

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

wir hoffen, Sie haben diesen Sommer, der mit seiner langen Trockenheit und den hohen Temperaturen sicherlich vielen ziemlich zugesetzt hat, gut überstanden. Fein raus war da jemand, der zumindest für einige Zeit der Hitze entfliehen konnte, wie z.B. Frau Rotstein, die sich auf eine Kreuzfahrt im Mittelmeer begeben hatte. Lesen Sie mehr dazu in ihrem Beitrag gleich im Anschluss.

Unser diesjähriger Tagesausflug ging nur bis zur Villa Esche im Ortsteil Kappel, in der wir für die Mitglieder unserer Gesellschaft und ihre Partnerinnen und Partner eine Führung in englischer Sprache gebucht hatten. Da die Partnerinnen und Partner möglicherweise nicht alles verstanden haben, können Sie ab Seite 4 einen Bericht über die Führung auf Deutsch lesen.

Die Weihnachtszeit nähert sich langsam und so mancher von uns hat möglicherweise schon überlegt, was für ein Weihnachtsbaum es in diesem Jahr sein soll oder sich sogar schon einen ausgesucht. Auch in Großbritannien spielt der festlich geschmückte Nadelbaum eine nicht geringe Rolle und in manchen Teilen des Landes finden sogar Ausstellungen von herausgeputzten Weihnachtsbäumen statt. Lesen Sie dazu den Artikel auf den Seiten 7 und 9.

Natürlich finden Sie in dieser Ausgabe auch wieder einen Rückblick auf unsere Vorträge, kurze Berichte über Kurioses oder Wissenswertes von der „Insel“ sowie die „Sprachabteilung“, in der es diesmal um kleine Worte geht, die dennoch ihre Bedeutung haben.

Eine frohe und festliche Weihnachtszeit und einen guten Start ins Jahr 2019 wünscht Ihnen

Die Redaktion

Our first cruise adventure

On 6th October we started our cruise on the ship *MSC Preziosa*. Until then we hadn't had any experiences in going on a cruise so it seemed to be a real adventure in our opinion. I was a bit afraid of becoming seasick.

We embarked in Barcelona and our first impression of the huge ship was overwhelming, not only because of the size (all in all 18 decks, approximately 4,000 passengers and 1,500 crew members) but mainly because of



the luxurious interior. The central lounge was equipped with a beautiful silver Swarovski staircase that led over three decks. One step cost 2,500 €. Particularly the young ladies felt like princesses walking up and down this staircase on their high heels. Different chandeliers created glorious light. At night you could listen to live music there while having a glass of wine or any other drink.

The restaurants and numerous bars were differently furnished. Among them were bars in Italian, Greek, Mexican style and a garden bar.

Moreover there were large areas for sport and well-being, family and fun, shopping and entertainment.

Keen swimmers used the covered and the outdoor pools and the long water slide way whose closed pipe was partly above the sea.

I was especially attracted by the amazing theatre with 1,600 seats, bigger than our opera house in Chemnitz. Every evening there was a marvellous performance with excellent singers, dancers, acrobats and jugglers. The programme reached over musical, opera, piano concert, pop music and revue.

Every night after dinner we received the programme for the next day. This programme also contained a recommendation for the night's dress code: evening dress, elegant, leisure wear or clothing due to a particular motto (e.g. white or the 70s).

Most of the guests had breakfast and lunch in one of the two self-service restaurants on the 14th deck. Everything was well organized so you never had to queue for your meal and you had an immense choice of warm and cold food, cake and fresh fruit and vegetables. It was also possible to go to one of the other two restaurants.

The dinner was served by very friendly and polite waiters who mainly came from Asia and Africa like most of the cabin stewards and the crew members working on the lower decks. The menu changed every night and you

could choose between five to six starters, main courses and deserts. The cuisine was a kind of Mediterranean and all the meals were absolutely delicious.

On one of our days on sea we booked a guided tour of the ship and learned a lot of additional facts:

- The artists of the theatre shows belong to one company and the shows are arranged on land.
- The artists are responsible for the tidiness of their costumes, for the cleanness of their dressing-rooms and they have to do their hair and to put on make-up themselves.
- Bread, rolls and cake are freshly baked every day.
- The crew members who prepare meat or fish work under strict hygiene regulations in separate areas.
- A job in the laundry means very hard work. Apart from big washing machines there are big mangles in which the linen is automatically dried, smoothed out and folded.
- MSC has its home port in Genoa. The captain and his officers are Italian.
- The crew members stay on board between six and nine months although a lot of them have a family with children at home.
- The crew is fairly treated and paid by the wealthy private owner who makes his profit with container ships.
- English serves as lingua franca.
- The MSC Yacht Club is located on the upper decks, a closed area with a golden Swarovski staircase, a separate reception, restaurant, pool etc. where the super rich are among people of their kind.

