

*Liebe Leserinnen und Leser,*

auf die Frage "Same procedure as last year?" aus dem amüsanten Sketch "Dinner for one", der regelmäßig zu Silvester im Fernsehen läuft, können wir in diesem Jahr hoffentlich mit "No" antworten, denn im Moment scheint die Lage in Bezug auf Corona trotz der hohen Zahlen etwas entspannter zu sein. Angesichts der beschlossenen Lockerungen seit Anfang des Jahres konnten wir im Februar wieder mit den Konversationszirkeln beginnen und auch die Planungen für weitere Vorhaben, wie z.B. unsere Vortragsabende, sind inzwischen angelaufen.

Auch die im letzten Jahr ausgefallene Hauptversammlung und die Vorstandswahl konnten im März nachgeholt werden. Im Anschluss können Sie einen kurzen Bericht darüber lesen.

Ostern ist nicht mehr fern und wir widmen uns in einem Artikel ab Seite 3 diesem christlichen Fest und der Kontroverse, die um das Datum entstanden war, an dem es gefeiert werden sollte. Außerdem geht es in diesem Artikel auch um traditionelle Osterbräuche.

Eine weitere Feierlichkeit wird in diesem Jahr in Großbritannien begangen: das 70. Thronjubiläum von Königin Elizabeth II. Aus diesem Anlass können sich die Briten im Juni auf ein verlängertes Wochenende mit verschiedenen Veranstaltungen freuen, an dem übrigens auch die traditionelle Geburtstagsparade der Queen, das Trooping the Colour, stattfindet, "weil dann das Wetter besser ist" als im April, ihrem eigentlichen Geburtsmonat. In dem Beitrag ab Seite 4 können Sie mehr dazu erfahren.

Auch in dieser Ausgabe gehen wir wieder auf Reisen. Unser Ziel ist diesmal die Isle of Wight, die vor der Südküste im Ärmelkanal liegt und die größte Insel Englands ist.

Damit wünschen wir Ihnen einen schönen Frühling und Sommer sowie viel Spaß mit unserem Newsletter.

Die Redaktion

## **Jahreshauptversammlung 2021**

Der Vorstand hatte die Mitglieder unserer Gesellschaft für Donnerstag, den 24.3.2022, zur Jahreshauptversammlung eingeladen, die eigentlich im November 2021 stattfinden sollte, wegen Corona jedoch abgesagt werden musste. Herr Dr. Kleinhempel, der die Versammlung leitete, konnte 16 Mitglieder begrüßen, die der Einladung gefolgt waren, und gab bekannt, dass die Versammlung damit abstimmungsberechtigt ist.

Der Tagesordnung folgend, verlas als nächstes unsere Vorsitzende, Frau Langhoff, den Rechenschaftsbericht für die Jahre 2020 und 2021. Sie betonte, dass wegen der Pandemie leider viele der geplanten Veranstaltungen abgesagt werden mussten. Sie erinnerte jedoch auch daran, dass das Vereinsleben nicht ganz lahmgelegt war und wir doch einiges durchgeführt haben, wenn es die Lage zuließ. Dem Rechenschaftsbericht folgten der Finanzbericht von Herrn Rosch und der Bericht der Revisionskommission, den Herr Oehme vortrug. Danach stellte Frau Böhme den Rahmenarbeitsplan für die nächsten zwei Jahre vor und erwähnte auch zwei Vorschläge für gemeinsame Tagesfahrten aus der letzten Hauptversammlung - eine Fahrt nach Wechselburg sowie eine Kremserfahrt im Chemnitztal.

Nachdem Dr. Kleinhempel die Anwesenden über die Berichte und die Entlastung des Vorstandes abstimmen lassen hatte, konnte die Diskussion beginnen. Unter anderem schlug Dr. Kleinhempel als mögliches Thema für einen Vortrag die Auswirkungen des Brexit in Großbritannien vor. Frau Langhoff machte deutlich, dass wegen der in den letzten beiden Jahren nicht stattgefundenen Vortragsabenden die Außenwirkung unserer Gesellschaft gelitten hätte, was der Gewinnung neuer Mitglieder nicht sehr zuträglich gewesen sei. An anderer Stelle dankte sie den Vorstandsmitgliedern für die Unterstützung bei der Leitung des Vereins. Als kleinen kulturellen Beitrag trug Frau Zarbuch am Ende der Versammlung ein selbst verfasstes Gedicht vor.

