

# THE HOLY MARY TIMES

## LATEST NEWS

*House Captains Gabriela Lladó, Isabel Illescas and Catalina Corrales (Y12) give us an overview of this term.*

Although us students in KS5 began the year by celebrating Reyes with a pile of books in our hands, 2022 actually started off with many exciting activities and events at Holy Mary. To make up for the challenging A-Level January exam session, in fact, plenty of house competitions took place. The first one was the public speaking competition. Putting aside the blush of embarrassment printed on students' faces, there were some awesome speakers. The competition's winner was Luisana from Y9, with a funny and highly engaging speech about the positive impact technology can have on learning. The second place was for Corina from Y8B, and the special prize awarded from the directors, Marta and Maria Riva, was given to Lupita from Y7B.

The next competition was a book cover competition, in which students had to recreate their favourite book covers, in honour of World Book Day. All students produced some fantastic creations but some excelled others. In particular, we were impressed by the artwork of Carmina from Year 10, who won the first prize, Casilda (Y7A, second place) and Lola (Y8A, third place). Congratulations all!

Lastly, we have a short-film competition still going on: hopefully we'll find the new Steven Spielberg!

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Moreover, Madame Chaillon and Ms Laudas organised a French Day, which really fostered students' creativity as students came to school in outfits inspired by French literature and movies. Some costumes were really impressive!

There have also been many trips. The first one to take place this term was the Y10's and Y11's geography trip to Gredos. Insects and rocks, so much fun! Students got to deepen their knowledge doing field research, allowing them to feel more prepared and confident for their upcoming IGCSE exams.

Furthermore, Y10 and Y11 historians also enjoyed a trip to Berlin, in order to improve their knowledge of Nazi Germany, having the opportunity to visit a concentration camp along with many more historical monuments

such as the Reichstag. Finally, Y12 students went on a spiritual retreat to Casa Natal de Santa Teresa, in Ávila as a part of their confirmation journey. They were accompanied by Miss Marta and Padre Roel. They all came back renewed and with a huge smile on their faces!

So, what's next? Soon the exam season will start, with iGCSEs, AS and A-Levels. This means stress and fatigue, but remember that by being prepared and enthusiastic you can smash the exams. We know iGCSEs are difficult, but don't panic: if we did it, all of you can! Y12 and Y13 are taking A-levels, which means that the younger students are going to have a whole month to take over the school... We wish the best of luck to all of you! Study hard but always remember to look after yourself.

# GEOGRAPHY TRIP TO GREDOS

*Anna Antignac and Maia Rodriguez (Y11) tell us all about the KS4 geographers' recent adventures in Gredos.*

Last Wednesday, our Year 10 and Year 11 geographers departed for their annual trip to Gredos in preparation for their IGCSE exam. Both classes headed to beautiful Avila early in the morning. After a long but pleasurable journey, we were finally in front of Avila's imposing walls and, with admiring eyes, we took an awful amount of pictures. Our teachers released us to explore the city's busy streets, and to carry out surveys in individual zones. Some groups enjoyed the shining sun in traditional "bar de tapas" and others opted for a cultural tour in Avila's monumental cathedral. After a fulfilling day, we were back on the bus, for another hour's drive to Gredos Centre, where we arrived thrilled to see what would be our charming home for the next two days. Following a next-day plan, we all decided to rest in the comfortable living room, where we carried out a series of blind tests about international songs and famous movies' soundtracks. We all showed our competitive nature when *Gladiator* and *Titanic* came up, even Ms Brown and Mr Walsh! The evening was far from finished as we turned the TV on and heard Real Madrid's hymn and the Bernabeu tremble. Maia's and Lucas's screams and tears woke the countryside up and Gredos became alive once again.

After an emotional night, a good breakfast was welcomed before heading to the river Tormes. Throughout the day, the four groups were sent to three different sites each to pick data up, to finally draw a cross-section of the river. Working surrounded by nature was refreshing— although maybe a bit too refreshing for Sonsoles, who almost drowned by falling in the river and who came out completely soaked. We shared laughs as we saw our friends walking around with amusing fishermen costumes, as if they were about to walk on the runaway of Madrid's fashion week. As the morning came to an end we enjoyed a delicious meal and appreciated a few hours of *siesta* although some, like Claudia, preferred blasting music for three hours straight, causing an annoying disruption to others' peaceful snoring. After a period of free time, each team departed once again. It was an unclouded and bright day and we were lucky enough to enjoy the warmth of sunshine.