Our route led across the western Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. Shore leaves were planned in Marseille, Genoa, Malaga, Casablanca and Lisbon. We visited the places partly during guided tours and partly on our own. Unfortunately we were not allowed to leave the ship in Lisbon because of Hurricane Leslie. We were disappointed of course but nobody was really angry about the captain's decision because everybody understood that the safety of the passengers and crew was most important.

And luckily I didn't become seasick although during the stormy weather the cruise ship began to sway. I wore my so-called seabands around my wrists which work on the basis of acupressure without any bad side effects.

Marion Rotstein

Die Villa in Englisch

Für unsere diesjährige gemeinsame „Tagesfahrt“, die für Mittwoch, den 19. 9. geplant war, mussten wir uns nicht allzu weit weg begeben. Genau gesagt blieben wir diesmal in Chemnitz, denn auf uns wartete eine englischsprachige Führung durch die Villa Esche auf dem Kapellenberg. Nach und nach trafen die interessierten Mitglieder vor der Villa ein und pünktlich um 16.30 Uhr empfing uns Frau Duchnik-Warner, eine Amerikanerin, wie wir erfuhren, die aber schon 10 Jahre in Chemnitz wohnt. Sie sprach ein sehr gutes Englisch und war jederzeit problemlos zu verstehen.

Der Rundgang begann im Musiksalon und dem Speisezimmer im Erdgeschoss des Gebäudes und führte uns bis hoch unters Dach.

In der zentralen Halle gab unsere Führerin Informationen zum Gebäude und dessen Inneneinrichtung und erklärte, wie der belgische Maler und Formgestalter Henry van de Velde mit dem Strumpffabrikanten Herbert Esche bekannt wurde, der ihn beauftragte, nicht nur eine Villa für seine Familie zu errichten, sondern auch die Wandverkleidung, Möbel, Lampen und andere Einrichtungsgegenstände zu entwerfen, wobei ihm bei der Gestaltung völlig freie Hand gelassen wurde. Im Speisezimmer, wo eine gedeckte Tafel mit von Van de Velde entworfenem Geschirr zu sehen ist und dessen Wände mit Bildern der Vorfahren der Familie Esche dekoriert sind, berichtete Frau Duchnik-Warner über die Geschichte der Familie, die bis in das 17. Jahrhundert zurückreicht.



Leider haben nicht alle Möbel die Wirren der Zeit überstanden. Das Gebäude wurde ja in der Zeit zwischen dem Ende des 2. Weltkrieges und der Wiedervereinigung auf verschiedenste Weise zweckentfremdet. So war sie nach dem Krieg für kurze Zeit Sitz der sowjetischen Militärkommandantur, wurde später vom Ministerium für Staatssicherheit genutzt und beherbergte bis zur Wende eine Bildungseinrichtung. Danach stand sie fast zehn Jahre leer, ehe 1998 die Renovierungsarbeiten begannen.

Frau Duchnik-Warner sprach auch über die Schwierigkeiten, mit denen die an der Renovierung Beteiligten zu kämpfen hatten, denn die Villa sollte wieder in den Originalzustand versetzt werden. Da nur Schwarzweiß-Fotos von der Inneneinrichtung existierten, stand man z.B. vor der Frage, welche Farbe die Wandverkleidungen hatten. Glücklicherweise wurden unter Holzverkleidungen an den Wänden noch gut erhaltene Reste der ursprünglichen Bespannung gefunden, sodass sie originalgetreu rekonstruiert werden konnte.

Danach begaben wir uns eine Etage höher, wo in den ehemaligen Räumen des Schlaf-, Kinder- und Badezimmers das Henry van de Velde Museum eingerichtet wurde. Hier können in einer Dauerausstellung Beispiele der Arbeiten des vielseitigen Gestalters, wie z.B. Möbelstücke, Schmuck und Porzellan, betrachtet werden.

