

# SKYLINE Magazine

**ISSUE # 10**





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# Welcome back

**SKYLINE**  
Magazine

It has been three months since our last issue and our holidays are long gone now. No more trains and planes, hotels and beaches and sunny days. Autumn has arrived and the new school year has started. Some of you came to class in summer and some of you had a break, either way, we are back and we are stronger than ever.

A whole new year is ahead of us and I have the feeling that it is going to be a wonderful one.. We are extremely pleased because both our students who took the Cambridge certificates back in June and the teenagers who sit the September exams passed after working really hard, we can say nothing but congratulate them for their achievements.

I want to welcome to our Skyline family o a new teacher who came all the way from Canada, Aleksandra, as well as those new students who are becoming now part of that family. Familiar faces and new faces will gather to learn and improve English during the year.

We will have again pronunciation workshops and some new ones throughout the year. As for the magazine, you will see that this issue is a compilation of some of the best writings of our students, both children and adults. However, we will go back to normal in the next issue, with the best tweets, movie of the moth, travelling corner and the news, of course.

I hope you enjoy the reading and remember that teaching you is our priority, you inspire us every day.

Learn well,

**María Menéndez**  
**Skyline English Centre**

# Children at work





## MY MONSTER

My monster is Caster, it has nine arms. It has ten blue eyes. It has four red mouths. It has a blue head. It has one orange nose. It has two pink ears.



## MY FAMILY



My name is Laura This is my dad This is my mum

I'm seven. This is my family My dad makes houses. talks to people.



this is uncle he is this is aunt she is an we're a happy  
electrician housewife. family.

Laura, 7

## Jessy and Buddy's favourite food

Jessy: I like cake, I like eggs,  
but I don't like apple, I don't like ice-cream

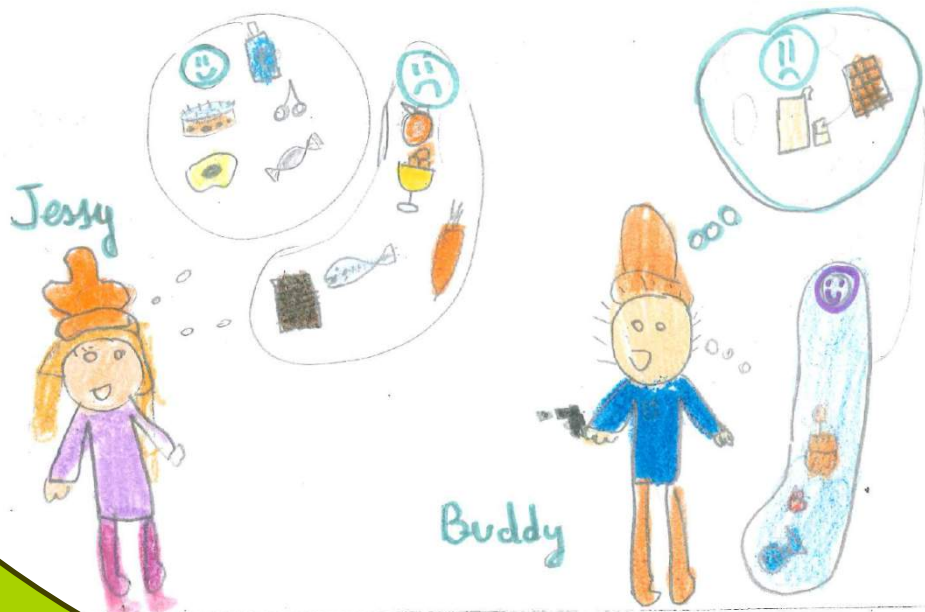
Buddy: I like fish, I don't like sweets.

Jessy: I like orange; I don't like chocolate.  
but I like milk. I don't like eggs.

Buddy: I like cherries, I don't like milk.  
but I like cake. I don't like sweets.

Jessy: I don't like ice-cream.

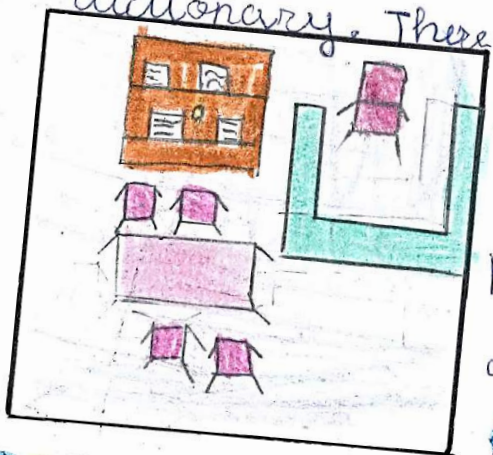
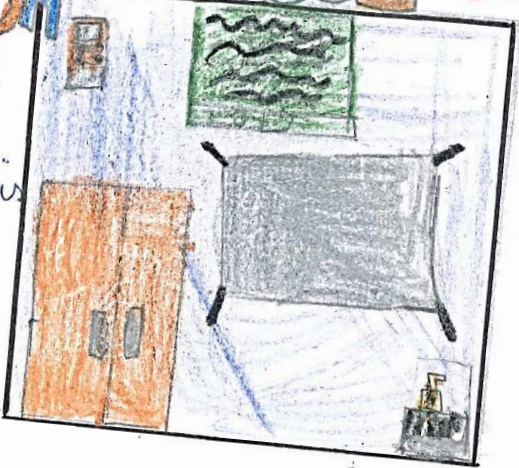
**Andrea, 7 years old**



## MY ENGLISH SCHOOL

My English school is Skyline. My class is Ireland. There is one brown table. There are eleven chairs. There is one poster. My classroom is very big. My teacher is Maria. There are four girls and one boy in my classroom. There is one black dictionary. There are five books.