As the afternoon went by, each team set up their new data stations and Anna, who had been laughing at Sonsoles the whole morning, was not doing so as much when she fell twice against the river bed. The rest of the second day was spent between the living room and the centre's weather station. Both year groups appreciated yet another dinner before returning to their rooms to chat, except for Lucía, who simply left to prepare the fifth cup of tea of her evening.

The third and last day was very slow. Although our teachers had carefully prepared a nice hike, the weather was harsher and we were welcomed by an abundance of rain who imprisoned us in the Gredos centre for the remainder of the morning. As the planning of our day had shifted we spent the last hours analysing the data we had collected and proceeded to draw multiple river cross-sections and other highly demanding graphics. We enjoyed one last meal and departed for our home to Madrid. The way back was quiet and mostly free from disruption: most of us enjoyed the luxury of music, others slept soundly, whilst Ms Brown and Mr Walsh liked to admire the dazzling pictures of their student's IDs and passports. The two hour and thirty minute drive slowly came to an end and we arrived at the centre of the city. Each and everyone of us took their bags and escaped as quickly as humanly possible as it was clear that no one had slept for the past three days and each student was eager to join the comfort of their own bed. It was indeed a fun trip, and he would like to thank every teacher who helped organise this stay, especially Miss Brown and Mr Walsh who compassionately tolerated both year groups during these three days!



# HISTORY TRIP TO BERLIN

*David Raibaut and Luca Piattoni (Y11) reports on Y10's and Y11's visit to Berlin earlier this term.*

On the 2nd of March 2022, history IGCSE students from Year 10 and Year 11 embarked on a plane at 8:50, with destination Berlin. Our journey actually started that same morning at 5:00 am, when we all met near gate J42 and waited for all our peers to arrive. Once we checked that everybody was there, we headed towards our gate, and after passing through airport security, we had to wait until the gate was opened, which gave us the opportunity to have something to eat. When we went to board the plane, we were asked to give a form of ID and our COVID passport (either recovery or vaccination). Our bags were also checked, to ensure they'd not exceed the maximum dimensions of 20x40x55. Only one person (Casilda) had problems with this, as she decided to bring an enormous suitcase and so had to pay 120€ extra to get it into the plane. Once inside, we all sat in our pre-assigned seats waiting for the Ryan Air Boeing to take off.

After a boring and uneventful flight, we arrived at the Berlin airport: it was small and ugly, composed mainly of rectangular blocks- symmetric and pragmatic. We then headed for the Ausgang (exit) and waited for our bus driver to arrive. The bus itself was of standard size, with the only notable differences to those in Spain being the proper seat belts, a bathroom and dining table at the back, and the fact that the bus driver had to take a breath alcohol



test before being allowed to drive. We weren't able to notice much during the ride to our hotel, only seeing unpleasant concrete buildings and traffic signs in German, including the unexpected speed limit of 120km/h on the road.

Seven hours after we had met at the airport, we were finally in front of what we thought was our hotel: five stars with big glass windows and a gourmet restaurant. Many of us were surprised when we realised we would actually be staying at the Meininger hotel, the half-youth hostel, half-hotel which schools were so fond of, as we were later told by our tour guide. Still, our excitement hadn't died and we were excited and ready to meet Berlin - most of us, for the very first time.

We quickly went inside where they gave us a quick chat about the hotel rules and went into our assigned rooms, split by gender and year group (mostly), to meet back downstairs a mere half an hour later, where we would be

instructed to find something to eat in the next 45 minutes. Near the hotel was the train station, where we ordered pizza, saucy sausages or Big Macs. After that we finally started our first walking tour with a guide who took us around Berlin.

