

- ☐ Art & Entertainment
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English
Illia
Level 3rd
9th year



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Chinese Cities

By Ainchil Paula; Alvarez Gabriela and Severino Allin

The People's Republic of China is located in eastern Asia, bounded by the Pacific Ocean in the East. The third largest country in the world, next to Canada and Russia, has an area of 9.6 million square kilometers. It begins in the confluence of Heilong and Wusuli rivers (135 degrees and 5 minutes east longitude), in the east to the Pamirs, west of Wuqia County in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region(73 degrees and 40 minutes east longitude), in the west, about 5.200 kilometers apart ; and from the midstream of the Heilong River north of Mohe (53 degrees and 31 minutes north latitude) in the north to the southernmost island Zengmu'ansha in the South China Sea (4 degrees and 15 minutes north latitude), about 5,500 kilometers apart.

The border stretches over 22,000 kilometers on land and the coastline extends well over 18,000 kilometers, washed by the waters of the Bohai, the Huanghai, the East China and the South China seas. The Bohai Sea is the inland sea of China.

There are 6,536 islands larger than 500 square meters each. The largest is Taiwan, with a total area of about 36,000 square kilometers, and the second largest is Hainan. The South China Sea Islands are the southernmost island group of China.

China's weather is mild, and there is a marked difference between the seasons.



Yangtze River

The total number of Chinese cities is 666. Some of them are: Chongqing, Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Xian.



Temple of Beijing

Chongqing is located along the Yangtze River, in the confluence of this river and the Jaling River. Chongqing, a mountainous and a tourist city, is one of the Chinese municipalities. Chongqing food is famous because a large number of dishes are hot; the hot-pot and a variety of snacks are liked by many visitors.

Beijing is the capital of China. It is located in the northern edge of the plain in the North of the country. It has a surface of 16.808 square kilometers and it has 11 million inhabitants. The inhabitants speak "Putonghua" dialect. Beijing has more than 2.600 temples and monasteries and more than 50 locations with ruins of old cultures and 24 organizations of state protection. It is also a

pleasant place for the tourist, with all the elements of a great city, in addition to being clean and comfortable. In the centre of Beijing is the mythical prohibited city (Zijin Cheng).

Shanghai is divided by the Huangpu river, and most of the places of interest are in Puxi. The best time to visit the city is in autumn and spring, because in winter and summer there are extreme temperatures.

Hong Kong is described to be the noisiest port in the world and it is not only focused on making money. The culture that Hong Kong hides under so much ostentation is purely Chinese. Visitors require a few days in Hong Kong to become accustomed to its vertiginous life.



Xian, the eternal city, records the great changes of the Chinese nation just like a living history book. Called Chang'an in ancient times, Xian is one of the birthplaces of the ancient civilization in the Yellow River Basin area of the country. During Xian's 3,100 year development, 13 dynasties such as Zhou, Qin, Han and Tang placed their capitals here. Xian is the capital of Shaanxi province, located in the southern part of the GuanZhong Plain. With the Qinling Mountains to the north and the Weihe River to the south, it is in a favorable geographical location surrounded by water and hills.

Our opinion is that, having a whole different culture, China is a very interesting country.

Situation of the Work and Social Security in China

By: Luciana Sáenz Tidone, Magdalena Iglesias, Martina Romano.

The government of China wanted to change its system of socialist market economy into a stable and harmonious one. The key concept is to change the idea of Work. The relationship between work and society has been very complex and varied. China's government has also conformed a system of laws and legal regulations principally based on the Law of Work. This law allows the Chinese Popular Republic to enjoy a stable relationship between work and the workers. For that reason, China has installed a new type of work system which is adequate to the socialist market economy. China has passed its job system to other cities.



A group of men working in a Chinese factory

Employers and employees establish a working relationship according to the law and they must sign a written contract. Their relationship has to maintain the principle of equality, willingness and agreement. The employees have the right of electing their professions by themselves and the employer company has the right of accepting or refusing them.

China's government stimulates work companies to fortify the relationship between work and workers to improve the system of democratic participation. According to the law, the workers can ask for equality to China's government in what refers to working schedules, holidays, work security, health and rest.



Chinese men signing contracts

By the end of 2001, the companies of all the countries signed 270000 contracts which were registered in the administrative departments of work and social security.

China's government wants to change its laws and readjust them on time with the proposal of guaranteeing the worker's rights and legal interests. That system based on the Law of the Work of Chinese Popular Republic (prohibition of children's work, rest, salary, protection of female workers, workers' health, etc.) is perfected by

China's government according to the social and economic development.

Summing up, it can be easily seen that China's government wants to change its working system and the relationship between work and workers, so this relation can be better and healthier. Also the Chinese government is trying to expand it to several parts of the world.

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Art and Entertainment

This article deals with art and entertainment in China. Although this culture is not very known for occidental people, it is very interesting. Nowadays, due to globalization, Chinese culture is much closer to us and it is very Important to know it. Now, Chinese Opera and Chinese painting are going to be described in this article.

