

# QLS

ΣΕΠΤΕΜΒΡΙΟΣ 2007

# times

ΠΕΡΙΟΔΙΚΗ ΕΚΔΟΣΗ ΤΩΝ ΚΕΝΤΡΩΝ ΞΕΝΩΝ ΓΛΩΣΣΩΝ - ΜΕΛΩΝ ΤΟΥ QLS

Faraway  
Places

Mystery Story

Animals

Do animals have personalities?

Red Bus



 **ΑΝΟΙΞΗ 2008**

DSTREAM



# 2ο Πανελλήνιο Μαθητικό Συνέδριο QLS

Εκπαιδευτικά θέματα • Παρουσιάσεις • Διαγωνισμοί • Debates

Διοργάνωση **QLS** Quality  
in  
Language  
Services

# E ditorial

*"A Student is the most important person ever in this school...in person, on the telephone, or by mail.*

*A Student is not dependent on us...we are dependent on the Student.*

*A Student is not an interruption of our work...the Student is the purpose of it. We are not doing a favour by serving the Student...the Student is doing us a favour by giving us the opportunity to do so.*

*A Student is a person who brings us his or her desire to learn. It is our job to handle each Student in a manner which is beneficial to the Student and ourselves."*

*"What is a Student?", by William W. Purkey.*

Αγαπητοί μαθητές,

Η ποιότητα που χαρακτηρίζει ένα σχολείο βρίσκεται πολύ πιο πέρα από το κατάλληλο marketing, τις δημόσιες σχέσεις ή την καλή αισθητική. Βρίσκεται στην προσωπική ποιότητα και τις αξίες που έχουν μέσα τους οι ίδιοι οι άνθρωποι.

Όλα τα μεγάλα και κοπιαστικά βήματα που κάνουμε συνεχώς σαν ΦΛΣ, οδηγούνται από τέτοιες αξίες και από την έμφυτη ανάγκη μας να προσφέρουμε ό,τι καλύτερο στους μαθητές μας. Είναι μια εκδήλωση της ευθύνης που νιώθουμε όλοι εμείς για τον κάθε μαθητή μας.

**Επιδίωξή μας είναι να προσφέρουμε αυτό που ζητάτε  
όλοι εσείς που μας εμπιστεύεστε!**

Φιλικά  
ΦΛΣ

## Καλή σχολική χρονιά!





# Νέα πρωτοπορία του QLS

**Το QLS δημιουργεί νέα δεδομένα διοργανώνοντας για πρώτη φορά στην Ελλάδα, Μαθητικό Συνέδριο με εξαιρετική επιτυχία.**

Στο 1ο Μαθητικό Συνέδριο του QLS, που έγινε στο Κολλέγιο Ανατόλια της Θεσσαλονίκης στις 22 Απριλίου 2007, συμμετείχαν 7 σχολεία με 325 μαθητές.

Ήταν μια δύσκολη απόφαση δεδομένου του νεαρού της ηλικίας των συμμετεχόντων και των αποστάσεων που έπρεπε να ταξιδέψουν, αλλά αποτέλεσε ακόμη μία πρόκληση για το QLS. Το πρώτο μας Μαθητικό Συνέδριο έγινε μόνο στη Βόρεια Ελλάδα, ώστε να αποκτηθεί η απαραίτητη εμπειρία για να διοργανωθεί το επόμενο σε πανελλήνιο επίπεδο.

Τα σχολεία μέλη που συμμετείχαν ήταν από την Ξάνθη, τις Σέρρες, τη Θεσσαλονίκη, την Έδεσσα, την Αλεξάνδρεια, την Κατερίνη και τη Λιβαδειά, που συμπτωματικά ήταν στη Θεσσαλονίκη σε σχολική εκδρομή την ημέρα του Συνεδρίου. Το πρόγραμμα του Συνεδρίου συμπεριελάμβανε ομιλίες, παρουσιάσεις μαθητών, μαθητικούς διαγωνισμούς και διαλόγους στη διάρκεια των οποίων οι μαθητές έκαναν ερωτήσεις σχετικά με την ξενόγλωσση εκπαίδευση σε πάνελ ιδιοκτητών σχολείων QLS.

Με χορηγία της VELLUM δόθηκαν 10 υποτροφίες για μαθήματα πληροφορικής σε νικητές των διαγωνισμών και κληρώθηκε ένας Η/Υ laptop, τον οποίον κέρδισε ένας τυχερός μαθητής από την Αλεξάνδρεια.

Το μεγάλο όφελος για τους μαθητές ήταν η αίσθηση ότι πραγματικά ανήκουν σε μια μεγάλη πανελλήνια οικογένεια, καθώς και η εμπειρία της συμμετοχής σε ένα συνέδριο, την οποία σπάνια στην ηλικία τους μπορούν να έχουν.

**Ραντεβού την Άνοιξη του 2008 για ένα μεγαλύτερο Πανελλήνιο Μαθητικό Συνέδριο!**





# Το δικό μας **RED BUS!**

Σε μια προσπάθεια του QLS να δέσει τη διαφημιστική προβολή του φορέα με τη Βρετανική κουλτούρα και παράλληλα να συνδυάσει όλα αυτά με κάτι που θα ευχαριστούσε αλλά και θα δίδασκε τους μαθητές του, αποφάσισε να φέρει στην Ελλάδα ένα Route Master Red Bus.

Τα Route Masters είναι τα παλιά κόκκινα διώροφα λεωφορεία του Λονδίνου, τα οποία αποσύρθηκαν για πάντα το 2005. Το γεγονός ότι ακόμη και στην Αγγλία σπάνια πλέον αντικρίζει κανείς αυτού του είδους το όχημα δίνει στην πραγματικά πρωτοποριακή αυτή ιδέα του QLS σημαντική πολιτιστική αξία.

Έτσι λοιπόν, το QLS απέκτησε δική του κατακόκκινη αντίκα με κωδικό, RML 2640 η οποία μεταφέρει από το ένα άκρο της Ελλάδας μέχρι το άλλο, και όπου υπάρχει σχολείο QLS, ένα πολιτιστικό μήνυμα και στοιχεία μιας άλλης Ευρωπαϊκής κουλτούρας.