Der nächste Punkt der Tagesordnung betraf die Vorstandswahl. Herr Hasse, der die Funktion des Wahlleiters übernommen hatte, informierte die Anwesenden, dass drei abwesende Mitglieder bereits per Briefwahl abgestimmt hatten. Dann fand die Wahlhandlung statt, der eine Pause folgte, in der die Wahlkommission, bestehend aus Frau Korward, Frau Zimmer und Herrn Burkhardt, die Stimmen auszählte.

Nach der Pause verkündete Herr Hasse das Wahlergebnis und gab bekannt, dass alle Kandidaten mit voller Stimmzahl gewählt wurden und somit der alte Vorstand auch der neue ist.

In der anschließenden kurzen konstituierenden Sitzung erklärte sich Frau Langhoff bereit, weiterhin den Verein als Vorsitzende zu leiten. Zurück im Veranstaltungsraum informierte Frau Langhoff die Mitglieder über diesen Beschluss und dankte für das Vertrauen. Sie brachte in einer abschließenden kurzen Ansprache ihre Hoffnung zum Ausdruck, dass unser Verein auch in Zukunft erfolgreich arbeiten wird.

# Easter

## A historical view

Easter is a Christian festival and holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ on the third day after his crucifixion at Calvary as described in the New Testament. Easter is the culmination of the Passion of Christ, preceded by Lent, a forty-day period of fasting, prayer and penance.

The last week of Lent is called Holy Week, and it contains the days of the Easter Triduum (from Latin meaning "three days"), including Maundy Thursday (also known as Holy Thursday), commemorating the Last Supper and its preceding foot washing, as well as Good Friday, commemorating the crucifixion and death of Jesus. Easter is followed by a fifty-day period called Eastertide, or the Easter Season, ending with Pentecost Sunday.

Easter is a moveable feast, meaning it is not fixed in relation to the civil calendar. The precise date of Easter has at times been a matter for contention. By the later 2nd century, it was accepted that the celebration of the holiday was a practice of the disciples and an undisputed tradition. The Quartodeciman controversy, the first of several Easter controversies, then arose concerning the date on which the holiday should be celebrated.

The term "Quartodeciman" refers to those Christian communities in the early church which celebrated Easter on the 14th of (the month) Nisan (*die quarta decima*), the day of the Jewish Passover. Prevalent in Asia Minor and Syria at the time, Quartodecimans emphasized the death of Christ, while Roman practice emphasized the observance of Sunday as the day of the Resurrection.

This controversy between those who advocated independent computations and those who wished to continue the custom of relying on the Jewish calendar, was formally resolved by the First Council of Nicaea in 325 AD. It established the date of Easter as the first Sunday after the full moon (the Paschal Full Moon) following the March equinox. Ecclesiastically, the equinox is reckoned to be on 21 March (although the astronomical equinox occurs on 20 March in most years), and the "Full Moon" is not necessarily on the astronomically correct date. The date of Easter therefore varies from 22 March to 25 April inclusive. Eastern Christianity bases its calculations on the Julian calendar, whose 21 March corresponds, during the 21st century, to 3 April in the Gregorian calendar, and in which therefore the celebration of Easter varies between 4 April and 8 May.



Across the Christian world, Easter customs vary and include sunrise services, exclaiming the Paschal greeting, clipping the church\* and decorating Easter eggs. Additional customs that have become associated with Easter and are observed by both Christians and some non-Christians include egg hunting, the Easter Bunny and Easter parades. There are also various traditional Easter foods that vary regionally.

\*In the UK, clipping the church is an ancient custom that is traditionally held on Easter Monday or Shrove Tuesday. The word "clipping" is Anglo-Saxon in origin, and is derived from the word "clyppan", meaning "embrace" or "clasp". Clipping the church involves either the church congregation or local children holding hands in an outward-facing ring around the church. Once the circle is completed onlookers will often cheer and sometimes hymns are sung. Often there is dancing. Following the ceremony a sermon is delivered in the church and there are sometimes refreshments. Currently, there are only a few churches left in England that hold this ceremony.

(Sources: [www.encyclopedia.com/religion/](http://www.encyclopedia.com/religion/), Wikipedia)

## The Platinum Queen

With 70 years on the throne, Queen Elizabeth II has ruled for longer than any other monarch in British history. Known for her sense of duty and her devotion to a life of service, she has been an important figurehead for the UK and the Commonwealth during times of enormous social change.