The popular Chinese Opera:

Traditional Chinese opera has a history of more than 800 years. It is an art form which integrates singing, music, dialogue, acting and acrobatics. There are more than 300 different operatic forms in China. Among the local operatic forms staged nationwide are Beijing Opera, Pingju Opera, Shaoxing Opera and Henan Opera. The best-known is Beijing Opera, which has a history of more than 200 years. It originated in Beijing, then capital of [Qing Dynasty](#).

There are different schools, styles and forms of singing in [Beijing Opera](#). In acting and acrobatic fighting, different roles follow different patterns, and their movements and gestures are stylized, suggestive and symbolic. For instance, the actions of opening a door, going up the stairs, rowing a boat or climbing a hill, are done purely through the dance-like movements of the actors with the help of props. String and percussion instruments also provide a distinct characteristic of [Beijing Opera](#).

The Beijing Opera is a comprehensive performing art, and it is amazing that it combines so many forms. The Beijing Opera has some kind of them. It is a grand opera, ballet, an acrobatic show, and a historical play etc.

The most famous actors at Beijing Opera are the following:

MEI Lan-Fang : The best known Beijing Opera master ever. A superlative singer, actor, and dancer of Beijing Opera, he plays there a female role as Qing Yi. He is also a towering figure in the Chinese theater.

TAN Xin-Pei : A male role Lao Sheng player and the founder TAN Style. He had a sound reputation. It is said all the Lao Sheng players at his time followed his styles. The imitation of his arias sung by him could be heard across the street everywhere.



Chinese Paintings Meanings and Symbols :

Chinese culture is very rich in symbolism and throughout its long history each aspect of life has been represented by a suitable collection of symbols. The Chinese have long been gifted with a vivid imagination which, through the use of symbols, psychologically enriches and ensures the essential health and happiness of the people.

Chinese Paintings have long been designed to express ideas and this has tended to form a kind of language that can be used to express hopes, beliefs and convey good wishes to others. Paintings have long been chosen as gifts by the Chinese. They can also be enjoyed as a tool for meditation in which the symbolic meanings and the harmonizing yin/yang balance is conveyed.

As most Chinese believe in sympathetic magic, good symbols are believed to be quite capable of producing good fortune. Symbols portray a purposeful foray into the enchanted world of the imagination and Chinese paintings have long been considered an excellent medium for their expression. .

Feng Shui and Chinese Paintings :

The Chinese have long conceived a magical link between mankind and the landscape - mankind that is an integral part of the universe, is swept along and controlled by its flow, and shares its fate. Feng Shui springs from these ideas and seeks to enhance and harmonize with the environment rather than deplete and dominate it. In this sense the ancient Feng Shui practitioners were early environmentalists.



Literally translated Feng Shui means wind and water. This relates to the idea that the landscape has always been, and still is, eroded by the forces of wind and water. Humankind must find a balanced way to live in this changing environment. So, for instance, a long time ago, it was discovered that a house situated halfway up a hill on the north side of the river facing south received optimal sun, was protected from harsh winds, avoided floods and still had access to water crops - and so it was easier to survive.



From these simple observations that people are affected for good or ill by their surroundings grew the goal of Feng Shui - complete harmony with the natural order, which brings prosperity, health and happiness. Chinese Paintings, especially the ones that show landscapes, are a conscious attempt to bring out this harmony - Chinese landscape paintings often depict a building or two, sited so as to balance with their surroundings and show mankind's ideal balanced relationship with the environment. The balancing of yin and yang within a painting is of the utmost importance for a Chinese artist as it is this quality so important to pass on to the beholder of the finished art-work.

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Chinese Paintings and Feng Shui use a language of symbols. According to Feng Shui principles particular rooms should contain certain shapes, pictures or paintings which are thought to be imbued with the symbolic powers that they represent. People using the room should choose pictures or paintings containing symbols with which they identify, or want to identify, so as to help bring that particular influence into their lives.

Chinese paintings, especially Chinese landscape paintings, are important for Feng Shui as they capture the inner feelings and spirit of the subject matter depicted. The artist can communicate not only ideas, but also strong and contagious emotions. Feng Shui practitioners will seek to enhance the ambience of their living space through choice of image and proper placement. Generally they will seek paintings of scenic landscapes that depict a successful balance of yin and yang in the natural environment, or paintings that symbolize positive qualities such as good fortune and a harmonious life.

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Sports

By: Macri Luis Gabriel, Rodriguez Bauzada Juan Manuel, Rivas Tomas.

People know the sports, but do people know about Chinese sports? I think they don't, that's why we write this article. We try to inform you about Chinese sports.

Their traditional "sport" is Tai Chi. Tai Chi is what Chinese people call "meditation in motion" It is said that it is useful to heal, and help the "chi" in your body circulate. It's really spiritual, and usually, only older people can understand this meaning better. Kids often try and imitate the grown-ups for fun. Moreover, children practice basketball, badminton, tennis, table tennis, volleyball, track, and so on.