During this tour we visited the Reichstag (German parliament building), the Jewish memorial, the Soviet war memorial, the memorial to Soviets fallen during the holocaust and the Brandenburg gate. During the long walks from attraction to attraction, we would talk amongst ourselves and play games like finding lookalikes of our fellow classmates in Berlin. After going back to the hotel for dinner at six, where they served us paella, we all went to the TV tower which overlooks Berlin. The trip to the tower was entertaining, but the place itself did not live up to expectations. After the anticipation in the long lift ride, the fact that almost nothing was visible and that you



almost got punched by a Russian street-seller after accidentally stealing a medal and going back to return it, as the man had taken Antonio hostage! The situation was fortunately diplomatically solved and nobody was harmed; moreover, we all learnt the valuable lesson of not stepping out of a shop with an item without paying for it.

We went to sleep at the hotel after that and woke up the next morning at 5 to get our plane back to Madrid. After a very slow and thorough security gate and once we boarded the plane, we finally reached Madrid at 13:00, going through yet another security checkpoint and arriving back at gate J42, where it all started, and where our nice trip now had ended, on Saturday 5th of March.

(David Raibaut Regueras)

had to pay for binoculars was disappointing. Still, we made the most of our time there, and the walk to get there was fun.

The next day, we woke up early, ready for breakfast at 8. Thursday morning we got on a bus to visit the Sachsenhausen labour camp, where we saw the terrible living conditions Nazi prisoners had to live in: the cold that most of us felt that early morning under many layers of clothing gave us only the faintest idea of what the prisoners were feeling with only some striped pijamas on. Afterwards, we ate in a McDonalds, where we were required to present our covid certificate, and then went to the Stasi Prison, the soviet prison which would psychologically scar their prisoners but not harm them physically. After this, we had dinner and went on to the relaxing activity of bowling to end the day. Once again, we rose early from our beds to get to breakfast at 8, which some of us almost missed. After breakfast we were taken by Dr Gray to an only seemingly boring parking lot, as it instead

preserved lots of history beneath it: the fuhrer-bunker and Hitler's tomb laid beneath the casually parked cars, the only sign of it ever being there an informative piece of plastic explaining the structure of the bunker. This has been done to prevent attracting the wrong kind of attention.

We then visited the palace of tears, where Eastern Berliners would have to say their final goodbyes to their loved ones when they finally crossed the border to the West. After this, we had some free time to eat, and then walked to the GDR museum. This is an interactive museum showing what the German Democratic Republic looked like, our own guide having lived in the GDR when he was young. After this museum, the most complete one we visited in Berlin, we went to Checkpoint Charlie for a panoramic view of the Berlin Wall in the past. This was a short visit- for some students so short that they finished early and went outside, and ended up living some unusual experiences.

For example, Juan from Y11

# RUSSIA-UKRAINE CONFLICT

*Juan Méndez-Trelles and Eugenia Jiménez-Laiglesia (Y11) discuss this shocking war in the heart of Europe.*

Recently, President Vladimir Putin has shattered peace in Europe by unleashing a war on Ukraine. His immediate justification stated that modern, western Ukraine was a supposed threat to Russia, and this forbade the country from “feeling safe, developing and existing.”

His original goals have been buried under many circumstances that he didn't anticipate as he predicted an easygoing invasion, which he initially denied and labelled as a “special military operation”.

The source of this conflict originates arguably in February 2014 following the Ukrainian revolution of dignity, also known as the Maidan revolution. This unleashed a wave of large-scale protests (Euromaidan) in response to president Yanukovich's decision to side with Putin and abandon the Ukraine Association Agreement with the European Union. He ordered police to shoot those who opposed him, and anyone who recognized the government corruption and abuse of power was silenced. This did not stop the angered-fueled protests that took up the streets of Kyiv through the uprising. 123 protesters looking for peace were killed from November 2013 to February 2014. After protesters advanced towards parliament, Yanukovich was removed from office with a vote of 328 to 0 (out of parliament's 450 members). The president turned to Russia for help with the argument that this voting was illegal and coerced, and Russia responded with military intervention that then led to the Donbas war and the annexation of Crimea by Russia.

While this is the most recent Russo-Ukrainian conflict, there's a much more deeply rooted reason behind the fixation on Ukraine by Putin.