There are three pencilcases. There are twenty crayons.



Lidia, 8



What am I?  
I am an animal at the farm,  
Listen now, this is true,  
I'm white and black,  
My tongue is red,  
I have got four feet,  
I like the grass,  
I have got a tail,  
I have got hair,  
I have got two little ears,  
Can you guess? Don't get it wrong!  
So, what am I? Do you know?  
I'm a horse and I'm saying 'hello'!



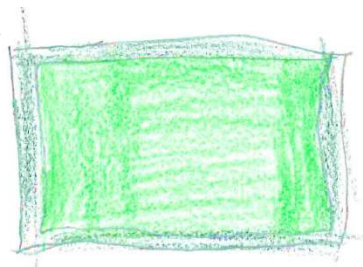
## My house

There is one purple bed, There is one pink sofa,  
There is one blue window, There is one pink door,  
There are three purple and pink tables,  
There are three purple chairs, There is one red and  
yellow chimney, There is one orange roof.  
There is one purple and yellow toilet, There is  
one blue bath, There is one brown and  
blue computer, There are three  
red dolls, There are two pink and blue sink,



## MY FAVOURITE ROOM

My favourite room is my classroom, it is big it has got a digital white board. There are twenty three desks. There is one board, its green. There are a lot of chalks. There are twenty three children and twelve desks. There is one cupboard and one shelf. There are twenty three books. There is one poster. There is one rubbish bin.



large, 8





My favourite animal



My favourite animal is the rabbit.  
The colour of the rabbit is grey.

It is faster than the cat. It is smaller than

the lion. My best friend has got a rabbit. Its name

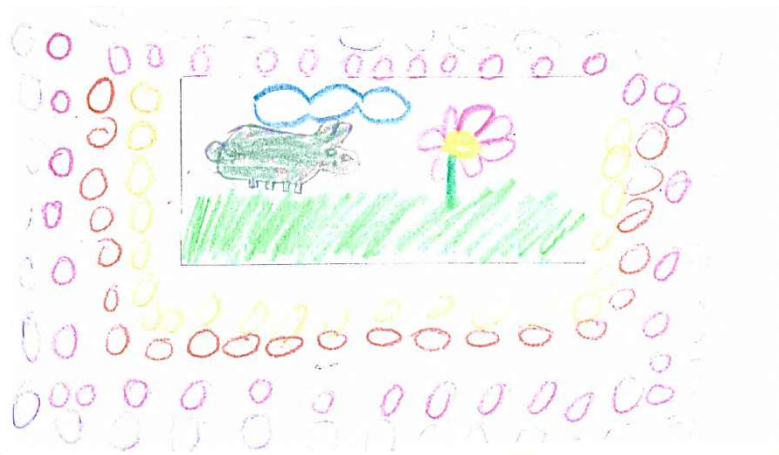
is Tapon. It is very naughty. It has got a blue cage.

It has got one tube. It has got straw in the cage.

It has got big eyes. The rabbit jumps a lot. The

rabbit hides. The rabbit has got one nose and

one mouth. The rabbit eats carrots.





# The Future

In 2112 iPhone 100 will make homeworks. The cars will have new roads in the sky and our cars will be very different. In the future we will travel to the space and we will sleep in the hotel in space. Too you will be able to travel to the past in the time machine. The television will be a minimized television. The people will live in the house breathing under the water. In the future a lot of channels will entertain and enjoy us. The old people will take anti aging pills. There won't be books but the digital books and tablets. Too robots will make life easy. We will travel in the tubes and fly cars.

IPHONE 10.0



Daniel, 14.

## THE EARTH IN 100 YEAR'S TIME

In the future there will be many people, we will not have crisis, we will travel to the space, the cars will fly, there will be domotics houses, different transport, iphone 100, tube transport, minimize TVs. We will be able to go to hotel in space. We will see a lot of TV channels, the watches with Internet connection, there won't be book, we visit other planets. There will be a time machine to travel to the past. We will breathe under water, we won't need gas cylinder.



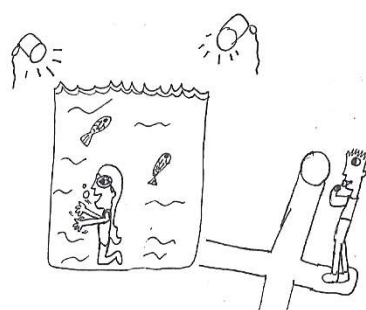




# Skyline Junior

MTD LJD

The television programme is for leisure. The name of the programme is Live of the Juan and Daniel. You can see it on mto. The television prog Juan, 10 from Monday to Friday. It is 30 minutes long. The television programme is at 22.00.

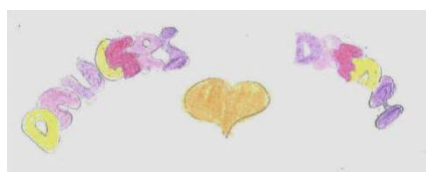


Channel : CNV

Duration : 1 1/2 h

Name : Aquatic games

It's about seven players and one host. There are many test in a big aquarium. When one player loses they are eliminated. When get you win you level up and money.



They are two sisters and one day they dream with dancing and they go to the dance academy. They ask their parents but they didn't let them dance, then they escape and their dreams come true.

Claudia, 10

Noelia, 12

Victoria, 11.

Marina, 12

Juan, 10

Daniel, 11.

Mercedes, 12

## My perfect job

I really like designing houses, so I would like to be an architect. I love creating houses and flats and also I love decorating the interior of my building. My godfather is an architect, so I listen about this since I was a little child.