Among Chinese minorities, sporting activities include Mongolian- style wrestling and horsemanship, Tibetan yak races, Korean spring board and swing, and the Miao's crossbow events.

But Ping-pong, basketball and volleyball are the favorite sports of China and this country produces some of the best international players in these events.

Ping-pong importance is due to Chinese overcrowded urban spaces. It is not strange that the most popular sports today also tend to be the most space-efficient. Ping pong and badminton took the country by storm in the middle of the



century. Pioneering the rapid-firing "pencil grip," Chinese ping pong players overwhelmed opponents still using traditional grips and established themselves as the unquestioned leaders in the sport. In the early 1970s, when China was at the highest moment of international isolation, ping pong matches were the first instances of the unofficial

cultural contacts between the U.S. and China that led to the

normalization of relations between the two; hence, the phrase Ping Pong Politics.

An entertaining Chinese Ping Pong Super League All-Star game ended in the Chinese eastern province of Zhejiang, in conjunction with the season's award ceremony.

Well-known players gave local spectators rare highlights under special but interesting rules: the best of three games and only five points in the decider other than the common eleven.

The mixed team led by veteran Kong Linghui displayed their dominance, easily holding down their counterparts—a squad starring former number one Wang Nan and current top gun Zhang Yining with overall 3-1.

During the matches, this year's titles were awarded: Zhang Yining won the dual titles of the Best Female Player and the Most Popular Player, Ma Lin was the Best Male Player, while Kong Linghui picked up the other Most Popular Player award.

In addition, Guangdong and Beijing each offered crowns in men's and women's competitions.

Ma Lin, Guangdong team captain, lifted the trophy for the team and said: "We played over 30 matches in the campaign and the championship is good for us. I did not accomplish this on my own, but the victory came with the team's unity."

Meanwhile, Zhang Yining spoke on behalf of the Beijing squad, saying "it's a wonderful title for us. We don't have a venue in Beijing. So we had to travel to other cities whatever playing home games or visiting games. It's a great waste of our physical strength."

Because of that China is very good at table tennis, they have won a number of gold medals

in the olympics. Moreover the 2008 Olympic Games will be taking place in Beijing.

Other sport very popular is the Taijiquan that started in the 17th century. Made up of

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hundreds of different positions, Taijiquan was originally used for self-defence. Another name for Taijiquan is "Shadow Boxing" for smooth, graceful, circular movements are combined with deep breathing, absolute concentration and calmness.

Taijiquan origins in the preparation for combat. Controlled breathing and slow, circular body movements ensure that all the limbs and internal organs are exercised.

When it was first invented, it had 80 primary hand gestures and 5 body movements. It evolves in time and now has 5 major styles. Most recently developed styles include quick movements with lively footwork and movements borrowed from fencing.

Taijiquan (Shadow Boxing) forms one of the three primary disciplines within the Neijia group of martial arts, or Internal Martial Arts. The other Neijia pugilistic forms are namely, Neijiquan, Ba Gua and Hsing I. The concept of Neijiaquan encompasses a person's internal development. This involves the incorporation of Daoyin, Tu Na and Jingluo theories from Chinese medicine studies. Daoyin and Tu Na (literally, breathing out forcefully) are methods of deep breathing, whilst Jingluo refers to the human body's meridian lines in Acupuncture.

Another martial arts which is connected with it is the Kung Fu. After 1979, the millennial practice of wushu, or martial

temples in Hubei. Tai chi (or tai i), a toned-down version of wus u featuring slow, fluid, circular body movements, is extremely popular with elderly people, who pack into parks at the crack of dawn for morning exercise.

Other sports, less popular were practiced in the last few decades, freed from the weighty burden of promoting political agendas, sports have flourished as leisure activities. Bowling, billiards, tennis, and racquetball, though increasingly popular, are still considered sports of the well-to-do. Bans on "bourgeois sports" like golf, bowling, and horse-racing have been lifted, though gambling remains officially illegal. Michael Jordan (known as Qiaodan) mania hit China hard, and basketball is now mind-bogglingly popular among young people. In Olympic competition, China is traditionally strong in diving, gymnastics, women's volleyball, and table tennis, but overnight successes in swimming and track and field have raised suspicions about the use of performance enhancement drugs.

arts, is back on the upswing in China-and around the world. There are at least a hundred different forms of wushu (also called wus u, gongfu or kung fu) in China alone. Traditionally, practical needs like selfdefense and physical strengthening were only part of what drew practitioners to wus u; it was also a vehicle for spiritual development. It made its impact on other branches of Chinese culture, as well; wushu moves were often incorporated into performing arts such as opera and acrobatics. Famous centers of wus u study include the Buddhist Shaolin Monastery in Henan and the Daoist Wudangshan

Animals

by Mayra Gidoni, Alina Bellomo and Gonzalo Rey

In China there are many species and kinds of animals. The most famous is the Panda, but there are two kinds of Panda: the Giant Panda and the Red Panda or Lesser Panda.

