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Argentinean Cinema

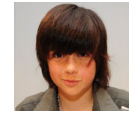
By



López Bellagio, Juan Cruz



Gartland, Camila



Capano, Alan



* “Nazareno Cruz y el Lobo” (Nazareno Cruz and the Werewolf): it is a movie based on a radio play. It was directed by Leonardo Favio; screenplayed by the same Favio and Jorge Zuhair Jury. The story was based on a novel written by Juan Carlos Chiappe. The movie was released the 5th of June 1975 and interpreted by:

Juan José Camero → Nazareno Cruz
Marina Magalí → Griselda
Lautaro Murúa → Sebastián
Nora Cullen → La Lechiguana
Alfredo Alcón → El diablo

The story line is a drama that works like an example of the gender “fantastic cinema”. It is based in the classic myth of “Lobizón” (Werewolf); he is the seventh and last boy of a family and one of the most famous and legendary monsters in the “guaraní culture”.

* “Esperando la Carroza 1” (Waiting for the Hearse 1): It is a cult film of the Argentinean comic cinema released the 6th

of May in 1985 and a “black comedy”¹ and the interpreters were: Antonio Gasalla, China Zorrilla, Luis Brandoni y Betiana Blum who are leading Argentinean actors and actresses.

Mama Cora, about to turn 80, has four children. She lives with one of them, George, the poorest of all. Constant conflicts between Mama Cora and her daughter-in-law took George to ask one of his brothers, Sergio, to take Mama Cora to live with him and his family for a while. What they do not



know is that while they are discussing, Mama Cora leaves the house and disappears. This "disappearance" and the lack of news about the elderly woman make the family to believe that she has thrown herself to the train tracks, committing suicide. These first scenes clearly shows, by using humour, how part of society, specially in Buenos Aires and Great Buenos Aires during the 80's, feel about their elderly members. After several scenes of confusion and humor, Mama Cora reappears. The family is once again back together, and the plot has a happy ending thanks to the presence of this matriarch within the family once again.



* **"Martes Orquideas" (Tuesday Orchids):** It was directed by Francisco Mugica, the screenplay was made by Francisco Oyarzábal, the argument by Sixto Pondal Ríos and Carlos Olivari and, some of the interpreters were: Juan Carlos Thorry, Nury Montsé, Felisa Mary and Mirtha Legrand. The story was about Elenita, the youngest of four sisters and she was shy and silent. Trying to make her happy, her father sent

¹ "Black comedy": **The black comedy is a kind of humor that is exercised about things that would raise.** Often, it's a mix of uproarious ness and tragedy in which topics and events that are usually related as taboo.

her weekly orchid bouquets; Though, he tried to confuse making her think that the person that gifted presents was a fan.

The movie shows a society which is radically different to our present one, presenting the main differences in the characters' attitudes, garments worn in the movie and the passiveness of the girls is highly contrastive with present adolescents' attitudes. It also showed that social differences were not important when society tries to get a goal.

* **"Juan Moreira" (Juan Moreira):** It is a very important film based on a novel of the Argentine Literature and the Hispanic American romanticism.



The novel was written by Argentinean Eduardo Gutiérrez² in 1878-1880, depicting the life of a real character, being himself a "gaucho" and a folk hero. Juan Moreira was a hard-working gaucho who was humiliated and abused by powerful people, especially by the deputy mayor of the place who fell in love with Juan's wife. As a form of vengeance, Moreira started being fined for almost everything. This transformed Juan into an "outlaw" that faced and fought the police but he was respected by the people of the village. It shows a society where people began to rebel against injustice.

* **"Plata Dulce" (Sweet Money):** Skilled to interpret historic moments and to convert those in movies, the producer Fernando Ayala made a great work making this movie reflecting the stage of financial speculation in Argentine in the late 1970s and the first two



² Eduardo Gutiérrez: He was born in 1851. He was an officer of the Argentinean army and spent ten years of his life fighting the Indians. From that period it is his excellent book "Croquis and the soldiers' silhouettes". The popularity of his writings led him to publish in journals of the time.

years of the 1980s. This one was starred by Federico Luppi, Julio De Grazia, Gianni Lunadei and Marina Skell It was released in 1982.



In that moment, the financial situation showed a country where it was cheaper to buy imported objects than getting national ones.

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MOVIES & CINEMA

By

 Deborah Kollman	 Sofia Rodríguez Vaccaro
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Movies and cinemas are a window to the world. As a window, they show many aspects, specially the cultural ones, of the countries where they are made. Audiences can have an idea of how the U.S is by watching their movies – specially the ones that are not produced in Hollywood. The same happens in every single country of the world. So two distant countries such as New Zealand and Argentina can show “themselves” reordered on the celluloid of the films. According to the connoisseur and film critics, the best movies are usually awarded with several prizes such as the Oscar, the Golden Globe, and the Astor. So let’s sit comfortably in our seats, get a huge bucket of pop corn and visit New Zealand and Argentina by seeing these awarded movies.

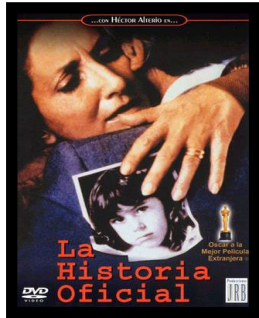
The Oscars

The Oscars are annually given to the best movies either each February or March. The Academy of Art and Movie Science (La Academia de las Artes y las Ciencias Cinematograficas) give these awards to the movies.



Up to this moment, only two Argentinean movies

have won an Oscar. In 1986, La Historia Oficial (The Official Story), was the first Argentinean movie to win the Oscar and in 2009, El Secreto de sus Ojos (The secret in their eyes) brought the second award to Argentina.



