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INSPECTORATUL ȘCOLAR JUDEȚEAN BOTOȘANI
SEMINARUL TEOLOGIC LICEAL ORTODOX „SFÂNTUL IOAN IACOB” DOROHOI

Words and Thoughts of Wisdom



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Words and Thoughts of Wisdom

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„Words of Wisdom” este o revistă școlară de cultură și creație, cu apariție anuală, realizată de profesorii Seminarului Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” din Dorohoi.

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„Words of Wisdom” revine în exclusivitate autorilor.

Lucrările, ilustrațiile și fotografiile cuprinse în această revistă pot fi reproduse, preluate sau utilizate numai cu menționarea sursei.

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- Colegiul Tehnic „Samuil Isopescu” Suceava
- Liceul Tehnologic „Sover Elek” – Grădinița Mesevar, Joseni, Harghita
- Liceul Tehnologic Bâlteni, Gorj
- Liceul Teoretic „Sfânta Maria” Galați
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- Școala Gimnazială „Tiberiu Crudu” Tudora, Botoșani
- Școala Specială „Ion Pillat” Dorohoi

Cuvânt introductiv

În anul școlar 2022-2023, *Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” din Dorohoi* a organizat Proiectul Concurs „*Words of Wisdom*”, ediția I, inclus în Calendarul competițiilor școlare și în Calendarul activităților educative județene la nivelul Inspectoratului Școlar Județean Botoșani.

Proiectul *Words of Wisdom* a pornit de la nevoia ca un număr cât mai mare de elevi de liceu, înscriși sau nu la clasele cu predare în regim bilingv, să dețină un bagaj cât mai vast de cunoștințe în ceea ce privește cultura celor mai utilizate limbi europene în momentul de față.

Elevii de liceu au avut o serie de teme pe care le-au studiat și pornind de la acestea s-au înscris în oricare dintre secțiunile concursului pe care le-au considerat potrivite sau interesante. Astfel, au avut posibilitatea de a-și exersa competențele de exprimare orală în limba engleză într-un mediu stimulat și atractiv. Respectiv, au avut șansa de a transpune în scris sau grafică, prin diverse mijloace și medii, propriile emoții și trăiri pornind de la teme de reflecție date.

În plus, dezbaterile reprezintă un sport intelectual ideal pentru a-i dezvolta oricărui adolescent gândirea analitică, abilitățile oratorice și spiritul de echipă, precum și nivelul de informare. Sunt o activitate foarte populară atât curricular, cât și extracurricular, în Marea Britanie și în alte țări din vestul Europei, și reprezintă un atu în portofoliul oricărui elev care dorește să își îmbogățească bagajul de cunoștințe în cele mai variate domenii.

De asemenea, elevii de gimnaziu au putut participa la secțiunile de creație literară sau grafică, ilustrând aspecte ale culturii și civilizației britanice într-o manieră proprie, creativă și adecvată temelor concursului.

Scopul principal al proiectului îl reprezintă aprofundarea cunoștințelor unui număr cât mai mare de elevi de liceu în ceea ce privește cultura spațiului britanic, cu precădere, și al celui european, respectiv rădăcinile latine și caracterul incluziv al limbii române.

❖ Secțiunea CREAȚIE LITERARĂ

Love

Love... what is this feeling?

*Elev: Pătrășcuță Radu,
Prof. Amatierei Gabriela-Cristina,
Școala Specială „Ion Pillat” Dorohoi*

Love is a complex feeling, manifested by strong affection. Defining it is a difficult task, caused by the complexity of its manifestation, but also by the diversity of affective links included in this term. . This is the definition given by scientists. This is what these experienced people would say is love.

But... have you ever felt that you are in love?

Have you ever felt your heart jump out of your chest with happiness when you see your mother, father, grandparents, dog, cat, girlfriend or boyfriend? Do you get sad when your loved one is in a bad mood? Or do you feel like you're in heaven when the person you love hugs you, asks you if you've eaten or if you're okay? Because if so, that is love. It is the most wonderful feeling that a human being can feel or offer.

Personally, I believe that love is tied to too many conditions (trust, devotion, fidelity, stability, equality, etc.) to exist in a pure and real way. We often hear the awkward question, “How much do you love me? Love cannot be measured, no "love meter" was invented. Often the feeling of love appears in a sincere form when the partner is no longer alive, then the basic element is regret for not confessing love to the right guy.

If you have love in your life, be grateful because every person I loved is no longer part of my life or is no longer among us.

Redemption

Elev: Apachiței Maya,

Prof. Apachiței Diana,

Școala Gimnazială „Leon Dănăilă” Darabani

As soon as she heard the clock strike three, she knew it was too late. She had been glancing back and forth at the clock and back to the TV for thirty minutes, but deep inside she already knew the truth. She knew that they took her little sister. 'They' were tall, nameless, humanoid creatures that roamed her town from 3 am until 8 am. They also set up a barrier that prevented humans from hearing each other.

How stupid she was letting her dear sister go out at such an hour! However, the harm was done, wasn't it? Had she known it would have come to this, she wouldn't have let her ... never! So, without a second thought, she grabbed her backpack and headed towards the door, ready to risk her life to save her sister. The first thing she noticed was the eerie atmosphere of the town at night. A light breeze passed and cold shivers ran down her spine. She was out of the hiding place now and there was no turning back. A street light flickered, pulling her out of her trance. It revealed an odd place, filled with rocks and trees, so she thought she'd start the search there. Her heart filled with anticipation as she stepped on the road. She crossed the road and looked all around the place starting from climbing the trees to look for clues, but it was fruitless. She tried pulling the rocks to look under them, and now she was about to pull the last one when a sound stopped her. Her heart was beating extremely fast, as if she had run a marathon, because she remembered that humans couldn't hear each other, so it could only be.... Paralyzed in fear she didn't dare make a sound but a 'they' still appeared in front of her.

„Don't be scared! You're looking for your sister, right?"

„Yes, I am!" she said after hesitating a little.

„Great! Because I know where she is! You just have to follow me."

Without any more leads the girl decided to trust and follow the creature. What was the worst that could happen?! But one thing she failed to notice as she started to walk behind the 'they' was the little tied up girl that crawled from under the rock, watching her older sister be led to her death.

The climb

Elev: Apachiței Maya,

Prof. Apachiței Diana,

Școala Gimnazială „Leon Dănăilă” Darabani

The climb to the top of the tower had been well worth the effort. Or so we thought! Only after reaching the top, had we discovered how grave of a mistake my friend and me made when we decided to climb the 610-meter tall tower in our city.

After we took some photos to celebrate our accomplishment, we decided it was time to say goodbye and climb down. After hesitating a little, I decided to take the lead and start descending. Surely, the ladder was a little rusty, but it would not be much of a problem, would it? Oh, how wrong I was! Immediately when I put my foot on it, the ladder broke and I was left hanging, my only support being the platform of the tower.

My friend pulled me up quickly and we started brainstorming for ideas to get down. That was when we realized that we still had our phones, only they were in the backpack. It was hanging on a metal piece, so my friend decided to try to take it. While trying to reach for it, she fell on the metal piece. However, she took the backpack and threw it to me. I tried calling 911 but there was no signal. As a last resort, I started screaming for help and even trying to send messages. After that, I started to feel dizzy and that was when everything became black.