Giant Panda



The Giant Panda is white and black. In the wild, adult female pandas give birth once a year and usually produce two cubs in the litter. A newborn cub will weigh around 5 ounces and is all white and blind. The black spots develop after about a month. A cub will begin to eat bamboo at about six months and be fully weaned after nine months. At the end of the first year they are about 70 to 80 pounds. The cubs will stay with their mother for

about 1 ½ years. A Panda reaches maturity when it is between five to seven years and live in the wild for about 25 years.

Giant Panda Bears do not hibernate during the winter. Due to their leaner diets, they do not build the excess fat needed to hibernate.

The Panda live on mountainous slopes in Western China and Eastern Tibet. They range in very small areas, of about one square mile. Females range in even smaller areas.



Sichuan province is home to many of this bears. Because of their limited numbers, there are very few in zoos. Their main diet is based on bamboo shoots. They will also eat amount of fish and rodents. They eat most of the day to consume the food they need to survive. As die-offs in the bamboo cycle occur, the Panda population falls. . An each

day smaller habitat, an extremely limited diet and poor and rather unsuccessful reproductive periods combine to threaten their survival. There are very few Pandas left in the wild and zoologists have been largely unsuccessful in breeding them in captivity up to now. The Chinese government has taken steps to protect these endangered animals.



Giant Pandas are an endangered species. There are only between 600 - 1000 in the wild. There are also about 60 in zoos around the world. Low reproductive rates, high infant mortality rates and human settlement in the Panda territory are the primary causes of it's dwindling numbers. In addition, Pandas are solitary creatures and infrequently bred in the wild.

In 1972, the Chinese government gave two Giant Pandas (a male and a female) to the U.S. They were given as a gesture of friendship for then President Richard M. Nixon opening U.S. relations with China. The giant Pandas were placed in the Washington zoo. The male was named Hsing-Hsing and the female Ling-Ling. Ling-Ling died of heart failure in 1992. Hsing-Hsing at 28 years old, is still alive, although he had cancer surgery in 1997. There are also two Pandas in the San Diego zoo.

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The giant panda is universally loved, and of course has a special significance for WWF as it has been the organization's symbol since it was formed in 1961.

However, habitat destruction continues to pose a threat to the many pandas living outside these areas, and poaching is a further problem. Today, only around 61% of the population, or about 980 pandas, are under protection in reserves. As China's economy continues its rapid development, it is more important than ever to ensure the giant panda's survival.

Red Pandas or Lesser Panda:

While the Giant Panda is more like a bear, the Red Panda is more like the Raccoon family. In physical appearance, it bears an unquestionable resemblance to the raccoon. The Red Panda is reddish brown in color. It grows to about two feet and weighs six to twelve pounds.



The Red Panda lives in China and Tibet. In addition, it can be found in Burma, India and Nepal. While the Giant Panda sticks mostly to the ground, the Red Panda spends a lot of time in the trees. Its diet is

broader. While it eats bamboo, it also consumes acorns and roots.



South Chinese Tiger: Formal Name: *Panthera tigris amoyensis*



The Shanghai Zoological Park had begun to raise the South China Tiger since 1959. Up to now, more than 100 young tigers have been born and more than 60 have survived since the first successful reproduction in 1968. With the development of raising the animals' level and the success of artificial fostering, the survival rate can reach 90%. Now they have succeeded in breeding the fifth generation of the South China Tiger. At present time, there are about 50 South China Tigers in Chinese

zoos under the supervision of the Chinese Association of Zoological Gardens, which has drawn up a five-year program to improve its management and to increase its reproduction. They wish to do their best to protect the endangered species with the help of foreign dollars.

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Chinese Alligator : Formal Name: Alligator sinensis



The Chinese Alligator is an endemic species of China. It is hard to reproduce under human conditions. In order to solve the problems of its breeding, Scientific technological staff dug a pond, planted trees around the pond and constructed an island in the middle of the pond imitating the conditions in the wild. Under the care of animal keepers and the hard work of technological staffs, it laid its first brood in 1980. At present time, the alligator population lives in this comfortable environment with its brood. The population is increasingly strengthening.

Takin: Formal Name: Budorcas taxicolor

The Takin is an endemic animal of China. It is one of the rarest and most endangered animals in the world. The Shanghai Zoological Park began to raise the Golden Takin in the 70s' and succeeded in breeding the first young Takin in 1983.



By the hard work of keepers and technological staff, they gradually solved many problems so to ensure survival and birth. At present time, the Takin population is increasing year after year, which makes the zoo become the Takins breeding base of the country.

Golden Lion Tamarin: Formal Name: Leontideus chrysomelas

The Golden Lion Tamarin, distributed in Brazil is a colorful, rare and endangered primate in the world. By the recommendation of Rotterdam Zoo, Antwerpen Zoo presented 10 Golden Lion Tamarins to the Shanghai Zoological Park, which made the zoo become the first zoo to exhibit the Golden Lion Tamarin in China. Two babies were born in may of 1995. To ensure them a comfortable life, animal keepers and a specialized technological staff constructed an excellent environment in the No.3 Primate Building, including dunes, wood, spider webs and nesting cages.