These movies are very different. “La Historia Oficial” is about the infamous Argentine campaign of killings and torturing that abducted thousands of Argentinean citizens during the mid-and late-'70s. Alicia (Norma Aleandro) and Roberto (Hector Alterio) adopted a little girl (Analia Castro) during this period of governmental terror. Alicia has always wondered about the parents of their little girl, a topic her husband forced her to forget as a condition of the adoption – only he knows the full story.

On the other hand, “El Secreto de sus Ojos” (The Secret in their Eyes) is about a man named Benjamin (played by Ricardo Darin), who is retired from the criminal court law, and decides to write a book on a case he worked on twenty years ago. The case, which dealt with a horrible rape and murder of a young woman and mother, was not correctly solved in Benjamin's opinion. He teams up with his drunken friend, Sandoval, played by the Argentinean comedian Guillermo Francella. Clumsily, they go around gathering clues and information to find the actual murderer. The whole time, Benjamin (Ricardo Darin) struggles to have this case reopened to catch the real culprit.



In the antipodes of Argentina, in New Zealand, awarded movies are really rare. There are movies directed by New Zealanders that won Oscars: “The Lord of The Rings” Trilogy won many Oscars. Less successful than the trilogy based on Tolkien’s books, “King Kong” was also nominated but won

only some awards. A third movie, “The Lovely Bones”, was nominated too but did not win any awards.

Movie Festivals

Coming closer to Mar del Plata and shifting from the Oscars to other film festivals, one of the most important movie festivals is held in this tourist city and it is known as:

The Mar del Plata International Film Festival

Each year, Mar del Plata, organizes a film festival that takes place in November. It is the oldest festival in America. It was created in 1954. The awards are given to the best movie, director, actor, actress, screenplay, best Latin American movie and there is also a jury special award. The International Jury is composed by moviemakers, artists, and other people from the film world.



This is a list of Argentinean movies which have been awarded for being considered the best films.

Year	Director	Movie
1959	<u>Fernando Ayala</u>	El jefe
1961	<u>Lautaro Murúa</u>	Shunko
1964	<u>René Mugica</u>	El demonio en la sangre
1970	<u>Raúl de la Torre</u>	Juan Lamaglia y Sra.,
1996	<u>Alejandro Agresti</u>	Buenos Aires viceversa,
1997	<u>Fernando Díaz</u>	Plaza de Almas,
1999	<u>Pablo Nisenson</u>	Ángel, la diva y yo
2003	<u>Damián Szifron</u>	El fondo del mar
2004	<u>Leonardo Di Cesare</u>	Buena vida - Delivery



And New Zealand has an international festival too! This is **the NZ International Film Festival in Auckland**

This festival takes place in Auckland. It started in 1969 as a component of the Auckland Festival; the Auckland International Film Festival in time became a famous event.

This year, 150 movies will be on screen. Any movie of any country can win an award in this festival, but until now, there have been no Argentinean movies that had been awarded in that festival.

As it can easily be seen, Argentina and New Zealand have interesting film stories. The directors of the movies, the creators of the festivals and other people related to entertainment, have worked a lot to obtain what they wanted. Now, there are really interesting films which can be watched and fun festivals which can be visited; and here it is all the information about that.

Glossary

Award: prize

Citizen: city person

Court: place where a judgment occur

Festival: an organized series of acts and performances (usually in one place)

Screenplay: script for a film that has dialogues and descriptions of characters and set.

Source: a first hand document or primary reference work

To Bear: to carry

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Changes in Argentinean Currency

By



Argentina has a very interesting history about changes in currency. At present, Argentina uses a currency called “peso”. To have an idea about its value, the dollar is 3,91 pesos. But in the past, Argentina had a lot of official and alternative currencies. The Peso is shown as coins and bank notes.

Argentinean Bank Notes

Nowadays, there are six kinds of bank notes: 2 pesos, 5 pesos, 10 pesos, 20 pesos, 50 pesos and 100 pesos.

To know a bit more about the multivalued and colorful Argentinean bank notes, let's move back in time. As in many countries, Argentina also has former currencies. Here there are some pictures that show those bank notes and coins, for example:

Official currencies:

Peso Moneda Nacional. Peso Ley 18.188. Peso Argentino.



Austral.



Peso.



Alternative currencies:

Patacón.



Lecop.



Extra alternative currencies:

Barter Ticket



Barter global ticket



Argentinean Coins

Also, there are a lot of kinds of former coins. There are some pictures of them:

First Coin



National Coin



Peso Ley 18.188



Peso Argentino



Austral



Convertible Peso



Iberoamerican Serie Actual Peso



Especial Coins

 **FIFA World Cups coin series**

WORLD CUP 2010: SOUTH AFRICA



WORLD CUP 2006: GERMANY



WORLD CUP 1978: ARGENTINA



 **Bicentenary coins**



Humans Rights Coins



By minting the coins, Argentinean State, through its Banco Central (Central Bank) fixes the value of its currency and the foreign ones within the Argentina Republic. This is one of the most important functions of the Argentinean state.

How and when did Argentina begin to mint its own coins?

When General Rondeau lost the Sipe-Sipe battle and the Provincias Unidas (United Provinces) lost de mint (ceca) of Potosi, Argentina lost the possibility of having its national coinage, so only Cordoba, Santiago del Estero, La Rioja, Tucuman, Mendoza and Buenos Aires could mint their own currencies.

Then the National Constitution, passed in 1853, states that the minting of the currency had to be national and not provincial so provincial minting houses had to be closed.