When I woke up, hundreds of questions invaded my mind. ‘What happened? Where am I?’ When I opened my eyes, the first thing I saw was the white sheets blue walls. I soon realized that I was in a hospital. Doctors started surrounding me asking different types of questions. However, when I asked about what had happened to my friend, they looked confused. ‘We only found you there!’ they said.

Now, different questions engulfed my mind. ‘Where did she disappear?’ I tried calling her but it appeared that the phone number was non-existent. I got up, ignoring the calls of the doctors and started walking towards the tower again. I had to find the underlying cause of this!

My Best Friend Moving Away

*Elev: Cristea Sebastian-Ioan,
Pr. prof. Chichioacă Petru-Georgel,
Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi*

The memory with the biggest impact in my life was when I was 13. Looking back, when I was 13 my best friend and the only friend I had in the neighborhood moved away. Additionally, I knew her since I was 10 years old I met her when I moved here, our parents became friends really quickly and we started talking too our houses being really close to each other we stayed together everyday and played.

When she moved I took it hard she was the only friend I had in the neighborhood and we grew really close to each other. After that I was lonely and sad she left until I started highschool and met new people that I tried to enjoy spending time with but they weren't the same as my best friend, I wasn't enjoying their company as much as I enjoyed hers.

After a year of highschool I have seen her close to the school I attend to, she wasn't the same she was taller and beautiful I wasn't seeing her as my old friend and more as a girl but her personality changed so much I realised we couldn't be friends or anything else anymore and she probably did too after we chatted for a few minutes before class starts and we go on our way. I tried to distract myself from our meeting with class and activities after school like drawing and playing computer games until late at night and until this day.

I still miss being her friend and I'm still trying to find out what I felt that day after I met her again.

Bloody Traitor

*Elev: Vițalariu Cezara,
Pr. prof. Chichioacă Petru-Georgel,
Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi*

Sweet red blood
And a sharp knife
The last thing I saw
When he appeared

I wanted to run
But I fell down
In his arms
So cold, and sweet

‘Shh, my sweetheart!
Everything is OK’
He said with melancholia in his voice
And weeping eyes.

You didn't want to

*Elev: Pomârleanu Dumitrița-Elena,
Pr. prof. Chichioacă Petru-Georgel, Prof. Stoleru Paula-Mihaela,
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Everything leads me to you, nature, the circumstances, the people around us. Everything around me shows me the way to you. The wind shows me the way where you have been, smelling your scent even in an orchard full of blossoming trees. They have another gleam with you there, shining on your fair and gentle face, not on the budded and blossoming trees of the orchard. You didn't want to go with me through the world, not to have the wind blowing in your face and our perfume to arouse interest in other people.

Animals feel your gentleness, and your desire to do good. Felix, the black and white guy in front of the store is always in your way when he sees you. For other people, it comes only from the desire for a piece of bread, some don't even get into the sea, preferring to sit on the sun-baked pavements. Now it's lounging on the ground, playing in the sun and the dirt, but there was a life where I could see you running through the big snow on the ground trying not to slip in your record on the way to the store. You would always buy him a delicacy with the money he earns, as if you wanted him to offer you in return for all the attention he gives you. You didn't want my attention, totally ignoring it, walking past me as if we didn't have that much talk until the moon gave way to the sun that cares for you to want to look too.

All the people around us don't know, whispering when they notice us together, their mouths moving like a broken tape, repeating the same thing: "Why aren't they together?", They would be cute if they tried harder. Too bad they didn't know that I tried harder while you stayed to see if those around you were okay. You didn't realize that by leaving me you destroyed everything I had. I thought you were trying with me, but you didn't want that. You just "You killed me at random/ Mocking my love".

Princess Diana

*Elev: Roata Teofil,
Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,
Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț*

Despite the time that has passed since the princess's death, the remarkable fascination and admiration that people had and still have for the princess remained.

The 20-year-old at the time became the Princess of Wales when she married Prince Charles on July 21, 1981, after which the two divorced permanently on August 28, 1996.

On June 21, 1982, Diana gave birth to her first son and heir, William, and two years later, on September 15, 1984, Henry, the second son, was born.

The Princess of Wales became well known for her support of several charitable projects. Princess Diana was a supporter of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, which won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1997. Her contribution to changing public opinion about AIDS was summed up in December 2001 by Bill Clinton at the, Diana, Princess of Wales AIDS Conference':

„In 1987, when so many still believed that AIDS could be transmitted by touch, Princess Diana sat on the bed of an AIDS patient and held his hand. She showed the whole world that AIDS patients do not deserve isolation, but compassion and kindness. This helped change the world's opinion and brought hope to AIDS patients.” - Bill Clinton



PRINCESS DIANA. MARRIAGE

Her death produced unprecedented public mourning, demonstrating her enormous influence on the British national psyche.

Diana's life and death polarized national sentiment about the existing system of monarchy which seemed outdated and insensitive in a populist age of media celebrity in which Diana herself was a central figure.

For her life and for her many charitable deeds through which she showed special affection for those in trouble and in diseases, Princess Diana remains a remarkable personality both in the history of Great Britain and in the hearts of the citizens!



Queen Elizabeth

*Elev: Girbulet Mihai,
Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,
Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț*

Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, was Queen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland from 1952 until her death on 8 September 2022.



Elizabeth Queen in 1953

In the 1950s, as a young woman at the beginning of her reign, Elizabeth was described as a glamorous "fairytale queen".

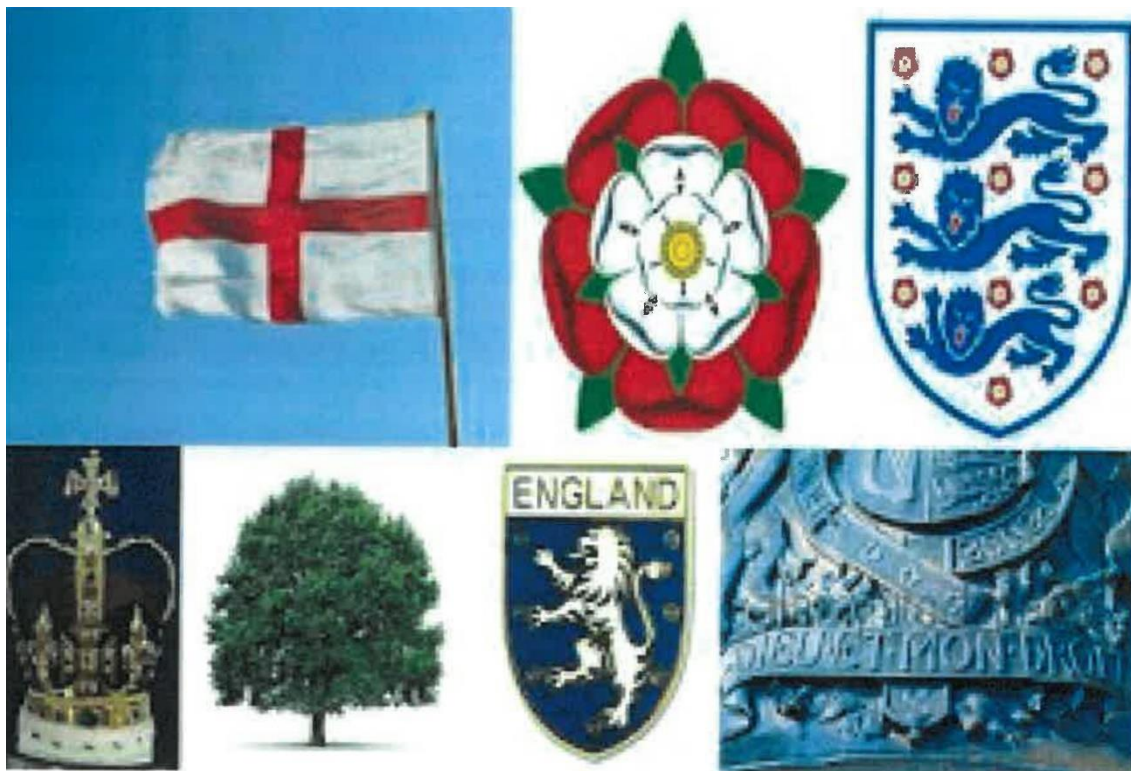
He was privately educated at home and began to undertake public duties during World War 11, serving in the Auxiliary Territorial Service. In 1947 she married Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, a former Prince of Greece and Denmark.

