

Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,

ein ungewöhnliches Jahr liegt hinter uns, in dem wir viele unserer geplanten Vorhaben verschieben bzw. aufgeben mussten. Zwar konnten wir im September unter Einhaltung der vorgeschriebenen Abstandsregelungen unsere Konversationszirkel wieder aufnehmen und einen Vortragsabend durchführen. Auch unsere Tagesfahrt nach Morgenröthe-Rautenkranz konnte stattfinden. Aber alle anderen **Pläne für den Rest des Jahres** mussten leider **abgesagt** werden. Wie es im kommenden Jahr weitergeht, kann jetzt noch nicht gesagt werden. Das ist von der weiteren Entwicklung der Coronazahlen und den diesbezüglich beschlossenen Maßnahmen abhängig. Wir werden deshalb in dieser Ausgabe keine Vorschau auf die nächsten Vorhaben abdrucken. Wir werden Sie jedoch sobald wie möglich auf andere Weise informieren, wenn unsere Konversationszirkel und die Vortragsabende wieder durchgeführt werden können.

Über unsere Tagesfahrt und den Besuch der Raumfahrtausstellung im Oktober hat Dorothea Böhme einen Bericht verfasst, den Sie gleich im Anschluss lesen können.

Die alljährliche Weihnachtsansprache von Königin Elizabeth II., die immer am Weihnachtstag im britischen Fernsehen ausgestrahlt und auch in andere Länder des Commonwealth übertragen wird, ist eine jahrzehntelange Tradition, die 1932 mit einer Rundfunkansprache von König George V. begann. Mehr dazu finden Sie ab Seite 5.

Vor 40 Jahren wurde einer der damals bekanntesten Musiker und Komponisten populärer Musik ermordet. Am späten Abend des 8. Dezember 1980 starb das Gründungsmitglied der Beatles John Lennon durch vier Schüsse aus der Waffe eines geistesgestörten Fans. Mit dem Beitrag auf Seite 10 möchten wir an diesen Ausnahmekünstler erinnern.

In diesem Jahr haben Sie die Gelegenheit, an einem **Preis Ausschreiben** teilzunehmen, bei dem Sie einen von zehn Preisen gewinnen können. Was Sie dafür tun müssen, können Sie in unserer Sprachabteilung auf Seite 11 lesen.

Damit wünschen wir allen Mitgliedern und Freunden unserer Gesellschaft eine angenehme Weihnachtszeit und alles Gute für das Jahr 2021. Vor allen Dingen: Bleiben Sie gesund!

Die Redaktion



Der Weg ins All – unser Ausflug nach Morgenröthe - Rautenkranz

Nein, wir hatten nicht vor, unseren Planeten zu verlassen, als wir uns am 10. Oktober zu unserem diesjährigen Ausflugs-Event treffen. Aber wir wollten wieder mal auf Tour gehen.

21 Mitglieder und ihre Angehörigen treffen sich daher um 10.30 Uhr vor dem Museum der Deutschen Raumfahrtausstellung in Morgenröthe-Rautenkranz.

Aus Anlass des Weltraumfluges des ersten deutschen Raumfahrers im Jahre 1978, Siegmund Jähn, der am 13.02.1937 in Morgenröthe-Rautenkranz, dem heutigen Ortsteil der Vogtland-Gemeinde Muldenhammer geboren wurde, eröffnete 1979 eine ständige Ausstellung zum ersten gemeinsamen Kosmosflug UdSSR-DDR im Rahmen des Interkosmos-Programms in der kleinen vogtländischen Gemeinde. Die Ausstellung stellt die Entwicklung der Raumfahrt dar und ist eine deutschlandweite Exposition. Mit ihr will man den Nutzen der Weltraumforschung für die Menschheit einer breiten Öffentlichkeit nahebringen.



Photos: Karsten Oehme

Im Jahre 1990 wird sie zu einer gesamtdeutschen Raumfahrtausstellung umgestaltet. In den Jahren 2006 und 2007 wird sie erweitert. Sie erhält ein neues Gebäude mit einer größeren Ausstellungsfläche, ein attraktives Außengelände inklusive Planetenpark, der anschaulich die Größenverhältnisse unseres Sonnensystems darstellt, und für die Jüngsten einen Raumfahrtspielplatz. Mit dem geschichtlichen Abriss über die Erkenntnisse und Entwicklung der Astronomie

und dem Wunsch des Menschen, den Heimatplaneten zu verlassen, stellt die Ausstellung die ersten Flug- und Raketenexperimente, den ersten künstlichen Erdtrabanten, die ersten sowjetischen und amerikanischen Raumfahrer im All, das Mondlandeprogramm, erdnahe und intergalaktische Satelliten und Sonden und die ersten Raumstationen bis zur heutigen neuen Internationalen Raumstation ISS vor.