After the death of her father, King George VI, on 6 February 1952, Princess Elizabeth immediately acceded to the throne, becoming Queen Elizabeth II and taking on all of the responsibilities which came with her new title. The official Coronation service took place in Westminster Abbey on 2 June 1953. Crowds of people lined the route of the procession to get a glimpse of their new monarch, despite heavy rain. The ceremony was also broadcast on radio around the world and, at The Queen's request, on television for the first time. The Coronation was followed by drives through every part of London, a review of the fleet at Spithead, Hampshire, and visits to Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.



In 2021, she had to mourn the loss of her beloved husband Prince Philip, who was - in her own words - her 'strength and stay' during her reign.



Despite her age, she continues to carry out a certain programme of engagements, from visits to charities and schools, to hosting visiting Heads of State. Occasionally she is supported by other members of the Royal Family.

The Platinum Jubilee of Elizabeth II will be marked this year in the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth in recognition of the 70th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth II in 1952. In the United Kingdom, the traditional Spring bank holiday will be moved from the end of May to the start of June, to create a special four day Jubilee bank holiday weekend from Thursday 2 June to Sunday 5 June 2022. It will be the first time that any British monarch has celebrated a platinum jubilee.

The Queen's birthday parade, also known as Trooping the Colour, which usually takes place on the second Saturday of June, will be held on 2 June 2022. Over 1,400 parading soldiers, 200 horses and 400 musicians are expected to come together in the traditional parade to mark the Queen's official birthday, which is actually on 21 April. Beginning at Buckingham Palace, the parade will move down The Mall to Horse Guard's Parade, joined by members of the Royal Family on horseback and in carriages. The event will close with the Queen and Royal Family observing a Royal Air Force fly-past from the balcony of Buckingham Palace.

In celebrating the royal jubilee, a number of events will take place across the United Kingdom along with the Crown Dependencies and the British Overseas Territories.

On 3 June, a service of thanksgiving for the Queen's reign will be held at St Paul's Cathedral.

The Queen will also attend the Derby at Epsom Downs accompanied by other members of the Royal Family on 4 June. In the evening, a concert named 'Platinum Party at the Palace' will take place at Buckingham Palace. The BBC are set to produce and broadcast the concert and are expected, like the Diamond Jubilee Concert in 2012, to distribute it through the European Broadcasting Union. Members of the public will be invited to apply and attend the event.

On the last day of the extended bank holiday, people are encouraged to have a 'Big Jubilee Lunch', encouraging communities to celebrate their connections and get to know each other a little better. A pageant featuring about 5,000 people from across the UK and the Commonwealth will take place against the backdrop of Buckingham Palace combined with street arts, theatre, music, circus, carnival and costume celebrating the Queen's reign.

The 2022 Royal Windsor Horse Show at Windsor Castle, titled *A Gallop Through History*, will conclude with a 90-minute celebration in tribute to the Queen, featuring 500 horses and 1,000 dancers, with senior members of the Royal Family in attendance. Actors Helen Mirren and Stephen Fry are reported to be involved, as well as "contributions from Bollywood" to mark their 75th anniversary of independence.



Ahead of the Jubilee a campaign, known as 'The Queen's Green Canopy', was launched in May 2021, in which people across the United Kingdom are invited to 'Plant a Tree for the Jubilee' to mark the milestone. To help the environment and make local areas greener, people will be urged to create this 'special gift' for the Queen, in her Platinum Jubilee year.

A Platinum Jubilee medal will be created to mark the Jubilee. It will be awarded to people who work in public service, including representatives of the Armed Forces, the emergency services and the prison services.

As part of the Platinum Jubilee Civic Honours, the Queen will give a settlement city status. 39 places have applied in the competition.

(Sources: Wikipedia, [www.royal.uk](http://www.royal.uk))

## Vorschau auf unsere nächsten Veranstaltungen

Do., 28.4.2022, 18 Uhr, Stefan-Heym-Forum in der 3. Etage im DASTietz: "God shave the queen", Lesung von Harald Linke aus seinem Buch "Feuer und Wasser" im Rahmen der Literaturtage "Leselust" der Stadtbibliothek

Do., 19.5.2022, 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungsraum im Erdgeschoss im DASTietz: "A Tour of Scotland", Videovortrag in englischer Sprache von Siegfried Rosch

Do., 30.6.2022; 19 Uhr, Veranstaltungssaal im DASTietz: "English Kings and Queens", Vortrag in englischer Sprache von Silvia Langhoff

Juli: Sommerpause

(Angaben ohne Gewähr)



## This and that from the 'island'

### Wrong Abbey Road

Transport for London (TFL) have installed a sign for Beatles fans who keep turning up at the wrong place when trying to visit an iconic location in the band's history. Abbey Road, in St John's Wood, is one of the most famous zebra crossings in the world.