Im zweiten Obergeschoss sind mehrere Dokumente und Fotos ausgestellt, die über die Firmengeschichte der Familie Esche berichten. Hier befindet sich auch ein Gemälde des norwegischen Malers Edvard Munch, der bei einem Besuch die Kinder der Esches porträtierte.

Wir konnten auch von oben einen Blick auf das ebenfalls von van de Velde gestaltete Oberlicht werfen und erfuhren Näheres zu dessen Ornamentik.

Den Abschluss der Führung bildete ein Raum im Dachgeschoss, der heute für Vorträge und musikalische Veranstaltungen genutzt wird. Darüber hinaus kann man hier Fotos sehen, die den Zustand des Gebäudes vor der Rekonstruktion zeigen und die die Sanierungsarbeiten dokumentieren.

Wir bedankten uns bei Frau Duchnik-Warner für die interessante Führung, während der wir manches bisher Unbekannte über dieses architektonische Kleinod und dessen ehemalige Bewohner erfahren haben.

Siegfried Rosch

Review of the last months

30 August 2018

“Experiences in the Land of the Rising Sun”

In previous talks, **Silvia Langhoff** had taken her audience to places in the southern and western hemisphere, such as Italy, Britain and the United States. This time she reported about a journey to a country lying in the opposite direction: Japan. She explained that this journey was a three-week honeymoon trip after having married her long-time partner the year before.

They had planned to go on a tour of the country and Mrs Langhoff showed on a map the route of the tour that started in Tokyo, where they spent a couple of days discovering parts of this huge city during an organized sight-seeing tour on a boat and privately by public transport and on foot. She pointed out that according to their experiences the public transport in Japan is very reliable and always on time. She uttered her surprise to see that nobody used their mobile phones on the trains.

They took a lot of photos and we saw pictures of skyscrapers, beautiful parks and Buddhist temples and shrines and a short video clip of passengers crossing a junction in an unusual diagonal way.

We also learned that even in the capital it was very difficult to find someone who speaks English although the people were very friendly and always willing to help. She mentioned an incident when they were at a lake on a windy day. The wind had blown her hat into the water and a policeman saved the hat and gave it back to her.

In her talks Mrs Langhoff always gives advice and useful tips. She described what is necessary if you want to hire a car. For their tour they had hired one in advance on the internet. However, the car hire company won't hand over the car as long as you can't produce a Japanese version of your driving licence, which they had to fetch at the German embassy.

On the last day in Tokyo they collected the hired car and began their tour in a southerly direction. Mrs Langhoff spoke about the difficulties they had at first with the road signs on the motorway because they were only in Japanese, but she also said that they got used to the unusual signs over time. Another problem arose when they wanted to enter the address of their next hotel into the navigation device of the car as the system wanted the house number, but there are no house numbers in Japan. They eventually found out that it was possible to get the route to their next destination displayed by means of the telephone number.

During the tour they stayed at different places such as Kamakura, which lies on the sea, and Hakone, situated in the mountains, and Mrs Langhoff reported about an excursion by overhead railway to a hilly area that is characterized by heavy volcanic activity with sulphur fumes coming out of the ground. She also showed various pictures of the scenery and the temples and parks they visited. But one of the most famous symbols of Japan, the Fuji, was hardly visible without its white snow cap that usually disappears in summer. One day, however, they caught a glimpse of the highest mountain in Japan, with its top in clouds.

They also took photos of some of the meals they had, which were sometimes a little strange but always delicious, as Mrs Langhoff assured us.

Nara was the last destination of the first part of her talk. She mentioned the high temperatures of 40°C there and spoke about a visit to a large park where free-ranging and quite tame deer were trying to find some cooling in the shade of the trees and in the water of a lake.

Mrs Langhoff finished her entertaining travel report with pictures of a supermarket that sells not only food and beverages but also has a large assortment of kimonos and a whole section for all kinds of insect repellents. It looks like they have big problems with insects there.

27 September 2018

Der für September vorgesehene zweite Teil von Silvia Langhoffs Bericht über ihre Japan - Reise musste wegen Problemen mit der Technik leider abgesagt werden und wird im Januar nachgeholt (siehe Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen).

25 October 2018

„Mongolia – The Country of the Khans“

Jana Schreiber has given some talks to our society before about her journeys to India, which was and still is for many of us a rather exotic country. Even more exotic was her report of a tour of Mongolia.

The talk took place in a room in the Museum of Natural History and we were welcomed by original Mongolian music, which is characterized by its unusual overtone and throat singing.

