

THE FORESTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE PIATRA-NEAMȚ
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THE FORESTRY TECHNICAL COLLEGE PIATRA-NEAMȚ

School magazine



This issue of our school magazine is designed to help you improve your English skills because you will find here many texts that are good for consolidating reading comprehension but also some accessible grammar information and exercises.

The main articles are about the Easter celebration, about world famous national parks and the history of the Internet.

We have chosen these topics because spring comes with a very important celebration, Easter; when it comes to national parks, they are

major tourist attractions, even though many of them are located in remote areas; the Internet has become so indispensable nowadays, that we should all know the story behind the invention of it.

The grammar aspects are presented in a friendly manner, with example and some short exercises that will help you consolidate the previously learnt material.

Irina Vremir
(*Star's Editorial Team*)



Spring

What is Spring?

Spring is a season. Each season is marked by different weather and hours of daylight.

We have seasons because the earth takes a year to move round the sun, which gives us light and warmth, and because the earth tilts at an angle of 23.5 degrees. In winter we tilt away from the sun and in the summer we tilt further towards the sun. However, on the first day of spring the sun shines equally on both the north and south hemispheres of the Earth.

The weather in spring can be mixed. The end of March is often windy and April is known for its showery weather followed by sunshine.

Right up to the end of May or into June spring nights can be frosty and cold.

Days can be sunny and warm.

What is the weather generally like in spring?

- rainy
- shower
- warmer
- blue sky
- white clouds
- light wind
- changeable

What happens to nature in spring?

- Days are longer
- Snow melts
- Trees blossoms
- Blooming flowers
- Rebirth of nature
- Birds came back

Which are the spring flowers?

- Snowdrop
- Daisy
- Pansy
- Primrose
- Tulip
- Violet

What is the biggest holiday of spring?

The most important celebration of spring is Easter.

Easter is the most important Christian festival, and the one celebrated with the greatest joy.

Easter celebrates Jesus Christ's resurrection, after his crucifixion on

Good Friday

The date of Easter changes each year, and several other Christian celebrations change their dates by reference to Easter. We celebrate Easter on the first Sunday following the full moon after the vernal equinox.

The Anglo-Saxon name for the month of April was known as "Eostremonath".

Symbols of Easter

Easter bunny: Rabbits are a symbol of fertility and new life. This tradition is based on a German legend of a hare called *Osterhase*, laying coloured eggs.



Easter egg: Symbol of new life, associated with spring festivals. Eggs were forbidden during Lent, so people decorated them to mark the end of the period. Early Christians used red coloured eggs to symbolize the Resurrection.

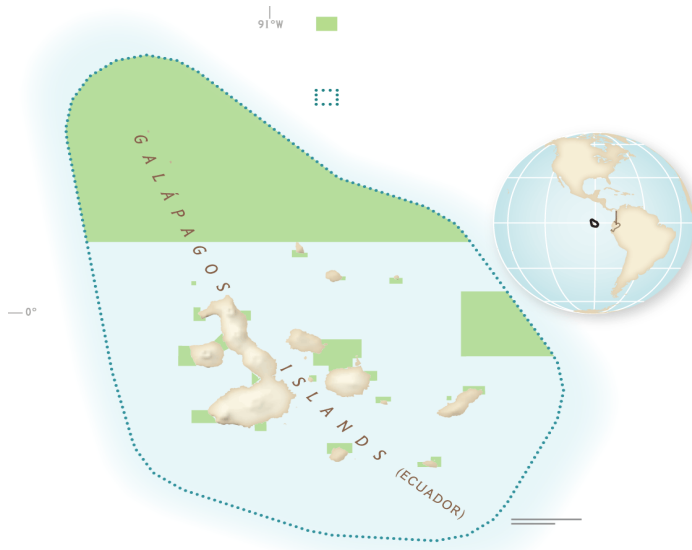
Lamb:

A lamb represents Jesus, "the Lamb of God".

Let's find out about World-famous national parks

1. Galapagos Marine Reserve in Ecuador.
2. Great Barrier Reef Marine Park in Australia
3. Phoenix Islands Protected Area in Kiribati
4. National Park in North and East Greenland
5. Grand Canyon National Park (USA)

The Galapagos Marine Reserve is one of the largest and most



biologically diverse marine protected areas in the world.