- Besondere Exponate in der Ausstellung sind u.a.
- ein begehbarer Basisblock einer Raumstation
 - Original Raumanzüge der Kosmonauten / Astronauten
 - das Original-Triebwerk einer V2 Rakete
 - verschiedene Trägersysteme von Raketen und Shuttles in einem Maßstab von 1:25
 - ein Ingenieurmodell AZUR- erster deutscher Satellit
 - die Originalexperimente von den Raumstationen Salut, MIR und ISS
 - der Kopplungssimulator Sojus-Raumschiff / ISS
 - das Mondfahrzeug Apollo 15
 - das Jagdflugzeug MIG 21 F13, geflogen vom ersten deutschen Kosmonauten Sigmund Jähn, vor dem Ausstellungsgelände

Wer wissen will, wie viel er auf dem Mond oder Mars wiegt, kann sich auf eine der Waagen stellen.

Der Ausstellungsbereich der bemannten Raumfahrt zeigt deutsche und internationale Astronauten und Kosmonauten. Im Vordergrund steht natürlich der Flug des ersten deutschen Kosmonauten, dem Kind und Ehrenbürger von Morgenröthe - Rautenkranz, Sigmund Jähn.



Neben all den besonderen Exponaten kann man sich noch über weitere interessante Ereignisse informieren, die vom alltäglichen Leben in der Schwerelosigkeit berichten, sowie den Forschungsergebnissen, die in Medizin, Biologie, Industrie und im täglichen Gebrauch genutzt werden.

Fast alle deutschen und auch viele russische und amerikanische Kosmonauten und Astronauten verleihen dieser Ausstellung mit persönlichen Geschenken von ihren Raumfahrtmissionen eine besondere Attraktivität.

Das Highlight unseres Ausstellungsbesuches ist natürlich der Besuch des Films „An Bord zu einer Reise zur Internationalen Raumstation ISS“, der in anschaulicher Weise das (auch alltägliche) Leben an Bord eines solchen fliegenden Laboratoriums zeigt.



Nach der umfangreichen geistigen Beanspruchung ist es dann auch Zeit, sich dem Kulinarischen zu widmen. Ich hatte unweit der Raumfahrtausstellung im Restaurant „Frischhütte“ für uns alle Plätze reservieren lassen, so dass jeder sein Wunschgericht, welches man sich schon im Vorfeld aussuchen konnte, schmecken lassen kann.

Nachdem alle ihre kulinarischen Bedürfnisse gestillt haben, gibt es noch ein Highlight von unserer Engeltraud Zarbuch. Aus Anlass unseres Besuches hier in Morgenröthe-Rautenkranz überrascht sie uns musikalisch mit ihrer Flöte mit dem Lied "Über den Wolken" von Reinhard Mey, das allen gut gefällt, offenbar auch der fremden Familie, die ebenfalls im Gastraum sitzt und den Refrain hörbar mitsingt.

Gegen 14.00 Uhr bricht jeder wieder in Richtung Heimat auf, der eine oder andere vielleicht noch mit einer kleinen Vogtland- bzw. Erzgebirgsrundfahrt.

Auch wenn sich der Sonnengott heute nicht so von der besten Seite gezeigt hat, denke ich, war es insgesamt doch ein schöner erlebnisreicher Tag, zumal wir alle versucht haben, einmal in die Raumfahrt hinein zu schnuppern.

Dorothea Böhme

Review of the last months

24 September 2020

"London from the Air"

In the first talk after the long interruption caused by the Corona virus, Silvia Langhoff invited us to a journey to London and a partly unusual view of this city. She mentioned at the beginning that she had been to the British capital several times and that she was inspired to go there again after she had seen ArcelorMittal Orbit in a talk given by Mrs Rotstein some years ago. This 115 metre-high unusually formed steel sculpture stands in

the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park and is used as an observation tower. It also includes a long and winding tunnel slide and it was this part of the construction that had aroused her interest. But the slide was subject of the talk only a little later.

