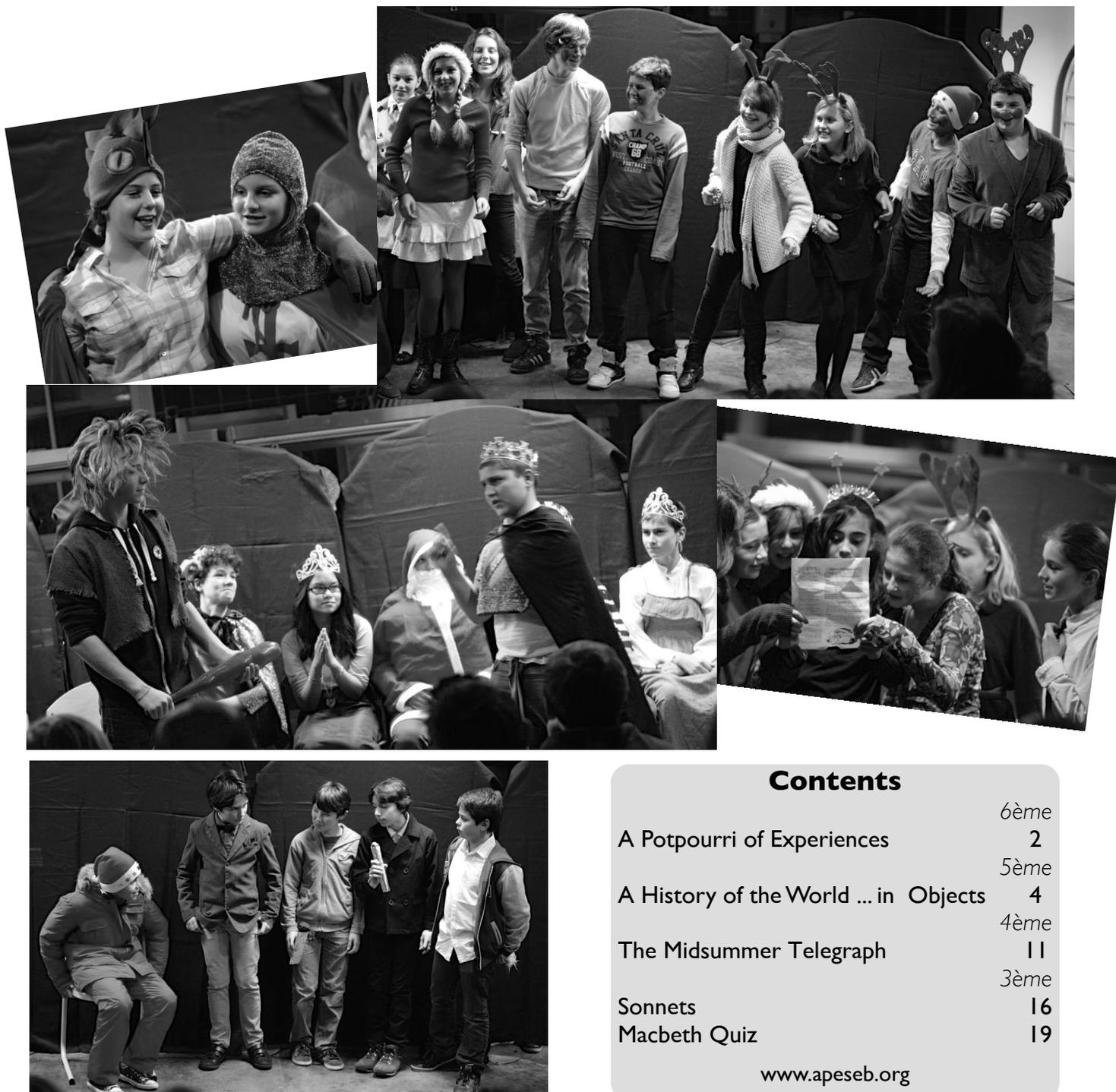


International Section

Collège Pasteur

June 2014



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Life in the International Section



In the International Section, we learn a lot of things like grammar and vocabulary. But we especially learn fun and fascinating facts about the world like countries, animals and weather. After the holidays, we discuss what we have done or where we went. Twice a

year we do a show like at Christmas. Every show has a buffet, a place where we sell English books and more!

Mayeul GODINOT

What is the International Section? The International Section is where children go to class and have English lessons on different texts and topics. We learn English (grammar, vocabulary) but also topics like Feeding the World, Climate and Weather. We also have British History and Geography where we learn British History from the Romans to the Tudors. In Geography we learn climate and landscape.