Conclusion

Like the forest resources are little and the habitat of the wild animals is being destroyed, the 15-20 percent of the animals and plants of China are in extinction of danger. According to the State Administration of Forestry, up to the present, near 200 own species of China they disappeared and some others are in extinction danger. Only China more than 300 animal species terrestrial vertebrates and around of 400 species and 13 families of plants wild are in extinction danger.

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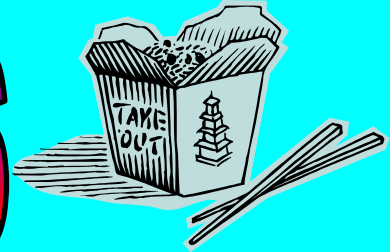
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Chinese Dishes



BY SEVERINO, NURIA ; DI GREGORIO, MARILINA AND POLÍGRONOS, STEFANIA.

IN CHINA THERE IS A HUGE NUMBER OF DIFFERENT DISHES. EACH ONE HAS A STORY OR LEGEND WHICH EXPLAINS THE MYTHOLOGICAL ORIGIN OF THESE DISHES.

Many of these myths and legends are remembered and honored by celebrating many festivals such as the "Spring Festival", celebrated in January or the "Autumn Festival" in August where people eat specific dishes.

ZONG-ZI IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR DISHES. THIS SPECIAL



DISH IS COOKED TO CELEBRATE "THE BOAT OF THE DRAGON" FESTIVAL (ALSO CALLED "DUAN WU" FESTIVAL); NEVERTHELESS, THIS TRADITIONAL DISH IS USUALLY PREPARED ALL AROUND THE YEAR. THE ZONG-ZI CONSISTS IN SORT OF BOILING WRIT VEGETABLES WITH A STICKY MASS OF WHITE RICE INSIDE. THIS DISH IS IN HONOR OF QU YUAN, A POPULAR POET WHO KILLED HIMSELF, BY DROWNING IN THE COAST OF THE MILUO RIVER. THE

PEOPLE WHO WERE DEEPLY TOUCHED BY THE DEATH OF QU YUAN, FOUND HIS BODY IN THE WATER. TO PAY HOMAGE TO THIS ARTIST, HIS ADMIRERS AND FOLLOWERS CREATED A SPECIAL MASS OF RICE WRIT IN VEGETABLES, WHICH THEY PUT IN THE RIVER SO FISH COULD BE FED BY EATING THIS PREPARATION AND NOT DEVOURING THE ARTIST'S BODY. THIS IS THE ORIGIN OF THE POPULAR ZONG-ZI. THERE ARE MANY TYPES OF THIS DISH: SWEET ZONGZI (FOR EXAMPLE PREPARED WITH A RICE AND NUT), OR SALTY (WITH MEAT OF COW, CHICKEN, PIG, ETC).

ANOTHER DISH WHICH IS TRADITIONALLY CHINESE IS CALLED "HOT POT". "HOT POT" IS USUALLY EATEN IN WINTER, WHEN TEMPERATURES ARE AS LOW AS WINDS ARE STRONG. THIS DISH HAS A SPECIAL MEANING FOR CHINESE PEOPLE, BECAUSE IT MAKES THE RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS STRONGER. THEY COME TOGETHER AND BEGIN TO



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PREPARE THE "HOT POT". THIS FOOD HAS A SPECIAL FORM TO EAT IT: PEOPLE SIT ON THE FLOOR IN FRONT OF A LONG TABLE, WHERE THERE ARE QUANTITIES OF RAW FOOD. THIS FOOD WILL BE COOK IN A POT PLACED IN MIDDLE OF THE TABLE. IN THE POT THERE IS A SOUP, PREPARED BEFOREHAND, AND THEN PARENTS, RELATIVES AND FRIENDS PUT MEAT, CHICKEN, PIG AND OTHER INGREDIENTS, INSIDE.



THE ORIGIN OF THE HOT POT CAN BE TRACED UP TO THE NORTH OF CHINA, WHERE THE WEATHER IS VERY HARSH AND COLD.

PICTURE 1: ZONG-ZI DISHES.

PICTURE 2: THE WAY OF PUTTING FOOD IN THE TABLE WHEN THE PEOPLE EAT HOT.

PICTURE 3: HOT POT TYPICAL DISH.



A Full Moon Card

For this reason, during this romantic night, the people get together and watch the full moon. This is a special occasion for family and friends reunions. Is traditional for the people read poems and eat moon cakes. This is a special dish for the Moon Festival.

In conclusion, it can be said that food in China has an important meaning for the people; because through food, important moments with family and friends are shared. This sharing makes the relations between families and relatives much stronger.

Note:

After receiving a mail and a card wishing us a happy Full Moon Festival

So we decided to investigate what The Full Moon Festival is, and we found this information that we want to share with our readers:

The Full Moon Festival:

This festival is celebrated on 15th of August. The legend says that this day Chang Er flew to the moon, where she has live ever since. Now we can see she dancing on the moon at the day of this festival.