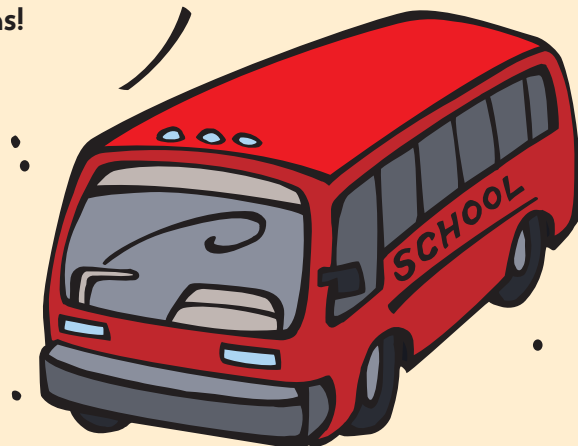
Το όνομα αυτού «Chitty» από την διαφήμιση του θεατρικού έργου «Chitty Chitty Bang Bang» που ήταν κολλημένη στο μπροστινό του μέρος.

Τα σχολεία-μέλη του QLS φροντίζουν, ώστε οι μαθητές τους να έχουν την ευκαιρία να απολαύσουν αυτό το ασυνήθιστο όχημα αλλά και να μάθουν μέσα απ' αυτό.

Τη χρονιά που μας πέρασε το RED BUS του QLS φιλοξενήθηκε από σχολεία μέλη του QLS στη Λιβαδειά, τη Χαλκίδα, την Αθήνα, την Τρίπολη, την Καλαμάτα, τις Σέρρες, τη Θεσσαλονίκη, την Έδεσσα, την Κατερίνη, τον Τύρναβο και τέλος κατέληξε στο Βόλο τον Δεκέμβριο του 2006 για να συνεχίσει με επίσκεψη στη Ξάνθη μετά από μια τρίμηνη ξεκούραση. Η απήχηση που είχε ήταν μοναδική, ενώ υπολογίζεται ότι το επισκέφθηκαν και το γνώρισαν περισσότεροι από 90.000 ενήλικες και παιδιά.

Τελειώνοντας τις επισκέψεις του ανά την Ελλάδα, ο «Chitty» έκανε ακόμη ένα μεγάλο ταξίδι στην πατρίδα του την Αγγλία για να περάσει από τον υποχρεωτικό τεχνικό έλεγχο του Υπουργείου Συγκοινωνιών της Μεγάλης Βρετανίας και να επιστρέψει πανέτοιμος για τη νέα περιοδεία του.

**Μη χάσετε την ευκαιρία να το επισκεφτείτε όταν θα έρθει στην πόλη σας!**



# Books Inside and Out



**Rare book:** When few copies of a book are known to exist, it is called rare.

**First edition:** The first printing of a book, valued by collectors because it is the original version of the author's text.

**Autographed copy:** A book that is signed by the author.

## Inside

**Leaves:** Each sheet of paper is a leaf.

**Pages:** Each side of a leaf is a page.

**Bookplate:** A label pasted in a book that names the owner or donor.

**Endpapers:** The pages between the cover and body of a book; they may be plain, coloured, or printed, such as with a map.

**Front matter:** The pages before the text (title page, etc.)

**Back matter:** The pages following the text (index, etc.)

**Text:** The basic information, or core, of a book.

## Outside

**Dust jacket:** The paper cover

**Cover or case:** The outside binding

**Spine:** The backbone

## Types of Literature

Here are some of the popular categories of books and stories in literature.

An **autobiography** is the story of a person's life written or told by that person.

A **biography** is the story of a person's life written or told by another person.

A **fable** is a story that teaches a moral or a lesson. It often has animal characters.

**Fantasy novels** are often set in worlds much different from our own and usually include magic, sorcery and mythical creature.

A **folktale** is a story that has been passed down, usually orally, within a culture. It may be based on superstition and feature supernatural characters. Folktales include fairy tales, tall tales, trickster tales and other stories passed down over generations.

A **legend** is a story that has been handed down over generations and is believed to be based on history, though it typically mixes fact and fiction. The hero of a legend is usually a human.

A **myth** is a traditional story that a particular culture or group once accepted as sacred and true. It may centre on a god or supernatural being and explain how something came to be, such as lightning or music or the world itself.

**Science fiction** stories examine how science and technology affect the world. The books often involve fantasy inventions that may be reality in the future.



# The Case of the Disappearing Signs

Featuring Nina Chase & Max Decker

Nina was eating cold pizza for lunch at Max's house one hot July day. Mrs. Decker came in looking warm and weary.

"I'm so disgusted," she said. "Remember that old house over on Norton Drive that I listed? I put a FOR SALE sign up in the yard early this morning. Just drove by now and it's gone. This is the third one this month that has disappeared."

"Why would anyone steal a realtor's signs?"

Nina asked. "What would anybody do with them?"

"Who knows?" Mrs. Decker poured herself a glass of lemonade. "Probably some kids with nothing better to do. I suppose they could use the signs to build something. They were the wooden ones."

Max nudged Nina. "Want to bike over and see what we can find out?"

"Not much there to see," his mother told him. "Only two houses on that whole street. An old lady - Mrs. Stearns - lives in the house next to the empty one."

"Maybe she saw something," Nina said. "Let's go ask."

Half an hour later the two were biking toward the end of Norton Drive. A pick-up truck was parked in front of the empty house. A man was standing on the sidewalk looking in all directions.

"You kids know anything about this place?" he asked. "I'm from out of town, and my nephew has been checking houses for me this past month. He thought I might like the one at the end of Norton Drive, so he let me borrow his truck to drive over here. But I don't know if this is the house he meant. There aren't any signs."

"This house is for sale," Max told him. "My mom is the real estate agent."

"Great! Then can you tell me her name and company? I'd like to ask about this property. Paul tells me that houses in this part of town sell fast. He says this one has been on the market for quite some time. Glad I got here before it was sold! Just couldn't get over here any sooner."

As soon as Max gave him the information, the man drove off. Nina stared after the truck. "Know what? His nephew, Paul, might have taken the signs. Maybe he didn't want people to see that the house was for sale until his uncle had a chance to look at it. You can put lots of things in the back of a truck."

Max nodded. "Let's ask this Mrs. Stearns if she saw anything this morning."

Mrs. Stearns came to the screen as soon as the two knocked. She was grey-haired, but she stood straight and tall. "Oh, I think I know who might have taken those signs," she told them. "Freddie Swanson. He lives a block away, but he's always up to mischief."

She held the door open as she talked, so Nina peeked inside. She liked the cosy living room. The sofa and chairs were velvet-covered antiques. Lace doilies covered the end tables. A large painting hung over the intricately-carved fireplace mantel, and a cheerful fire crackled below.