Benoit VIGNON

I am very happy to be in the International Section as it enables me to keep the English that I learned during my seven years in my previous international schools. In the International Section, we do a lot of interesting things including reading great stories such as *The Bad Beginning*, learning vocabulary and having really great homework and projects such as “Endangered Animals”.

Nicolas GARNIER

Dear Diary

While reading and studying Adeline Yen Mah's novel *Chinese Cinderella*, several students wrote about the events of chapter 19 from the perspective of the main character, Adeline.

It was the holidays, and we were waiting for our parents to pick us up. I hadn't bothered to pack, knowing my parents wouldn't come. Eleanor was looking at herself in the mirror and saying how nice she looked. She recounted the stories of the food she thinks about when the teachers talk about subjects involving animals.

Olympe LE FLOCH

When all my friends were gone, I was alone. But two other girls were staying with me. We were very close to being best friends! I really like them. One evening, we made a deal that we'll always be there for our friends. I was very happy because they were my friends.

Apolline TRAJBER

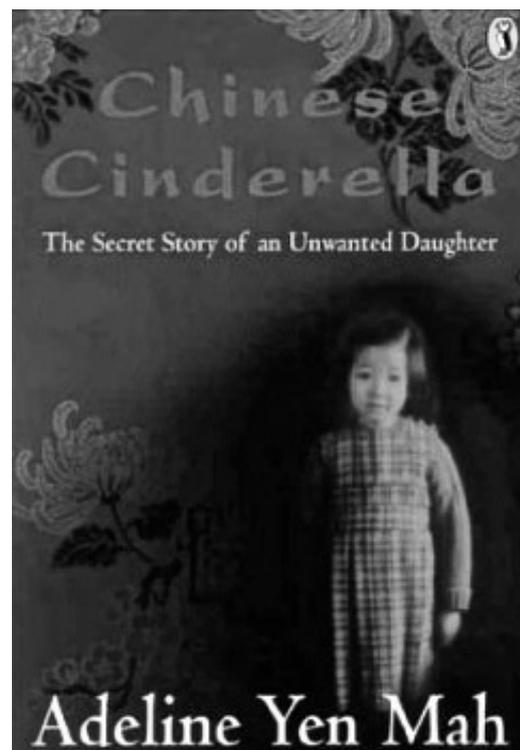
Today is the last day of school. Monica was being mean to everyone. The other girls and I were talking about how Eleanor loves to eat. When we talked about the word 'serendipity' in class, Eleanor wasn't paying attention. We talked about 'galvanism'. Mother Louisa said it came from a man named Luigi Galvani. He discovered that when you touch a frog's leg, it would twitch.

Jack THOMSON

It was the last day of term, and as usual I was left alone. This morning when I woke up, everyone was so excited, and it took them only a few minutes to get everything prepared and pack up their stuff. I ate my

breakfast, and as usual I took my time and didn't get my egg. Everyone was gone, waiting for their parents. Then I was with Rachel and Mary, and I felt like the most embarrassed girl in the world.

Gabriel JAUNY





Save the Tiger!

The students wrote letters in response to a lady looking for more information on what is being done to help save Siberian tigers. Below are several extracts.

I read your letter that you sent to the newspaper, and I totally agree with you: the killing of the tigers is horrible! If you are looking for international organisations that hope to save Siberian tigers, I think I can help you. One of the best organisations is WCS Russia, which stands for Wildlife Conservation Society. Their project is to collect information on the tigers. They set up where they live, what they eat and their relationships with other species.

Adrien JOSSERAND

The government is trying to stop people from poaching by making poaching badly punished by the law with very expensive fines and years in prison. They are trying to understand the relationship between poaching and people. Even though the amount of poachers' numbers are going down, the number of Siberian tigers has gotten dangerously low, but we mustn't lose hope. There is still a chance for these magnificent creatures.

Antonin ROTTMAN

World Wildlife Fund is helping tigers by letting people take care of them. I don't take care of tigers because I'm scared of them but maybe you can. When you take care of one, WWF will give you a prize back for helping them. I hope this helps you for your enquiry, and maybe you could help out with WWF (unless you're scared of tigers like me!).

Eliot CHIU

Jacques Goes on a Safari

The Oxford *International Approach* book contains a variety of fiction and non-fiction on topics of timely interest. A story about holiday makers on a safari inspired the following dialogues.

Guide: I'd like to speak to you, Jacques.

Jacques: Sure. Is it about what happened?

Guide: Yes. Why did you take the photos and especially with a very big camera?

Jacques: I love wild animals, and my friends didn't believe me when I told them I was going on a safari here. They said my family couldn't afford it. It is very expensive to get here, and the safari is too.