Moon Cakes in a box

bibliography: we receive all the information from the students from China

History

By Marcelo Elso, Carolina Medina and Danila Guzmán

A little city, a long history.

The first traces of the city of Shenzhen moves back 6000 years because of the evidence found in the archeological ruins of the original city. They show that the zone was populated by natives since the Neolithic. The history of the city can be divided in 4 different periods.



City of Shenzhen at night

The first period is called the Baiyue Tribes period (Prehistory --1573) In the Xia and Shang dynasties, Shenzhen was a base for ancient Baiyue tribes who were seafarers. They lived mainly by fishing with little cultivation. The next period is the Establishment of the County (1573 - 1841) In 1573, a new county was established in the present territory of Shenzhen and Hong Kong. Salt, tea, spices and rice were the backbone of the new county's economy. The third and shortest period is known as the Cession of Territory (1842 - 1898)

The Treaty of Nanjing, which was an unfair treaty forced upon China by the British Government, was signed on July 24, 1842, and the Hong Kong island was occupied by the British. On April 21, 1898, another unfair treaty forced the Qing Government to "rent" the "New Territories" to Britain for 99 years. From that moment on, 1,055.61 square kilometers of the total 3,076 square kilometers were separated from Xin'an Country. Finally, the last period is the Establishment of the City (1979) In March 1979 the Central Government and the Guangdong provincial Government

decided to rename Bao'an County Shenzhen In May 1980 Shenzhen was formally nominated as a "special economic zone" by the Central Committee of the CPC. In March 1981 Shenzhen gained the same status as Guangzhou to be a vice-provincial city. In July 1992 the Shenzhen Municipal people's Congress, its Standing Committee and the Shenzhen Municipal Government were given the right to draft local laws and set local regulations by the Standing Committee of the NPC. Those are Shenzhen's four major periods of history.



Shenzhen special economic zone: a driver of China's world trade windfall

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There are other periods, but they are extremely minor.

Administration of the city

Over an area of 78,89Km² ,Futian is the district where The City Hall of Shenzhen is divided in to six districts:

Luohu, Futian, Nanshan, Yantian, Bao'an, Longgang.

The first four are inside of the special economic zone while that Bao'han and Longgang are outside of the same.

Located in the center of the economical zone and Hong Kong's neighbour, Luohu is the financial and commercial center.

With an area of 164,29 km² the Nanshan's districts is the center of the technological industries. In the district of Yantian we can find the Shenzhen's port. It is the second biggest terminal of charge in China.

Interesting places

The most interesting places in China are: Firstly, Splendid China. It is a park with tiny maquettes that represent the most important places of country and China's historical moments. The park occupies an area of more than 315.000 m² and it has more than 100 different sceneries . Secondly, Old Strength Dapeng can be found. It is 50 km far from the city's center. It was built by the Ming's dynasty, in the year 1394, to repel attacks that the invasors held. Finally the famous Street Zhongying where the agreements that settled down the differences between the governments of China and Great Britain were signed. The street is divided in two parts by eight big stones; oldment, a part of the street was under Chinese control while the other part was under Britain control.



Evening skyline of Shenzhen.

Actually, the half of the street continue under the Hong Kong's control.

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EXPLOITATION

ACTIVITIES

ARTICLE 1: CITIES

ACTIVITIES

Read and answer or complete

1. Where is the People's Republic of China located?
2. China begins in the confluence ofand.....rivers
3. How many cities are there in China? Give some examples
4. Why is Chongqing's food famous?
5. What is the capital of China? Give a short description of the city.
6. If you want to go to Shanghai, when do you have to go and why?
7. What is the capital of the Shaanxi province?
8. Which of the cities of the article do you like most?
9. Would you like living in China?
10. Are Chinese cities similar to your city?

Decide if the statements below are true or false :

- The capital of China is Chongqing

- There`s no difference between the seasons
.....
- China is located in Asia
- In China, there are 500 cities
- Chongqing is located along the Yangtze
river

ARTICLE 2: WORK

Read the article on work in China and answer the following questions

Work in China

1. What did China's government want?
2. What was its objective?
3. What is the Law of Work about?
4. What are the employees' rights?
5. What did China do to improve the system of democratic participation?
6. What is your opinion about this topic (work in China)?

7. Do you think that the measures took by the Chinese government favored the relation between the work and the workers?

ARTICLE 4 ART & ENTERTAINMENT

Say whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the False ones.

1. Traditional Chinese opera has a history of more than 800 years. _____
2. There are more than 500 different operatic forms in China. _____
3. The Beijing Opera was originated in Beijing during the Qing Dynasty. _____
4. The most famous actors at Beijing Opera are MEI Lan-Fang and TAN Xin-Pei. _____
5. As most Chinese believe in sympathetic magic, good symbols are believed to be quite capable of producing bad luck. _____
6. Literally translated Feng Shui means wind and gold. _____
7. Chinese Paintings and Feng Shui use a language of images. _____
8. Chinese paintings, especially Chinese landscape paintings, are important for Feng Shui _____

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9. The best-known opera is the Beijing Opera, which has a history of more than 153 years. ____

10. There are different schools, styles and forms of singing in the Beijing Opera. ____

ARTICLE 5: SPORTS

1) Choose the correct option.