"I know Freddie," Max said. "And I know where he lives. Let's go see him." Freddie was putting a lawn mower in the garage when they reached his house. He mopped his brow, as he talked to them. "Why would I take a dumb old sign?" he asked. "Besides, I've been out here doing yard work all morning." Nina stared past him at the garage. Her parents could hardly get their car in her garage at home because of all the stuff in it, but this one was practically bare. Then she noticed a crudely built tree house in the yard. The boards were grey and weather-beaten.

She and Max talked as they biked back to his house. Mrs. Decker was washing the lunch dishes when they banged into the house.

"We think we know who took the signs," Nina told her.



## Can you solve the case?

### Whom does Nina suspect?

Paul

Mrs. Stearns

Freddie Swanson

Here's another Clue :-)

Nina thought back to when she talked with each of the three suspects. Then she remembered something she didn't notice the first time around, something not quite right.

What strange thing did Nina notice as she and Max talked to the three suspects?



# The World's Treasures

There may be a lost pirate treasure buried in the coves of the Caribbean Islands. There are certainly lost treasures of gold and jewels aboard early Spanish sailing ships sunk at sea. But not all treasure is lost. The earth is full of found treasures. Here are just a few of them.



**Bauxite:** This mineral is used to make aluminium. Guinea in Africa is rich with it.

**Cashews:** These delicious nuts grow on trees in Mozambique, a country in southeast Africa.

**Chewing Gum:** The sapodilla tree of Central America is the source of chicle, which is what puts the chew in chewing gum.

**Chocolate:** The seed of the cacao tree, which is found on many Caribbean islands, is used to make chocolate.

**Chromium:** This metal is used to make stainless steel. There is plenty of chromium in Zimbabwe, Africa.

**Copper:** One of the richest "copper belts" in the world is in Zambia, Africa.

**Cork:** Bulletin boards and stoppers in wine bottles are both made of cork, which is the bark of the cork oak tree in Spain.

**Diamonds:** Namibia, supplies the most valuable diamonds of the 18 countries in southern Africa rich with diamonds.

**Emeralds:** Colombia produces the most emeralds of any country in South America.

**Gold:** The world's largest gold mine is in Irian Jaya, Indonesia.

**Mahogany:** The trees that supply this beautiful wood grow in Central America.

**Nitrates:** This mineral used to preserve foods is found in the desert of Chile.

**Perfume:** In the south of France, flowers are grown for their oils, which are used in making perfumes.

**Seaweed:** Off the coast of Japan, seaweed is harvested to eat or to flavour foods.

**Sugar:** Sugarcane is grown in many countries in Central America and the Caribbean Islands.

**Vanilla:** There wouldn't be vanilla ice cream without the vanilla bean. More than half the world's vanilla is grown in Madagascar.

**Wool:** Most of the world's wool is supplied by the sheep of Australia.



# Faraway Places

If you went from here to Timbuktu, where exactly would you go? Is it really a long way to Tipperary? It depends on where you are. Here are some of those places famous for being remote.

**Badlands:** The Badlands is a rugged and barren region in south-western South Dakota and north-western Nebraska. The soil there is too poor to farm.

**Highlands:** The Highlands is a mountainous region of northern Scotland that is famous for its beautiful terrain.

**High Seas:** The high seas is the area beyond three miles from any nation's territory, where no country has authority. Modern pirates still sail on these waters.

**Klondike:** The entire region of gold fields in north-western Canada extending to Alaska is the Klondike. Gold was discovered there in the 1890s.

**Lapland:** Reindeer roam in this region above the Arctic Circle that extends through the northern parts of Sweden, Norway, and Finland.

**Outback:** The outback is the wild west of Australia. It is an area west of the Great Dividing Range, which is desert land, with red dust.

**Pole of Inaccessibility:** This point on Antarctica is the farthest inland from all the seas that surround the continent.

**Siberia:** This is a vast area of northern Asia. Parts of Siberia are permanently frozen, and the average winter temperature is  $-45^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It has long been a place for outcast, exiles, and Russian and Soviet prisoners.

**Timbuktu:** Timbuktu is a city in Mali, Africa, near the Niger River and Sahara Desert, a trading post once thought to be a city of gold. Many adventurers died trying to reach Timbuktu.

**Tipperary:** Tipperary is an Irish county. It's not very far from many places, but it earned this reputation from the song "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," sung by soldiers during World War I.



Timbuktu



Highlands



Tipperary

# Action Sports world records

## Longest Skateboard

WHO: Moshe Arazi / Aaron Lyon / David Micley

WHAT: 9.17 m (30 ft 1 in)

WHERE: Newton, Massachusetts, USA

WHEN: 2005

The world's longest skateboard measured 9.17 m (30 ft 1 in) long, 2 cm (9.8 in) wide and 5 cm (2 in) thick, and was made by Moshe Arazi, Aaron Lyon and David Micley (all USA). It was made in Newton, Massachusetts, USA and completed in 2005.

## Most Consecutive Skateboard Frontside Ollies (halfpipe)

WHO: Sascha Müller (Germany)

WHAT: 34

WHERE: Argeles Gazost, France

WHEN: July 5, 2005

The record for the most skateboard frontside ollies off a halfpipe ramp is 34 and was set by Sascha Müller (Germany) on the set of L'Ete De Tous Les Records in Argeles Gazost, France, on July 5, 2005.

## Longest Skis

WHO: Ski School Selva Gardena

WHAT: 104.8 m (343.8 ft)

WHERE: Plan de Gralba, Alto Adige, Italy

WHEN: April 08, 2000

The longest skis ever made measure 104.8 m (343.8 ft) and they were worn by 101 ski instructors of the ski school Selva Gardena and who skied over 300 m (980 ft) on a slope at Plan de Gralba, Alto Adige,

Italy on 8 April 2004.

## Most Back Flips (single leap) - In-Line Skates

WHO: Jason Stinsmen

WHAT: Double back flip

WHERE: Van Nuys Airport, California, USA

WHEN: January 2, 2001

Jason Stinsmen of Allentown, Philadelphia achieved using a ramp, a double back flip at Van Nuys Airport, California, USA for Guinness World Records. Primetime, on January 20, 2001.

## Longest Windsurfing Journey

WHO: Flavio Jardim and Diogo Guerreiro

WHAT: 8,120 km (5,045 miles)

WHERE: Brazil

WHEN: July 18, 2005

The longest windsurfing journey was 8,120 km (5,045 miles) by Flavio Jardim and Diogo Guerreiro (both Brazil) who travelled from Chui to Oiapoque on the Brazilian Coast between 17 May 2004 and 18 July 2005 as part of the Blue Destination Expedition.