When her father died in February 1952, Elizabeth became Head of the Commonwealth and Queen of seven independent Commonwealth countries: the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Pakistan and Ceylon.

His many historic visits and meetings include a state visit to the Republic of Ireland and meetings with five popes

Symbols of England

*Elev: Iepan Raul,
Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,
Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț*



Saint George's Cross

The cross of St. George has appeared on the national flag of England since the 13th century. Originally, this flag was used by the Republic of Genoa. The English monarch paid tribute to the Doge of Genoa beginning in 1190, so that English ships flying this flag would have protection when entering the Mediterranean.

The Tudor Rose

The Tudor rose, also known as the „rose of England”, was adopted as a symbol of peace and consists of a flower with red petals with a white center. Its origin and name are consecrated with the House of Tudor, which united the House of York (with the white rose as its emblem) with the Lancaster House (with the white rose as its emblem).

When Henry VII won the crown of England from Richard III in battle in 1485, he ended the so-called „War of the Roses” between the House of Lancaster and the House of York. Henry's father was Edmund Tudor of the House of Richmond (on his mother's side) and his mother was Margaret Beaufort of the House of Lancaster. In January 1486, he married Elizabeth of York to quell the rivalry, the enmity between the factions and instituted as the emblem of England the Tudor rose, which united the white York rose with the red Lancaster rose in the same image

The coat of arms with three lions

Richard the Lionheart (1189-1199) used three golden lions (sometimes depicted as leopards) on a scarlet background as a powerful symbol of the English throne during the Crusades. On the royal banner of England appear three lions standing upright, one below the other, each with a blue tongue and fangs, on a background of deep red. This banner signifies the sovereignty of the rulers of England

Symbols of British culture

*Elev: Marculet Gabriel,
Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,
Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț*



When it comes to "culture", we can admit that every country has some things that make it special. For example, England is noted for fashion, religion, language, as well as the dishes. When it comes to drinks, the first thing that comes to my mind is milk tea. It's a strange combination, but it represents a trick that has become an aristocratic habit. Indeed, this drink arrived later in England, but it was mainly used by people with a "stronger" welfare state. Currently, in England there are approximately two thousand types of tea, being in more categories, from color to smell and taste. Even if the tea is not 100% from England, I would never refuse to drink one with the beautiful views of that country in front of me.

Another thing that not all people know, is that England has a specific flower, and that is the red rose. You may wonder why this flora is specific, well because represents a historical event. Two noble families had the rose as their emblem. A family had the white rose and one the red. But after thirty years of "war", the two roses have united in one emblem, which symbolizes the reconciliation.

A very important element for English culture is the Tower of London, which has had several uses over time. Vault for various valuables, prison and even palace. It is one of the most important buildings in England, and the most important piece in this "institution" is the White Tower. It is home to many exhibits, such as jewels of kings, pieces of royal armor and other representations referring to prisoners and even executions. This important construction for the inhabitants of England has approximately eighteen hectares so definitely you encounter a lot of things to explore, representing one of the main tourist attractions.

When we think of the "British monarchy", the only person who comes to mind is the former Queen of England, Elizabeth II. At only 27 years old, she became queen after the death of her father. She reigned for 70 years, being one of the longest reigns of a king on English soil, and the coronation ceremony was broadcast live in 44 languages. When the Queen turned 60 on the throne, an almost unique event took place: Diamond Jubilee. It was only the second time in the past 1,000 years that an English sovereign had achieved such longevity on the throne.

The world has gone through many stages, from the two world wars, to the invention of the Internet and the landing of people on the Moon. Queen Elizabeth was a front-row witness, if not a participant in all these transformations that made today's world the one we know.

Like any person, she had her "rituals". She herself, in the evening, walked all the corridors of the palace and turned off all the unnecessary light bulbs to reduce energy consumption. Another strange custom, which shows us that Elizabeth also had a sense of humor, is cutting the cake with a sword.

Queen Elizabeth II, died knowing that she was loved by the people, on September 8, last year. In fact, she remains the most loved member of the British Royal House, with over 80% approval rating.



An important personality is the new king of England, Charles. He received his "post" recently, following the death of his mother, Elisabeta. Charles became the symbol of a life spent waiting, the eldest son of the British sovereign had to wait until the age of 73 to ascend the throne. From the moment he was born, he was called "Prince Charles" and his full name is Philip Arthur George Mountbatten-Windsor.

When he was just born, his mother belonged to the house of Windsor and his father, Prince Philipp, originally prince of Greece and Denmark, changed this title to that of Mountbatten. Even though his mother became queen and he was only 4 years old, he attended a public school in London, which was forbidden for children who were part of the royal family. Charles in that school was always teased and didn't get good grades at all. But in the end, his parents made the decision to move him to a school in Scotland in which severity dominates. He later married Lady Diana. They did not have a very happy marriage because this testifies that they had a triple marriage. She unfortunately died in a car accident, this making Charles closer to his two children, William and Harry.

Currently, as I said before, he is the new king of England. And he is doing very well. Even though he went through many "stops" throughout his life, he also has a special liking for Romania. Moreover, he wanted to become Orthodox, but the fact that he became king did not allow him. He visited Transylvania in 1998, and fell in love with that region. Since then, he constantly returns to our country, where it is said that he owns around 10 properties.

British bands

Elev: Balaudi Ioana Sabrina,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



Both The Beatles and the band Queen are well known English musicians.

The Beatles were an English rock band, formed of the members John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr. They first performed in Liverpool, London in 1957. Their first official song was the single 'Love Me Do' / 'PS I Love You' released in the U.K. On October 5th 1962, after a few weeks of going up and down and so forth, it finally peaked at no. 17 in the last week of 1962.

In March 22nd, 1963 their debut album 'Please Please Me' was released and since that moment they changed the face of music forever. They were idols for millions of fans around the world and their concerts were sold out in record times. The fans cheering, crying or even fainting appear silly nowadays but in those days it was a normal thing. My favourite Beatles song is *Here comes the sun*. I first heard it in a commercial and I was curious about the singer so I looked it up on the Internet. I was surprised to see the name of the band because I considered them old-fashioned, the kind of band only my parents would listen to. I like the song because it has an optimistic message and it cheers me up every time I listen to it.