First Mrs Langhoff informed the audience that another aim for her and her husband was to visit the new Wembley Stadium. She showed photos taken during a guided tour and we saw pictures of the interior area of the stadium, the press conference room and the dressing room.

Then she continued with photos that came closer to the title of her talk, that is, they were taken from higher places. She started with the "London Eye", also known as "Millennium Wheel", a big observation wheel that is situated on the bank of the river Thames and has been a landmark of the British capital since the year 2000. The pictures proved that the wheel offers excellent views of the city from above.

Another high place was the viewing platform of The Shard. This skyscraper with a height of a little more than 300 metres and an impressive architecture was opened in 2013 and is one of the tallest buildings in Europe. This time they were there in the evening and the photos conveyed impressions of London at night. Mrs Langhoff also gave some information on how to get up there, which doesn't seem to be easy because it's necessary to make a reservation and buy tickets in advance.

From not quite so high were the views of London from a cable car that runs between the Royal Docks and Greenwich Peninsula crossing the Thames in about 50 metres above ground.

An amusing variation in the talk was the section on the nicknames of some of the buildings that derive from their unusual shapes, such as The Cheese grater, The Gherkin and The Walky-Talky.

We saw some of these special buildings again in photos Mrs Langhoff took during a boat tour on the Thames that started at the Houses of Parliament and went past the London Eye, the Globe Theatre, the Tower and the Tower Bridge, to name just a few of the sights.

The top of The Walky-Talky was the next high place Mrs Langhoff took us to. On the 36th floor of this building there is a viewing deck that includes some restaurants and the so called Sky Garden. She pointed out that, unlike at The Shard, the access to the viewing deck is free. It offered again views of London from quite a different perspective and Mrs Langhoff described the stay there as very enjoyable.

The next venues Mrs Langhoff talked about were the Tate Modern, a museum of modern art, and a theatre where they attended the performance of an ABBA musical. The photos of some of the works of art from the art exhibition caused some laughter among the audience because they were really "special".

The last destination of their tour of London was the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. As the name indicates, the park was created for the 2012 Summer Olympics and Paralympics and surrounds a number of sports venues that were erected for the Games. Most of them are still in use today. We could see in several photos that ArcelorMittal Orbit is indeed a strange looking construction. There are two viewing platforms that offer panoramic views of the park. But they had not only come for the views but also wanted to try out the slide. For safety reasons they had to slip into big bags and put on protective helmets before the ride began. Mrs Langhoff said that going down the winding slide was exciting and great fun, but it wasn't cheap either.

The last photo of the talk was taken from an even higher place. During the flight back home to Germany Mrs Langhoff managed to take a photo of Chemnitz from the air through a gap between the clouds.

Siegfried Rosch

The Christmas Broadcast

The Christmas Broadcast of Queen Elizabeth II is an crucial part of Christmas Day festivities for many people not only in Britain but also across the Commonwealth. Each Broadcast carefully reflects current issues and concerns, and shares The Queen's reflections on what Christmas means to her and to many of her listeners. Over the years, the Christmas Broadcast has acted as a chronicle of global, national and personal events which have affected The Queen and her audience.



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The Christmas message was started by The Queen's grandfather, King George V. He had reigned since 1910, but it was not until 1932 that he delivered his first Christmas message. Since then it has evolved into an important part of the Christmas Day celebrations for many in Britain and around the world.

The original idea for a Christmas speech by the Sovereign was suggested in 1932 by Sir John Reith, the visionary founding father of the BBC, to inaugurate the Empire Service (now the BBC World Service). Originally hesitant about using the relatively untried medium of radio in this way, The King was reassured by a visit to the BBC in the summer of 1932, and agreed to take part. And so, on Christmas Day, 1932, King George V spoke on the 'wireless' to the Empire from a small office at Sandringham.

The microphones at Sandringham were connected through Post Office land lines to the Control Room at Broadcasting House. From there connection was made to BBC transmitters in the Home Service, and to the Empire Broadcasting Station at Daventry with its six short-wave transmitters.

The time chosen was 3.00pm - the best time for reaching most of the countries in the Empire by short waves from the transmitters in Britain and lasted two and a half minutes.

The text of the first Christmas speech was written by poet and writer Rudyard Kipling and began with the words: "I speak now from my home and from my heart to you all; to men and women so cut off by the snows, the desert, or the sea, that only voices out of the air can reach them."