I also like designing clothes, so I would be a designer. Three years ago my parents gave me a kit for designing. Always I draw my creations



I love singing too. I would really love to be a singer. When I was little I sang all day and sometimes my mum tells me "You learned to sing before you spoke".

When I was six years old I began to go to a choir. Now I go to the choir of my school.

I hope I become a designer, an architect or a singer!

Laura, 13



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*When  
adult  
students  
write...*

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# News

city.people.light Award 2011

PHILIPS | LUCI



Valladolid has been given the City People Light 2011 award last month. This is an annual contest organized by Philips and LUCI (Lighting Urban Community International Association).♪

These awards are given to those cities where light is used to pass on their humanity, incorporating the needs of urban life to the concepts of *city*, *person* and *light*. In the final stage we could find cities such as Perth (Australia), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Shanghai (China), Copenhagen (Denmark), Kanazawa (Japan) o Seoul (Korea). The city hall has received 10,000€ for this award which is considered the Oscar of lightning.♪

The jury, consisting of an international group of architects, lightning designers and local managers, followed different criteria to choose the winner. They took into account the influence of street lightning on the cultural and architectural heritage of the city as well as its shopping life, nightlife identity and its contribution to the environment.♪

As the award shows, our city fulfills all the requirements due to its project “Light Rivers” with the aim of creating a high quality street lightning that brings out the architectural treasures of the city.♪

**Congratu  
lations!**

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# Technology

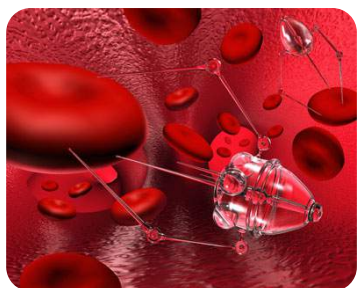
B.B. Intermediate

## NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanotechnology is the engineering that studies systems at a molecular scale. “Nano” is a prefix meaning , nanotechnology works with structures sized from 1 to 100 nanometres.

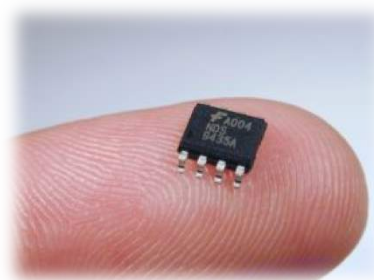
This science has got a lot of applications in different areas: medicine, computing, chemistry, physics, electronics, mathematics...

### Applications

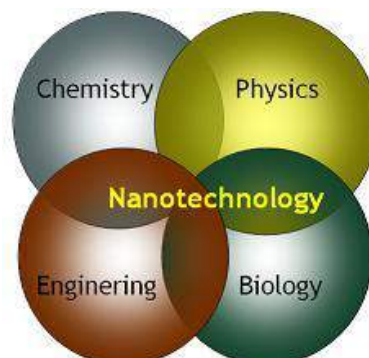


One application of nanotechnology in medicine is “nanorobots”. They are little machines programmed to repair specific diseased cells. It is similar to antibodies in our natural healing process.

In electronics, “nanoelectronics” can increase the electronic devices capability as it reduced the weight and the power consumption of different machines. Also, they can increase the memory density.



To sum up, in a world where everyone wants to have everything on the smallest space, nanotechnology is the future.



# THE SETTLERS OF CATAN

A.C. Upper-Intermediate

*The Settlers of Catan* is an addictive board game. The secret of this game is that you need a good strategy and hand in negotiations and of course, as in all of the games with dice, luck.

The aim of *Catan* is to get ten points and you can do it by building villages or cities and buying development cards. To do that, you have two initial villages which are situated between hexes of raw material that can produce material if the dice get the number above the hexes.



There are five kinds of raw material: wheat, brick, wood, sheep and stone, and you have a card with the prices of buildings, thus, you know what kind of material you need to make your move and if you do not have the necessary material, you can negotiate with the opponent to get it changing raw material.

The board can be dismantled and the terrain hexes are placed random, so every new game is different and the possibilities are limitless.

In my opinion, *The Settlers of Catan* is one of the best board games because of the different games you can get every time.



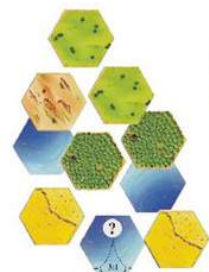
*Development cards*



*Number tokens*



*Resource cards*



*Terrain hexes*



### *A Normal Tale*

*We were tired after a long dinner one evening but nobody wanted to go home. Then somebody shouted: "Bring the wine!" It was Marcus, a big, strong man. Everybody turned to look at him.*

*Lifting his glass of wine, he said: "It's strange, you know", we all stopped talking, "It's strange" he said again. "People always say they see ghosts, well, I have".*

*Somebody said: "Tell us the story Marcus" we lit our cigars, ordered another bottle of champagne and listened to his story.*

*"When I used to travel to America, I liked sailing on certain ships. Kamtschatka used to be my favourite. It isn't my favourite now and I never want to travel on it again. I remember one night in my cabin; I heard some voices and sounds. It was very strange. When I went to the corridor, I saw a dead man on the floor, there wasn't any blood on the floor so I thought that it was a heart attack, I couldn't help him.*

*But it was a dream, when I woke up, as the sun started rising, I found myself wondering the empty streets with no idea where I was going.*



# Bonsai trees



## *Living Sculptures*

To know the story of Bonsai trees we must go back to Ancient China, when the emperors tried to conquer as much land as possible. In those times of campaigns far from home during a long time, the emperors missed their territories, so they simulated all those mountains and forests with small trees and landscapes; it is called Pen-Jin.