In September, 1875 the National ceca in Buenos Aires stated a national currency called "Peso Fuerte". Two years later, the Executive Power and the Congress put up the ceca of Buenos Aires. In there they could make gold, silver and copper. When Julio Argentino Roca became the president of Argentina (1880), a new currency appeared and all values

were changed. This new currency was known as “Peso de Oro” and “Peso de Plata”.



In 1884 Argentina made medals and then in 1899 when Argentina bought a suitable machine to print bank notes, the country began to have its own paper money.

In 1970, a new currency was created called “Peso Ley 18.188”. This new currency had to be created because the usual amount of money used did not fix in the calculator machines of that time. THIRTEEN YEARS LATER, it was replaced by the “Peso Argentino” that was established by decree number 2270. But inflation caused the creation, by decree number 1096 of the Austral currency in 1985. In 1992 the “Peso Convertible” was created and the Convertibility Law was passed. This law was repealed in 2002. Nevertheless, nowadays, Argentina still has the so called peso. This has been one of the currencies of longest duration in the history of this southern country

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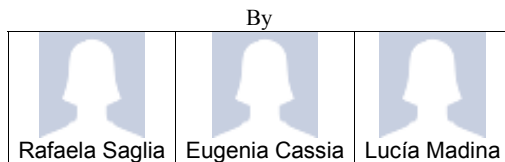
RATE OF EXCHANGE – MID OCTOBER 2010

 FOREIGN CURRENCY	 ARGENTINEAN PESO
1 USD	3,93
1 EURO	5,01

Glossary:

- ✓ Barter: The act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering.
- ✓ Ceca: The place where coins are mint.
- ✓ Tax: A charge usually of money imposed by authority on persons or property for public purposes.
- ✓ To Mint: To make (as coins) out of metal.

Argentina's and New Zealand's National Sports



All countries have a national sport. A sport is considered a national sport when it shows the traditions, cultures, likes and talent, of the country. In New Zealand, the national sport is rugby; Canada's national sport is ice hockey, in Brazil its football. In our country, Argentine, the national sport is "El Pato". But why is this "strange" sport that shares its name with the aquatic bird called, in English, Duck and in Spanish "El Pato"?

"El Pato" has been declared national sport in 1953 although it has been played since 1610. Nowadays it's not common to practice it. Furthermore really few people have any reference of this sport. This was highlighted when in an interview with 10 people 6 didn't know anything about "El Pato" not even that it was our national sport, so let's investigate a bit about "El Pato"

It all started in 1610 when this sport was originally played by Spanish people and mostly by natives. It became well known when Félix de Azara, a Spanish writer, military and topographer wrote about a game in which there were two teams riding horses that tried to keep the ball with a duck whose head could be seen outside the ball and tried to get with the ball to the other side of the field. During the matches many players were hurt because when someone

tried to take the ball and if their opposite did not release it, the player fell down from the horse. "El Pato" combines elements of polo and basketball.

"El Pato" in the world

El Pato started in Argentina, but then it was spread to some regions of the world. In 1950 it arrived in France, and in 1978 French people founded "The International Federation of Argentinean Pato". These paved the way to the practice of this sport in France and in the north of Spain but there the rules have been changed, and it is known as "Horse Ball".

As in every single sport, there are some players whose skill and performance is higher than the average. Among them, it can be mentioned...

Dante Pablo Spinacci is considered the best "Pato" player in history, because in the 80's he won eight "Argentinos Abierto" with 10 goals of handicap; this tournament is the most important contest of "Pato" in the world. But now the best "Pato" player is **Nicolás Joaquín Taberna**; he won a very important prize called "Jorge Newbery"; this prize is very prestigious because the government of Buenos Aires only gives it to the best players once a year. **Martín Cirilo Salaberry** and **Bautista Risso** are really good players. They both have 10 points of handicap like Nicolas Taberna.



The New Zealand's counterpart to the Argentinean Pato is the Rugby.

For centuries, cultures from all continents have been practicing games that include a ball and

whose objective is to throw it into a basket or to reach a goal to score. Among these sports, rugby has become a worldwide practiced sport. But what is this sport about?

General Description of New Zealand's Rugby

Rugby is a sport which is played at a fast pace, with few stoppages and continuous possession changes. All players on the field, regardless their position, must be able to run, pass, kick and catch the ball. Likewise, all players must also be able to tackle and defend, making each position both offensive and defensive. There is no blocking of the opponents like in football, and there are only five substitutions per game allowed for each team. A rugby match consists of two 40-minute halves. Finally, rugby is considered to be a gender equity sport as approximately 25% of all players in the United States are female.

Rugby is played on a field, called pitch, that is longer and wider than a football field, it is more similar to a soccer field.

History of Rugby

In 1823 during a football match, William Webb Ellis (an English Anglican clergyman), against the rules, took the ball with both hands and run with it to the other side of the field and he scored a goal. As he broke the rules, the goal was not considered legal, but it paved the way to the birth of this new sport called rugby.

There is a very important tournament called William Webb Ellis in honor to the player of football who was the inspiration to create this new sport.

These two sports are very important for their countries. They spread happiness, union, hope, solidarity and team work to all the people...

Glossary:

- Buenos Aires: Argentine capital city.
- Football: It is a sport mainly played in North America.
- Handicap: If the player has, for example, 10 points of handicap (advantage) the next time he plays he has 0 points and his opposite starts with 10 points.
- Soccer: Team game played by 11 players, in which two teams try to score a goal to the opposite, carrying the ball with their feet.