Guide: I understand. One thing you could have done was to tell me that you wanted to take the photos, and I would have shown you a wonderful place with a lot of wild animals that are not going to charge you.

Céline REMY

Guide: Why have you done this?

Jacques: Done what?

Guide: Jacques, stop playing this game with me! I can

leave you here with all the animals!

Jacques: Well, sorry then! I didn't know that he would hear me and chase me!

David SALKIND

Guide: Jacques, you could have got yourself killed because of your camera!

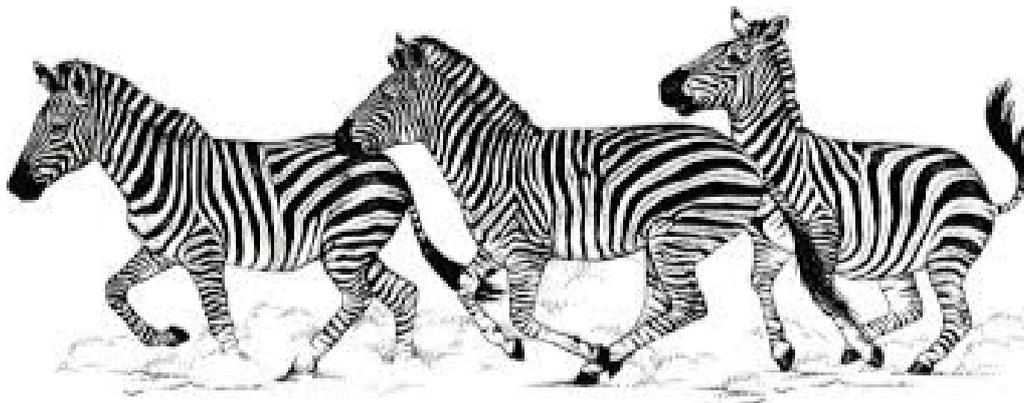
Jacques: How was I supposed to know that it would make him angry?

Guide: Well, I told everyone to make no noise. When I said no noise, it was for silence!

Jacques: I only wanted a photo of that wild buffalo.

Guide: Try to imagine what would have happened if I had not managed to scare the zebras. I already told you. You and your friends could have been killed or gravely injured.

Alban HOELLINGER



A History of the World ... in Objects

In 2010, The British Museum and the BBC collaborated on a fascinating and ambitious project: *A History of the World in 100 Objects*. Radio programmes narrated the story of 100 objects from The British Museum, and we listened to the introductory programme about an Egyptian mummy, Hornidjitef. The programmes travelled through two million years from the earliest object in the collection to retell the history of humanity through the objects we have made, from stone chopping tools to the credit card. A website was set up so that other museums and individuals in the UK could join in and contribute their own objects. You can still look at this extraordinary project, view the objects posted by thousands of people and listen to all the programmes on www.bbc.co.uk/ahistoryoftheworld/.

In class, we explored our own History of the World in Objects. Each pupil had to find an object from home – not necessarily valuable, but with a story to tell about a time, place or community. Pupils also had to provide information about each object in several categories: location, period, themes portrayed (e.g., death, food, leaders, money, art, family, war), size, colour and the material from which it is made.

From a diary written at the time of the Napoleonic Wars to a camogie stick, from an American box camera to a Nigerian mask, each object has its own fascinating story to tell.

A Nigerian Igbo Tribe Mask

Location: Nigeria

Period: Unknown

Themes: Art, entertainment, religion

Size: Small

Colours: Brown, black, gold, multicolour beads

Material: Wood



My object is a mask from the Nigerian Igbo tribe, where my dad is from.

This mask was made by one of my ancestors a really long time ago (we don't know when exactly), and it's been in our family ever since. The mask is made out of wood, with beads and black and gold paint.

This ancient piece of history was used in the Igbo tribe's *Mmanwu*. This is a traditional masquerade (masked dance) held by only one family and even today it is still in our family. Some children would make their own masks and go out on the street and sing and dance to earn money for Christmas. The first born of the family is supposed to keep the mask, and that's why we still have it today.

The masquerade is a major form of entertainment that is done to mark the end of the harvest season and the start of the new planting season. This mask is also used in the Igbo tribe festivals such as "The New Yam Festival" (*Iwa ji* in Igbo). This is an annual harvest festival at the end of the rainy season in early August. Yams are the first crop to be harvested and are the most important crop of the region. All old yams from the previous year's crop are consumed or discarded. The next day, only yam dishes are served. Traditionally, the role of eating the first yam is performed by the

oldest man in the community or the king. This man also offers the yams to gods and ancestors. The rituals are meant to express the gratitude of the community to the gods for making the harvest possible, and this tradition has been practiced up until now even though the influence of Christianity has spread in the area.