Queen was a British rock band formed in London in 1970 by Freddie Mercury, Brian May, Roger Taylor and later joined, John Deacon. Their first song was titled 'Keep Yourself Alive' from the debut album 'Queen'. The band slowly started to be identified with the lead singer, Freddie Mercury and his unique voice. I found out about this band when I watched the film *Bohemian Rhapsody* with my family. By the end of the film, I was already a fan! There are a lot of songs I like, but my favourite is *Love of my life*. It is soft and sensitive.



I discovered that there are some similarities between these bands:

They all appeared and reached success in the U.K.;

Both bands gained massive popularity and commercial success in the 70's;

Both are known for they innovative music styles;

Both leaded by iconic and well know singers;

Both bands always had charismatic concerts.

Despite that, they have their differences that make them unique.

Diana, Princess of Wales

Elev: Ababei Karina Valentina,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



Diana Princess of Wales was the first wife of Charles, Prince of Wales and heir to the throne of the UK. She had two sons, William and Harry. She married Charles in 1981 but divorced in 1996. During her marriage she was called Her Royal Highness The Princess of Wales.

Diana was born on 1 July 1961 in the British Spencer family. Her parents were John Spencer and Frances Poche. She grew up in Park House, situated on the Sandringham estate and with three of her siblings Sarah, Charles and Jane. Seven years after her birth her parents divorced.

She became increasingly associated with numerous charities and carried out 191 official engagements in 1988 and 397 in 1991. She was the patroness of charities who worked with drug addicts, elderly, homeless and children. In 1989 she became president of Great Ormond Street Hospital for children. She had a truly kind heart.

Sadly one year after her divorce with Charles, on 31 August 1997 Diana died in a car crash in the Pont de l'Alma tunnel in Paris.

One of the amazing things she did was the fact that she ended the stigma against HIV/AIDs. It was believed many years ago that anyone could catch HIV through touch. Of course that was false but many people avoided the persons that were infected with the virus. However at the height of the Aids epidemic Diana decided to open an unit that would care for the infected patients. Many photos had been taken of her, some that would show her shaking hands with a HIV positive patient without gloves, which was seen as a risk at that time. She showed thousands of people that there was nothing to be afraid of. All throughout her life she fought for the HIV/AIDs related stigma and even became an official patron for the National AIDs Trust. Of course her fight for the end of the stigma wasn't for nothing and the next generation picked up her cause.

She was also a very good mother who had a close relationship with her sons, being very affectionate to them and making time for them even though she was very busy. Always taking them on holidays, taking them to themed parks and also sent them to public school. She liked dressing them in the weirdest outfits and let them wear costumes during playtime. Diana tried her best to keep them out of the public eye and even gave them the most 'normal' life she could. In 1991 she participated in a Mothers' race at the school that Prince Harry was studying, she took off her shoes and sprinted off the starting block and ended up in second place. Diana also had participated in this competition in 1989 and 1990. In my opinion I can say that she had a very beautiful soul and the world didn't deserve her.

The vast symbols of the british monarchy and its personalities

Elev: Tecșan Marius Gabriel,

Prof. Gîlă Catrinela Felicia,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1, Malu Spart, Giurgiu

The British monarchy had a history full of events to make it what it's today and through their journey to build up the monarchy we all see today over the news, they have acquired vast objects that now are representative, we refer to those objects as "symbols", some of them are big and imposing and others are small but yet valuable. Some of Britain's monarchy so praised symbols are it's coinage and banknotes, it's crown jewels and it's royal warrants.

THE CROWN JEWELS

The crown jewels were collected mostly since 1660 and they aren't only the jewels that are on the crown, in fact there is a set of artifacts and valuable stones that build up the collection. The history of those jewels state that the most famous theft was made by Colonel Thomas Blood that almost escaped with a scepter, an orb and the crown, but he was caught at the East Gate of the Tower. And at the time when the World War 2 was around, The Crown Jewels were hidden so well that no one knows where they were kept to this day, the location wasn't mentioned in any document from that time.

THE COINAGE AND BANKNOTES

The coinage and banknotes system is related to the British monarchy and we can see that on the banknotes and coins themselves, as they have effigies on them with the monarchs at that time. The tradition dates from 1952 and from Charles II onwards all the effigies have developed the tradition to all face the opposite direction to their immediate predecessor.

THE ROYAL WARRANTS

Royal warrants are a symbol from the queen to the companies that continuously supplies The Queen, The Prince of Wales or The Duke of Edinburgh. It initially renews after 5 years and it can be discontinued if The Royal Household Tradesmen's Warrants Committee

thinks the supplies aren't quite qualitative or if there is a shortage of supplies. The Royal Warrants is in a total of 800 unique holders and 1,100 in total. The Royal Warrant can be used to make advertisement or any other way to promote your product using the face of The Queen, The Prince of Whales or The Duke of Edinburgh.

If I were a monarch

Elev: Pintilie Luca Cristian,

Prof. Gîlă Catrinela Felicia,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1, Malu Spart, Giurgiu

If I were a monarch, I would rule with grace and justice. My kingdom would be a land of prosperity and peace. The people would be happy and content, and their needs would be met.

As a ruler, I would prioritize the education of my citizens. I would ensure that all children receive a quality education, regardless of their background. This would not only benefit the individuals, but also the kingdom as a whole. A well-educated population would lead to a more prosperous and innovative society.

I would also prioritize the well-being of my citizens. Healthcare would be accessible to all, and no one would go hungry or homeless. I would strive to create a society where everyone has the opportunity to thrive.

As a monarch, I would prioritize the education of my citizens in the field of sports. I believe that sports education is important for both physical and mental health, and it can also lead to a more disciplined and successful society.

Firstly, I would ensure that all schools in my kingdom have adequate sports facilities and equipment. Children should have the opportunity to play and participate in sports, regardless of their socio-economic background. By promoting physical activity at a young age, we can help to instill healthy habits that can last a lifetime.

Secondly, I would invest in training programs and resources for coaches and athletes.

This would include providing scholarships for talented young athletes to attend specialized sports academies, and offering professional development opportunities for coaches to improve their skills and knowledge. By creating a strong sports infrastructure, we can cultivate a culture of excellence and achievement in sports.

Thirdly, I would encourage the organization of sports events and competitions at both the local and national level. This would provide citizens with the opportunity to showcase their skills and talents, and would also promote sports tourism, bringing in revenue and boosting the economy.

As a leader, one of my top priorities would be to ensure that all children in my kingdom receive a quality education in the fields of math and science. I believe that a strong foundation in these subjects is crucial for developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills, as well as for advancing innovation and progress in all areas of society.

Firstly, I would ensure that all schools in my kingdom have qualified and well-trained teachers in math and science. Teachers would receive professional development opportunities to continuously improve their teaching skills and techniques. I would also encourage the use of technology and innovative teaching methods to make learning these subjects more engaging and fun for students.

Secondly, I would invest in the development of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math) programs and resources for students. This would include providing access to specialized labs and equipment, as well as offering scholarships and apprenticeships for students to gain practical experience in these fields. By cultivating a strong STEM culture, we can inspire the next generation of innovators and problem-solvers.

Thirdly, I would encourage the establishment of research and development centers, where scientists and engineers can collaborate on cutting-edge projects and discoveries. By providing funding and resources for these centers, we can create a culture of innovation and advancement in our kingdom.