It all started in 1989 with the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the 1990 dissolution of the Soviet Union were 15 Soviet Union countries broke away from each other. In 1991, Ukraine was declared an independent country after the return of its nuclear arsenal to Russia. And in 1999, peace was disturbed once again after president Putin started ordering the invasion of frontier countries and regions such as Chechnya, Georgia, Moldova, and finally, Ukraine (along with a threat to the Baltic States). But, as previously mentioned, the true conflict for Ukraine started in 2014, as wars in the East started to develop at increasing rates.

The ultimate geopolitical goal of Putin in regards to Ukraine is establishing a buffer zone between what he claims to be a Russian area of influence and the Eastern European countries of NATO. He continuously justifies his actions with desperate claims that accuse Ukraine of having a Nazi government, being nationalistic, wanting

to join NATO, and conspiring alongside the EU. All these claims serve the purpose of proving that this independent country is better off in conjunction with Russia. And while these allegations are not completely unjustified due to the similarity in language and the 43% Russian-speaking population residing in the country, it's still an ancient fight that's being exhumed by this dictator in order to reestablish the long-gone Russian empire that once made the nation proud.

Now that the cause and reason are clear and laid out, there comes the matter of the question that lingers around anyone during these tense times: what should Europe do?

The main problem that creates a significant quandary when debating strategies is the matter of energy. Europe is heavily dependent on Russia for its oil and gas. In 2021, the EU imported \$108 billion worth of energy from Russia, two-fifths of gas burned by Europeans, and over a quarter of imported crude oil. This comes to such an extent that we have the Nord Stream, which is a set of pipelines that run under the Baltic Sea from Russia to Germany as a direct natural gas source. After the war crimes Putin has been committing in his invasion of Ukraine, Europe has effectively imposed three types of sanctions on the country, the most important being the ban on the provision of technology for oil and gas exploration. While crucial to maintain peace and hopefully avoid a full-scale war, this is a grave loss for Europe, and luckily, there has been quick and effective action in the search for alternative energy resources. The three options are renewable energy sources (solar, geothermal, wind etc), nuclear energy, and the resources from other providers such as the US, Arab countries, Nigeria or Venezuela. This immediate action has proven to be incredibly effective and while the matter of rising gas prices and finding new distributors is still undoubtedly present, avoiding a world war and saving the innocent citizens of Ukraine is evidently more important at the moment.

Not only has Europe placed economic sanctions, but they have agreed to give \$500million in arms as an aid to the Ukrainian military. This is the first time this has been done and a significant, moving moment in history.

So far, Europe has made united, coherent, and fast decisions that have proven effective and showed the inspiring approach to the difficult conflict the world may be forced to face soon.

Additionally, many European leaders currently establish direct contact with president Putin such as Macron, Olaf Scholz, and Niinistö. Macron even made



sure to assure that the nine humanitarian corridors established in Kyiv were being respected and properly set up.

Moral support came to such an extent that on March 15, the prime ministers of Poland, Romania, and the Czech Republic personally visited Zelensky in Kyiv to show their support and willingness to help.

Europe has truly shown its admirable capacities over the course of these past few challenging years with its outstanding approaches to Brexit, COVID-19, and now, the Russo-Ukrainian conflict. There's nothing I can say on what I personally think Europe should do but continue with its current strategies, and continue to stand by

Ukraine selflessly with the security of a united and powerful front. The concept of the EU is an idea that has proven itself overwhelmingly powerful with the passing of time, and it is time to trust that any decision taken will be suitable and overall moral.

Finally, it is important to truly reflect on the actions and values that have taken the world to be where it is now, and it is crucial to truly understand just the danger of nationalism now that we have the painful luxury of seeing its effect on a whole nation of innocent people, who are losing their homes and families in the name of radicalism and irrationality.

(Eugenia Jiménez-Laiglesia Heredia)

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The invasion of Ukraine by the Russian army is, without doubt, a tragedy that requires firm counteractions by Europe and NATO to prevent Vladimir Putin from annexing Ukraine. The situation is undeniably critical.