Chika KANJOR

The Balafon: a Musical Instrument

Location: Yaoundé, Cameroon

Period: Originally 12th century

Theme: Entertainment

Size: Big

Colours: Brown, orange

Materials: Wood, calabash gourds, string

This original wooden musical instrument is called a *balafon*. This instrument is similar to a xylophone,

and the first ones date from the 12th century. The name of the *balafon* comes from these two words: *balan* meaning the instrument and *fo* meaning to play in the Manlinke language.

Many years ago in ancient times the *balafon* was considered a sacred instrument that was only used by professional players. It was stored in a temple for safe keeping and could only be used for certain traditional and ritual occasions like funerals, weddings and festivals. In my mother's family in Cameroon, they had a *balafon* which her cousins and brothers would play while she and her family would dance the *Bikutsi*, a traditional dance in many ways.

The *balafon* has a very beautiful sound when played. It was very useful to make music in those years when they didn't have radios or CD players in Africa.

Stan MBELLA



The Chadouf: an Egyptian Water Vessel

Location: Egypt
Period: From the Pharaohs to now
Theme: Agriculture
Size: Massive
Materials: Wood, rope



The *chadouf* is used a lot in Egypt, first in the times of the Pharaohs, up until now as some farmers still use it today. To use it, you have to be next to the river Nile. You have to cut half a tree and afterwards, you attach a pot to a big branch with a rope and attach it in the middle of the half-cut tree. Then you have to put a weight on the back of the branch so that the pot can go up when you finish filling it. Then you need to push the rope down so that the pot has water in it, and

you let the weight take the water up. Then you take the pot and water your plants.

It is used for the same reason by farmers. During the times of the Pharaohs, the *chadouf* was used for gardening. Slaves went to the Nile river, which was next to the Pharaoh's palace, and used the *chadouf* to fill the pots with water. After that, they went to water the plants. When these grew, the Pharaoh had a magnificent garden of beautiful flowers.

In the 21st century, the *chadouf* is still used by farmers to water their plants. Egypt is famous for its cotton, which is very expensive in special clothing shops.

The *chadouf* was very useful and still is nowadays. My great-great-great-great-great-great-great grandfather (I don't know where my family tree starts) used it in his fields, and it was maybe the most useful object at that time.

Adham ABDELKHALEK



A Louis XV Game Table

Location: Millau, Clermont-Ferrand
Period: Late 18th or early 19th century
Theme: Entertainment
Size: Big
Colours: Tan, light brown
Materials: Walnut and mahogany with marquetry design

My object is a Louis XV game table. The removable top part of the table used the technique of marquetry to apply pieces of veneer to a structure in order to form decorative patterns, designs or pictures.

The table was owned by my great-great-grandfather Jean Victor. Jean Victor was an architect who lived in Millau in southwest France. He bought this ancient game table at an auction in 1930. The original owner of the table was an aristocrat who had lived in a castle in the Aveyron region in the 19th century.



In an era before television and the internet, board games were an extremely popular source of entertainment in the 18th and 19th centuries, particularly for aristocratic families who had more time for leisure activities than poorer families. A variety of different games can be played on the table including chess, draughts, backgammon and *nain jaune*, a card game that was popular in the 18th and 19th centuries and which enjoyed a renaissance in the period between the two world wars.

The style of the table is known as Louis XV because the table legs have a distinct curved shape just like the king himself. The table is made of a combination of wood varieties, with a removable table top and a velvet interior for game playing.

After the death of Jean Victor, the table was inherited by his daughter, Marguerite, who married an army officer from Auvergne and who lived in Clermont-Ferrand until her death in 1977. The table was passed on to Marguerite's granddaughter, my mother Sandrine, in 2007.

Julie McGRATH

A Pair of Duelling Guns

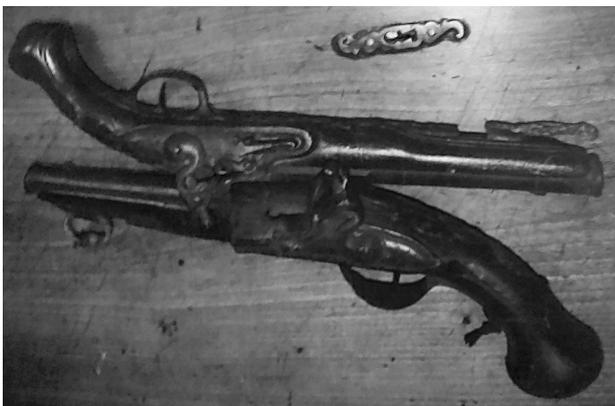
Location: France
Period: 18th century
Theme: War
Size: Small
Colours: Brown, gold, black
Materials: Wood, steel

These guns belonged to my grandfather and are now entrusted to my mother. They are guns, but not the usual guns because they weren't made to be used in wars but were used for gun

duels. I didn't have the chance to see one myself, but it amazes me to think how the user of those guns had to be patient and take the time to aim correctly at their target and make the fatal shot or lose the duel.