In terms of foreign policy, I would work to establish positive relationships with neighboring kingdoms. I believe in diplomacy and communication as the keys to maintaining peace and stability. I would seek to collaborate on trade and cultural exchange, and avoid conflicts that could harm my people.

Overall, my reign would be characterized by fairness, compassion, and progress. I believe that a monarch has the power to shape society for the better, and I would use that power to create a brighter future for my kingdom and its people.

If I Were A Monarch

Elev: Dragne Sebastian,

Prof. Gîlă Catrinela Felicia,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1, Malu Spart, Giurgiu

If I were a Monarch of a nation, it would be my duty to guide it toward prosperity and development. I would have the authority as a monarch to impose laws and make choices that would have an impact on the lives of millions of people living under my reign. I would treat it seriously because it carries a great deal of responsibility.

First and foremost, I would make reforms to the state by constructing homes for the homeless and constructing improved roads and lighting for the streets. Everyone will be employed and have enough money for clothing and food. There won't be any limits on entering or leaving the state, merely that there shouldn't be any unlawful materials in the car or bag. There will be schools in every town and city so that kids can learn and pursue higher education. Every city will have hospitals since public health is the most crucial factor. Since it is one of their rights to live and be healthy, they don't have to spend a lot of money on treatment.

Second, I would concentrate on establishing a just and equitable society. No matter their socio-economic level or background, I would make sure that everyone is treated equally. Regardless of a person's gender, color, or religion, I would seek to alleviate poverty and provide equal opportunity for all. Under my government, I would also work to get rid of corruption and nepotism since they stand in the way of progress.

Finally, I would seek to advance stability and peace in my nation and the rest of the world. In order to avoid war, I would prefer diplomacy, and I would work to improve relations with other countries. In order to promote peaceful coexistence between many communities and countries, I would endeavor to resolve conflicts.

I would comprehend the value of the environment and the necessity to protect it for future generations if I were a monarch. In order to safeguard natural resources and reduce carbon emissions, I would place a high priority on sustainable development. I would also exhort my people to live sustainably and in harmony with the environment.

In conclusion, I think I would be capable of handling the enormous responsibility that comes with being a monarch. I would work to improve my nation for all people by putting the

welfare of my people first, establishing a just and fair society, encouraging peace and stability, and safeguarding the environment. J- would strive to provide my people a bright future by leading with morality, candor, and compassion.

Symbols of the British Monarchy

Elev: Ungureanu Marius-Constantin,

Prof. Octav Denisa-Maria

Colegiul Economic „Octav Onicescu” Botoșani

The British monarchy, with its rich history and deeplyrooted traditions, has given rise to a series of symbols that represent its power, continuity and prestige. One of the most iconic symbols of the British monarchy is the crown, which reflects the royal heritage and authority of the sovereign over the kingdom. Over time, crowns adapted and diversified, but remained central to royal ceremonies and the representation of monarchical power.

Another essential symbol is the royal scepter, which symbolizes the authority and justice exercised by the monarch. They are worn by the monarch during coronation ceremonies and other important events.

At the same time, the throne is a symbol of power and legitimacy, representing the sovereign's place at the center of the state and government.

The coat of arms of the United Kingdom is displayed in all the Courts of Justice, the judges being the direct representatives of the monarch. The monarch can also grant Royal Warrants to companies supplying the royal family, and they have the right to display the coat of arms on their own products and shops, which includes the lion, the symbol of England, and the unicorn, the symbol of Scotland, is another key element of the British monarchy. It reflects the unity and diversity of the kingdom and is used to represent royal authority in various contexts.

The British royal house, the House of Windsor, also represents a significant part of monarchical symbolism. Queen Elizabeth II, the longest-serving monarch, has become a symbol of British stability and tradition in an ever-changing world.

In conclusion, the symbols of the British monarchy have evolved over the centuries and remain relevant today, highlighting the history, traditions and continuity of one of the oldest and most prestigious monarchies in the world. These symbols form an important part of British national identity and shared cultural heritage.

Big Ben

*Elev: Oprea Ștefania,
Prof. Peptea Ileana,
Școala Gimnazială Mănești, Dâmbovița*

This is the Big Ben, the most popular clock tower in the world. If you want to walk through London you will see British buses and also the flag of the UK. The Big Ben is the best tourist attraction in England. There are some old buildings near the clock Tower. I like watching photos with Big Ben very much because it makes me happy and I like this old monument. I will be much happier if I see this not only in pictures. England has many old values and Big Ben is one of them, for me the UK is one of the best countries in the world because it knew how to promote its values. You can take the bus for a couch fare if you want to see the entire city and find information about it. These buses are famous all over the world. I am glad to see that the weather is sunny and nice because in England it rains a lot and the weather is very changeable.

The symbol of the UK is Big Ben, I think that everybody has heard about it. I wish I took some photos there to show them to my little brother. I like English language and I want to speak in English to other people from the UK.

The most important values of England are: the flag, the buses and the Big Ben so that if I arrive there I want to buy a key ring with Big Ben and a cup for coffee with the English flag to see them every moment.

I advise everybody to visit England only once because it has amazing attractions. I will tell my teacher to organize a trip to see England, I hope she will agree with me. I can't wait to be in front of the Big Ben to say "Hello" to everybody!

The Royal House

Elev: Nica Cătălina,

Prof. Peptea Ileana,

Școala Gimnazială Mănești, Dâmbovița

This is Buckingham Palace. It is in London and there lived the Queen of England, Elizabeth

II. Look! Up there I see the English flag on the roof of the palace. Also, there are English soldiers who never smile and they are serious even if you try to make them smile. You can go there in any seasons, the weather is nice and if you are lucky there won't be any clouds and you can take great pictures. This building is very important because there were meetings between the Queen and other important political figures such as presidents or kings or special personalities of the world. A lot of people come and visit this place to see its elegance, sophistication and refinement.

The building is so imposing and it has so many big windows. For me the most attractive thing is the gate. It is huge and it is made for a queen, isn't it? One day when I arrive there the first thing will be to take some photos with the serious soldiers and to touch the gate, to feel its story of history. Also, there you can see a cab, a royal cab and some horses. I think there takes place important moments.

I think the views from that windows are gorgeous. I imagine myself standing at the central window and looking at those soldiers who protect the imposing gates. My biggest wish ever was to visit London and it remains my biggest desire. I hope one day I will be able to see the Royal Family and to see that beautiful place full of history and stories. My big passion is history and I can't wait to hear some good stories about Queen from the local people!

I know that my dream is only a dream, but who knows maybe I will meet the Royal Family and I will tell them about my country and my cats!

British Symbols

Elev: Neaga Sebastian,

Prof. Peptea Ileana,

Școala Gimnazială Mănești, Dâmbovița

Britain is known as an island with three countries, an expression that captures the diversity of the island empire. In the north - the wild Scotland, in the center - bustling hills, in the south - rural regions spoiled by the Gulf current, between them - villages unchanged for centuries, old headquarters of the nobility with immeasurable riches and cities with splendid cathedrals. Britain has preserved its culture and its ancient traditions as almost no other country in Europe has done.

The symbols of the monarchy are many, the most important being these: the coat of arms, the flag, the imperial crown, the banknotes and coins, the national anthem.