The invasion that started on the 24th February 2022 is now very advanced, with Russians in Mariupol, Kharkiv (the second largest city) and at the gates of the capital Kyiv. This invasion has killed more than 3000 citizens so far and 25,000 soldiers from both sides; important cities have been reduced to rubble like Kharkiv and Mariupol, and the Battle of Kyiv is now ongoing, with bombs and artillery shells relentlessly falling over the city. This war is not only a catastrophe for the country of Ukraine, but for its citizens, refugees, and neighbouring countries, which fear a Russian attack and also have the moral obligation to take in more than three million refugees that flee the apocalyptic scenes of war. Europe has to act, and we have to act now. Today, before it's too late- because the invasion and the current Ukrainian map can change within hours, if the Russians assault the already weakened city of Kyiv. It is true that economic sanctions have been put in place, causing the Russian economy to enter a crisis which will lead Russians to suffer from hyperinflation as their stock market will crash; nevertheless, such sanctions are not enough to halt Putin's forces.

Psychologists have examined Putin's personality and the way he thinks and operates, and they believe that he will fight to the end as Adolf Hitler did. When he was encircled by the Soviets, whilst hiding in his bunker, he committed suicide, and the war didn't end until every single square metre of Germany was occupied by either the Western forces of Britain and America or the Eastern forces of the Soviet Union. Putin seems now to be behaving in eerily similar ways to that dictator: he claims he intends to fight on until the very end, he is committed

to winning and is prepared to lose everything if that means victory over Ukraine.

Taking this into consideration that the best way to stop Putin is to use force, but at the same time that this might mean World War III (which would be very damaging to everyone and incredibly dangerous as we now have nuclear technology in our armies), what should Europe do? The best solution could be to persuade China and North Korea to join our side, as these are the two strongest potential Russian Allies, and in this way the threat of a global war would be limited. Diplomacy with China is the key to success, so that our opposition to the Russian forces is emboldened by the guarantee that China is on our side. This isn't something impossible to achieve: China's economy relies on the goods it sells to the West, because Russia doesn't buy goods from China, so an agreement with China, to the point where they are neutral, is ideal to be able to attack Russia and make them leave Ukraine once and for all. It goes without saying that the military force we should employ to attack Russia should be sufficient to make them withdraw from the cities of Ukraine, without ever reaching the point where nuclear weapons are considered to be used. Therefore, whilst attacking Russian forces, peace negotiations with Putin have to take place so he realises that what he is doing is wrong, and the best thing he could do is a pullback. Europe should do this with the help of powers like the United States, Israel, Canada, Japan, South Korea, Australia and so on. If everything happens as mentioned, which would be ideal, then a war tribunal should be established to judge Putin for his war crimes and to make sure that the world doesn't come so close again to a catastrophe.

(Juan Mendez-Trelles)

# SPORT

*Pablo Guijarro Costi and Pepe Aramburu Muguiro (Y9) discuss the latest news from the world of football.*

Football fans all over Europe experienced a roller coaster of emotions in the past few weeks thanks to some intense and exhilarating Champions League matches. Currently, Manchester City and Liverpool are the top two favourites to win the 2021-22 UEFA Champions League coming out of Friday's quarter final draw. Here's an overview of the upcoming matches:

- Benfica v. Liverpool
- Villarreal v. Bayern Munich
- Manchester City v. Atletico Madrid
- Chelsea v. Real Madrid

Manchester City and Liverpool find themselves now on opposite sides of the bracket, which means that we could expect an epic showdown in the final if they advance to that point.

There is lots of hope that Liverpool can at least reach the semi final. The Reds will take on Benfica in the quarterfinals, but this team is after all a surprise participant in the quarterfinal after they unexpectedly won against Ajax in the round of 16.

Ajax made it through the group stage with 18 points, tied with Bayern Munich for most in the Champions League. It only allowed three goals in six matches. Benfica put up three goals in two legs against Ajax, capped off by Darwin Nunez's header in the 77th minute of the second leg to reach the quarter final for the first time since 2015-16.

On the other hand, Manchester City is coming into the quarterfinals after an easy 5-0 aggregate win over Sporting CP in the round of 16.

The head-to-head history between City boss Pep Guardiola and Atletico Madrid manager Diego Simeone favours Guardiola. Simeone addressed the task of playing City in the quarterfinal while speaking to reporters after the draw was announced:



"Above all, I have a great admiration for [Pep] Guardiola, and for the work he's been doing at City in recent years, which is shown game after game. After that, it's a difficult competition, there are great ties between all the teams".