With time, these landscapes became individual and more transportable. So, this is the way that bonsais were created. And it developed a science on how these small trees should be looked after.

Through wars between Chinese and Japanese people, the last ones learnt the traditional art of bonsai and gave them their own character. To simplify, Chinese bonsais are like western Baroque pieces of art and Japanese ones are like Renaissance art.

Bonsai trees must be learnt as a living sculpture, and there are schools with our own kind of design, cares... The first thing a person needs to know about bonsais is that they must be patient. The trees have a slow growth, so you have to follow the pace that it asks you for.



When you decide to buy a bonsai you have to ask yourself where it is going to stay. You must never forget that a bonsai is a tree, so they can't live inside a house for too long. And you must think about the climate in your city. If you live in a cold place, a tropical species will die. So, it is very important to choose the kind of we can have before we buy it.



*Bonsai (art of dwarfish trees cultivation)*

# Bonsai trees



## *Living Sculptures*

When our new small tree is at home, we must look after it. The watering is essential, like to fertilize it. In Japan, learners spend years watering bonsais, and when they control it, they are ready to learn another thing. So you have to learn when your tree needs water, because if you don't water it, it dies, and if you water it too much, it also dies. The simple rule is that you only have to water it when the surface is dry.

At this moment, our bonsai is not thirsty but it needs to eat. Never forget that a bonsai lives in a small pot, so all products should be for bonsais, and if they are not, we have to give them the fertilizer in less proportion than for a normal tree. The season for fertilizing is when the tree is growing or accumulating strength for the winter, this is in spring and autumn. During winter and summer the trees have no activity, so you only have to watch that they have enough water.

The most essential part of the bonsai is its size. To reduce its size the roots must be cut, according to the species, they can be cut every year, every two years... If you put a bonsai in the garden, it will grow like a normal tree. When we transplant the small tree we can take advantage of changing the soil. Normally the soil is inert, so we can contribute to the tree with our own products, and without insects or fungus in the soil.



If you take care of your tree, it is difficult that it has an illness, but when it appears, you must be fast and remedy it as soon as possible. There are a lot of products for illnesses of trees; although sometimes it is complicated to know which disease our tree has. In those cases, Internet forums and associations are the best friends to the new bonsai owner.

For more info: <http://www.madanoshumi.blogspot.com/>

# A plastic cap for help



Today there are still people who believe that the collection of caps for charity is one of many urban legends that spread by word of mouth.

But this is true! Through a method as simple as saving the plastic caps of bottles and place them in the bags of the association entitled to it, anyone can help out people with a disability to develop activities that need funds.

It is something that anyone can do without any work and that helps many people who need a large investment to pay for therapies.

## *Where can you take you caps?*

There are some places where you can take them in all cities. Also, you can call SEUR and they will collect them (free shipping, to be met by SEUR).

Here are some different collecting locations in Valladolid:

- ❖ Raza Records: Juan Agapito St. and 11 Revilla St.,
- ❖ Cafe Berlin: Cardenal St. with Arribas St.
- ❖ Hostal Ramón y Cajal: 12 Ramón y Cajal Av., (call 5º E please)
- ❖ Bar Frenesí: 3 Juan Mambrilla St.
- ❖ Bar-Hamburgueseria Brooklin: 54 Cauze Walk
- ❖ Macrobiotica do-in : 19 San martin St.
- ❖ Diez y Diez Café y Copas: Marqués del Duero St.
- ❖ Tattoo Mantis: 14 San Blas St.
- ❖ Gimnasio Atholos: 69 Panaderos St.
- ❖ Hogar del pintor: 19 Segovia Av.
- ❖ Las Artes Bar: Portugalete Square.
- ❖ Grupo Nautas: Polígono San Cristóbal, Valladolid (Oro, 24 - nave 8, )
- ❖ Nuevo Rincón del Cómic: 1 Nochebuena St.
- ❖ In our suburb, we can go to Veterinarian Centre in Covaresa in Miguel de Unamuno St., 11.



Collect plastic caps help raise money and help the environment by recycling them. There are no disadvantages!







## NEW LONDON ARCHITECTURE

London is living a transformation. The architectural renaissance of the British capital at the turn of the millennium has affected the design of everything: from residential skyscrapers to corporate offices; from important sports facilities to chic new houses and boutiques. These are some samples of the new London Architecture, a few of the best buildings that are the portrait of the new urban London's landscape.

### **SWISS RE HEADQUARTERS.**

**Foster and Partners 1997-2004**



One of the principal features of New London Architecture is the influence of just one firm: Norman Foster. There is a remarkable image of London skyline created by Foster designs, like pieces in a jigsaw.

The office for Swiss Re Headquarters, informally referred to as "The Gherkin" is one of the striking towers that Sir Norman has built in the heart of the city. It is one of the most singular buildings of recent architecture, not only for its form but also for its energy design. This skyscraper is more than 180 metres high, and its spiral structure makes it a great beauty object. This spiral continues inside around the interior gardens, forming "vertical villages" integrated into the workplace. The result is an office block that uses fifty percent less energy than a conventional building.

Swiss Re won worthy the Stirling Prize in 2004. The building has also featured in recent movies such as Match Point by Woody Allen.



## NEW LONDON ARCHITECTURE

### **CITY HALL LONDON BRIDGE CITY.**

**Foster and Partners 1998-2002**

The new City Hall of London is the headquarters for the Mayor of London and the Greater London Authority, GLA.

This building has an unusual shape too. It has been compared to motorcycle helmet or an egg. The form of the building is also a reflection of the effort to get an optimum energy performance.