Inspiring both the name and the cover of the group's 11th studio album, 'Abbey Road', the street naturally draws in crowds who wish to recreate the iconic pose, however a number of unsuspecting tourists have inadvertently ended up at the wrong spot.

Unlike the North London destination of the same name, Abbey Road, the DLR (Docklands Light Railway) station is in Stratford, East London, and does not boast a road crossing made famous by the Beatles. Unfortunately though, as many as 12 people per day have turned up there since the station first opened its doors in 2011 – to the extent that TFL had to erect a sign to help.



The notorious sign, which incorporates Beatles song titles, reads: "Feel like you've been **here there and everywhere** and on a **magical mystery tour**? Then **don't pass me by**."

Unfortunately you are at the wrong Abbey Road. However **we can work it out** and **help you get back** to the correct location."

It continues: "So let's **come together** and take the DLR one stop to West Ham and change to a Jubilee line train to St John's Wood station. Passengers need a **ticket to ride**."

The Beatles came into the focus of interest again last year because 56 hours of film recordings, which were made during the production of their 1970 album "Let It Be" and partly used for a film of the same name and had been locked in the archive for 50 years, were made into the three-part documentary "The Beatles: Get Back" by the New Zealand *Lord of the Rings* director Peter Jackson.

### Shakespeare on Bikes

Pedalling from venue to venue with all of their set, props and costumes on the back of their bikes, the HandleBards are a troupe of actors who are spending the summer bringing environmentally sustainable Shakespeare plays to venues across the UK. But these are no stuffy, highbrow productions – The HandleBards are as much about slapstick and silliness as they are about skulls and soliloquies.

"There's no reference to the text," laughs artistic director and HandleBards founder Tom Dixon. "I think that's what we're most excited about. It's important obviously, because it's such interesting poetry. But we're also just storytellers, so we want to make sure you're on the same page as us. And I think part of that as well is the physicality – the clowning and silliness. We often say 'this keeps the kids entertained', but I think as well, it keeps the adults entertained. After you've heard a big monologue, it's nice to see someone slip on a banana peel or something!"



The company was founded by Tom Dixon and Paul Moss in 2012. They cycled more than 11,500 miles in the years since.

Last year they performed Shakespeare's *MacBeth*. Their production for this summer is *Twelfth Night*.

## Roman mosaic

Archaeologists of the Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) have uncovered the largest area of a Roman mosaic found in London for more than half a century. The two highly decorated panels feature large, colourful flowers, geometric patterns and elaborate motifs in a style unique to the capital. It is thought it once decorated the floor of a Roman dining room.

The find came during excavations as part of the construction of a regeneration project near the Shard in Southwark, which will comprise of homes, workspace, shops and restaurants.

MOLA site supervisor, Antonietta Lerz, said: "This is a once-in-a-lifetime find in London. It has been a privilege to work on such a large site where the Roman archaeology is largely undisturbed by later activity - when the first flashes of colour started to emerge through the soil everyone on site was very excited."



It is made up of two panels, with the largest one showing large, colourful flowers surrounded by bands of intertwining strands - a motif known as a guilloche. There are also lotus flowers and several different geometric elements, including a pattern known as Solomon's knot, which is made of two interlaced loops.

While the largest mosaic panel can be dated to the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD, traces of an earlier mosaic underneath the one currently visible have been identified which shows the room was refurbished over the years. It was located on the outskirts of Roman Londinium, an area centred on the north bank of the Thames which roughly corresponds to the modern City of London.

The mosaics will be carefully recorded and assessed by an expert team of conservators before being transported off-site, to enable more detailed conservation work to take place. Future plans for the public display of the mosaics are currently being determined.

(Sources: [www.mylondon.news/](http://www.mylondon.news/), [www.handlebards.com](http://www.handlebards.com), [www.bbc.com/news/](http://www.bbc.com/news/))

## The Isle of Wight

The Isle of Wight is a county and the largest and second-most populous island of England. It is situated in the English Channel, between two and five miles off the coast of Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Solent. The island has resorts that have been holiday destinations since Victorian times, and is known for its mild climate, coastal scenery and green landscape of fields, downland and chines. The island is part of the historic county of Southampton (or Southamptonshire). It is designated a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Located in the middle of the island and built around the River Medina is Newport, the county town of the Isle of Wight. The town is a mix of bustling streets, narrow lanes and smart Georgian houses, and is a popular shopping centre. St Thomas's Square is the venue for the Farmers' Market, which is held every Friday.