The coat of arms consists of a superposed shield by a knight's helmet and supported by two animals: a lion and a unicorn. The right support is a similar crowned lion, symbol of England, and the left support is a unicorn, symbol of Scotland. Since the unicorn is considered a dangerous animal, it is tied in chains. The coat of arms contains the motto of the English monarchs: "God and My Right" and the motto of the Order of the Garter: "Let him who thinks evil be shamed" on a garter behind the shield

The flag of Great Britain has the appearance of a blue canvas of rectangular shape. The entire panel is crossed by two diagonal stripes in red with a white outline. Above these lines is an even wider red cross with the same white outline.

The Imperial State Crown is one of the Crown Jewels of the United Kingdom and symbolizes the sovereignty of the monarch. It has existed in various forms since the fifteenth century. The current version was created in 1937 and is worn by the monarch after a coronation and used at the State Opening of Parliament

Money and banknotes change when a king ascends the throne, the face of each ruler is put on coins and banknotes

The anthem is quite important for the British people, it has been used since 1745, each time changing only the lyrics depending who is in government, the queen or the king.

All these symbols, but also many others are important for British citizens, being representative for their country and being proud of them.

Behind the Window

*Elev: Vișalariu Cezara,
Prof. Stoleru Paula-Mihaela,
Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi*

A small window
Nothing more
Moldy walls
And dirty floors

In the room
Which kept me safe
Everything is locked
Even my soul

On the rotten bed
A known body rests
Syringes are seen...
Something is suspicious

When I get closer
The smell is felt
The body was dead
Too bad for them.

I climb the window
And it is cold
I am just a soul
I need to be gone.

London

*Elev: Vârci Caius,
Prof. Timoc Carmen,
Școala Gimnazială nr. 25 Timișoara*

London is one of the most beautiful cities in the world and one of the most popular tourist destinations from all over the world every year. The average number of visitors per year is about 19.1 million visitors according to the statistics of 2017, making it one of the most visited cities in the world. The UK and its largest city, located on the banks of the Thames in the south of Britain, is also known as the Fog City and has a long history dating back to the Roman era.

Big Ben, Westminster, is one of the most famous sights in the city and, rather, in all of Britain. It is located opposite the Parliament and Big Ben marks the heaviest five bells of 13.5 tons in the famous clock tower of Westminster Palace.

Al Shard Tower Bridge, a skyscraper located in the Southwark area of London, was the tallest building in Europe until October 2012 and is 310 meters long and is currently the highest building in the European Union.

- The Tate Modern Museum, located near the Thames, is a magnificent cathedral that imitates modern architecture and was formerly a power station. Many contemporary artists such as Rachel Frieda, Martin Kieberger, Mark Rothko and Kandinsky worked to create it in its current contemporary form.

Borough Market, you will experience a great experience while shopping in these markets where you will discover British culture through its markets, popular cuisine, and delicious dishes along the Thames through various food stalls.

The famous London Eye, a large wheel that you can ride in its vehicles to see the entire city of London and enjoy the magnificent view from the top of the city, is 135 meters long, located in the gardens of Jubilee on the south bank of the River Thames.

Holidays in Great Britain

*Elev: Doagă Cătălin,
Prof. Timoc Carmen,
Școala Gimnazială nr. 25 Timișoara*

There are only six public holidays a year in Great Britain, the days on which people need not go to work. Besides public holidays there are other festivals and celebrations that people look forward to. In Scotland, the new year's day is also a public holiday. It is called Hogmanay. It is the most important celebration of the year for Scottish people. In London lots of people go to Trafalgar Square and wait for the famous bell Big Ben to strike at midnight.

On 14 February British people celebrate Valentine's Day. People in love give each other cards and presents. In the evening there are special parties, and couples sometimes go to restaurants for a romantic dinner.

The day before Lent starts is called Shrove Tuesday. On this day the Christian tradition is to use all the fat foods in the kitchen before Lent begins. Shrove Tuesday in Great Britain is also called Pancake Day because it is traditional to eat pancakes.

Mother's day is traditionally celebrated on the first Sunday in Lent. It is a day when people honour their mothers.

Easter is the most important festivity of the year for Christians. People usually dye eggs for Easter and bake hot cross buns. Hot cross buns are typical on Good Friday in Britain. On Easter Day Christians celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

April Fool's Day is on 1 April. It's the custom in the UK to play a trick or a joke on someone on this day.

The holiday called Halloween is celebrated on October 31st of each year. Halloween is not an official holiday. Children in Britain dress up as witches or ghosts and go 'trick or treating'. They walk from house to house and knock at the door. When an adult opens the door, the children shout "trick or treat." Most people then give them a "treat".

On 5 November, people remember the plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament by celebrating 'Bonfire Night'. All over Britain there are firework displays and bonfires with models of Guy Fawkes, which are burned on the fire. The fireworks are a reminder of the gunpowder that Guy Fawkes hid in the cellar of Parliament.

Christmas Day is observed on the 25th of December. On Christmas Eve in the homes there is a great air of expectation. Children decorate the fir-tree with tinsel, coloured lights and toys. The houses are decorated with holly and a bunch of mistletoe. The Christmas bird, nowadays usually a turkey, is cooked and stuffed by housewives. It is followed by Christmas pudding, which is made with dried fruit and brandy. Sometimes a coin is put in the pudding as a surprise.

London

*Elev: Pădeanu Selena,
Prof. Timoc Carmen,
Școala Gimnazială nr. 25 Timișoara*

London is the capital and the largest city of the UK. Its population is about 8 million. London is the country's main industrial, financial, educational and cultural centre. London is divided into several parts: The City, Westminster, the West End and the East End. The heart of London is the City, its financial and business centre. Few people live here, but over a million come to the City to work. The City is famous for its oldest part, the Tower of London, which was used as a fortress, a Royal Palace and a prison. St. Paul's Cathedral is one of the most famous churches in the world.

Westminster is now the political centre of London. It includes Buckingham Palace - the Queen's official London residence and the Houses of Parliament. In one of its towers there is famous Big Ben, the largest clock of England. It strikes every quarter of an hour. Opposite the Houses of Parliament there is Westminster Abbey where British monarchs have been crowned.

The West End is the part where rich people live. It is the most beautiful part of London. The best hotels, restaurants, shops, clubs, parks and houses are situated there. Trafalgar Square, which is in the West End, is the central square of the city. The East End is an industrial district of London. There are many factories and the Port of London there.

London is also a big shopping centre. Harrods is one of the most famous and most expensive shops in the world. It is the official supplier of certain goods to the Royal Family.

There are some beautiful parks in London like Hyde Park, Regent's Park where you can walk, jog, have a picnic and relax. A famous English writer said "When a man is tired of London, he is tired of life."

Symbols of English Monarchy

*Elev: Macovei Daniel,
Prof. Vorniceanu Cristina,
Colegiul Tehnic „Samuil Isopescu” Suceava*

Royal Warrants

Royal warrants are granted to people or companies who have regularly supplied goods or services for a minimum of five consecutive years to The Queen, The Duke of Edinburgh or The Prince of Wales. A Royal warrant is initially granted for five years, after which time it comes up for review by the Royal Household Tradesmen's Warrants Committee. Warrants may not be renewed if the quality or supply for the product or service is insufficient, as far as the relevant Royal Household is concerned. The warrants are a mark of recognition that tradesmen are regular suppliers of goods and services to the Royal households. Strict regulations govern the warrant, which allows the grantee or company to use the legend 'By Appointment' and display the Royal coat of arms on his products, such as stationery, advertisements and other printed material, in his or her premises and on delivery vehicles. There are currently approximately 800 Royal warrant holders, holding over 1,100 Royal warrants between them (some have more than one Royal warrant).