It has a very nice interior, with a 500 meter helical walkway that ascends to the top floor. A top public space is used for exhibitions, parties, and public roof-terrace



### **TATE MODERN. BANKSIDE London.**

**Herzog & de Meuron 2000**



The Tate Modern Art Gallery is in a former power station, in an amazing location on the south bank of the River Thames, opposite St Paul's Cathedral and the City of London. The original building of Bankside power station was designed by Sir Giles Scott, the designer of the famous London red telephone box

The Swiss architects Herzog and de Meuron won the international competition for the design of the conversion of the old building.

They have kept the original brick facade, windows and chimney. The result is a very elegant building that combines past and future. A nude architecture, a huge space for the modern art.

# ARCHITECTURE SKYSCRAPER



## THE FIGHT TO REACH THE CLOUDS

### Some of the most important skyscrapers in the world

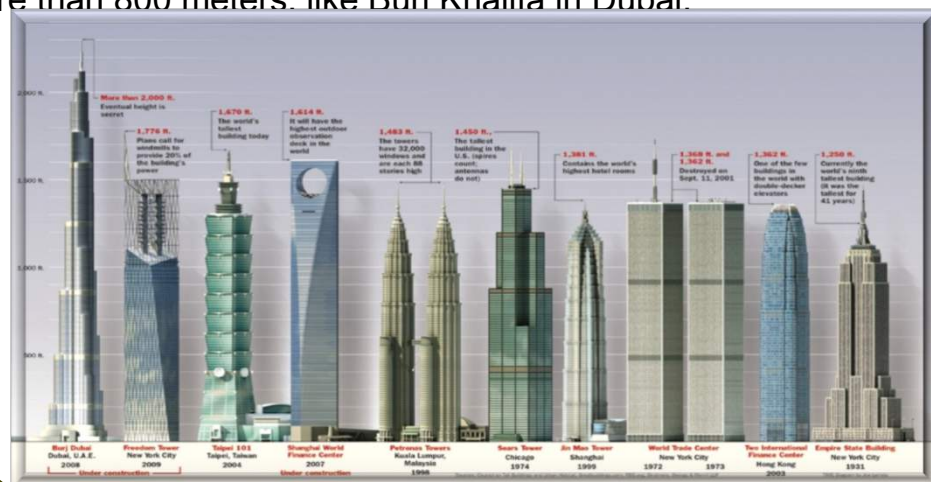
There is no official definition of how high a building must be classified as a skyscraper. Usually a skyscraper is described as a very tall building that towers above the other buildings along a city's skyline. The word skyscraper was originally a nautical term that referred to the tall sails.

The cities fight to have the tallest building. The skyscraper is not only an example of the engineering and structural investigation; almost they are a symbol of a city, an economy or a country.

Tall buildings were first introduced in the late 1800s. At that time there was a problem about water pressure when buildings reached six floors and above. Normal city lines were not adequate to supply a whole building. To fix this problem, water tanks were installed on the tops of those buildings taller than five floors (about 15m). Then, the word 'skyscraper' was assigned to these buildings over six floors.

It was also very impractical to make people walk up all those stairs. The invention of the elevator was essential to make taller buildings.

Today's image of a skyscraper is a mega structure rising to the sky that is found in cities such as Hong Kong or New York, and defines the city's identity, and they can reach more than 800 meters. like Buri Khalifa in Dubai.



# ARCHITECTURE



## The origin of modern skyscraper

### **HOME INSURANCE Building 1885**

**55 meters**

#### **The first skyscraper**

While New York is the paradigm of high rise buildings, Chicago is considered the birthplace of the skyscraper. The origin of modern high buildings was in Chicago, in XIX century. The "Home Insurance" was the first building to use structural fireproof metal frame. This new technique allowed the buildings begin to grow in height. But its facade was still made on brick.

It was 55 meters high. The Home Insurance Building was built in 1884 in Chicago, Illinois, and was destroyed in 1931. The building led the future of the skyscrapers.



### **EIFFEL TOWER 1889**

**300 meters**

#### **The tallest structure between 1889 and 1930**

In 1889 Paris was the centre of the universe. Everybody had made an appointment in the Universal Exhibition that commemorated the centennial of the French Revolution. The Eiffel Tower was built as the entrance arch for the Exhibition, and it was the most popular attraction.

The Eiffel Tower was a huge iron structure, and its height doubled the tallest man-made construction in the world at that moment, the Washington Monument, which was 169 meter high.

The Tower has become the symbol of Paris and France, and one of the most recognizable structures in the world. Its elegant shape was designed to fight against the wind and gravity.

The Tower is a stairs to heaven, with no other purpose than giving a unique panoramic view.





# ARCHITECTURE

## Manhattan

Manhattan is the place of the skyscraper, and its skyline is its main landmark. The Chrysler building and The Empire State building are without question the most popular and visited skyscrapers in New York, and they have an outstanding design.

### **CHRYSLER BUILDING 1930**

**319 meters**

**The tallest building between 1930 and 1931**

The Chrysler building is the Prima Donna of the skyscrapers. The Chrysler Building is a classic example of Art Deco architecture and is considered by many contemporary architects to be one of the finest buildings in New York City.

The Chrysler Building is renowned and recognized for its terraced crown that is composed of seven radiating terraced arches with triangular windows. This brilliant top is like a jewel in the New Yorker horizon.

When the building was completed, and its spire was added, it became the tallest building in the world.



# ARCHITECTURE

## **EMPIRE STATE 1931**

**381 meters**

**The tallest building between 1931 and 1972**

The empire state building was praised by critics and everybody, and it broke all the records thanks to its structure and engineering.