## Largest number of skiers in one lesson

WHO: Randall C. Purvis

WHAT: 359 skiers

WHERE: Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada

WHEN: February 15, 2004

359 skiers were instructed by Randall C. Purvis (Canada) at Marmot Basin, Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada on 15 February 2004.



# Centuries of Jeans

Jeans have a long history, unlike most fashion fads, which tend to be fleeting. The fabrics denim and jean originated in Europe in the late 16th century.

## 18th century

American mills begin producing their own jean. Labourers wear the durable clothing.

## 19th Century

San Francisco dry goods merchant Levi Strauss produces "waist overalls"—the early name for jeans. They become a hit with gold miners eager to strike it rich in California.

In 1886, Strauss adds a brown leather patch on the back of his waist overalls. The label, which shows a pair of jeans being pulled between two horses, is still affixed to Levi's jeans.

## 20th Century

American men, eager to imitate movie stars such as John Wayne and Gary Cooper, who play rugged, waist-overalls-wearing cowboys in 1930s Hollywood Westerns, proudly don the pants.

## 1940s

American troops pack their waist overalls when they travel overseas to fight in World War II. The trend catches on in Europe. Lee and Wrangler make their own jeans to compete with Levi's.

## 1950s

Jeans, no longer called waist overalls, became a symbol of the teenage rebel, particularly after James Dean wears them in the 1955 film *Rebel Without a Cause*. Some schools ban jeans.

## 1960s

Jeans dominate college campuses. Students began to personalize their jeans with paint, embroidery and patches.

## 1980s

Designer jeans, such as Sassoon, Jordache and Calvin Klein, emerge. Straight-leg, tight-fitting styles give jeans a new look.

## 1990s and on

Jeans are everywhere - on babies, parents, teachers and executives - and in a wide variety of styles, from boot cut to low-rise, bell bottoms to stone washed.

## Did you know? Levi's are making iPod jeans

Levi's have created and put on the market a new pair of jeans that have been designed to wear with the Apple iPod. The latest in the fashion-meets-technology revolution is a combination of two of the planet's most recognized and fashionable icons. The linking of hi-tech with stylish fashion has become an unbeatable combination in boutiques around the world.

According to articles written, the new jeans "seamlessly integrate iPod plug-and-play technology". It is added that music lovers can now have a "fashionable way to enjoy music on the go". The jeans include a special joystick built into the watch pocket that lets people quickly control their iPod. Levi's president Robert Hanson said in a press release that the jeans merge fashion and technology "that provides consumers with the most innovative way to enhance their portable, digital music lifestyle." Levi's follow Louis Vuitton, Gucci and Burberry in designing products for the 42 million iPods sold to date.



## Hip Hop is History at American Museum

Hip-hop will soon be accepted as an important form of music in America. The Smithsonian Museum in Washington D.C. has decided to create a hip-hop exhibition. Rappers and DJs will be alongside the greats from classical, jazz and folk music. The museum's collection of hip-hop objects should trace the music's inner-city origins in the Bronx in the 1970s to the present day. The exhibition will be called "Hip-Hop Won't Stop: the Beat, the Rhymes, the Life". It will take over five years and two million dollars to gather enough material to showcase hip-hop's roots.

The museum plans to work with many hip-hop artists and the music channel MTV. Smithsonian spokeswoman Valeska Hilbig said: "Hip-hop was born in New York but it's now a global phenomenon... It's here to stay, and it's part of American culture, just like jazz is part of American history." Rappers and DJs from the early days, such as Grandmaster Flash, DJ Kool and Afrika Bambaataa have promised to donate records, turntables, posters and a "boom box" to the collection. Gangsta rap legend Ice-T expressed his happiness with the project and said he would send anyone interested in hip-hop to the museum.



# Do Animals Have Personalities?

We don't know whether animals insult their enemies by calling them human beings, but we call on quite a few animals to describe other people in uncomplimentary ways. Here are some animals that seem to embody less desirable human characteristics.

**Bats:** To call someone "batty" or say a person has "bats in the belfry" is to call the person crazy. When a ringing church bell disturbs bats who live in a belfry (the tower where a church bell is rung), they fly around in a frenzied way. The belfry is seen as a person's head; the disordered movements of the bats are his or her thoughts.

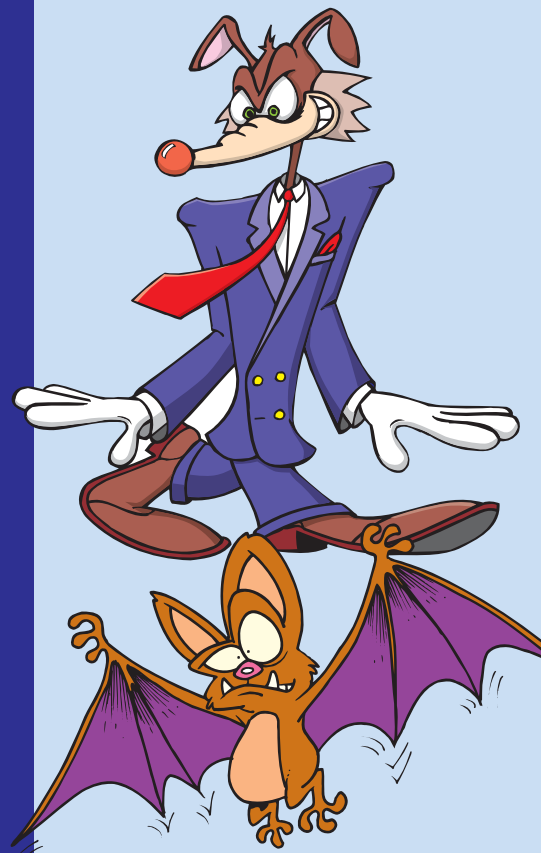
**Birdbrain:** A stupid person is often called a birdbrain since a bird's brain is normally small - about the size of the bird's eye.

**Jellyfish:** A person who has a weak character is called a jellyfish, because jellyfish have no spines (they can't stand up straight) and are composed of water and a jellylike substance (soft, wobbly, and insubstantial).

**Leech:** A person who attaches himself or herself to another and takes without giving anything in return is often called a leech, since a leech is a blood-sucking worm.

**Lone wolf:** Someone who is described as a lone wolf is an outsider, one who keeps to himself or herself. Since, like people, most wolves live in families and travel in packs, a single wolf is unusual and has either strayed from the pack or been driven away.