I didn't know my grandfather so much, but I know he was a really great man who was interested in historical objects. The guns didn't seem to be used so much because they were considered as precious works of art. They have carvings of flowers from the top to the bottom, painted in gold. The different pieces of the gun were made and assembled by hand. When duel guns are sold, they are always sold in pairs, both put in a box with little compartments usually containing accessories to repair and maintain the guns in good condition. The gun duels had many basic rules; for example, they had to have the same quantity of powder and as many bullets as the others. There was always a doctor at the duel to administer to the wounded person.

Arthur BOU-BOUINNE



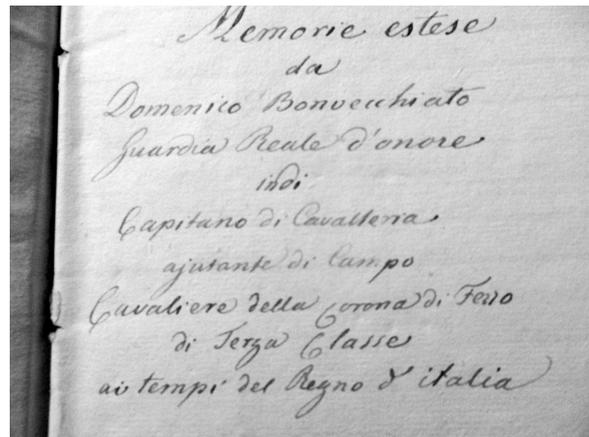
A Diary from Napoleon's Army

Location: Europe, Asia
Period: 1809-1824
Theme: War
Size: Between small and tiny
Colour: Brown with dark patches
Materials: Cardboard, paper, ink

Domenico Bonvecchiato, my Italian ancestor, was recruited against his will to be part of Napoleon's powerful army. In his diaries, he writes about his experiences in the Battle of

Wagram (July 1809) and the campaign of Russia (1812). He wrote in his long, twirly, Italian-of-200-years-ago writing (that my grandparents had to help me to understand), drawing beautiful, spiralling curls to separate his paragraphs. He wrote it all down in three volumes, but one volume got lost.

In the Russian campaign, with the harsh winter and lack of food supplies, Napoleon's army had to retreat. It crossed the Berezina River with only a small portion of the army left, under Russian attack. Since then, the



word *berezina* has been used as a synonym for catastrophe in French.

I like the part in the diary when, in November 1812, Domenico Bonvecchiato describes how he went each morning to fetch water in a nearby stream, with snow and a dark sky with crows cawing – and how he survived the Berezina crossing by trusting his horse that helped him cross the bridge by pawing it and warning him about the bits that were falling apart. He hid behind a shrub, with only the pig fat from his horse's hooves to eat, and when he woke up the next morning, he discovered all the allies who had stayed on the other side of the bridge had been killed.

Returning to Italy in 1814, he discovered that his fiancée had married someone else.

Louise LE GALL POWELL-SMITH

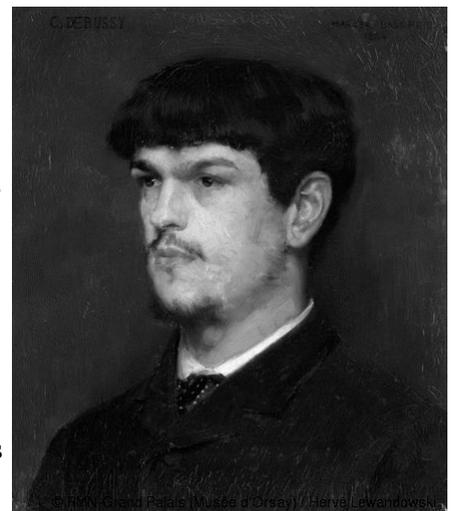
A Painting

Location: Musée d'Orsay
Period: 1884
Theme: Art
Size: Medium
Colours: Black, grey, beige
Materials: Oil paint, dark mahogany wood

My object is a painting. The man in the picture is dressed in classic European clothes of the end of the 19th century. He is Claude Debussy (1862-1918), a famous French composer. This object was painted by my great-great-grandfather

Marcel Baschet (1862-1941). Marcel wanted to be a painter since his early childhood because his father started out as a painter too. He was very young and talented. He took classes taught by an old, former painter.

