Guiana

French Guiana, you are the Flower Paradise,
The land of happiness and sunrise.

Country of my heart, land of plenty,
Your wealth is your multiformity.



Your children, Fauna and Flora,
Never stop filling your cradle: Amazonia.

Your spicy flavor and your sweet scent
Bring me to an exotic heaven.



Your sea doesn't often have a nice blue colour,
But you have so many landscapes to offer.

Each day away from you
I remember how much I need you...

Oh French Guiana!
My French Guiana.



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Remerciements à l'équipe de rédaction

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