Coat of Arms

The function of the Royal coat of arms is to identify the person who is Head of State. In respect of the United Kingdom, the Royal arms are borne only by the Sovereign. The Sovereign's coat of arms has evolved over many years and reflects the history of the Monarchy and of the country. In the design the shield shows the various Royal emblems of different parts of the United Kingdom: the three lions of England in the first and fourth quarters, the lion of Scotland in the second and the harp of Ireland in the third. It is surrounded by a garter bearing the motto *Honi soit qui mal y pense* ('Evil to him who evil thinks'), which symbolises the Order of the Garter, an ancient order of knighthood of which the Queen is Sovereign. The shield is supported by the English lion and Scottish unicorn and is surmounted by the Royal crown. Below it appears the motto of the Sovereign, *Dieu et mon droit* ('God and my right'). The plant

badges of the United Kingdom - rose, thistle and shamrock - are often displayed beneath the shield.

Stamps

The present-day postal service in the UK has Royal origins, beginning in the system used to send Court documents in previous centuries. For centuries letters on affairs of State to and from the Sovereign's court, and despatches in time of war, were carried by messengers of the Court and couriers employed for particular occasions. Symbols of the Royal origins of the UK's postal system remain. A miniature silhouette of the monarch's head is depicted on all stamps; the personal cyphers of The Queen and her predecessors (going back to Victoria) appear on most letterboxes; and the main postal delivery service is known as the Royal Mail. The image of The Queen which appears on UK postage stamps was designed by Arnold Machin, who originally created it as a sculpture. Issued on 5 June 1967, it has remained unchanged for four decades. It is thought that this design is the most reproduced work of art in history, with over 200 billion examples produced so far.

Coinage And Banknotes

There are close ties between the Monarchy and the UK monetary system. These can be seen, for example, in the title of the 'Royal Mint' and the representation of the monarch on all circulating British coinage. During The Queen's reign there have been four representations of Her Majesty on circulating coinage. The original coin portrait of Her Majesty was by Mary Gillick and was adopted at the beginning of the reign in 1952. The following effigy was by Arnold Machin OBE, RA, approved by the Queen in 1964. That portrait was used on all the decimal coins from 1968. The next effigy was by Raphael Maklouf FRSA and was adopted in 1985. From the time of Charles II onwards, a tradition developed of monarchs being represented on the coinage facing in the opposite direction to their immediate predecessor.

The Crown Jewels

The Crown Jewels are the ceremonial treasures which have been acquired by English kings and queens, mostly since 1660. The collection includes not only the regalia used at coronations, but also crowns acquired by various monarchs, church and banqueting plate, orders, insignia, robes, a unique collection of medals and Royal christening fonts. Britain is the only European monarchy still using its regalia for the consecration ceremony of crowning the Sovereign. At Westminster Abbey, where William I was the first monarch to be crowned, the Sovereign is escorted to the Coronation Chair (used at every coronation since 1300) by individuals carrying the processional regalia. The most famous attempt at theft was in 1671 by Colonel Thomas Blood. He was caught at the East Gate of the Tower with the crown, one

sceptre and the orb. During the Second World War the jewels were hidden in a secret location which has never been disclosed.



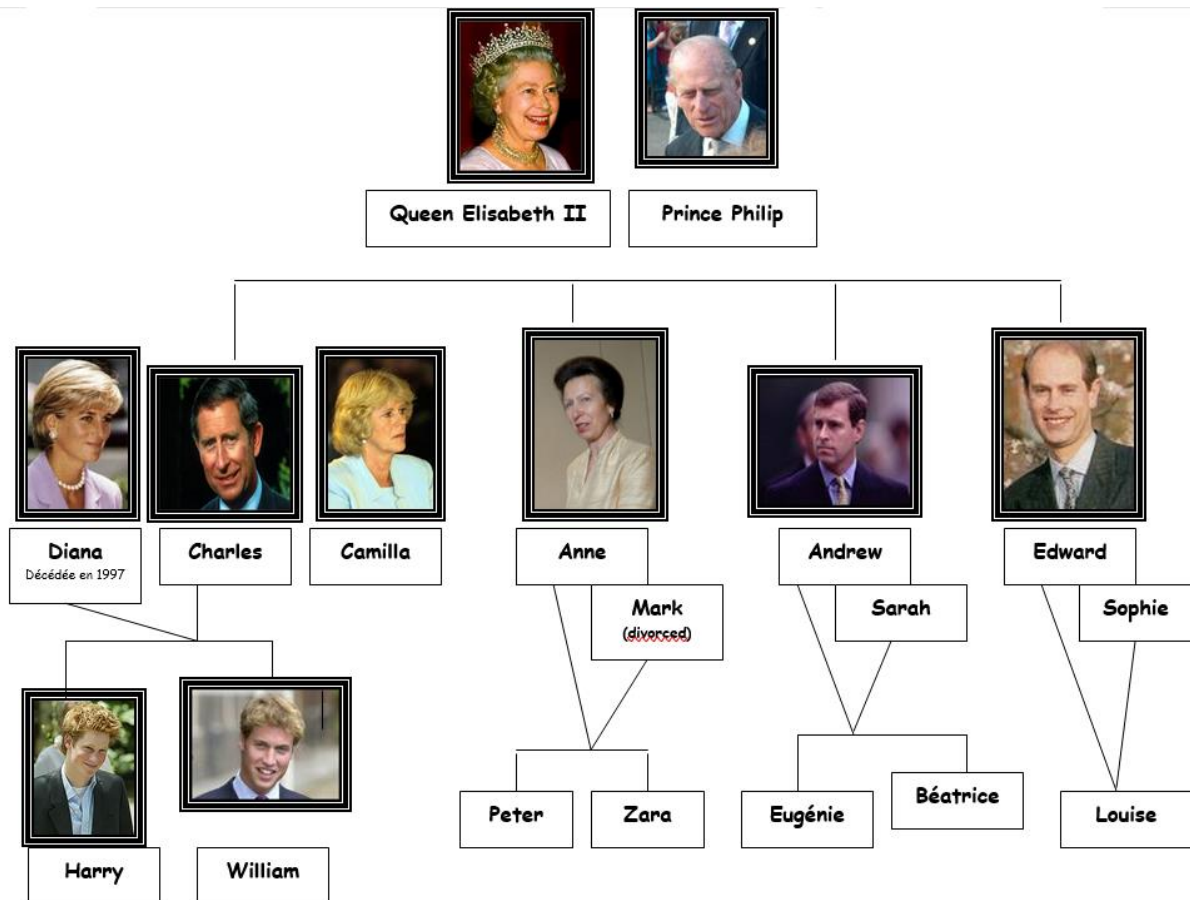
The Royal Standard

The Royal Standard represents the Sovereign and the United Kingdom. The Royal Standard is flown when The Queen is in residence in one of the Royal Palaces, on The Queen's car on official journeys and on aircraft (when on the ground). It may also be flown on any building, official or private (but not ecclesiastical buildings), during a visit by The Queen, if the owner or proprietor so requests. The Royal Standard also used to be flown on board the Royal Yacht, when it was in service and The Queen was on board. The Royal Standard is only flown when the Sovereign is present. If the Union Jack is flying above Buckingham Palace instead of the Standard, The Queen is not in residence.