**Pig:** A sloppy or messy person is often called a pig, for pigs often wallow in the mud or dust in order to keep cool.



# An International Guide to Animal Talk

Didn't you always suspect that animals spoke different languages? They do as far as their country's written word is concerned. So if your dog says "guf-guf" instead of "bow-wow" or "rrruf-ruf," maybe he or she is Russian! Here is a brief guide to international animal talk.

| Animal  | English         | Russian  | Japanese    | French      | German      |
|---------|-----------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Bird    | Tweet-tweet     | Squick   | Qui-qui     | Choon-choon | Piep-piep   |
| Cat     | Meow            | Meau     | Nyeow       | Meow        | Meow-meow   |
| Cow     | Moo             | Mu       | Mo-Mo       | Meu-meu     | Muh-muh     |
| Dog     | Rrruf-ruf       | Guf-guf  | Won-won     | Whou-whou   | Vow-vow     |
| Duck    | Quack-quack     | Quack    | Qua-qua     | Coin-coin   | Quack       |
| Goat    | Meh-meh         | Beee     | Mee-mee     | Ma-ma       | Eeh-eeh     |
| Horse   | Neigh-neigh     | Eohoho   | He-heeh     | Hee-hee-hee | liiih       |
| Owl     | Whoo            | Ooooo    | Hoo-hoo     | Oo-oo       | Wooo-wooo   |
| Pig     | Oink-oink       | Qrr-qrrr | Boo         | Groan-groan | Grunz-grunz |
| Rooster | Cocka-doodle-do | Kukuriki | KoKeKock-ko | Cocorico    | Goockle     |

## This is one smart dog

A butcher is leaning on the counter toward the close of day when a dog with a basket in its jaws comes pushing through the door. "An' wot's this then?" he asked. The dog knocks the basket sharply into the butcher's shins.

"You dumb dog." As he reaches down to smack the dog, he notices a note and a ten dollar bill in the basket.

The scribble on the note asks for three pounds of his best mince [ground beef]. The butcher figures this is too easy. He goes to the window and reaches for the dried up stuff that's been sitting out all day.

The dog growls at him. The butcher turns around and, glaring at the pup, gets the best mince from the fridge. Weighing out about 2 1/2 pounds, he drops in on the scale with his thumb.

"HmMMM, a bit shy. Who'll know?"

Again, the dog growls menacingly. "Alright, alright," as he throws on a generous half pound. He wraps it out, drops it in the basket, and drops in change from a five. The dog threatens to chew him off at the ankles. Another five goes in the basket.

The butcher is quite impressed and decides to follow the piddy pup home. The dog quickly enters a high-rise buildings, pushes the lift button, enters the lift, and then pushes the button for the 12th floor. The dog walks down the corridor and smartly bangs the basket on the door. The door opens, and the dog's owner screams at the dog.

"Hey, what are you doing? That's a really smart dog you've got there," comments the butcher.

"He's a stupid dog—that's the third time this week he's forgotten his key."



# Palindromes

A palindrome is a word, verse, or sentence that reads the same backward and forward. If English were a very old language, the first words ever spoken could have been a palindrome "Madam, I'm Adam." Or maybe, "Madam in Eden, I'm Adam." The answer Adam got could have been "Eve." Here are some other palindromes to ponder.

A warning outside the veterinarian's office could read:

**Step on no pets.**

If your aging cats act confused or strange, you may be dealing with **senile felines.**

Have you ever asked yourself:

**Do geese see God?**

After trying unsuccessfully to lift a heavy rock, you might shout:

**O, stone, be not so!**

You're making a drawing of your family, but you're not sure you have it right, so you could ask your brother:

**Did I draw Della too tall, Edward? I did?**

When your brother asks you what's for dinner, you could tell him **Ma has a ham.**

When President Theodore Roosevelt wanted to shorten the route from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean by creating the Panama Canal, this palindrome could have summed it up

**A man, a plan, a canal: Panama!**

On Election Day, you might say to your dad

**Rise to vote, sir!**

If your supermarket is running out of fruit, you might find

**No lemons, no melon.**

When you ride in a car on a foggy day, your eyes may play tricks on you. What was that?

**Was it a car or a cat I saw?**

Your doctor says the best way to start your diet is to stop eating, or fast. You disagree

**Doc, note: I dissent. A fast never prevents a fatness. I diet on cod.**

Can you think of some palindromes?



3rd QLS Prize Competition in Memory of G.Katsioulas.

## Level 1

Winners: Christos Grigoriou & Tryfon Petropoulos - Language School Bourtsoukli

Runners-up: Ioanna Koulika & Magdalini Lithari - Language School Termentzoglou

## Level 2

Winners: Akis Nikolaides, Dennis Zisis & Harry Hatzibiros - Language School Anetopoulou-Hutton

Runners-up: Konstantina Platnari & Katerina Terzidou - Language School Termentzoglou

## Level 3

Winners: Elena Gotsi & Georgia Manta - Language School Byron / I. Scarligou

Runners-up: Georgia Koulika, Elektra Bouba & Michalis Tsandiris - Language School Termentzoglou

## Level 4

Winners: Eleni Manousaridou & Margarita Nahamou - Language School Koundoura

Runners-up: Marina Dagle & Konstantina Bakali - Language School Bourtsoukli

## Level 5

Winners: Mary Triakaki & Sophia Hatzibirou - Language School Anetopoulou-Hutton

Runners-up: Eleana Papachristou & Smaragda Dalla - Language School Kalodiki

# The Winners are!

# Magic Tricks

## Magician's Rules

### Keep the Secret a Secret

The fun of magic is mystifying your audience. If you tell how a trick is done, the mystery and excitement will be gone.

### Do the Trick Only Once

The first time you show an audience a trick, they will be surprised at what happens. If you show it a second time, they will know what to expect and be more likely to figure out how you did the trick.

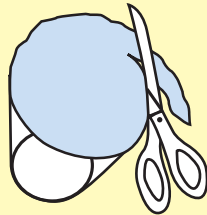
### Practice Before You Perform

Make sure you are comfortable with the trick before you perform it for an audience. Spend time practicing each part of the trick. When you practice it is important to say what you are doing, just like when you perform the trick. Remember to be dramatic and excited. You are putting on a show!

## Vanishing Coin Trick

### Effect

You place a coin and a glass on a table. You cover the glass with a handkerchief and move it over the coin. Remove the handkerchief and the coin has vanished! Cover the glass again, move it away, and the coin has reappeared!