For us Madrileños, however, the big highlight of this month has been the incredible match against PSG. On the 9th of March, Real Madrid had to tie the game in order to get to the Champions next round. The game started with a sleepy and shy Real Madrid against a defiant PSG. Everybody in that stadium knew that Real could achieve something as huge as this: beat PSG.

Not a single person doubted Real's comeback—that was, until Mbappé scored. In that moment, we felt as if we were being stabbed in the chest, as if everything was lost and sadly over. However, Real Madrid started to play better, generating occasions, and our hope timidly began to reappear.

What no one knew was that Benzema was the only one who could be clever enough to beat Gianluigi Donnarumma. The goal was an error of the Italian keeper. After this, the catastrophe for PSG became real: goal after goal, Real managed to bounce back and eventually to win 3-1.

The white stadium made another miracle- or maybe, it wasn't a miracle: it was the players' motivation and passion, and that is why we love football.

# SCIENCE

*Head Girl Cisla Moreno (Y13) reviews a world-famous exhibition about the human body currently in Madrid.*

On Tuesday 15th of March, Miss Potter and Mr Juan Carlos had the immense courage to take the Biology and Chemistry students from Y11, Y12 and Y13 to the *Body Worlds Exhibition*, which is currently on display at IFEMA, Madrid. Excitement levels were high as none of us knew what to expect. We had all heard the rumours: stuff along the lines of ‘bodies hanging on display from the ceiling’, ‘dissected veins’, ‘brains on display’ and more. However, none of us were prepared for what we were about to witness.

We left after breaktime and went on a bus to the ‘Feria de Madrid’, where we parked shortly after at the door of the exhibition. Upon entrance, we walked into a vast dark room and anxiously awaited our turn to begin our visit.

The exhibit presents human bodies, organs and other parts that have gone through a process called ‘plastination’. A small bit of science-ish history for you: ‘plastination’ was invented in 1977 by Dr von Hagens. It is a method that was developed to preserve bodies and use them for educational purposes. Plastination involves several steps:

**-Embalming and anatomical dissection:** pump formalin into the body through the arteries, which kills all bacteria and chemically stops the decay of tissue.

**-Removal of body fat and water:** fat and water are dissolved from the body by putting it in a solvent bath.

**-Forced impregnation:** the body is immersed in a polymer solution and placed in a vacuum chamber.

**-Positioning:** the body is positioned as desired.

**-Hardening:** done with gas, heat or light.



Plastination takes an incredibly long time: a whole body can take up to 1500 hours to prepare.

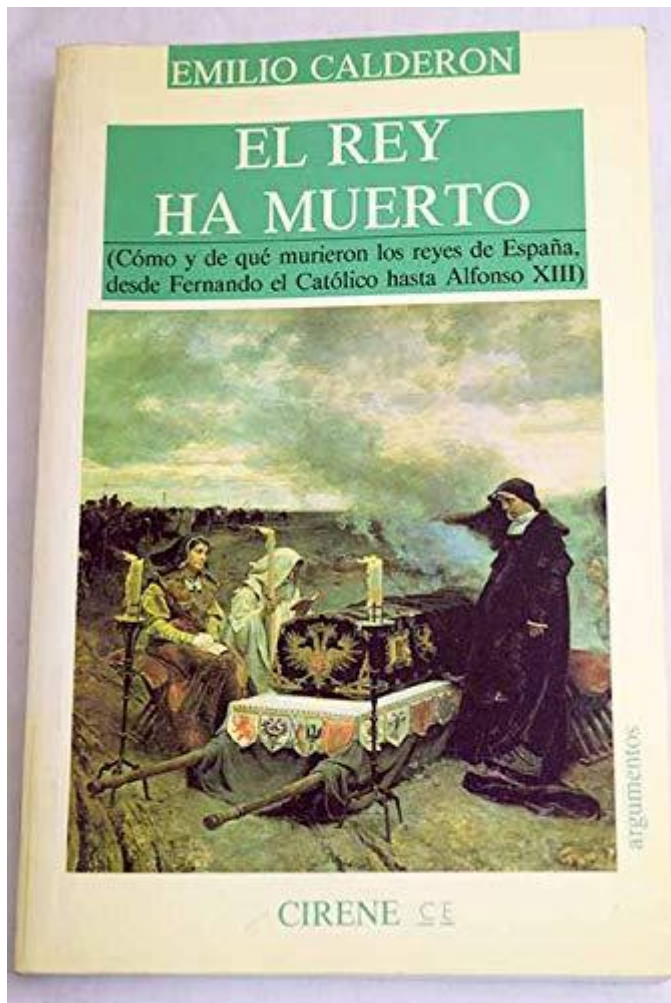
After years of developing our knowledge of the human body in our Biology and Chemistry lessons, A-level students were finally able to see the structures they had so carefully studied live and up close. It was an incredible experience which everyone thoroughly enjoyed! We were able to see human bodies without their skin and, in this way, closely observe the intricacy of blood vessels, organs and bone structures. These bodies had been repositioned in amusing forms such as yoga positions, doing the splits, playing tennis, horseback riding and more, which made the exhibition all the more fun. Another section of the exhibition involved seeing the growth of embryos from a small egg into a full grown baby, which was particularly interesting. The dark setting of the exhibit made the bodies more striking and made structures such as veins stand out significantly.