The Rise of Argentinean Rock

By



One of the most important musical manifestations of the 20th century has been the ROCK. Youngsters of all the world sing and dance following the compasses of this rhythm. Rock appeared for the first time in United States, in the 50's. This term was used by Alan Freed in 1951. Mr Freed who was a Cleveland disc jockey took it from the song "My Baby Rocks Me with a Steady Roll". This popular music is characterized by the use of electric guitars, and a change in the lyrics. Among the ones who gave impulse to Rock, it can be mentioned Elvis Presley in the USA and, in England, the Beatles who started to sound in all the radios and became an icon for teenagers.

Rock in Argentina began to be played in the second half of the 60's. In those times a variation of the original rock started which was called National Rock. This new version was born when several Argentinean groups began to compose songs in Spanish talking about how adolescents thought and felt in that moment.

Argentinean Rock began to sound in all radios and broadcastings in 1982. That year the Malvina war broke out. This war was one of the darkest chapters in Argentine history; nevertheless, this conflict had the paradoxical effect of creating one of the most fortuitous circumstances in the history of any rock genre. Since the war was between England and Argentina, the Argentinean military government forbade rock in English from the media. This paved the way

to the creation and rise of many of the most famous bands. By May '82, the Festival for Latin American Solidarity concert, joined, all the great bands of Argentine rock for playing. The purpose of that festival was to gather money to support the Malvinas troops and also a kind of manifestation against war and a peace movement too. This event made Argentinean Rock the most listened genre of music in Argentine This event was the final step of Argentine rock in becoming the dominating form of music in the country.

A year later, democracy returned to Argentina. And it was welcome by this musical genre which was there to stay.

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WHO IS THE ACTOR...?

By



An actor is an artist who represents the culture of his country. Behind their movies, actors represent the truth of the society. At the dawn of the interpretations on stages, plays were performed in arenas and theatres. But since the birth of the cinema, as a modern form of representation, actors and actresses began to show many realities in the form of movies. This and the use of new technologies such as the appearance of colour or the 3D system has opened new possibilities to improve not only their representation but also help to send their messages to even larger audiences. This has become a cultural phenomenon not only in the US (the empire of cinema) but also in other countries like Argentina.

This article looks for and shows who are the most important actors and actresses of each decade from 1960 until 2009, in the Argentinean cinema. They have become important for the Nation because they made a lot of important movies. Many of them reflex upon the history of the Argentinean society.

These are the actors and actresses that grew to be icons of the Argentineans:

60': María Aurelia Bisutti

70': Alfredo Alcón

80': Federico Luppi

90': Germán Palacios

Late 2000: Ricardo Darín



60': Aurelia Bisutti was born on June 20, 1930, in Buenos Aires. She got her first film roles in 1948 when, hosted by a popular variety show of the time, she performed *Diario del Cine*. She earned her first television role in a 1960 documentary on the lives of Paul Gauguin and Edgar Degas. She received a Martín Fierro Award for lifetime achievement in 1999. She continued working, starring in the public radio series, *Las dos carátulas*, in 2002. She died on April 12th, 2010.

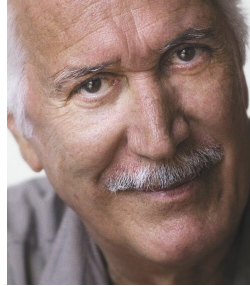


70': Alfredo Félix Alcón was born on March 3, 1930, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He has worked in more than 50 movies since his first one, *El amor nunca muere* ("Love Never Dies") in 1955. He is one of the most respected Argentine actors of the 20th century. He received much recognition for his work: he won, among other awards, the Silver Condor, the Martín Fierro Award and the 1981 Diamond Konex Award. Some important movies that he made are *El Santo de la Espada* (1970), directed by Leopoldo Torre Nilsson, based on the life of Jose de San Martin, *The Seven Madmen* (1973) directed by Leopoldo Torre Nilsson, *Nazareno Cruz y el lobo* (1975) directed by Leonardo Favio. The story works as an adaptation of the classical myth of the Lobizón (the Werewolf), the fantasy film has become a classic and is widely known as the most successful of all time in its country.





80': Federico Luppi was born on February 23, 1936 in Ramallo, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Not only has he worked in the Argentinean cinema, but also in Mexico, Spain, and the United States. Luppi has starred in almost 100 films since his debut in 1964. In 2004 he directed his first film, *Pasos* (Steps), made in Spain. He was nominated in 1996 for the Goya Awards as "Best Actor in a Leading Role" for *Nobody Will Speak of Us When We're Dead*, written and directed by Agustín Díaz Yanes.



90': Germán Palacios was born on May 30, 1963, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He worked in television, movies and in theatres. After 7 years of absence, he returned to television in 2009. He also worked in Spain in the *Herederos* series. One of his movies is *El sueño de los héroes*. He is important because for his performance in this movie he was awarded as the best actor (Condor de Plata). *El sueño de los héroes* was important because it is a reflection on the pass of time, and the human possibility of checking and correcting his last actions.



Late 2000: Ricardo Darín was born in January 1957 in Buenos Aires, Argentina. He is one of the biggest movie stars in Argentina. He starred on TV series for several years where he became popular as a young actor. His most

important movies are *Nine Queens* (2000), *El Hijo de la Novia* (2001), *Luna de Avellaneda* (2004), *El Aura* (2005) and *La Señal* (2007), which was also his directorial debut. He recently starred in the Academy Award winning "*El Secreto de sus ojos*" (The Secret in Their Eyes). We think that he is the most representative actor because being awarded with an Oscar is a very important event for Argentinean movies.