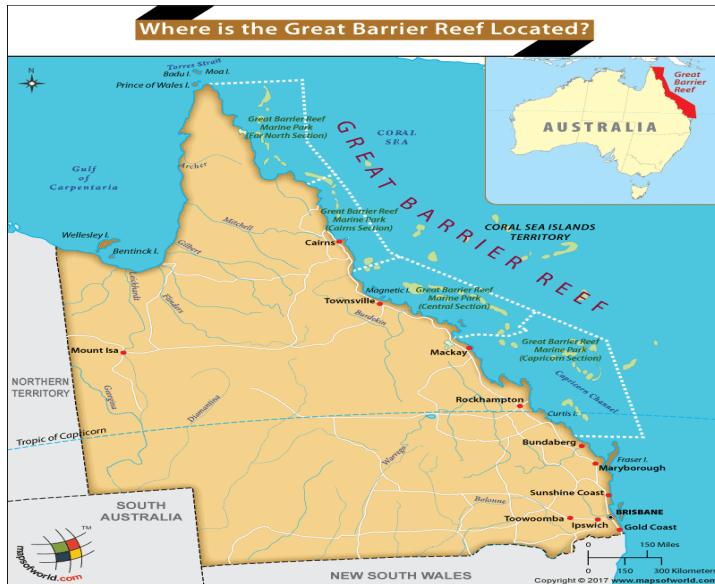


The MPA covers 133,000 square kilometres, surrounding the Galapagos Islands in the eastern Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 kilometres off Ecuador's coast. The marine reserve is home to a wide range of species: whales, dolphins, albatrosses, sharks, sea lions, penguins, fur seals, cormorants, marine iguanas, sea turtles, and tropical fish. The Galapagos Marine Reserve is home to nearly 3,000 marine species.

Great Barrier Reef Marine Park Queensland, Australia

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park is located in Queensland in the

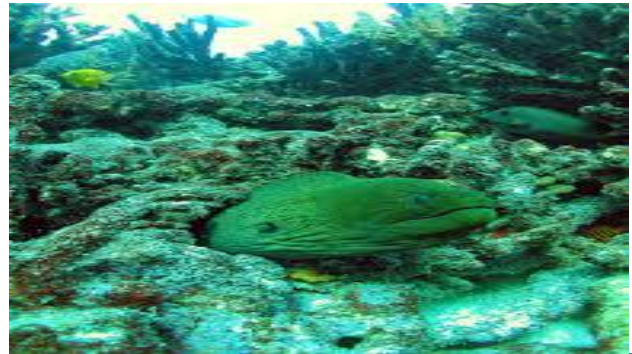
waterways off the eastern coast of Australia.



The Great Barrier Reef extends across a distance of 1,400 miles (2,300 km) with over 2,900 individual reefs creating the largest coral reef system in the world. The 2,900 reefs are home to an abundance and variety of marine species such as coral, bony fish, sea

snakes, sea turtles, sharks, and various aquatic mammals. Many of the species found in the reef are vulnerable or endangered.

Phoenix Islands Protected Area in Kiribati



The Phoenix Islands Protected Area is counted amongst the deepest and largest world heritage site in the world. It's 408,250 km square area is situated in the central tropical Pacific ocean. The Phoenix Islands are a major seabird haven and the

waters provide shelter to a wide variety of marine life which includes sharks, numerous varieties of fish and reefs.

National Park in Northeast Greenland



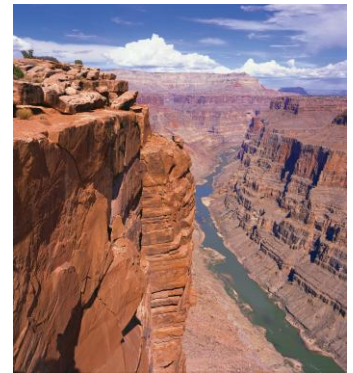
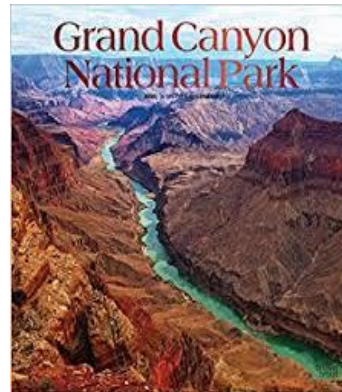
The Northeast Greenland National Park is the biggest one in the whole world as it covers a vast area of 972,000 km square which is filled with fjords, the huge moving icebergs and snow all over.



The animals here are also special and one of the kind, the whales, polar bears, walruses, snowy owls, and Arctic foxes.