As the sound of a global family sharing common interests, the Broadcast made a huge impact on its audience of 20 million. Equally impressed, George V made a Broadcast every Christmas Day subsequently until his death in 1936.

King George V's eldest son and new king, Edward VIII, never delivered a Christmas Broadcast, as his reign lasted less than a year. The task fell to King George VI, King Edward's younger brother, who made his first broadcast in December 1937 in which he thanked the nation and Empire for their support during the first year of his reign.

Though the Christmas Broadcast was already popular by this time, it had still not yet become the regular tradition it is today. Indeed, there had been no broadcasts in 1936 and 1938. It was the outbreak of war in 1939 which firmly established the Royal Christmas Broadcast. With large parts of the world now facing an uncertain future, King George VI spoke live to offer a message of reassurance to his people.

The war-time Christmas Broadcasts played a large part in boosting morale and reinforcing belief in the common cause. When the war ended, the Broadcasts - with their sentiments of unity and continuity - continued as a matter of course throughout the subsequent decades of change.

King George VI's final Christmas Broadcast was marked by the illness that had plagued the King through his last years. The 1951 Broadcast was the only Broadcast that King George VI recorded rather than delivering live. He was only able to manage it in intervals, but his voice came over strongly. He spoke of his recovery from illness and the goodwill messages he had received.

After the death of George VI in February 1952, The Queen broadcast her first Christmas message at 3:07 PM on 25 December. She spoke of carrying on the tradition passed on to her by the late King. In clear, firm tones she thanked her subjects for their "loyalty and affection" since her accession to the throne 10 months ago and promised to continue the work of her father and grandfather to unite the nations of the British Commonwealth and Empire. She asked them to pray for her on Coronation Day next summer.



Throughout her reign The Queen has made a Broadcast every year except one in 1969 because a repeat of the documentary *Royal Family* was already scheduled for the holiday period.

Public concern at this apparent break with tradition prompted The Queen to issue a written message of reassurance that the Broadcast would return in the following year, so popular had it become.

The first televised message was broadcast live in 1957. The advent of television during The Queen's reign has given an added dimension to her Broadcasts. It has allowed viewers to see The Queen in her own residences, decorated for Christmas like many homes across the world.

The location is usually Buckingham Palace, but recordings have also been made at Windsor and Sandringham. Footage from the year's Royal events is often shown, enabling the public to see the highlights of the Royal year.

From 1960, Broadcasts were recorded in advance so that the tapes could be sent around the world to Commonwealth countries, to be broadcast at a convenient local time.

Planning starts early with The Queen's choice of a theme which she wishes to address. Appropriate footage is then filmed during various public engagements - and occasionally private events - during the remainder of the year. Since 1997, the BBC and ITV have alternated in filming and producing the Broadcast every two years; and

in 2011 Sky also joined the rota for filming the Christmas Broadcast, with the 2012 message broadcast for the first time in 3D.

The establishment of the Christmas Broadcast as an annual tradition creates a sense of continuity for many. Though each year's theme is chosen by The Queen and reflects her own interests, it is always motivated by compassion and concern for her people.

For The Queen, the Broadcast is not only a duty to be fulfilled, it is an opportunity to speak directly to the public, to react to their concerns and to thank and reassure them. In this way, the Christmas Broadcast helps to reinforce The Queen's role as a focus for national unity.

(www.royal.uk/history-christmas-broadcast)

This and that from the 'island'

The return of the beaver

A population of beavers, of unknown origin, has been present on the River Otter (Devon) since around 2008. However, when video evidence emerged proving that the beavers had given birth to kits (young) in 2014, the UK Government initially planned to have them removed from the river.

Devon Wildlife Trust (DWT) opposed their removal and after consulting with the local community, landowners and public bodies, presented an alternative plan: to turn the situation into a five-year trial to monitor the beavers' effects on the landscape. The proposal was approved by Natural England in February 2015 on condition that the beavers were shown to be healthy Eurasian beavers and free of non-native diseases. Following these test results, the beavers were re-released on the River Otter in March. In June 2015, video evidence showed three further kits had been born.

In spring 2017, a report was released that summarised the results of the research being undertaken in Devon to investigate the effects of beavers on the water environment.

The wetlands in which beavers live are valuable for many other species too. Animals like otters, water voles, water shrews and wildfowl such as teals all benefit. Craneflies, water beetles and dragonflies in turn support breeding fish and insect-eating birds like spotted flycatchers.