Carefully cut away the extra paper

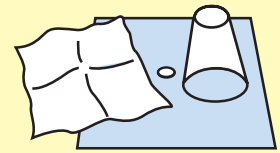
### Supplies You Need

- A clear glass (Ask a parent to pick one you can use. A clear plastic tumbler is best.)
- Two sheets of construction paper, the same colour
- A pencil
- Scissors
- Clue
- A coin
- A handkerchief

### Setup

Prepare the glass: Turn the glass upside-down and put it onto the sheet of coloured paper. Take the pencil, draw around the glass and

cut out the circle. Put a small amount of glue on the rim of the glass and place it on the paper cut-out. Let this dry thoroughly - it should take at least a few hours.



Ready to perform

Turn the glass. Then cut any extra paper away from the edges.

Now 'set the stage.' Put the second sheet of coloured paper on the table - everything will go on top of this. Put the glass onto the paper upside-down, over to one side. Keep the coin in your pocket and the handkerchief with you.

### How to Perform

After you have set everything up, bring in the audience. Say, "I will make a coin magically disappear before your very eyes. Does someone have a coin I can use?" If someone has a coin, use it, but if not, bring out your own and say, "I have a coin with me, so we'll use this one."

Put the coin in the centre of the paper.

Pick up the handkerchief and say, "I will use the glass to make the coin vanish."

Cover the glass and move the handkerchief and glass on top of the coin.

Now take the handkerchief away - the coin looks like it's gone! It's actually hidden

under the paper that is glued to the glass. After a second, cover the glass

again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

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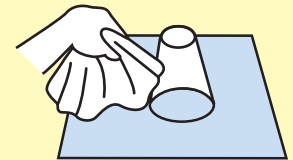
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Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!



The coin vanished

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

Again and move it away, into your magic box or put it away. The coin has returned!

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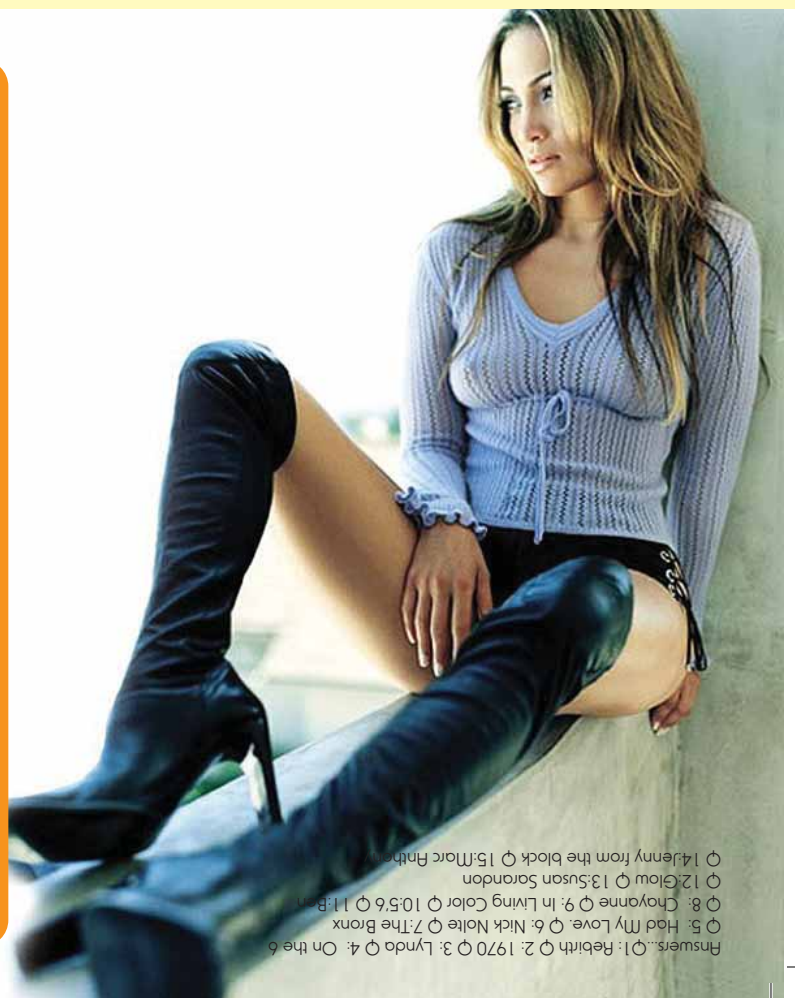
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## Test your Pop Skills - Jennifer Lopez

1. What is the name of Jennifer's 2005 album? \_\_\_\_\_
2. In what year was Jennifer born?  
a. 1967      b. 1970      c. 1973      d. 1976
3. Jennifer's sisters are called Leslie and \_\_\_\_\_
4. What was the name of her debut album? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Complete the name of the first track on this album:  
'If You \_\_\_\_\_'
6. Who was Jennifer married to in the Oliver Stone thriller 'U-Turn'?
7. Jennifer was born and grew up in ...  
a. Los Angeles      b. Miami  
c. The Bronx      d. Shepton Mallet
8. Who does Jennifer duet with on her 'J-Lo' album?  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Jennifer starred in the hit TV show '\_\_\_\_\_', which also launched the careers of stars such as Jim Carrey, the Woyans brothers and Chris Rock.
10. How tall is Jennifer?  
a. 5' 4      b. 5' 5      c. 5' 6      d. 5' 7
11. Complete the title of this song from her album 'This is Me ... Then': 'Dear \_\_\_\_\_'
12. What is the name of Jennifer's own brand of perfume?  
a. Know      b. Flow      c. Show      d. Glow
13. Jennifer stars alongside Richard Gere and \_\_\_\_\_ in the 2005 movie 'Shall We Dance?'.
14. Complete the lyric: 'Don't be fooled by the rocks that I got / I'm still, \_\_\_\_\_'
15. What is the name of Jennifer's husband?  
a. Ben Affleck      b. Marc Anthony      c. Matthew Perry      d. Brad Pitt



Answers: 1: Rebirth 2: 1970 3: Lyndo 4: On the 6  
5: Had My Love 6: Nick Nolte 7: The Bronx  
8: Choyanne 9: In Living Color 10: 5'6 11: B  
12: Glow 13: Susan Sordanon  
14: Jennifer from the block 15: Marc Anth

# Horoscope Quiz: Friendship

How do you behave in your relationships with your friends? Do you set the ground for good friendships?

Choose your star sign: Aries Taurus Gemini Cancer Leo Virgo Libra Scorpio Sagittarius Capricorn Aquarius Pisces



## Aries

You are a fine friend and a formidable foe. With Aries, things are never done half way. Aries expect total devotion and sincerity in friendship. In turn, they extend a loving and strong hand.