Grand Canyon National Park (USA)



This is a family favourite national park and is the second most visited national park in the USA with five million people visiting it annually. The Grand Canyon National Park is considered to be one of the seven natural wonders of the world and visitors here can expect to see wildlife like elk, black bear, and the California condors.

What do we know about the Internet?

A Brief History of the Internet

The history of the Internet has its origin in the efforts to build and interconnect computer networks that arose from research and development in the United States and involved international collaboration, particularly with researchers in the United Kingdom and France.

The Internet started in the 1960s as a way for government researchers to share information.

Computers in the '60s were large and immobile.

This eventually led to the formation of the ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), the network that ultimately evolved

into what we now know as the Internet.

January 1, 1983 is considered the official birthday of the Internet.

This allowed different kinds of computers on different networks to "talk" to each other. All networks could now be connected by a universal language.

The Internet provides a capability so powerful and general that it can be used for almost any purpose that depends on information, and it is accessible by every individual who connects to one of its constituent networks. It supports human communication via social media, electronic mail (e-mail), newsgroups, and audio and video transmission and allows people to work collaboratively from many different locations.



Trouble-free Grammar

And now let us not forget what we have learned

Verb Tense Review

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate verb form.

Example: He eats vegetables every day.

He ate vegetable yesterday.

He will eat vegetables again tomorrow.

Present

Habitual activities

We usually walk to school.

Tom bikes to school every day.

He likes listening to music.

We study hard every day.

We often buy milk.

He reads a lot of books every year.

Jim texts his friends when he has some free time.

It is sunny.

Time flies.

I say, "Hello."

Past

We walked to school yesterday.

Tom biked to school.

He liked listening to music when he was a teenager.

We studied hard for this exam.

We bought milk from a local farm.

He read many books during his college years.

Jim texted his friends some days ago.

Tomorrow

We will walk to school if the bus does not arrive on time.

Tom will bike to school.

We will study hard for the Cambridge exam.

We will buy milk from a local farm situated in the countryside.

He will read this book.

Complete the sentences with the present tense forms of the verb to be.

A: Where are we now?

B: You just in front of our house.

A: Are you hungry?

B: Yes, I a little bit hungry.

A: Is your sister at school?

B: No, she at school.

A: Where are his parents?

B: They..... at work.

A: Is Peter your friend? And what about Bill?

B: Peter and Bill my best friends.

A: I think these stories are very interesting.

B: Really? The stories not interesting at all.

A: How often are you at the library?

B: Quite often. I very interested about books.



Prepositions of Time:

IN / ON/ AT

***In, at** and **on** are prepositions that locate people, objects and events in time and space.

We use:

***AT** for a specific time

* **IN** for months, years, centuries and long periods

* **ON** for days and dates

Example:

The party is **in** April.

The party is **on** April 1st.

The party starts **at** 8 o'clock.

Write **at/on/in**.

1. 9 March.
2. the afternoon.
3. Friday.
4. 1999.
7. Saturday night.

In English there are many pairs of words that sound the same, but which have distinctly different meanings and different spellings. Understanding these words is an essential part of mastering the English language, both for vocabulary building and spelling.

For example: sun – son.

ITS / IT'S

1. _____ not my fault.
2. The dog has a bed, _____ bed is over there.

WHERE / WEAR

1. You are free to walk _____ you want.
2. What clothes you should _____ depends on _____ you are going.

WEATHER / WHETHER

1. _____ you choose this or that, it is all up to you.
2. _____ there will be a trip or not all depends on the _____

Apostrophe

The apostrophe (' or ') is a punctuation mark, and sometimes a diacritical mark, in languages that use the Latin alphabet and some other alphabets. In English, it is used for three purposes:

- 1) to form possessive nouns;
- 2) to show the omission of letters
- 3) to indicate plurals of letters, numbers, and symbols.

The apostrophe (') has three uses:

contractions, plurals, and possessives.

Contractions (e.g., let's, don't, couldn't, it's, she's).

The apostrophe is seldom used to form a **plural noun**.

*He received four A's and two B's.

*Do we have more yes's than no's?

The general rule is that **the possessive** of a singular noun is formed by adding an apostrophe and s, whether the singular noun ends in s or not.

*the child's toy

*the girl's parents

Easter Time

Easter time, Easter time,
We have so much to do,
Time for bunnies, time for eggs,
But time for Jesus too.
Easter time, Easter time
Jesus showed His love.



We all wish you a very Happy Easter!



ENGLISH IS YOUR FRIEND

*English opens the world to
you. English is your friend
and guide in a world of
global communication.*

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