The River Otter Beaver Trial (ROBT) five-year term concluded in March 2020. Natural England / Defra (Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs) were responsible for deciding the future of the beavers currently living wild on the river.

The ROBT Steering Group, made up of a diverse range of national stakeholders and international advisors, recognised the critical need to prepare for a potential scenario that Defra allows the beavers to remain in the River Otter catchment after 2020.

The Government have now announced that Devon's beavers can stay. ROBT write on their website that "this is one of the most important moments in England's conservation history. The River Otter beaver project is England's first - and only - wild beaver re-introduction project and we are delighted that these beavers now have a secure future."

Flying paramedics

The Lake District is by far the UK's most famous national park, and it's not hard to see why. The picturesque panorama of craggy hilltops, mountain tarns and shimmering lakes draw some 15 million people each year.

But this wild terrain can be treacherous, resulting in several incidents requiring the medical expertise of the Great North Air Ambulance Service (GNAAS) critical care team. The undulating peaks and valleys can often mean the helicopter is unable to safely land close to the casualty, forcing travel by vehicle or foot.

But what if there was another way for the critical care first responder to locate and stabilise the patient within minutes?

A collaboration between Gravity Industries and the GNAAS has resulted in an unparalleled test of human flight in the heart of the Lakes, pushing the boundaries of emergency response. In September, a year of



discussion between GNAAS and Gravity Industries culminated in a jet suit test flight. Taking place at Langdale Pikes in the Lake District, Gravity Industries founder Richard Browning flew from the valley bottom to a simulated casualty site on The Band, near Bowfell. The flight took 90 seconds; by foot, it would have been an arduous 25-minute climb. The exercise demonstrated the considerable potential of utilising jet suits to deliver critical care services.

The 1,050-horsepower system relies on five mini jet engines – two each built into units attached to the hands and one built into a backpack.

Andy Mawson, director of operations and paramedic at GNAAS, said: "We could see the need. What we didn't know for sure is how this would work in practice. Well, we've seen it now, and it is, quite honestly, awesome. We think this technology could enable our team to reach some patients much quicker than ever before."



Black lake

A quarry lake, officially known as Hoffman Quarry but also known as the Blue Lagoon, has been dyed black in order to deter swimmers.



The lake in a former quarry near Buxton, Derbyshire, became a tourist attraction owing to its vivid turquoise-blue colouration. It has attracted visitors from across the country. The colour derives from the scattering of light by small particles of calcium carbonate that are precipitating within the water. Calcium oxide, used as part of the quarrying process, has left the water in the lagoon with a pH of 11.3 (by comparison bleach has a pH of 12.3).

Signs at the site state the water can cause "skin and eye irritations, stomach problems and fungal infections such as thrush" and that the quarry is known to contain car wrecks, dead animals, excrement and rubbish. The water is also extremely cold. Despite this the lake continued to be a popular destination visited by hundreds of people. The draw of the turquoise water was simply too alluring. Families drove to the lake and children regularly went swimming in it with the simple warning not to dunk their heads or swallow any water.

As an attempt to deter visitors, the water was dyed black in 2013 by High Peak Borough Council, but the dye wore off by 2015 and the water returned to a blue colouration. The council redyed the lake in 2016 with a stronger mixture, but by October 2019 it showed signs of returning to a blue colour. In March 2020 the lake was dyed again following reports of people gathering there despite social distancing instructions issued by the British government to combat the COVID-19 pandemic.

(Sources: www.devonwildlifetrust.org/, www.greatnorthairambulance.co.uk/, www.atlasobscura.com/)

Death of an Icon



In these days we commemorate the much too early death of a world-famous singer and musician. 40 years ago, in the late evening of 8 December 1980, the founding member of The Beatles, John Lennon, was killed in New York. The composer, musician and peace activist, who would have turned 80 this year, on 9 October, was shot dead by a mentally deranged fan in front of The Dakota, an apartment building where he lived with his second wife Yoko Ono, a Japanese avant-garde artist, and his 5-year old son Sean.

Three weeks earlier, John Lennon had just released a new album after an interruption of his musical activities of five years, during which he lived

the life of a househusband.

Strangely enough, in the afternoon of the same day, on his way to the recording studio where he was working on his next LP, John Lennon had signed an autograph for his later murderer Mark David Chapman. That moment was photographed by another fan, which is the last picture showing the musician alive.