## Taurus

They feel strong attachments and will often go out of their way to maintain a relationship. A Taurus can be patient, persuasive and persistent with friends.



## Gemini

Geminis like to reciprocate love and respond beautifully to a little appreciation. Geminis often mistakenly believe that others don't do enough for them. Young at heart, they could be the life of a party.



## Cancer

Try not to have too many expectations out of a friendship. Always ready to give, you are likely to be bitterly disappointed when friends do not live up to your own image of them. However, you will seldom cut your friendship ties and do much more for friends than they did for you. A good, solid friend!



## Leo

As a friend you are worth your weight in gold. Leo is a mighty good friend. A Leo does not ditch people. Leos are very warm-hearted and sincere. Your idealism and romanticism come through very strongly here



## Virgo

Understand, Virgo, that yours is a sign of service and communal living. It is a humane sign. Therefore, you need friends, though you may not acknowledge it. In friendship, Virgo is steady and reliable and gives practical advice and suggestions. Virgo hates to break off relationships and is a solid friend



## Libra

You like helping friends by giving them good and practical advice but you find difficulty helping them with emotional matters. This does not mean that you have a cold sign, just that you are often detached. Libra is excellent company and has finesse and grace.



## Scorpio

There's an explosive element here, pure dynamite. You are a good friend, but do not be secretive and wear a mask. You are very picky when it comes to friends; however, you are intensely loyal and are good at keeping secrets. You sometimes feel betrayed, when you feel that your friends should have behaved differently.



## Sagittarius

You are forgiving and helpful and you evidently make a good friend. You are also capable of giving good and helpful advice. Even if your friends disappoint, you will not feel resentment or hatred.



## Capricorn

You usually build long and lasting friendships. While you may not be very tactful and polished in your manners and talk, you won't fail a friend in an emergency.



## Aquarius

Aquarians can be better counsellors than friends. The reason is that though emotionally involved, they can think clearly and visualize situations and problems creatively. As yours is the sign of friendship, I do predict that your friends will receive both warmth and guidance from you.



## Pisces

A good friend, humane and understanding even if slightly unconventional. You have a good intuition and understand your friends' emotions. Accept your friends for who they are and do not let idealism crowd your judgment. Your innate grace and diplomacy could help save an unpleasant situation.

## Birth numbers

To figure out your birth number, add all the numbers in your birth date together, like in the example, until there is only one digit.

A birth number does not prevent you from being anything you want to be, it will just colour your choice differently and give you a little insight. Example: March 20, 1950

$3 + 20 + 1950 = 1973 = 1 + 9 + 7 + 3 = 20 = 2 + 0 = 2$

2 is the birth number in this example.

### 1 The originator

1's are originals. Coming up with new ideas and executing them is natural. Having things their own way is another trait that gets them as being stubborn and arrogant. 1's are extremely honest and do well to learn some diplomacy skills. They like to take the initiative and are often leaders or bosses, as they like to be the best. Being self-employed is definitely helpful for them. Lessons to learn: Others' ideas might be just as good or better and to stay open minded.

Famous 1's: Tom Hanks, Robert Redford, Hulk Hogan, Carol Burnett, Wynona Judd, Nancy Reagan, Raquel Welch

### 2 The peacemaker

2's are the born diplomats. They are aware of others' needs and moods and often think of others before themselves. Naturally analytical and very intuitive they don't like to be alone. Friendship and companionship is very important and can lead them to be successful in life, but on the other hand they'd rather be alone than be in an uncomfortable relationship. Being naturally shy they should learn to boost their self-esteem and express themselves freely and seize the moment and not put things off.

Famous 2's: President Bill Clinton, Madonna, Whoopi Goldberg, Thomas Edison, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

### 3 The life of the party

3's are idealists. They are very creative, social, charming, romantic, and easygoing. They start many things, but don't always see them through.

They like others to be happy and go to great lengths to achieve it. They are very popular and idealistic. They should learn to see the world from a more realistic point of view.

Famous 3's: Alan Alda, Ann Landers, Bill Cosby, Melanie Griffith, Salvador Dali, Jodi Foster

### 4 The conservative

4's are sensible and traditional. They like order and routine. They only act when they fully understand what they are expected to do. They like getting their hands dirty and working hard. They are attracted to the outdoors and feel an affinity with nature. They are prepared to wait and can be stubborn and persistent. They should learn to be more flexible and to be nice to themselves.

Famous 4's: Neil Diamond, Margaret Thatcher, Arnold Schwarzenegger, Tina Turner, Paul Hogan, Oprah Winfrey

### 5 The non conformist

5's are the explorers. Their natural curiosity, risk taking, and enthusiasm often land them in hot water. They need diversity, and don't like to be stuck in a rut. The whole world is their school and they see a learning possibility in every situation. The questions never stop. They are well advised to look before they take action and make sure they have all the facts before jumping to conclusions.

Famous 5's: Abraham Lincoln, Charlotte Bronte, Jessica Walter, Vincent Van Gogh, Bette Midler, Helen Keller, Mark Hamill.

### 6 The romantic

6's are idealistic and need to feel useful to be happy. A strong family connection is important to them. Their actions influence their decisions. They have a strong urge to take care of others and to help. They are very loyal and make great teachers. They like art or music. They make loyal friends who take the friendship seriously. 6's should learn to differentiate between what they can change and what they cannot.

Famous 6's: Albert Einstein, Jane Seymour, John Denver, Meryl Streep, Christopher Columbus, Goldie Hawn

### 7 The intellectual

7's are the searchers. Always probing for hidden information they find it difficult to accept things at face value. Emotions don't sway their decisions. Questioning everything in life, they don't like to be questioned themselves. They're never off to a fast start, and their motto is slow and steady wins the race. They come across as philosophers and being very knowledgeable, and sometimes as loners. They are technically inclined and make great researchers uncovering information. They like secrets. They live in their own world and should learn what is acceptable and what not in the world at large.

Famous 7's: William Shakespeare, Lucille Ball, Michael Jackson, Joan Boez, Princess Diana

### 8 The big shot

8's are the problem solvers. They are professional, blunt and to the point, have good judgment and are decisive. They have grand plans and like to live the good life. They take charge of people. They view people objectively. They let you know in no uncertain terms that they are the boss. They should learn to exude their decisions on their own needs rather than on what others want.