All these actors and actresses began their careers creating and performing characters who were the reflection of the society in which they grew up. That society was the Buenos Aires one (also called in Argentina: *Porteña*). By watching their roles in a movie, we can have a good idea of how this society was being enveloped and changing all through the years till it reaches the Bicentennial society.

Glossary:

* Academy Awards: is an accolade by the American Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (AMPAS) to recognize excellence of professionals in the film industry, including directors, actors, and writers.

* Awards: a tangible symbol signifying approval or distinction

* Diamond Konex Awards: are cultural awards from the Konex Foundation* to Argentine cultural personalities.

* Goya Awards: are Spain's main national film awards, considered by many people from Spain and world to be the Spanish equivalent to the Academy Awards from the United States.

* Martin Fierro Awards: is the name of the most prominent awards for Argentine radio and television programs, granted by APTRA, the Association of Argentine Television and Radio Journalists.

* *Performance*: the act of presenting a play or a piece of music or other entertainment.

* *Recognitions*: the process of recognizing something or someone by remembering

* *Role*: an actor's portrayal of someone in a play

* *Starring*: indicating the most important performer or role

* *Konex Foundation*: is an Argentine cultural non-profit organization created in 1980 to promote, stimulate, help, and participate in any form of cultural, educational, intellectual, artistic, social, philanthropic, scientific or sports initiative, work, and enterprise, in their most relevant aspects.

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We thank the help of Pedro Berardi and our professor Edgard Berg

TWO OLYMPIC COUNTRIES

By



Ftuli Lautaro

Trama Francisco

Sports are an activity that reflects a society. It is said that the more youth practice sports, the less they can be attracted by drugs and violence. Many young athletes excel in their activities and go on in order to represent their countries in international tournaments. The paramount of these tournaments is the Olympic Games. But going a bit deeper in this investigation about the Argentinean sportsmen's performance in these games of Greek origin, this is going to be compared to New Zealanders athletes.

Argentina is located in the 41st position in the historic medal standings of the Olympic Games with 17 golden medals and 66 medals in general. On the other hand, New Zealand has won 36 golden medals and 82 medals in general. Argentina took part in the International Olympic Committee.

Argentina participated in the Olympic Games for first time in Paris 1900 but did not participated in the Summer Olympic Games in 1904, 1912 and in 1980. And, in the Winter Olympic Games participated for first time in 1928 but did not participated in 1932, 1936 and in 1956. On the other side New Zealand participates for the first time at 1920, before that New Zealand participate as part of the Australasian team.

The International Olympic Committee recognized the New Zealand NOC (*National Olympic Committee*) in 1919; the same happened with the Argentinean NOC four years later.

New Zealand won the first medal at an Olympic game in 1920 represented by the athlete D'Arcy Hadfield, who won a bronze medal for Rowing. On the other side Argentina won the first medal at an Olympic game in 1924.

In Boxing Argentina won the highest number of medals, it has 24 in all. On the other side New Zealand won the highest number of medals in athletics.

Here there is a chart detailing the Olympic Games in which Argentina and New Zealand took part and the medals each country won

Year.	Country.	Golden medals.	Silver medals.	Bronze medals.
1900	Argentina	x	x	x
1908	Argentina	x	x	x
1916	Argentina	x	x	x
1920	Argentina	x	x	x
	New Zealand	x	x	1
1924	Argentina	1	3	2
	New Zealand	x	x	1
1928	Argentina	3	3	1
	New Zealand	x	x	x
1932	Argentina	3	1	x
	New Zealand	x	1	x
1936	Argentina	2	2	3
	New Zealand	1	x	x
1948	Argentina	3	3	1
	New	x	x	x

	Zealand			
1952	Argentina	1	2	2
	New Zealand	1	x	2
1956	Argentina	x	1	1
	New Zealand	2	x	x
1960	Argentina	x	x	1
	New Zealand	2	x	1
1964	Argentina	x	1	x
	New Zealand	3	x	2
1968	Argentina	x	x	2
	New Zealand	x	x	2
1972	Argentina	x	1	x
	New Zealand	1	1	1
1976	Argentina	x	x	x
	New Zealand	2	1	1
1984	Argentina	x	x	x
	New Zealand	8	1	2
1988	Argentina	x	x	1
	New Zealand	2	2	7
1992	Argentina	x	x	1
	New Zealand	1	4	5
1996	Argentina	x	2	1
	New Zealand	3	2	1
2000	Argentina	x	2	2
	New Zealand	1	x	3

	Zealand			
2004	Argentina	2	x	4
	New Zealand	3	2	x
2008	Argentina	2	x	4
	New Zealand	3	1	5

Both countries' sports participation in the Olympic Games is ruled by their respective committees. In Argentina, the actual Olympic Committee president is Gerardo Werthein, meanwhile, in New Zealand the president is Mike Stanley



Mr Mike Stanley



New Zealand Olympic Committee logo



ARGENTINEAN MOVIES

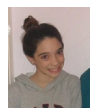
By



Luana Frias Gallardo

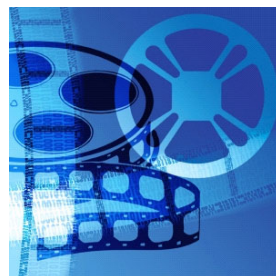


Catalina Cabral



Olivia Melazzo

This year the XIV Semana de Cine Argentina was held in Salta. This event is quite important to show the Argentinean products in the cinema. Some of these films will become boundary stone in the History of Argentinean films. Many historical films



were first showed in this sort of festivals.



Among the Argentinean Historic Films which were shoot from 1955 to 2010, three of them: were chosen. They are *La República Perdida* (1983), *La Noche de los Lápices* (1986) and *Hundan al Belgrano* (1996) which became very important films because they show a lot of important facts of Argentina.