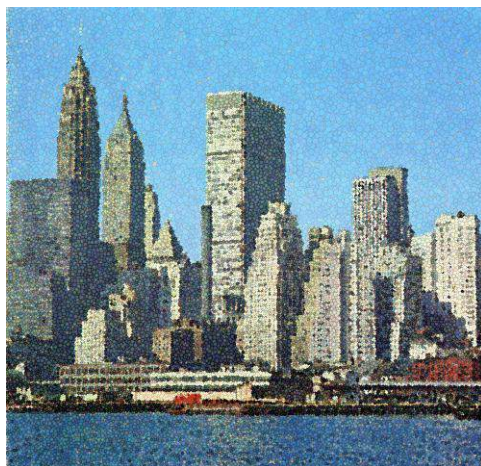
The building was built during the great depression in the United States. It was built in only one year and 45 days, thanks to the cheap and abundant work force.

The construction was part of an intense competition in New York for the title of "world's tallest building". The Chrysler Building was fighting for the title and it held it only for less than a year.

The empire state stood as the world's tallest building for 40 years, from its completion in 1931 until construction of the World Trade Center's North Tower was completed in 1972.

As well, it was the first building to have more than one hundred floors.

The Empire State has appeared in lots of movies but the most symbolic was King Kong, in 1933. After the death of actress Fay Wray (the main character of the film) in 2004, the building stood in complete darkness for 15 minutes.



# ART

## Japan

Country of contrasts: tradition and innovation



Japan is a very big country. Although everybody thinks it is just a few islands, these islands have nearly 400.000km<sup>2</sup> - Spain has about 500.000km<sup>2</sup> - and, more than 127 million people live there. The country has four big islands and a lot of very small ones. We went to the biggest, named Honshu, with almost 100 million people. The most populated cities are Tokyo and Yokohama but there are also bigger cities: Kyoto, Nagoya, Osaka...

Tokyo, the capital of the country, has more than 10 million people. It is a business city. There are people everywhere, at all times. If you take the subway during rush hour, you can see people with their faces pushing the wagon's windows; ushers jostling people to help them enter the subway, and watching people because it is frequent to commit suicide throwing themselves to the tracks.

In the city you can find whatever you want. If you like technology, games, geeks... your district is Akihabara. In there, there are exclusive shops that sell consoles, manga, figurines, everything related to electronics, girls with pitched voices inviting you to the meido's coffees...



A view of Tokyo from Odaiba island.



# ART

Kinkaku-ji,  
Kyoto



In Ginza and Shibuya there are fashion shops. One Zara's Building, another one Louis Vuitton's... Women dressed like models, men with suits... And people and people around. In these districts the air smells of consumerism. And, of course, we were part of this. I bought a pretty and simple belt.

A very peculiar thing in Tokyo is the smell. There is a constant smell of food. In Spain there are bars everywhere; in Japan, the same happens with restaurants, and they are cheap. You can have lunch for 5 euros (soup, rice, a main course and water or tea).

There isn't dessert, but you can buy a lot of different sweets and cakes in the metro stations or in the seven elevens and most of these cakes have very few calories.

*The paradise for gourmands like me.*



# ART

In contrast with this mega city, you can visit **Kyoto**. Although it seems small, more than 1 million people live there, but when you are walking you feel as if you were in a village. Except in the centre of the city where there are small houses with window boxes in the entrance hall, old women walking, people wearing traditional costumes. You can feel the peace all around you. Everywhere you see the mountains that surround the city, with maples and bamboo trees.

People are different too. In Tokyo, people look like stressed, in a hurry. In **Kyoto** there is no hurry. People asked us if we needed help. In fact, a woman accompanied us to a temple by bus, though she had to get off the bus at a different stop. She was really kind, and we were lucky because she spoke English.

There are many temples in **Kyoto**, with incredible gardens. All around is green: trees, bushes, flowers, and moss without grass... The contact with nature is very close, and you don't need to go far away to find these calm places. And it is easy to watch a religious ritual between the visits to the temples and gardens.



Mount Fuji



## ART



# The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World

In the 3rd Century, several historians wrote about the most important and spectacular monuments of their time. They considered these incredible buildings should be visited because they really were engineering and precious art works. All of them were situated in the territory of Alexander The Great's Empire, thus, the list is completely reduced to the Hellenistic world.

## Great Pyramid of Keops (Khufu)

This pyramid is the biggest of the three that are still in Giza, Egypt. It was the highest building until the 14th Century, when the Lincoln Cathedral was built. It was the tomb of the Emperor of Keops and it was raised in the 26th Century b. c.

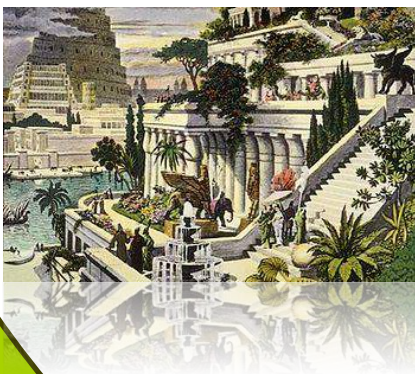
The pyramid was coated with white stone and the peak was decorated with gold. It should be very impressive to see that construction shining with the sun. Herodotus was there and visited the inside of the pyramid in 450 b.c. The Egyptian priests told him how the pyramid was built: the carved stones were lifted with machines that were made of small timbers.



## Gardens of Babylon

They were built in the 6th Century b. c., under the kingdom of Nebuchadnezzar II, king of the Chaldeans. Again, Herodotus wrote about this wonder that was in the Euphrates riverside, but it couldn't be visited by common people.

Nebuchadnezzar II was married to Amyitis, daughter of the king of the Medes, to create an alliance between the two nations. The queen missed the landscapes and the mountains of her country, so the king decided to recreate her birthplace building a complex with artificial mountains with hanging gardens. The gardens shouldn't handle literally. They should overhang like a terrace.