As the news of Lennon's death spread, hundreds of people gathered at the site of the murder to express their grief by lighting candles and singing Beatles and Lennon songs. Radio stations changed their music programmes and television stations reported from the scene of the assassination and the hospital to which Lennon had been taken.

As a member of the Beatles, John Lennon wrote numerous songs, some of them together with Paul McCartney, which very often became worldwide hits, such as "Help" and "All You Need Is Love". Even after the split of the group in 1970 he remained very successful in the music business. The biggest hits of his solo career were among others "Instant Karma", "Imagine" and "Woman". But he was also appreciated by many people because of his commitment to peace and love.

In 1985, an area in Central Park opposite the Dakota Building was named "Strawberry Field" after one of Lennon's songs. The round mosaic with the lettering "Imagine" has since been used as a place of remembrance of Lennon. In 2002 the airport of Liverpool was renamed Liverpool John Lennon Airport in the presence of Queen Elizabeth II. The motto of the airport is a quotation from the song "Imagine": "Above Us Only Sky". Also in 2002, Lennon was voted 8th in a BBC poll of the 100 Greatest Britons. Today there are numerous monuments in the world in memory of John Lennon.

Siegfried Rosch

Our language section

God

Es gibt Situationen, in denen einem der Krage platzt und man Dinge sagt, die nicht sehr freundlich klingen. Ab und zu fällt beim Fluchen auch mal das Wort "Gott", was manche Menschen als Blasphemie oder Gotteslästerung empfinden. Für sie drückt sich damit ein Mangel an Respekt vor Gott oder Religion aus. Um auf Englisch „Dampf abzulassen“, ohne den Namen Gottes zu benutzen oder religiös empfindende Menschen zu beleidigen, hat man viele ähnlich klingende Worte erfunden. Sie alle können Ärger, Wut, Überraschung, Schmerz oder Frustration ausdrücken. Im Englischen werden diese "harmlosen" Worte "minced oath" genannt.

beleidigend
für manche

harmlos

Christ	crikey, cripes, crumbs
damn	dang, darn, drat
for God's sake	for heaven's sake
God'll blind me	(cor/gor) blimey
God	gawd, golly, gosh
goddamn (it)	dagnab it, doggone, gosh darn
hell	heck
Jesus	gee, jeez, golly gee

PREISAUSSCHREIBEN

In unserem **Preisausschreiben** geht es darum, die zueinander passenden Satzteile zu finden. Verbinden Sie die Satzanfänge (1 - 8) mit den passenden Satzenden (a -h).

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Plum pudding | a. is called Hogmanay in Scotland. |
| 2. New year's eve | b. are traditional Christmas decorations. |
| 3. The custom of | c. hanging up stockings comes from England. |
| 4. The Christmas tree | d. is celebrated on 25 December. |
| 5. Holly and ivy | e. is a traditional Christmas carol. |

6. Christmas Day f. is called Boxing Day in Britain.
 7. Good King Wenceslas g. belongs to an English Christmas meal.
 8. The 26 December h. was introduced to Britain by Prince Albert.

Wenn Sie an dem Preisausschreiben teilnehmen möchten, senden Sie Ihre Lösung (Kombination aus Zahlen und Buchstaben) mit dem Kennwort bzw. dem Betreff "Preisausschreiben" bitte entweder auf einer Postkarte an die **Adresse unserer Geschäftsstelle** oder per E-Mail an **sie.ro@t-online.de**. Einsendeschluss ist der **31.12.2020**.

Folgende Preise können Sie unter anderen gewinnen: Bildband "Streets of London", Wandkalender "A Tour of Britain", Packung "Twinings Classic Teas Collection", Kaffeebecher "Nostalgia" und vieles mehr.

Die Gewinner werden unter Ausschluss des Rechtsweges aus allen richtigen Einsendungen ausgelost und telefonisch informiert.

Auflösung aus Newsletter 89 "False friends"

1. ordinary = gewöhnlich, normal
ordinär = vulgar
2. quality = Qualität
3. conventional = konventionell
4. genial = freundlich, angenehm
genial = brilliant
5. meaning = Bedeutung, Sinn
Meinung = opinion
6. actual = wirklich, eigentlich
aktuell = topical, current
7. brave = mutig, tapfer
brav = good
8. intellectual = intellektuell

CHRISTMAS FUN

What does Santa do when his elves misbehave?

He gives them the sack

What's a dog's favourite carol?

Bark, the Herald Angels Sing

Why are Christmas trees so bad at knitting?

Because they always drop their needles