Right at the beginning of Mrs Schreiber's travel report we learned that the 3-week journey was organized by a friend of hers and that one of the reasons why she took part was that she thought it to be quite an experience. Moreover, she was told they would have the chance to witness a total eclipse of the sun on one of the days of their stay.

She described Mongolia, which they reached after a 9-hour flight via Moscow, as a vast but rather empty country since almost half of the population lives in Ulan Bator, whereas the areas outside the capital are only thinly populated. She also mentioned the extreme difference between the summer and winter temperatures, which can be as low as -40°C in winter and +40°C in summer. Their tour took place in summer.

She gave some information on the Mongolian language that has its own characters but can as well be seen written with Cyrillic letters.

She showed several photos of Ulan Bator and it was obvious that particularly the suburbs were in poor condition. They also had the opportunity to visit a typical yurt, which is called in Mongolian "Ger", and Mrs Schreiber spoke about the low entrance and was surprised to learn that the framework of these portable tents, that are still widely in use by nomadically living families and herdsmen, consists only of wood and ropes. By means of her photos we also had the chance to have a look at the inside of a yurt.

After a few days in Ulan Bator they started their tour and went through the countryside with two minibuses and put up their camp wherever they stopped for the night. Their guide advised them not to erect their tents on animal tracks because of the danger of being trampled down by roaming wild horses or camels. Mrs Schreiber described the rough condition they sometimes had to deal with and especially funny was her description of the toilet procedures that are necessary because of the lack of trees there.

They passed ugly towns and villages on their way, but also saw interesting landscapes and even got in touch with people in the steppe who, according to Mrs Schreiber's account, were sometimes keen on taking photos together with the members of the group. Of course, she also mentioned the local food, such as airag, which is fermented horse milk, and other dairy products.

Mrs Schreiber pointed out that, although the people there live rather simple and modest lives, they also use modern technologies. She saw yurts in the steppe with solar panels and satellite dishes.

At the end of her talk she mentioned that it had taken her some time to get used to civilization again after the three weeks in Mongolia.

After a short round of questions and answers, the audience applauded Mrs Schreiber for her interesting travel report about a country that still seems to be largely unspoiled and not overrun by tourism.

Siegfried Rosch

Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 31.1.2019, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "More Experiences in the Land of the Rising Sun", zweiter Teil des Reiseberichts in englischer Sprache von Silvia Langhoff

Do, 28.2.2019, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Mir Hammal Usman, Studenten aus Pakistan, über sein Heimatland

Do., 28.3.2019, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Josephine Kunze

(Änderungen vorbehalten)

the christmas tree

The tradition of the fir tree began in Germany in AD 718 when St Boniface travelled from England to convert the pagans. Oak trees were sacred to the pagans so, in a symbolic gesture to show that he meant business, on Christmas Eve in the city of Geismar he cut down a sacred oak and in its place he planted a fir tree to represent the new faith.

Long before the introduction of the Christmas tree, the trees associated with winter festivals were called Paradise Trees or Christ Trees. They were festooned with edible decorations such as a fruit, nuts, sweets and pastries in various shapes to represent the Tree of Knowledge in the Garden of Eden. Some were decorated with paper roses in red and white to represent the Virgin Mary. The Medieval custom was to parade them around the town in a great procession before setting the tree alight, a tradition particularly popular in northern and eastern Europe as part of their mystery plays.

Trees only started to be brought indoors in the 1500s when there arose a fashion in Germany to cut off the top of a fir and hang it upside down from the ceiling. This became so popular that there was concern that the forests would be damaged by the extent of the tree lopping and councils tried to pass laws to ban the practice. The Christmas tree as we know it, complete with decorations and lights, is credited to Martin Luther. The great 16th century German preacher, was inspired when walking home through a snowy wood one Christmas Eve by the twinkling of the stars through the fir trees, an image he decided to recreate at home by placing lighted candles in a small fir tree. The fashion soon caught on in Germany and quickly spread to other European countries, however, it was slower to establish in Britain. It was not until the mid 1800s with the marriage of Queen Victoria to her German cousin, Prince Albert, that the Christmas tree became established as an essential part of a British Christmas.



Christmas Tree Festivals are community events that bring people and local organisations together by each decorating a Christmas tree. The trees are then displayed collectively, for a limited time, to the public, often raising money for charity. As well as the display of decorated trees, there may well be some additional entertainment such as live music, Christmas stalls and refreshments – quite possibly mulled-wine and mince pies.