At the age of 20, Marcel entered an artistic contest called the *Grand Prix de Rome* in 1883. It was a contest where all kinds of artists showed their work, and if they won, they would become a boarder in Rome for four years in a very big house called *La Villa Médicis*. There was a winner for each





type of art. Marcel won the painting category, and Claude

won the music category.

Each artist had his own workshop, but during meal times, they all talked about their art and what projects they were doing or planning to do. These conversations helped create strong friendship bonds between all the artists. Marcel and Claude became friends, and since the tradition in *La Villa Médicis* was for the painters to paint other artists, Marcel chose to paint Claude. That same painting is my object. I chose it because it was one of my great-great-grandfather's biggest successes. He painted it during his second year in Rome in 1884. It had a certain importance because the image of Claude Debussy's head was chosen to be on the bank notes of 20 francs between 1990 and 2001. The original painting is now exhibited in the Musée d'Orsay.

Flore BOREL

A Pocket Watch

Location: North America
Period: Early 1900s
Themes: Art, work, science, technology
Size: Tiny
Colour: Gold
Materials: Gold, glass, metal

My great-great-grandfather, John Charles Schmidt, came from the paternal side of my family. He created The Standard Chain Company by uniting several small Pennsylvania chain companies. This

new company was prosperous, and in 1916 Mr Schmidt decided to sell it to the American Chain and Cable Company. The presidents of the small steel chain companies gave him a present of a Tiffany gold pocket watch in recognition of his work.

This pocket watch is precious as well as unique. On its side there is a button which slides. When pushed forward, it chimes like a grandfather clock. However, it not only strikes the hours but also the minutes (in a five-minute interval). Each hour produces a "bong"; then each five minutes produces a "ding." For example, at 3:20, the watch will "bong" three times and "ding" four times. On the inside of the back of the watch, the names of the presidents of the company are engraved. This watch has been passed down through the generations, my grandfather being the current possessor.

I am inspired knowing that these men appreciated the accomplishment of creating and developing this chain company in the late 1800s and early 1900s. This is not just a simple watch in recognition of his dedication to The Standard Chain Company and its men, but it is also a unique piece of jewelry with an amusing and quite technical aspect. I love it!

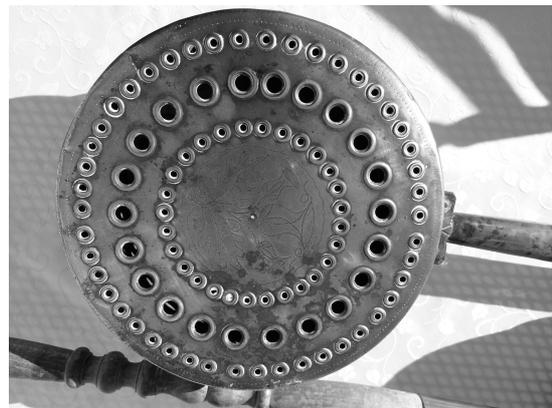
Anna DE BERGEN

A Warming Pan

Location: France
Period: 1900s
Theme: Home
Size: Medium
Colours: Brown, copper
Materials: Wood, metal

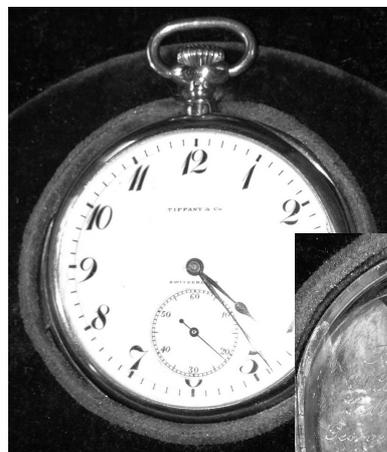
A warming pan is an object used in old times to warm damp beds. It is composed of a long handle with a metal pan at the end. The pan has many holes so the heat can escape and makes the bed's sheets warm for the night. In the pan they

used to put embers from the fire that was used to heat the house at night. Warming pans were used everywhere in France and in Europe. There were different types of pans: some were larger, deeper or with different shapes. Some of them were more decorated than others, for example, with engravings.



My grandmother has two warming pans; they are quite old. Nowadays with central heating there is no need for them as the beds aren't damp any more. My grandmother doesn't use them; she keeps them as decoration near the fireplace. A lot of people are collecting such objects from the past, and those warming pans can be valuable. But in the past, my great-grandparents used them to warm their bed. The warming pans owned by my dad's family makes us think about our ancestors' lives and how life was more difficult. My grandmother keeps other old objects that we don't use anymore: an oil lamp, some old irons that were warmed in the fire or old Roberval scales that were used in kitchens to measure the weight of food.