Chinese *traditional/most important* sport is the tai chi.

- Basketball/table tennis helped Chinese diplomacy.
- The 2008 Football World Cup/Olympic Games will take place in Beijing/Tokyo.
- Chinese people *play/ don't play* football.

2) Word search: Look for words related to sports in China

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

3) **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING** questions.

Why was ping-pong so important for the Chinese diplomacy?

.....

How was ping pong played?

.....

What was Taijiquan like when it was invented?

.....

ARTICLE 6 ANIMALS

Find this words in this word search:

Words to find:

- Chinese Tiger
- World Wildlife Fund
- Alligator
- Giant Panda
- Takin
- Bamboo
- Animals
- Golden Lion Tamarin
- Red Panda Lesser
- Shanghai Zoological Park

S	R	H	L	T	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	T	I	G	E	R	V	K	M	P	J	Y
L	H	K	N	V	C	Z	Q	E	T	I	U	B	V	A	S	T	L	D	M	H	E	R
V	D	A	Y	J	D	R	W	Q	R	T	U	I	P	L	O	N	M	C	R	T	U	F
G	M	B	N	C	F	D	N	U	F	E	F	I	L	D	L	I	W	D	L	R	O	W
H	S	W	A	G	G	J	U	Y	T	F	H	Y	6	E	S	A	W	Q	T	Y	I	P
T	K	V	X	D	H	Y	T	F	C	N	H	L	T	I	G	R	A	L	Y	H	J	M
N	F	S	A	T	U	A	W	Q	Z	V	B	J	K	R	T	W	R	E	S	Z	V	B
I	U	D	S	B	N	J	I	G	Y	U	Y	E	W	R	O	T	A	G	I	L	L	A
R	D	G	H	N	V	B	S	Z	G	Y	R	W	A	J	F	B	I	P	T	D	Z	D
A	E	L	N	V	Z	A	R	U	O	Y	R	D	H	B	C	G	J	N	B	V	X	N
M	D	D	O	D	G	J	K	L	P	O	O	U	A	N	I	M	E	L	S	I	W	A
A	V	J	P	I	J	R	F	Y	G	D	L	E	X	Z	Q	T	H	J	N	M	L	P
T	R	S	A	A	N	H	M	J	U	N	T	O	D	A	W	R	E	Y	I	O	N	T
N	E	F	S	A	N	N	B	H	I	U	L	M	G	B	N	O	P	I	G	H	M	N
O	C	B	D	T	J	D	F	K	C	H	O	S	O	I	F	C	A	A	E	C	S	A
I	B	A	K	R	F	R	A	H	G	K	L	D	U	A	C	W	R	L	D	O	Z	I
L	K	M	M	Y	Q	T	F	L	I	N	O	F	T	W	Y	A	L	I	U	R	E	G
N	T	B	B	E	A	Y	R	G	E	O	J	Y	W	Q	R	S	L	E	D	B	W	F
E	E	O	S	S	E	O	W	V	U	S	Y	F	R	S	P	Z	D	P	U	A	K	L
D	W	O	R	I	S	P	A	D	T	P	S	G	A	H	O	H	A	C	A	X	I	O
L	H	O	Y	F	A	N	D	A	Y	F	F	E	C	J	L	I	N	E	A	R	E	R
O	B	U	G	O	G	D	S	L	D	I	L	H	R	L	K	K	I	R	U	R	K	E
G	O	S	D	A	N	I	M	A	L	S	G	J	B	Y	M	R	K	S	A	R	A	S

ARTICLE 7: HISTORY

Say whether the following statements are True or False. Correct the False ones.

- 1) The history of the city moves back 8000 years
- 2) Futian is the financial and commercial center
- 3) The history of the city is divided in 6 different periods
- 4) We can find the Old Strength Dapeng at 50 km far from the city's center
- 5) The city was populated by natives who mainly lived on hunting
- 6) The street is divided in two parts by eighteen big stones
- 7) People in Northern China rarely make jiao zi(Jiao zi is a Chinese dumpling, widely popular in Korea and Japan as well as outside of Northeast Asia. This dumpling consists of a ground meat or vegetable filling that is wrapped into a thinly rolled piece of dough)
- 8) In the second period, salt, tea, spices and rice were the backbone of the new county's economy.....
- 9) In May 1980 Shenzhen was formally nominated as a "special economic zone" by the Central Committee of the CPC.....
- 10)** In the third period Hong Kong island was occupied by the German.....