Many of these events are organised by and take place in local churches and have between 12 and 40 trees, but a few of the larger more established festivals can have several hundred. Regardless of numbers, every festival is unique and has its own charm and is well worth a visit, especially

when the trees are lit and it's dark outside – it's a sight you won't forget.

In recent years, the festivals have become increasingly popular as a way of helping the local economy, sharing the joy of Christmas and – most importantly – having a lot of fun! They add some extra joy and sparkle to the Christmas festivities. There are many festivals, large and small, across the country to choose from.

famous trees: trafalgar square, london

The Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square has been a gift from Norway to London every year since 1947. It symbolises Norway's enduring friendship and gratitude for Britain's support during World War II. Grown in the

forest around Oslo, the tree, a Norwegian spruce (*Picea abies*), is between 50 and 60 years old, 20 to 25 metres tall and affectionately dubbed "the queen of the forest".

In November, the tree is felled in the presence of the Lord Mayor of Westminster, the British ambassador to Norway and the Mayor of Oslo before being transported to London by lorry and ferry. At Trafalgar Square the tree is erected by a specialist team of riggers using a hydraulic crane and decorated in the Norwegian tradition with vertical strings of lights.

For many Londoners, the official lighting of the tree signals the countdown to Christmas and is the focus for carol singing in the evenings by many groups raising money for voluntary and charitable organisations.

This and that from the 'island'

Pubs in danger

The British pub is not just a place to drink beer, wine, cider or even something a little bit stronger. It is also a unique social centre, very often the focus of community life in villages, towns and cities throughout the country.

Their number, however, has recently been in decline. Since 2000, the number of pubs in the UK has fallen by 17%, or 10,500 pubs, according to the British Beer & Pub Association (BBPA). 18 pubs across the country closed every week in the second half of 2017. But the BBPA say that the rate of pub closures is slowing down.

The decline has been blamed on a number of reasons - high taxes on pints, the smoking ban, the price of food and drink going up, and the 2008 recession meaning that consumers had less to spend in their local. According to the BBPA, the average pub price of a pint of draught lager cost £3.58 in 2017, up 36% since 2007.



Swimming around Britain

An adventurer from Grantham, Lincolnshire, has become the first person to swim 1,780-miles around Great Britain. Ross Edgley, 33, was joined by 300 swimmers for the last mile before he arrived in Margate.

Edgley left the Kent town on 1 June, and has not set foot on land since, swimming for up to 12 hours a day and eating more than 500 bananas. He has battled strong tides and currents in cold water, braved storms, jellyfish and swimming in late autumn.

The effort has taken its toll on his body, resulting in shoulder pain, wetsuit chafing, and his tongue has partially disintegrated from salt water exposure.

Back on dry land, Edgley told the BBC that despite needing to learn to walk again after so long in the water he is still "not quite bored of swimming" and looking for his next challenge.

Supported in his swim by Cornish sailor Matthew Knight from his catamaran Hecate, Edgley revealed that at times the tides helped him to swim at speeds of up to 8.7 knots. "That's a dolphin's cruising speed," he laughed.

The swimmer held back tears as scores of supporters, who had turned out to greet him, gave him a rousing cheer. He said getting that kind of reception made it all worthwhile, adding: "There's not many places you come in and people are asking you to sign bananas."

Edgley set a new record for the longest staged sea swim, according to the World Open Water Swimming Association. He is already in the Guinness Book of World Records after completing a rope climb the equivalent height of Mount Everest in 19 hours in April 2016.

Robot in Parliament

A robot has answered questions from MPs about the role of technology in classrooms during a hearing at the House of Commons in October.

Pepper, the first robot to ever appear before a parliamentary select committee, is part of an international research project that is developing the world's first culturally aware robots. The robot was launched by Japan's SoftBank Robotics in 2014.

The android was quizzed by MPs about the role humans will play in the



fourth industrial revolution.

Introducing itself to the Education Select Committee, Pepper bowed and said: "Good morning, chair. Thank you for inviting me to give evidence today. My name is Pepper and I am a resident robot at Middlesex University."

Standing as it spoke, Pepper's arms and head moved while it gave pre-programmed answers to questions which had been sent in advance.

Pepper said: "Robots will have an important role to play, but we will always need the soft skills that are unique to humans to sense, make and drive value from technology. As technologies fuse and are used in ways that were not envisaged before, a new way of thinking is needed by tomorrow's workers. We will need people who can spot ideas and think across traditional sector divides to drive value from technological innovation."