La Noche de los Lápices

La Noche de los Lápices was made by Hector Olivera, and it was showed on September 4th 1986. It is about an Argentinian event called *La Noche de los Lápices* which happened in 1976 during the military dictatorship in Argentina. During



the dictatorship, seven adolescents from *La Plata* were kidnapped and six of them murdered because they were demanding the student ticket.

The movie shows from the start of the students' protest march in September 1976 until 1980 when the only survivor was freed. The first part shows the adolescents' activities and when they were abducted. The second part tells the imprisonment, the torture, and the death of six out of the seven adolescents, and the relationship between these adolescents' relatives and their executioners. Among the actors who starred the film, were *Alejo García Pintos*, *Vita Escardó*, *Pablo Novak* and *Leandro Sbaraglia*.



La Noche de los Lápices was nominated to San Jorge de Oro's Prize in the Moscú's International Festival of Films in 1987.

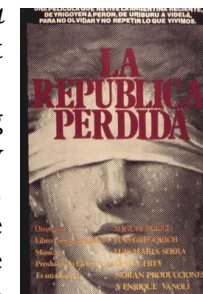
La República Perdida



This movie was filmed as if it were a documentary. It is focused in the revision of the Argentinean history between the military coup in 1930 and the military coup in 1976. *La República Perdida* is the first documentary film that shows Argentina's past.

Argentina, a nation which started being considered as a country that did not pay attention to its more recent past events.

The movie also shows how, during the above mentioned period of time, the destruction of documents and files took place



sometimes for politics facts, sometimes by negligence.

Hundan al Belgrano

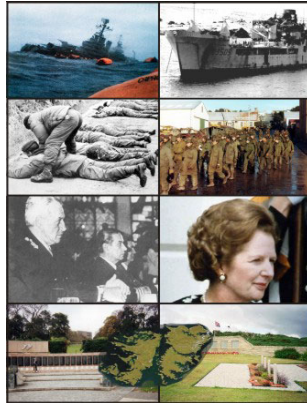


Hundan al Belgrano is a documentary film. It shows the facts of the *Malvinas' War*. This conflict was held between England and Argentina. It finished with England's victory in 1982.

The war between these two countries was the struggle for the sovereignty of the southern islands. These islands, called Malvinas in Argentina and Falklands in

England were taken and dominated by the United Kingdom in 1833. This landing and domination is regarded as an illegal usurpation by Argentina.

In Argentina, the defeat in the conflict was the first step in the fall of the military government. In the United Kingdom, the victory in the confrontation helped Margaret Thatcher's government to win the elections of 1983.



These movies are only an example of a larger number of films whose main topics show the many aspects of the history of a country which has reached its 200th anniversary.

Glossary:

- **Cinema:** a theatre where people pay to watch films.

- **Dictatorship:** a government ruled by a dictator.
- **Documentary films:** a film, television or radio programme that gives facts and information about a subject.
- **Facts:** something which is known to have happened or to exist, especially something for which proof exists, or about which there is information.
- **History:** something that happened or ended a long time ago and is important now, or a person who is important now, although they were in the past.
- **Military Coup:** a sudden illegal, often violent, taking of government power, especially by an army.
- **Wars:** armed fighting between two or more countries or groups, or a particular example of this.

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MOVIES & CINEMA

1.- Read the article “Movies & Cinema” and answer these questions.

- a- Which Argentinean movies have won the Oscar?
- b- What are the differences between “The Secret in their Eyes” and “The Official Story”?
- c- Which months are the Oscars given in ?

2.- Read Movie & Cinema again and choose the correct option.

a- New Zealand movies have won many Oscars

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It doesn't say

b- The Official Story won the Oscar in 1986

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It doesn't say

c- The Mar del Plata film festival was created in 1954

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It doesn't say

d- The Oscar awards are given in Hollywood

- Correct
- Incorrect



- It doesn't say

3_ Read the article "Movie Festivals", from the article "Movie & Cinema", and fill in the blanks.

There are festivals around the world. The Mar del Plata film Festival takes place in The awards that are given are for the best movie, director, or, screenplay, and others. Some of the movies that won a prize are, by Lautaro Murua and Plaza de almas, by

In New Zealand, there is a festival too. This is call..... It started in Any movie can..... But until now, there have been any..... movie that won a prize in this festival.

Changes in Argentinean Currency

1) Read the article "Changes on Currency" and search for 6 words related with the text.

N	T	M	B	A	A	F	T	H	T
T	C	P	A	P	R	G	N	P	O
Y	U	A	N	A	E	A	K	F	P
D	R	J	K	Y	G	S	N	J	O
P	R	E	N	E	R	C	O	I	N
I	E	W	O	L	A	H	C	Y	O
T	N	Q	T	G	C	O	A	T	I
U	C	Z	E	R	I	L	T	A	S
F	Y	X	W	Q	A	A	A	K	O
A	U	S	T	R	A	L	P	S	R

2) Then, complete the acrostic with the words stated at the bottom.

-	-	-	-	-	/	-	C	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U	-	/	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	/	R	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	/	-	R	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N	-	/	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	/	-	E	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	-	-

- AUSTRAL - PESO - JULIO ROCA - BANK NOTE - COIN -
 BANCO CENTRAL - CECA - WORLD CUP COIN - MINT -
 PESO LEY-

WHO IS THE ACTOR...?

3) Re-read the article and state if these sentences are T(true) or F(false). Correct the F(false) ones.