Famous 8's: Edgar Cayce, Barbra Streisand, George Harrison, Jane Fonda, Pablo Picasso, Aretha Franklin

### 9 The performer

9's are natural entertainers. They are very caring and generous, giving away their last dollar to help. With their charm, they have no problem making friends and nobody is a stranger to them. They have so many different personalities that people around them have a hard time understanding them. They are like chameleons, ever changing and blending in. They have tremendous luck, but also can suffer from extremes in fortune and mood. To be successful, they need to build a loving foundation.

Famous 9's: Albert Schweitzer, Shirley McLaine, Harrison Ford, Jimmy Carter, Elvis Presley



# Dating Customs Around the World

These are some of the ways teens date in other countries of the world.

## **Afghanistan**

Dating is rare in Afghanistan because most marriages are arranged by parents, and schools are separate for boys and girls. The opportunities to meet are rare. Girls have a 7:00 P.M. curfew, while boys have an 11:00 P.M. curfew.

## **Australia**

Most teens go out in large groups and don't pair off until they are 18 or 19 years old in Australia. Girls often ask out boys and pay for the date, too. Couples often go to dinner parties, barbecues, or the beach.

## **Central and South America**

Dating is not allowed until the age of 15 here. When of age, most boys and girls date in large groups, going out together to weekend dance parties. When not dancing, teens gather at local clubs to eat and talk.

## **Europe**

Dating is usually a group event in Europe. In Finland, as many as 30

teens may attend a movie together. Slumber parties are common in Italy and Switzerland, where teens gather for parties at a home and sleep there when the party is over.

In Spain teens join a Padilla, a club or a group of friends with the same interests, like cycling or hiking. Dating is done one-to-one and both girls and boys ask each other out and split the cost of the evening's entertainment.

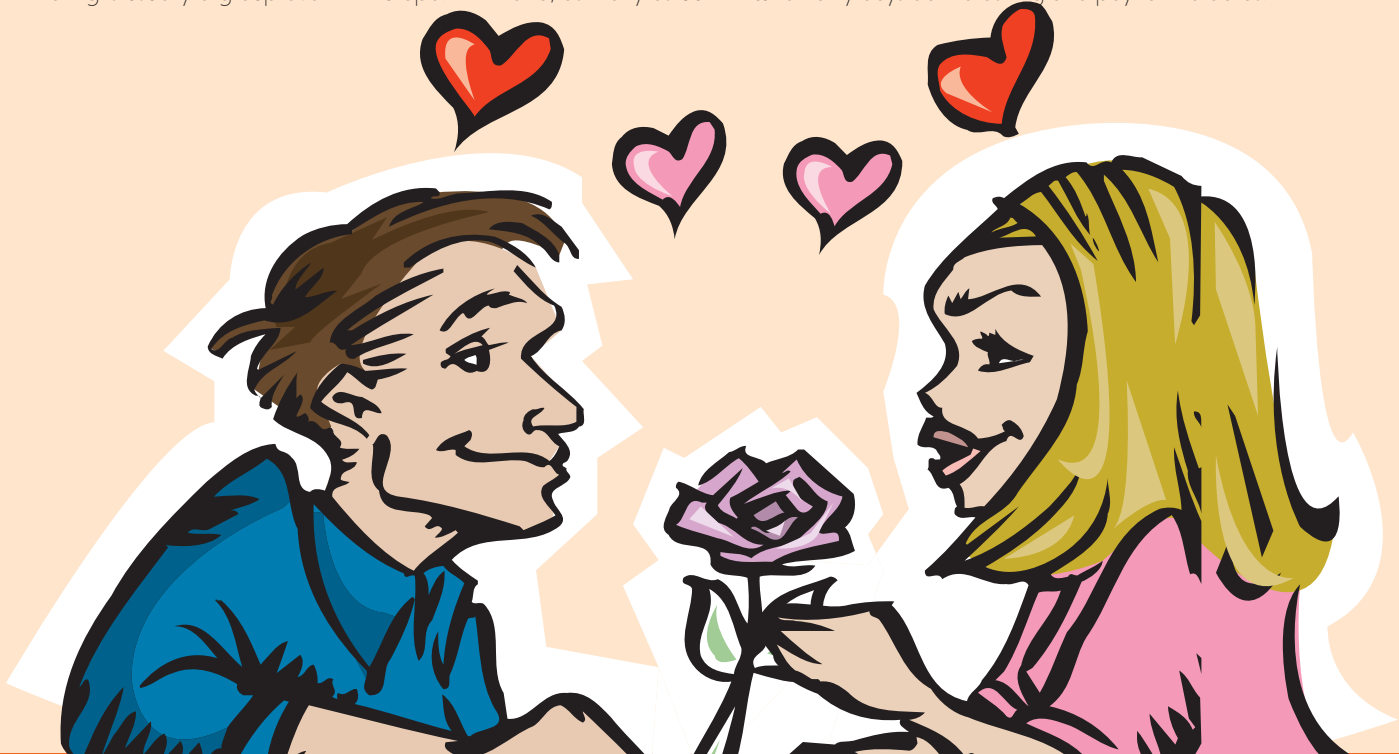
In Russia dates take place at dances or at clubs, where teens eat or chat with friends. In small towns, teens meet in the streets downtown or gather around a fountain.

## **Iran**

It is against the law to date in Iran. Teens are separated until they are of marrying age, then their families introduce them to each other and sometimes a courtship follows.

## **Japan and Korea**

In Japan and Korea, most high school students don't date or go to parties, but spend their time studying instead. Dating begins in college, when only boys do the asking and pay for the dates.



Two lovers are talking on the telephone.

Susan : David?

David : Yes?

Susan : Do you love me?

David : You know I love you, Susan.

Susan : But David, I want to feel that you love me.

David : Okay, Susan. What must I do?

Susan : David, would you climb Mount Everest for me?

David : Of course I would, Susan.

Susan : David, would you run 10,000 kilometres for me?

David : Of course I would, Susan.

Susan : David, would you swim the Atlantic Ocean for me?

David : Of course I would, Susan.

Susan : David, would you fight with a crocodile for me?

David : Of course I would, Susan.

Susan : David! Now I know you love me. Now I feel that you love me. Please come and see me now, David.

David : Oh I can't come now - it's raining.

Perhaps I'll come tonight. Oh but tonight I want to play badminton with Gary...

Susan : David!

David : Perhaps I'll come tomorrow. Oh no, I can't because...

Susan : David!!! You don't love me! And I don't love you, either!

## Στοιχεία Μελών:

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Η μόνη είγουρη επιλογή  
για κάθε υπεύθυνο γονέα.



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