Louis BAUDOUIN



A Pair of Cufflinks

Location: America to Scotland to England

Period: Early 20th century

Themes: Clothing, body

Size: Tiny

Colour: Gold

Material: Gold plate

Before buttons were invented to fasten the cuffs of shirtsleeves, cufflinks were what people used. It was during the reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1901) that the middle class adopted cufflinks. In the early 20th century, more skilled craftsmen began to produce cufflinks, and they are said to have gem-like brilliance and are highly sought after, especially at auctions, all over the world. In 1987, a pair of cufflinks once belonging to Edward, who was in line for the throne in England, sold at an auction for \$440,000! They were engraved with the initials E and W.

Today cufflinks are worn all over the world by men and women of all taste and style. Whether it's a classic or modern design, cufflinks are something that can be worn and appreciated by anyone.

These cufflinks were made in America, one of the countries that produced the most expensive and most bought cufflinks. My great-grandfather, who used to love to travel the world, bought them there. They were brought back to Scotland, and then passed down to my grandfather and then my father. They are gold plated and haven't been used in quite a while. The company that created them was called Swank.

Caroline DOW-GUYOMARD



A Family Photo

Location: France

Period: Early 20th century

Themes: Art, family

Size: Small

Colours: Brown, white

Material: Paper

This old photo is brown and white, taken even before the invention of black and white photography. On the photo, we can see my great-great-grandmother, Marie Bretaux, who was born in 1888, and the girl next to her is her goddaughter. When Marie was small, she had to be put on a table so people could see her. She passed her school certificate and arrived first in the canton. Later, she married a butcher and became a grand cook thanks to the help she provided to her husband with all the meat. She had to move into a huge house where she cooked for the all people who lived there.

Marie was very religious and went to church regularly. She liked to put several coffee beans in her gloves so she could eat them when the priest spoke! She also made a habit of losing her gloves. She would go to a church and pray to Saint Antoine de Padoue, who was the saint of lost objects.



In the photo we can see the kind of clothes women wore at that time: very tight skirts to show their hips and very tight corsets to create an S-curved shape. The skirts were long and brushed the floor, which formed a train. They also wore long collars with lots of frills.

Manon MOREL

A Conley Camera

Location: United States

Period: Circa 1913

Themes: Art, technology, travel

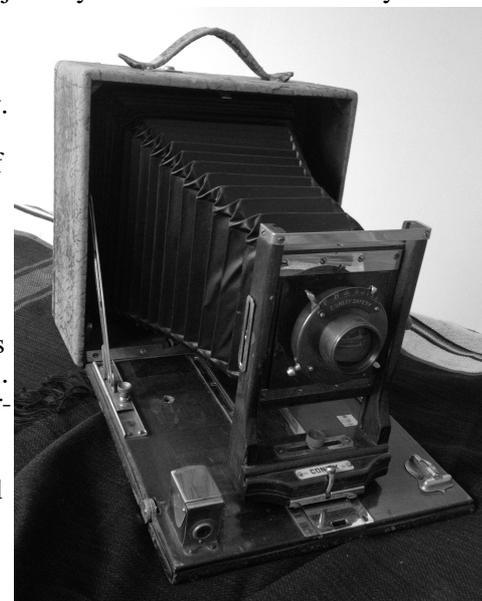
Size: Medium small

Colours: Rusty brown, black

Materials: Glass, metal, leather, wood

This camera was made around 1905 and was one of the very first on bellows by the Conley Camera Company, which was founded in 1899 in Spring Valley, Minnesota, where they had been making camera parts in the back of their jewelry store on North Broadway. It evolved rapidly from there and was sold eventually to the Sears Company. The original company made some of the first cameras besides projectors, which were invented not long before.

These cameras are very interesting. They have an accordion-like leather body that connects the actual glass and metal lens to the wooden box that



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contains it. It opens from both sides. There is a big opening (to hold the lens after being pulled out), a slit (where the photographer would put his holder which would hold two plates of film) and a small door next to the slit (it allows seeing the image when opened). Film was used mainly in the 1900s but can still be used today. Interestingly, the used film perishes and does not work if exposed to light; that is why it is handled in the dark. While taking pictures it is best to use a black cloth for that reason.

This old camera belonged to Durance Glen, my great uncle's father; he was born in 1908 and died in 1986. He probably got it from his father because my great aunt only found it after he died. He loved photography and treasured the camera until he died. My dad received this as a birthday present because he is a professional photographer.

The Conley camera is very old and tells us a lot about the history of cameras and about the materials used at that time.