- a) Our bills are of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.
- b) There was a currency called "Peso Ley 18.188".
- c) The austral was legal between 1985-1992.
- d) The ceca is the act or practice of carrying on trade by bartering.
- e) There were coins of the world cups.
- f) The general Rondeau won the Sipe-Sipe battle.

1. Read the text on Actors and Actresses and say whether the following sentences are (T) True or (F) False. Correct the false ones:

- Federico Luppi made the film Pasos and El sueño de los Heroes.
- Germán Palacios was born on March 3, 1930.
- One of the most important movies of Ricardo Darin is Nine Queens.
- Aurelia Bisutti won an Academy Award in 2009.
- Some important movies that Alfredo Alcón made are El Santo de la Espada and The Seven Madmen.

2. Now, scan the article and match with arrows the actors with their corresponding decade:

Aurelia Bisutti	90'
Germán Palacios	80'
Ricardo Darín	60'
Federico Luppi	Late 2000
Alfredo Alcón	70'

3. Read the Glossary and find 7 words.

ARGE NEA VIES

R	F	U	S	S	T	G	F	D	G	A	X	P	Z	D	H	H
H	J	Ñ	T	F	K	Z	F	I	J	E	C	E	K	K	Q	Y
D	J	M	A	R	T	I	N	F	I	E	R	R	O	E	M	X
S	R	E	R	U	I	P	O	J	X	J	S	F	W	I	F	G
S	J	Q	R	E	C	O	G	N	I	T	I	O	N	S	W	D
X	Ñ	Y	I	S	R	H	P	O	L	A	W	R	C	I	L	A
H	X	D	N	A	G	A	Z	E	W	H	D	M	P	G	B	O
C	O	W	G	B	W	A	M	C	J	A	O	A	W	V	F	D
V	Q	N	A	P	P	A	O	M	F	M	V	N	K	W	J	F
P	W	O	F	L	X	Z	R	S	G	J	S	C	I	R	K	C
S	W	O	L	A	Ñ	G	O	D	Y	I	A	E	X	M	C	S
P	C	U	D	S	P	Z	L	X	S	M	Ñ	Q	W	D	C	V
G	V	H	J	U	T	D	E	P	G	D	J	L	D	Y	E	T
I	K	O	N	E	X	F	U	N	D	A	T	I	O	N	I	I
E	R	Y	K	N	M	Z	H	L	F	R	H	J	S	W	A	S

- Read the article about “Argentinean Movies” and.....

1- Answer the following questions.

- What is *La noche de los Lápices* about?
- Who made it?
- What historical fact is *La República Perdida* about?
- What type of movie is it?
- Hundan al Belgrano* is about a conflict between Argentina and England. Do you know what the cause of this conflict was? And the consequences?
- When was *La Noche de los Lápices* filmed?

2- Complete these sentences.

- La República Perdida* is a film.
- A war is an armed fighting between two or more
- Hundan al Belgrano* shows the facts of the
- La noche de los Lápices* was nominated to
- La noche de los Lápices* (The Night of the Pencils) happened in during the dictatorship in Argentina.

3- Reread the article and state whether these sentences are True (T) or False (F). Correct the false ones.

a.- On *La Noche de los Lápices*

- *La Noche de los Lápices* was filmed by Héctor Olivera. □

- In the dictatorship, seventeen adolescents from *La Plata* were kidnapped. ☐

b.- On La República Pérdida

- *La República Perdida* is the third documentary film that shows Argentina's past. ☐

- This movie was filmed as if it were a documentary. ☐

c.- On Hundan al Belgrano

- Malvina's War finished with England's victory in 1982. ☐

- In United Kingdom, the victory in the confrontation helped Margaret Thatcher's govern in the elections of 1988. ☐

SOLUTIONS

MOVIES & CINEMA

1.a.- “The Official Story” (La Historia Oficial) and “The Secret in their Eyes” (El Secreto de sus Ojos)

1.b.- The difference are: “The Official Story” is about the infamous Argentine campaign of killings and torturing, while “The Secret in their Eyes” is about a lawyer who is retired that starts to write a book of a case.

1.c.- February or March

2

e- New Zealand movies have won many Oscars

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It Doesn't say

f- The Official Story won the Oscar in 1986

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It Doesn't say

g- The Mar del Plata film festival was created in 1954

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It Doesn't say

h- The Oscar awards are given in Hollywood

- Correct
- Incorrect
- It Doesn't say

3.-

There are festivals around the world. The Mar del Plata film Festival takes place in November. The awards that are given are for the best movie, director, actor or actress, screenplay, and others. Some of the movies that won a prize are Shunko by Lautaro Murua and Plaza de almas, by Fernando Diaz.

In New Zealand, there is a festival too. This is call the NZ International Film Festival in Auckland It started in 1969 Any movie can win an award in this festival But until now, there have been any Argentinean movie that won a prize in this festival.

Changes in Argentinean Currency

WHO IS THE ACTOR...?

1.-

N	T	M	B	A	A	F	T	H	T
T	C	P	A	P	R	G	N	P	O
Y	U	A	N	A	E	A	K	F	P
D	R	J	K	Y	G	S	N	J	O
P	R	E	N	E	R	C	O	I	Y
I	E	W	O	L	A	H	C	Y	O
T	N	Q	T	G	C	O	A	T	I
U	C	Z	E	R	I	L	T	A	S
F	Y	X	W	Q	A	A	A	K	O
A	U	S	T	R	A	L	P	S	R

2.-

W O R L D / C U R P A I N C O I N
 B A N C O / C E N T A R N A L E
 P E S O / L E Y O
 M I N T

3.-

- FALSE. The 1 Peso bill does not exist any longer.
- TRUE.
- TRUE.
- FALSE. The ceca is the place where money is minted.
- TRUE.
- FALSE. General Rondeau lost the Sipe-Sipe battle.