Overall, everyone agreed that the Body Worlds exhibition was incredible. It was a wonderful way to experience the marvels of the human body up close and see with our own eyes what we read about in our science lessons. Some of the students attending the trip hope to become doctors or veterinarians in the future, and the exhibit was particularly fascinating for them as they were able to envision what life would be like for them and analyse, in detail, the perfect structure of a human body.



## BOOK REVIEW

*Lola Borrero Suarez from Y8A gives her opinion on a challenging read she recently finished.*



*El rey ha muerto* is a 197-pages interesting history book, written by Emilio Calderon, about how and why the Spanish kings died. It focuses on a wide range of very famous and important kings in the history of our country, including Fernando el Católico, Felipe I el Hermoso, Carlos I, Felipe V, Luis I, Fernando VI, Carlos III, Carlos IV, José I, Fernando VII, Francisco de Asís, Amadeo de Saboya, Alfonso XII and Alfonso XIII. Apart from telling how and why the kings died, it also contains a variety of anecdotes about them, as well as some real photos of paintings, interesting facts and a glossary for the unknown illnesses that these memorable kings suffered from.

On the one hand, what I found most interesting was that it provides statements of witnesses, although admittedly this bit was challenging because it contains complex words which date back from the 17th to the 20th century! On the other hand, what I found quite annoying was that

the author listed these statements but in an unbalanced manner: he would talk a lot about some Kings' diseases, but dedicate very little space to others, just rushing through them and not really fully explaining what happened to them. One example of this is the case of the King José I, to whom he only dedicates two pages.

I would recommend this book to every year group above Year 6 because it's a really entertaining text for those who like to learn new things and those who are fans of history books, like me! I especially recommend it to students in Year 7 and Year 8 because in those school years we only learn about French and English history, so I think that reading books about Spanish history can be really useful and fun. Do not be put off by the vocabulary because, after a little bit, you get used to it: I could perfectly understand it and I'm only in Year 8 so trust me, it isn't much of a problem. I hope you enjoy it!

# GAMES

1. What kind of room has no doors or windows?
2. What can you catch, but not throw?
3. What begins with T, finishes with T, and has T in it?
4. What goes up, but never comes back down?
5. What is brown, has a head, and tails, but no legs?
6. What room do ghosts avoid?
7. What belongs to you, but other people use more?
8. What has four legs but can't walk?
9. How many months have 28 days? Answer:
10. What is full of holes but still holds water?
11. What has an eye but can't see anything?
12. What has a key, but can't open a locked door?



## Games Section

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

[educima.com](http://educima.com)

A LEVELS	ASSEMBLY
BERLIN	CATHOLISM
COMMUNITY	DEMERIT
EASTER	ESSAY
GCSE	LABROOM
LIFESKILLS	LUNCHBREAK
PATIO	PEACE
PRACTICAL	REGISTRATION

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| • 1. A mushroom | • 6. The living room |
| • 2. A cold     | • 5. A penny         |
| • 3. A teapot   | • 4. Your age        |
| • 8. A table    | • 9. All of them     |
| • 10. A sponge  | • 11. A needle       |
| • 12. A monkey  |                      |