SOLUTIONS

ARTICLE 1: CITIES

Answers

1. It is located in the eastern Asia, bounded by the Pacific in the East.
2. China begins in the confluence of Heilong and Wusuli rivers.
3. There are 666 cities in China. Some of them are: Beijing, Chongqing, Hong Kong, Xian and Shanghai.
4. Chongqing`s food is famous because a large number of dishes are hot.
5. The capital of China is Beijing. It is located in the north of the country. It has a surface of 16.808 square kilometres and it has 11 millions of inhabitants. It has more than 2.600 temples and monasteries and more than 50 locations with old culture ruins.
6. It is better to go there in autumn and spring, because in winter and summer there are extreme temperatures.
7. Xian is the capital of Shaanxi province.
8. Open answer.
9. Open answer.
10. Open answer.

True or False

- False: The capital of China is Beijing
- False: There is a marked difference between the seasons
- True

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- False: There are 666 cities in China
- True

ARTICLE 2: WORK

ANSWERS

1. The government of China wanted to change its system from a socialist market economy into a stable and harmonious one.
2. The key concept is to change the idea of Work. China's government has also conformed a system of laws and legal regulations principally based in the Law of Work.
3. This law allows the Chinese Popular Republic to have a stable the relation between work and the workers.
4. The employees have the right of electing their profession by themselves and the employer company has the right of accepting or refusing them.
5. China's government stimulates work companies to fortify the relation between work and workers to improve the system of democratic participation.
6. Open answer.
7. Open answer.

ARTICLE 5: SPORTS

1) Choose the correct option:

- ✚ Their *traditional/most important* sport is the tai chi.
- ✚ The *basketball/table tennis* helped Chinese diplomacy.
- ✚ The 2008 *football world cup/Olympic games* will be taking place in *Beijing/Tokyo*.
- ✚ They *play/ don't play* football.

2) Word search

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

3) Answer these questions.

- ✚ Why was ping-pong so important for the Chinese diplomacy?

Ping pong is so important because, in the early 1970s, when China was at the highest moment of international isolation, its matches were the first instances of the unofficial cultural contacts between the U.S. and China that led to the normalization of relations between the two; hence, the phrase Ping Pong Politics.

- ✚ How was a ping-pong game played?

It was played at the best of three games and only five points in the decider other than the common eleven.

- ✚ What was Taijiquan like when it was invented?

When it was first invented, Taijiquan had 80 primary hand gestures and 5 body movements. It has evolved and now has 5 major styles. The most recently developed styles include quick movements with lively footwork and movements borrowed from fencing.

ARTICLE 6: ANIMALS

S	R	H	L	T	C	H	I	N	E	S	E	T	I	G	E	R	V	K	M	P	J	Y
L	H	K	N	V	C	Z	Q	E	T	I	U	B	V	A	S	T	L	D	M	H	E	R
V	D	A	Y	J	D	R	W	Q	R	T	U	I	P	L	O	N	M	C	R	T	U	F
G	M	B	N	C	F	D	N	U	F	E	F	I	L	D	L	I	W	D	L	R	O	W
H	S	W	A	G	G	J	U	Y	T	F	H	Y	6	E	S	A	W	Q	T	Y	I	P
T	K	V	X	D	H	Y	T	F	C	N	H	L	T	I	G	R	A	L	Y	H	J	M
N	F	S	A	T	U	A	W	Q	Z	V	B	J	K	R	T	W	R	E	S	Z	V	B
I	U	D	S	B	N	J	I	G	Y	U	Y	E	W	R	O	T	A	G	I	L	L	A
R	D	G	H	N	V	B	S	Z	G	Y	R	W	A	J	F	B	I	P	T	D	Z	D
A	E	L	N	V	Z	A	R	U	O	Y	R	D	H	B	C	G	J	N	B	V	X	N
M	D	D	O	D	G	J	K	L	P	O	O	U	A	N	I	M	E	L	S	I	W	A
A	V	J	P	I	J	R	F	Y	G	D	L	E	X	Z	Q	T	H	J	N	M	L	P
T	R	S	A	A	N	H	M	J	U	N	T	O	D	A	W	R	E	Y	I	O	N	T
N	E	F	S	A	N	N	B	H	I	U	L	M	G	B	N	O	P	I	G	H	M	N
O	C	B	D	T	J	D	F	K	C	H	O	S	O	I	F	C	A	A	E	C	S	A
I	B	A	K	R	F	R	A	H	G	K	L	D	U	A	C	W	R	L	D	O	Z	I
L	K	M	M	Y	Q	T	F	L	I	N	O	F	T	W	Y	A	L	I	U	R	E	G
N	T	B	B	E	A	Y	R	G	E	O	J	Y	W	Q	R	S	L	E	D	B	W	F
E	E	O	S	S	E	O	W	V	U	S	Y	F	R	S	P	Z	D	P	U	A	K	L
D	W	O	R	I	S	P	A	D	T	P	S	G	A	H	O	H	A	C	A	X	I	O
L	H	O	Y	F	A	N	D	A	Y	F	F	E	C	J	L	I	N	E	A	R	E	R
O	B	U	G	O	G	D	S	L	D	I	L	H	R	L	K	K	I	R	U	R	K	E
G	O	S	D	A	N	I	M	A	L	S	G	J	B	Y	M	R	K	S	A	R	A	S

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