# ART



## Mausoleum at Halicarnassus

This was a huge tomb made of white marble. The queen Artemisia, wife and sister of the king Mausolo, ordered to build the tomb when the king died. In the 12th century the Mausoleum was still up, but an earthquake left only the base and in the next century it was finally destroyed by the Crusaders.

The tomb had 117 ionic columns and a sculpture of a quadriga with the portrait of the king and the queen. There were also more than 400 sculptures made by the most important sculptors of that time. Nowadays, some of those sculptures are in the British Museum.



## Temple of Artemis

The temple was built in the city of Ephesus, in modern Turkey. The place where it was erected was an ancient site of cult to the goddess Cybeles; that is why the statue of Artemis that was in the temple, had a crown with a tower. This sculpture was made of wood and coated with silver and gold. This goddess represented fertility and she was able to give or take lives. For appeasing her angry, the king of Lidia decided to build this temple in the 6th century b. c. The building works took 120 years, and several architects worked there.

The temple suffered a fire in 356 b. c. It is said that the fire started when Alexander the Great was born. It was reconstructed in 4th century b. c. but the Goths destroyed it in the 3rd century a. c.







# ART



## Lighthouse in Alexandria

This tower was built in the 3rd century b. c. in the island of Pharos, in Alexandria, Egypt. About 115 meters high, it was the highest building for several centuries. A replica exists in China.

The lighthouse had a block of glass in the squared base to prevent the erosion of the sea. The rest of the construction was made of marble assembled with molten lead. During the day, a big metallic mirror reflected the sunlight and, in the night, there was a big bonfire that could be seen from 50 kilometers.

In the 14th century it was destroyed by an earthquake.



## Statue of Zeus in Olympia



This chryselephantine statue (made of gold and ivory) was executed by Fidias in the 5th century b. c. It was inside the temple of Zeus in Olympia, Greece.

The sculpture had 12 meters high and it was sitting in a throne with the naked bust, a cloak around his legs and a crown made of olive leaves. In his right hand, he had a small Nike and in the left one, he held a scepter with an eagle.

Nowadays, we can see this sculpture in some commemorative coins

## Colossus of Rhodes



It was a huge statue of Helios, the god of sun. It was made in the 3rd century b. c. and it was destroyed by an earthquake in III a. c.

It was made of iron and coated with bronze, and it had 32 meters high. In the 7th century a. c. the Turkish stole the bronze that was in the sea.



# Let's cook!



# Cooking Corner

## Maryland crab cakes

### Ingredients

150 g crabmeat	1 onion
3 slices sliced bread	1 teaspoon yeast
50 ml milk	Flour
1 teaspoon mayonnaise	Butter
2 eggs	Oil
50g parsley	Salt
	Pepper

### For Soho sauce

100ml mayonnaise
50 ml ketchup
20 ml Dijon mustard

Put the crabmeat in a small bowl, cover with the crumbed sliced bread and soak with half a cup of milk. In a large container thoroughly mix in the mayonnaise, eggs, parsley, chopped onion, yeast, a pinch of salt and pepper and add the soaked crab meat. Work the mixture until it becomes a homogenous paste and then split into ten discs and refrigerate for an hour. After being allowed to set, heat some teaspoons of butter and oil in a skillet over medium heat, flour the cakes and fry for four minutes or until toasted on both sides. Serve with a well-beaten sauce compiled of mayonnaise, ketchup and Dijon mustard.

Typical from Baltimore, Maryland. There is even an annual competition



# Cooking Corner

## Creamy Irish Liqueur Fudge

### Ingredients for 36 squares

397g can condensed milk  
150ml/ ¼ pint Coole Swan Irish Cream Liqueur  
450g/1lb Demerara sugar  
125g/4oz Glenilen Farm Handmade Country Butter  
2 tbsp Cooley Distillery Irish Whiskey  
Grease a 7inch/18cm square tin.



Place all the ingredients, except the whiskey, into a large non stick saucepan and heat gently stirring until the sugar has dissolved.

Bring the mixture to the boil and simmer for 10 minutes stirring continuously until the temperature reaches 116°/240°C on a sugar thermometer (make sure you stir continuously scraping into the sides of the saucepan or the cream and butter will burn and give you brown specks in your fudge) - don't worry if you don't have a sugar thermometer fill a small bowl with cold water and drop a teaspoonful of the mixture into the water - roll it between your fingers it should form a soft ball. If not simmer and stir for a little longer and try again until a soft ball is formed.

Remove the pan from the heat and beat for 5 minutes with a wooden spoon until thickened and slightly grainy. Stir in the whiskey and pour into the prepared tin. Allow to cool. When cold cut into squares. Store in an airtight container for 1 month if it lasts that long!



# Cooking Corner

## Irish Stew

### Ingredients ( 4 serves)

2 1/2 lb boned mutton  
4 large potatoes  
2 large onions  
3 or 4 medium carrots  
sprig of parsley  
2 cups water  
salt and pepper



Cut the meat into good size chunks. Peel the vegetables and slice thickly. Chop the parsley. Choose a pot with a well-fitting lid and put in the ingredients in layers, starting and finishing with potatoes. Pour in the water and season to taste. Cover and put on a very low heat for about 2 1/2 hours until the meat is tender and the potatoes have thickened the liquid. The dish may also be made with lamb, in which case it requires only 1 1/2 hours cooking time.

**Irish Stew** Irish stew is easy to make and if made with mutton and cooked slowly will be both flavorsome and tender. Mutton, being an older meat, has more flavor than lamb but does need to be cooked for a couple of hours over a low heat with liquid. It should not be allowed to boil or the flavor will be spoiled. There is little agreement as to the classic recipe - should there be carrots? Should the meat be browned? Should mutton, lamb, beef, bacon or even kid be used? The following dish will be found to be hearty and nourishing and traditional enough.