It also told MPs that students at London's Middlesex University had programmed its interfaces to work with primary school children and those with special needs to develop their skills.

At the end of the robot's evidence, committee chairman Robert Halfon led a round of applause. He joked that the MPs were not auditioning for a sequel to *The Matrix*, but said that he had visited Middlesex University and was impressed by Pepper and the work they were doing.

Sources: www.express.co.uk/, www.bbc.com/news/uk, www.independent.co.uk

Our language section

Small words

Präpositionen und Partikel sind kleine Worte mit großer Bedeutung. Präpositionen geben z.B. an, in welchem (zeitlichen, räumlichen oder anderen) Verhältnissen ein Substantiv oder Pronomen zu den anderen Satzteilen steht. Im Englischen gibt es über hundert Präpositionen, doch die meisten beschäftigen sich mit Raum und Zeit. Sie geben also an, wo sich etwas befindet oder wann etwas stattfindet.

Beispiele: "He is waiting **on** the platform."

"She arrived **after** dinner."

Manchmal können Präpositionen auch aus zwei oder drei Wörtern bestehen, z.B. *because of*, *with reference to*, *except for*, *in spite of*. Die meisten davon sind eher selbsterklärend und werden meist in einem bestimmten Zusammenhang verwendet.

Wie wichtig es für die Satzaussage ist, die korrekte Präposition zu verwenden, zeigen die folgenden Beispiele. Es gibt nämlich einen Unterschied zwischen "*This is a photo **from** my sister.*" und "*This is a photo **of** my sister.*" Der erste Beispielsatz sagt aus, dass ich das Foto von meiner Schwester bekommen habe, während der zweite bedeutet, dass das Foto meine Schwester zeigt.

Präpositionen und Partikel sehen zwar gleich aus (*of*, *at*, *by*, *to* usw.), haben aber unterschiedliche grammatikalische Funktionen in einem Satz. Die Bedeutung mancher Verben können sich abhängig von den ihnen folgenden Worten ändern.

Beispiele: I'm looking **after** your cat. - Ich passe auf deine Katze auf.

I'm looking **for** your cat. - Ich suche deine Katze.

I'm looking **at** your cat now. - Ich schaue gerade deine Katze an.

"Präposition" stammt übrigens aus dem Lateinischen und hat die Bedeutung "davor stehen", wovon die heute nicht mehr aktuelle Regel abgeleitet wurde, dass *to*, *from*, *for*, *with*, *up* oder irgend eine andere Präposition nicht am Ende eines Satzes stehen darf. Winston Churchill, britischer Premierminister und Nobelpreisträger für Literatur machte sich einst mit der folgenden Bemerkung über diese Regel lustig: "This is the sort of English up with which I will not put."

Wenn es sich für Sie jedoch richtig anfühlt, dann sagen Sie weiterhin "At which hotel are you staying?" oder "From where do you come?" Sie werden jedoch etwas unnatürlich klingen. Doch selbst der konservativste Sprachlehrer akzeptiert inzwischen, dass es durchaus gutes Englisch ist, einen Satz mit einer Präposition zu beenden, wenn es der natürliche Platz dafür ist.

Christmas song questions

1. In the song "White Christmas", what are the children dreaming of?

- a) church bells b) sleigh bells c) cow bells

2. In the carol "Away in a Manger", what was the little Jesus asleep in?
a) the hay b) the bed c) the crib
3. What was the weather described as in the song "Let it snow"?
a) delightful b) beautiful c) frightful
4. In the carol "The Twelve Days of Christmas", what did my true love give to me on the fifth day?
a) gold rings b) pipers piping c) maids milking
5. According to the song "All I want for Christmas", what was the only present asked for?
a) Two front teeth b) Tree pairs of socks c) Four bars of chocolate

Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 83 "Wild creatures"

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. RABBIT | 5. SHARK |
| 2. WOLF | 6. TIGER |
| 3. EAGLE | 7. LIZARD |
| 4. GIRAFFE | 8. WEASLE |

CHRISTMAS FUN

What do you call cutting down a Christmas tree?

Christmas Chopping.

Why are Christmas trees so bad at sewing?

They always drop their needles.

What nationality is Santa Claus?

North Polish.

How do you greet an old snowman?

Hallo puddle.