Kayla HESLON

A First World War Medal

Location: Scotland
Period: 1916
Themes: War, death
Size: Tiny
Colour: Rusty brown
Materials: Metal, bronze

My ancestor, Mark Moyle Brodie, participated in WWI. This horrible affair started due to the assassination of the Archduke of Austria, Franz Ferdinand, and his wife Sophie von Chotkova by Gavrilo Princip.

It was a very bloody war and killed millions. This dispute between the countries lasted for four years and was the fifth deadliest conflict in world history.

Mark Moyle Brodie was a young, cheerful Seaforth highlander. His bravery and courage as a gallant officer shone through these dark days. He was moved to Mesopotamia on Saturday 1 January 1916. Posthumously, he was awarded four medals, one of which is my object and has his name and "HE DIED FOR FREEDOM AND HONOR" inscribed on it. He was killed in 1916 fighting a very strong Turkish position. Before he died, his last words in his diary were: "We are sitting here watching the shells bursting, and commenting on the marksmanship of the Turkish gunners, who are not doing any damage. It is quite pleasant for us, but I suppose some people are not so happy."

Mark was killed in action that afternoon.

Sophie DENIZET



An Austrian Pistol

Location: Austria
Period: 1917
Themes: War, family, technology
Size: Small
Colours: Steel gray, brown
Material: Mainly steel

The pistol belonged to my great-grandfather who got it from an Austrian officer he took prisoner in 1918 during the Second Battle of the Marne in France.

As the story went, the Austrian officer first shot at my great-grandfather – and obviously missed! He was a liaison officer with the German army, and after disarming him my great-grandfather let him go free.

The pistol was declared and neutralized and is now displayed in my uncle's house. He is an arms collector. The pistol is a 1912 model made in 1917 (as written on the gun barrel) by the Austrian company Steyr. This company still manufactures weapons under the name Steyr Mannliche. The weapon was fine technology for the time and could shoot very powerful ammunition (9mm Steyr). It could be loaded with 8 bullets of this caliber. It's shown in the picture with its strap and holster.

The story of this gun, as well as many other stories my great-grandfather used to tell, shows that despite the horrors and brutalities of the Great War, there was some form of fraternity between enemy soldiers. When the fighting was over for the day they sometimes met – they stood often a few meters apart in the trenches – and would trade cigarettes and coffee.

This weapon and its story have always helped me perceive more clearly both the perils and the absurdity of war.

Kevin COUSSI

An Irish Angel Doll

Location: Ireland
Period: Circa 1990
Themes: Family, travel
Size: Small
Colours: White, gold, brown
Materials: Porcelain, cotton

This little angel was given to my mother by my great-great-aunt in 1990. When my mother was 20 years old, she decided to go live in France. Just before leaving Ireland, our Auntie Lily gave this angel doll to my mother for protection. It was supposed to be my mother's guardian angel, and it has been so far. My great-great-aunt is now 95 and lives in a nursing home by the sea in Ireland. The doll is a very precious object because it comes from an incredibly generous person in our family.

The doll was made in Ireland by the Irish Dresden company. It is no longer in business, so this item is a collector's piece. It was made by hand with the finest German porcelain, cotton lace dipped in porcelain, and gold-painted wings and painted finishing touches.

The angel doll is so precious to us that we keep it in the safest place in our home: the top cupboard of the kitchen press. In this press you would find other important things such as pre-reserved concert tickets, super glue, a crystal wedding present from my uncle, a sushi menu and a torch: the essentials!

This doll is also a constant reminder of Auntie Lily and what a wonderful person she is. My mother's fondest childhood memories always involve time spent at her house and how kind she was to my mum, especially when she was in trouble! We never go to Ireland without visiting her, and we always buy her a French box of chocolates as she loves them.

We called this angel doll Lily.



Carla BENOIT



A Camogie Stick

Location: Ireland
Period: 1960
Theme: Sport
Size: Medium (one metre long)
Colour: Light brown
Material: Wood

A camogie stick is used to play camogie, a sport only played in Ireland. When played by men, this sport is called hurling. The camogie stick is used to hit a leather, tennis ball-sized ball called a *sliotar* (pronounced *shliter*). If you hit the ball over the goalpost, you get one point, but if you hit it into the goal you get three points. Fifteen people play on each team, and the game consists of two halves of 35 minutes.

Irish children learn Irish sports (camogie, hurling and Gaelic football) in school, and they are an important part of Irish people's identity. For example, my granny played camogie for her county, and she was selected to play for her province, Leinster, in 1960. She won a medal and appeared in the national newspaper.

Una JULLIEN