Rural for most of its history, its Victorian fashionability and the growing affordability of holidays led to significant urban development during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Historically part of Southampton, the island became a separate administrative county in 1890. It continued to share the Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire until 1974, when it was made its own ceremonial county. Apart from a shared police force and fire and rescue service, and the island's Anglican churches belonging to the Diocese of Portsmouth (originally Winchester), there is now no administrative link with Hampshire.

Tourism is still the largest industry, and most island towns and villages offer hotels, hostels and camping sites. The island's heritage is a major asset that has supported its tourist economy for many years. Holidays focused on natural heritage, including wildlife and geology, are becoming an alternative to the traditional British seaside holiday, which went into decline in the second half of the 20th century due to the increased affordability of foreign holidays. The island is still an important destination for coach tours from other parts of the United Kingdom. In 2018, tourism visits rose by 5% compared to the previous year, which had more than 2 million visitors.



The Needles

The Isle of Wight is full of hidden treasures. Whether you are wearing your flip flops, wellies or walking boots, there is always something to discover. It has a maritime and industrial tradition including boat-building, sail-making, the manufacture of flying boats, hovercraft, and Britain's space rockets. The island hosts annual music festivals including the Isle of Wight Festival, which in 1970 was the largest rock music event ever held. It has well-conserved wildlife and some of the richest cliffs and quarries for dinosaur fossils in Europe. The interactive museum 'Dinosaur Isle' at Sandown tells the story of these giants of the past.

The island has been home to Queen Victoria, who had her much-loved summer residence and final home

Osborne House built in the style of an Italian villa at East Cowes, which can be visited all year round. The estate is vast and includes a nice walled kitchen garden, Italianate terraces with beautiful flower arrangements and a miniature Swiss Cottage where the royal children once played. At Queen Victoria's private beach, not far from Osborn House, you can see her bathing machine - a beach hut on wheels.

Blackgang Chine is the oldest theme park in Britain, opened in 1843. It is about 10 km from Ventnor at the southern tip of the island just below St Catherine's Down. The park is home to a series of imaginatively themed lands, including a Pirate Cove, a realm of Dinosaurs, an Underwater Kingdom, a Fairy Village and a Cowboy Town. The skeleton of a dead whale that its founder Alexander Dabell found in 1844 is still on display.



The Pencil Cottage (Shanklin Old Village)

Shanklin Old Village with its picturesque thatched cottages is always worth a visit.

As well as its more traditional attractions, the island is often host to walking or cycling holidays through the attractive scenery. An annual walking festival has attracted considerable interest. The 113 km Isle of Wight Coastal Path follows the coastline as far as possible, deviating onto roads where the route along the coast is impassable.

The months April and May are a good time to see bluebells in full blossom. They thrive particularly well on the island because of the warm climate and chalk downs.

If you're in the mood for swimming, Compton Bay on the south-western coast offers a 3 km stretch of red-gold

sand, which is backed and sheltered by substantial cliffs. The place is also a real hotspot for surfers and kitesurfers. Moreover, this bay is highly recommended for its sunset views.

Headon Warren and Luccombe Down are perfect places to enjoy a summer picnic. The flowering heather creates swathes of pink and purple alongside the windy paths. In September, look out for autumn orchids called Ladie's Tresses. These tiny white flowers have their petals arranged in spirals and they thrive in the short downland turf.

The quickest public transport link between the mainland and the island is the hovercraft from Southsea to Ryde. Three vehicle ferry and two catamaran services cross the Solent from Southampton, Lymington and Portsmouth.

(Sources: Wikipedia, Wightlife magazine)

## Our language section

### On the garden path

Wenn Sie sich die folgenden Sätze ansehen, werden sie Ihnen möglicherweise auf den ersten Blick etwas seltsam erscheinen:

**The old man the boat.**

**The complex houses married and single soldiers and their families.**

**I convinced her children are noisy.  
Fat people eat accumulates.**

Bei dem ersten Satz werden Sie vielleicht sagen: "Der ist unvollständig. Da fehlt doch ein Verb! Was macht denn der alte Mann mit dem Boot?" Seien Sie jedoch versichert, dass dieser Satz, wie auch die anderen, grammatikalisch völlig in Ordnung ist. Man muss nämlich bedenken, dass in der englischen Sprache manche Wörter bei gleicher Schreibweise verschiedenen Wortarten angehören können. So kann, abhängig vom Kontext, ein Adjektiv auch ein Substantiv und ein Substantiv auch ein Verb sein. Auch können in manchen Fällen bestimmte Worte, wie z.B. "that" als direktes Objekt in einem Nebensatz, weggelassen werden.