# Cooking Corner

## Lamb Chops With Balsamic Reduction

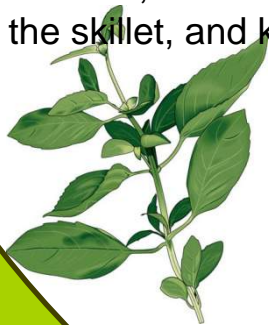
### Ingredients for 4 servings

3/4 teaspoon dried rosemary  
1/4 teaspoon dried basil  
1/2 teaspoon dried thyme  
salt and pepper to taste  
4 lamb chops (3/4 inch thick)  
1 tablespoon olive oil  
1/4 cup minced shallots  
1/3 cup aged balsamic vinegar  
3/4 cup chicken broth  
1 tablespoon butter



In a small bowl or cup, mix together the rosemary, basil, thyme, salt and pepper. Rub this mixture onto the lamb chops on both sides. Place them on a plate, cover and set aside for 15 minutes to absorb the flavors.

Heat olive oil in a large skillet over medium-high heat. Place lamb chops in the skillet, and cook for about 3 1/2 minutes per side for medium rare, or continue to cook to your desired doneness. Remove from the skillet, and keep warm on a serving platter.



Add shallots to the skillet, and cook for a few minutes, just until browned. Stir in vinegar, scraping any bits of lamb from the bottom of the skillet, then stir in the chicken broth. Continue to cook and stir over medium-high heat for about 5 minutes, until the sauce has reduced by half. If you don't, the sauce will be runny and not good. Remove from heat, and stir in the butter. Pour over the lamb chops, and serve.

# Cooking Corner

## Cinnamon swirl

### Ingredients

3/4 cup milk  
1/4 cup softened margarine  
3 1/4 cups flour  
1 (.25 ounce) package instant yeast  
1/4 cup white sugar  
1/2 teaspoon salt  
1/4 cup water  
1 egg  
1 cup brown sugar  
1 tablespoon ground cinnamon  
1/2 cup softened margarine



1. Heat the milk in a small saucepan until it bubbles, then remove from heat. Mix in margarine; stir until melted. Let cool.
2. In a large mixing bowl, combine 2 1/4 cup flour, yeast, sugar and salt; mix well. Add water, egg and the milk mixture; beat well. Add the remaining flour, 1/2 cup at a time, stirring well after each addition. When the dough has pulled together, turn it out onto a lightly floured surface and knead until smooth, about 5 minutes.
3. Cover the dough with a damp cloth and let rest for 10 minutes. Meanwhile, in a small bowl, mix together brown sugar, cinnamon, softened margarine.



4. Roll out dough into a 12x9 inch rectangle. Spread dough with margarine/sugar mixture. Roll up dough and pinch seam to seal. Cut into 12 equal size rolls and place cut side up in 12 lightly greased muffin cups. Cover and let rise until doubled, about 30 minutes. Preheat oven to 190 °C.
5. Bake in the preheated oven for 20 minutes, or until browned. Remove from muffin cups to cool.

# Cooking Corner

## Cherry pie

### Ingredients

5 cups fresh sweet, dark cherries, rinsed and pitted, or frozen pitted cherries  
3 tablespoons lemon juice

1 1/2 cups fresh blueberries, rinsed and drained, or frozen blueberries

1 cup sugar

1/4 cup cornstarch

Flag pastry

2 teaspoons butter or margarine, cut into small pieces

Vanilla ice cream (optional)



1. In a large bowl, mix cherries with 2 tablespoons lemon juice. In a smaller bowl, mix blueberries with remaining 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Combine sugar and cornstarch; gently stir 1 cup of the mixture into cherries and 1/4 cup into blueberries.

2. Spoon cherry mixture over 3/4 of the pastry in pan, leaving 1 quadrant free. Spoon blueberry mixture into unfilled area. Scatter butter evenly over fruit.

3. Top filling with stars and stripes as directed for flag pastry. Set pie in a foil-lined 13- by 17-inch baking pan.

4. Bake on the bottom rack of a 400° regular or convection oven until fruit is bubbling in the center and pastry is well browned, about 1 hour. If pastry edges brown too quickly (check after 40 minutes), cover loosely with foil.

5. Let pie cool on a rack at least 3 hours; let stand at room temperature up to 8 hours. Cut into wedges and serve with ice cream, if desired.

Note: If using fresh cherries, buy about 1 3/4 pound; if using frozen, you'll need about 1 1/2 packages, 16 ounces each.

# Cooking Corner

## Cheese Soufflés

Many different cheeses are suitable for these soufflés. Cheddar is the most obvious but Stilton and Sage Derby are also good.

### Ingredients ( 6 serves)

40 Gram Butter (1 1/2 oz)

40 Gram Plain flour (1 1/2 oz)

200 ml Milk (7 fl oz)

75 Gram Cheese, grated (3 oz)

2 Eggs, separated

Pre-heat oven to 190 °C / 375 °F / Gas 5. Grease 6 ramekins. Heat the butter, flour and milk together in a saucepan, whisking continuously until thickened, boiling and smooth. Simmer for a minute or two. Remove the pan from the heat and add the cheese. Stir until melted then beat in the egg yolks.

Whisk the egg whites until stiff. Carefully fold into the cheese mixture. Pour into the ramekins and bake for 30 minutes. Serve immediately accompanied with brown bread and butter.

Other soufflés can be made such as ham or fish, simply replace the cheese with cooked ham or flaked smoked haddock.





# SKYLINE Magazin e



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