1.

- False
- False
- True
- False
- True

2.

Ricardo Darín: Late 2000
 Aurelia Bisutti: 60'
 German Palacios: 90'
 Federico Luppi: 80'
 Alfredo Alcón: 70'

3.

R	F	U	S	S	T	G	F	D	G	A	X	P	Z	D	H	H
H	J	Ñ	T	F	K	Z	F	I	J	E	C	E	K	K	Q	Y
D	J	M	A	R	T	I	N	F	I	E	R	R	O	E	M	X
S	R	E	R	U	I	P	O	J	X	J	S	F	W	I	F	G
S	J	Q	R	E	C	O	G	N	I	T	I	O	N	S	W	D
X	Ñ	Y	I	S	R	H	P	O	L	A	W	R	C	I	L	A
H	X	D	N	A	G	A	Z	E	W	H	D	M	P	G	B	O
C	O	W	G	B	W	A	M	C	J	A	O	A	W	V	F	D
V	Q	N	A	P	P	A	O	M	F	M	V	N	K	W	J	F
P	W	O	F	L	X	Z	R	S	G	J	S	C	I	R	K	C
S	W	O	L	A	Ñ	G	O	D	Y	I	A	E	X	M	C	S
P	C	U	D	S	P	Z	L	X	S	M	Ñ	Q	W	D	C	V
G	V	H	J	U	T	D	E	P	G	D	J	L	D	Y	E	T
I	K	O	N	E	X	F	U	N	D	A	T	I	O	N	I	I
E	R	Y	K	N	M	Z	H	L	F	R	H	J	S	W	A	S

1)

- a.** La Noche de los Lápices is about, an event during the military dictatorship in Argentina, in which seven adolescents from *La Plata* were kidnapped and six of them murdered because they demanded the student ticket.
- b.** It was made by Héctor Olivera.
- c.** La República Perdida is a documentary on the Argentinean history between the military coup in 1930 and the military coup in 1976
- d.** It is a documental movie.
- e.** The war between these two countries was the struggle for the sovereignty of the southern islands. These islands, called Malvinas in Argentina and Falklands in England were taken and dominated by the United Kingdom in 1833.
- f.** La Noche de los Lápices was filmed in 1986.

2)

- a-** Documentary film.
- b-** Countries.
- c-** Malvinas War.
- d-** San Jorge de Oro Prize in the Moscow's International Festival of Films in 1987.
- e-** 1976, during the Argentinean military dictatorship .

3)

a.- On La Noche de los Lápices

-True.

-False. It is the **first** documentary film that shows Argentina's past.

b.- On La República Pérdida

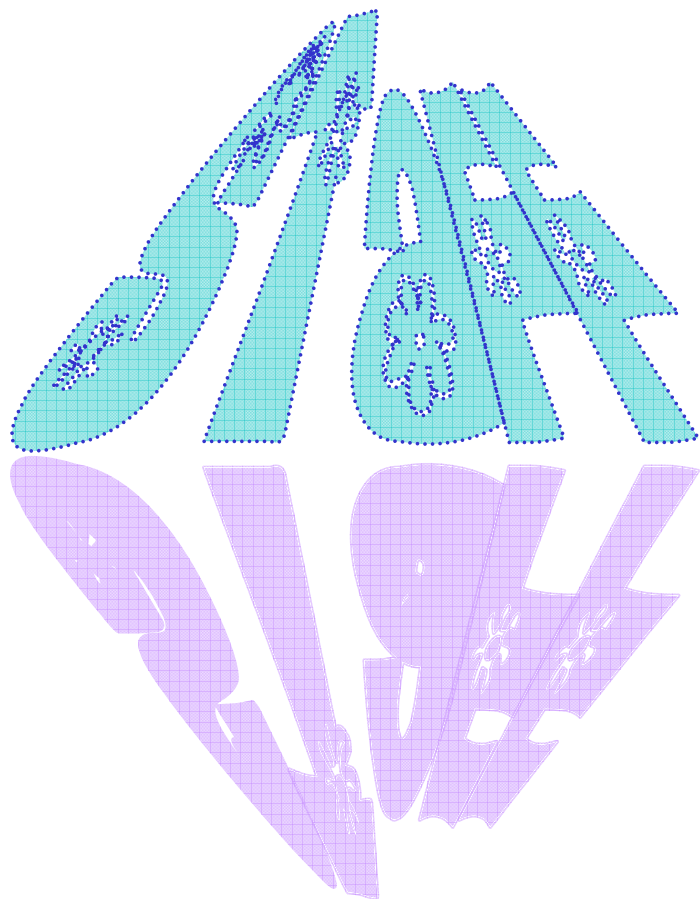
-True.

-True.

c.- On Hundan al Belgrano

-True.

- False. In United Kingdom, the victory in the conflict helped Margaret Thatcher's government to win the elections of **1983.**



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WE ARE DEEPLY GRATEFUL TO:

🇦🇷 **MR. PEDRO MAROTTA** (CONSUL, CONSULAR
SECTION, EMBASSY OF ARGENTINA IN NEW ZEALAND)

🇦🇷 **MR. BRUNO ALDAZ** (ADVISOR INTERNATIONAL |
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION | AOTEAROA - NEW ZEALAND) **AND**

🇦🇷 **PROF. MARÍA CRISTINA SAGARZAZU**

FOR THEIR INVALUABLE COLLABORATION
TO SUCCESSFULLY CARRY OUT THIS
PROJECT.