Mit diesem Wissen fällt es bestimmt leichter, den Sinn der Sätze zu erkennen. Den ersten kann man mit "Das Boot ist mit Älteren bemannt." umschreiben, d.h. die Mannschaft des Bootes besteht aus älteren Menschen. Das Verwirrende an diesem Satz ist, dass man "The old man" sofort mit "Der alte Mann" übersetzt, d.h. "old" als ein Adjektiv angesehen wird, das das Substantiv "man" beschreibt. "The old" bedeutet aber auch "die Alten" (vergleiche "the rich" (die Reichen) oder "the young" (die Jungen)) und ist das Subjekt des Satzes. Und "man" ist in diesem Satz ein Verb und bedeutet "bemannen".

Auch im zweiten Satz muss man beachten, dass "complex" ein Substantiv und auch ein Adjektiv und "house" sowohl Substantiv als auch Verb sein können. In diesem Fall ist "complex" ein Substantiv und "house" wird als Verb gebraucht, sodass man diesen Satz mit "Der Komplex beherbergt verheiratete und alleinstehende Soldaten und ihre Familien." übersetzen kann.

Wie Sie möglicherweise schon erkannt haben, geht es in den beiden anderen Sätzen um weggelassene Worte. Wenn man sich diese dazu denkt und beachtet, dass "fat" auch ein Substantiv ist, dürften die Aussagen klarer sein: "I convinced her (that) children are noisy." und "Fat (that) people eat accumulates (in their bodies)." Die Ursache für die anfängliche Verwirrung bei derartigen Sätzen liegt in einer Art Bauplan, den man von einer bestimmten Sprache hat. Wenn man auf einen Satz stößt, der mit diesem Bauplan übereinstimmt, kann man ihn problemlos verarbeiten und akzeptiert ihn deshalb als grammatikalisch korrekt. Ist es jedoch ein Satz, der nicht mit dem Bauplan übereinstimmt, wird er sofort als unkorrekt angesehen. Erst nach längerer Analyse würde er als korrekt erkannt, doch diese Zeit nimmt man sich oftmals nicht. Im Englischen werden diese Sätze übrigens garden-path sentences, also Gartenweg-Sätze genannt, weil sie gewissermaßen den Hauptweg verlassen, den wir eigentlich, sprachlich gesehen, zu gehen gewohnt sind.

Derartige Sätze findet man oft als Schlagzeilen auf den Titelseiten englischer Boulevardzeitungen (englisch: tabloid), wie z.B. The Sun oder Daily Mail. Dazu kommen dann noch Wortspiele und teilweise Wortneuschöpfungen, die manchmal sehr amüsant sein können. Auf diese Weise soll Aufmerksamkeit bei den potentiellen Käufern erregt werden, da man sich doch etwas länger mit den Überschriften befassen muss, um deren Sinn zu erschließen.

**The little ones**

Auch in der englischen Sprache heißen die Jungtiere einiger Tierarten anders als ihre Eltern. Ordnen Sie die "Kinder" ihrem richtigen Elternteil zu. In der folgenden Aufstellung stehen sie nicht an der richtigen Stelle!

- |                   |                      |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. swan - cub     | 2. cat - puppy       |
| 3. lion - kitten  | 4. hen - foal        |
| 5. deer - calf    | 6. horse - piglet    |
| 7. whale - cygnet | 8. dog - fawn        |
| 9. boar - joey    | 10. kangaroo - chick |

**Auflösung aus Newsletter Nr. 93 "Hidden carols"**

- |                     |                                 |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. O Christmas Tree | 2. Good King Wenceslas          |
| 3. Silent Night     | 4. Twelve Days of Christmas     |
| 5. Away In A Manger | 6. Hark, The Herald Angels Sing |
| 7. Mary's Boy Child | 8. The Holly And The Ivy        |

## **THE CHRONICLE**

### **What happened ....**



.... 110 years ago: 14 April 1912 - SS TITANIC sank on maiden voyage after hitting an iceberg

..... 80 years ago: 18 June 1942 - Paul McCartney, member of The Beatles, born in Liverpool

..... 75 years ago: 9 July 1947 - Engagement of Princess Elizabeth to Philip Mountbatten