The British Royal Family

*Elev: Cucos Florin,
Prof. Vorniceanu Cristina,
Colegiul Tehnic „Samuil Isopescu” Suceava*



King Charles III became king on 8th September 2022 on the death of his mother Queen Elizabeth II. He has reigned for 6 months, and 25 days. His Coronation is planned for Saturday 6th May 2023. He was born on 14th November 1948, and is 74 years, 4 months, and 18 days old. His wife Camilla is Queen Consort. His mother Queen Elizabeth II reigned for 70 years, 7 months and 1 day, and was the oldest and longest reigning monarch in over 1,200 years of British History. See British Kings & Queens by Length of Reign. Charles III is the 33rd great-

grandson of King Alfred the Great who was the first effective King of England 871-899. See Royal Family Tree.

2017 was the 100th anniversary of the House of Windsor. It was founded by Charles's great-grandfather King George V on 17th July 1917. His eldest son Prince William, who is next in line to the throne, married Catherine (Kate) Middleton in Westminster Abbey on 29th April 2011. They are now the Prince and Princess of Wales and in Scotland the Duke and Duchess of Rothesay. On 22nd July 2013 their first child Prince George was born. He is 2nd in Line of Succession to the throne after his father Prince William. Their second child Princess Charlotte was born on 2nd May 2015 and is 3rd in line. Their 3rd child, Prince Louis who is 4th in line, was born on 23rd April 2018. Charles is King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Head of the Commonwealth of Nations. Great Britain was formed 315 years ago by the Act of Union between England and Scotland on 1st April 1707.

As well as the United Kingdom, he is Head of State of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Grenada, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Belize, and Saint Kitts and Nevis, where he is represented by Governors-General. The fifteen countries of which he is King are known as Commonwealth Realms, and their combined population is 150 million.

He is Head of the Commonwealth of Nations comprising 54 member states and over 20% of the World's land in North America, South America, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania. The aims of the Commonwealth include the promotion of democracy, human rights, good governance, the rule of law, individual liberty, egalitarianism, free trade, multilateralism, and world peace. The 2.5 billion people in the member states account for almost a third of the world's population.

Why I feel British

*Elev: Șutiu Elena,
Prof. Zaharia Luminița,
Liceul Teoretic „Sfânta Maria” Galați*

I know that the English people have done more for the entire humanity and its current status quo than perhaps any other people on Earth. That is why I have become fascinated with the English language, English culture, English history in general, English colonial history in particular, English conduct and etiquette, the famous English humour, the countless English personalities that have left a mark throughout the centuries. I'll try to explain myself and the great admiration I have for just about everything that has to do with the typical „British touch”, so to speak.

To begin with, the English Language is fastly becoming the first global Lingua Franca of the world. As a result, people are increasingly dedicating time to study English as their second language. In fact, many countries include it in their school curricula and children start learning this language from a young age. However, the most important value of this language is that it helps remove many barriers from our life. Whether it is to find a new job or travel the world. In other words, it helps to move forward in life both on a personal and professional level.

Secondly, even if England conquered so many countries in the past, put their hands on the local riches and enslaved and used the people there to their own benefit and advantage, they also brought along their way of thinking and behaving, their language, their way of seeing and doing things, in one word their civilization. All of the countries that were a part of the Colonial British Empire and that are now independent have been irreversibly touched by the British spirit. They all thrived under the British domination and most of them still belong to the Commonwealth, which means that they are now WILLINGLY a part of what used to be the famous British Empire. They still want to be connected with the Brits, and not just with their military, political and financial power, but also with their vision, craftsmanship, their mentality, ethos and philosophy.

Moreover, apart from the worldwide famous figures in the past like Elizabeth I, William Shakespeare, Charles Darwin, Isaac Newton, Winston Churchill, etc., whose contribution to the living human treasure is common knowledge, Britain has even more recently

given to the world a host of brilliant minds and strong-willed characters, of highly gifted and hardworking dedicated people, from all walks of life.

And now let's take them in turns, starting with the field of science and research. Who on Earth hasn't heard of Stephen Hawking, for example, the famous scientist who, despite being confined to a wheel chair for most of his life, has made groundbreaking discoveries in the theory of quantum mechanics? And what about Alan Turing, the distinguished mathematician and logician who is regarded as the father of computer science and artificial intelligence? During WWII, he successfully broke the challenging German Enigma machine codes thereby reducing the duration of war by a couple of years and thus, saving millions of lives in the process.

Moving on, there are also numerous renowned British writers that shouldn't be left aside. Again, apart from the classic authors like William Shakespeare, Jane Austen, or, say, Agatha Christie, names like J.K. Rowling and J.R.R. Tolkien have already written history even if they belong to the latest generation of writers. All of them have managed to inflame young people's imagination all over the world, turning them into a generation of avid lecturers and deep thinkers.

In addition, regarding music now: Who hasn't fallen for the Beatles, probably the most popular band in history, ever? It is said that they have inspired at least six million bands and also that there is a Beatles song being played on the radio somewhere in the world every second of every day. Then, who among us has never listened to the haunting songs of the British rock band Queen? Who hasn't instantly become a fan of its lead singer, Freddy Mercury, a complete artist with a vibrant and exuberant persona and a fantastic superhuman voice modulation? Who hasn't fallen in love with the peculiar voice of the much regretted George Michael and his timeless appeal and charm? Who, while listening to their tunes, hasn't sung along with Olivia Newton-John, Rod Stewart, Sting, Eric Clapton, Mick Jagger and the Rolling Stones, Elton John, Phil Collins, Led Zepplin, Pink Floyd, etc.? And, since we're talking about music and famous British singers and song writers, we are bound to mention such best-selling music artists of the current generation like: Ed Sheeran, Dua Lipa, Adele, Harry Styles, Rita Ora and so on and so forth.

Related to the film industry now, one of the most reforming and powerful presence in our lives, Britain has given the world a lot of talented actors and directors that touched and moved us on so many occasions. I love the talent and work of tens of English actors. „And I'm not the only one"... Everybody loves such actors/actresses like: Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Audrey Hepburn, Anthony Hopkins, Kate Winslet and Keira Knightley. These are all Oscar winners. But I'm also crazy about: Rowan Atkinson, the famous Mr. Bean, Sean

Connery, Pierce Brosnan, Daniel Craig, all of whom embodied the handsome and fearless James Bond, then Ewan McGregor, Liam Neeson, Charlie Chaplin, Judi Dench, Helen Mirren, Emily Blunt, Emma Watson, Daniel Radcliffe, Jude Law, Jeremy Irons, etc. The list could go on for ever... They are all iconic figures in the movie industry and I'm so enthralled and mesmerised by their work and talent and charisma that I feel that there are not enough words in the English vocabulary that could even begin to do them justice.

Therefore, all I can say to honour them is a simple „Thank you!”, from the bottom of my heart.

So, to conclude, THANK YOU Great Britain! Thank you for everything that you have been giving to the world for such a long time now! Thank you for your language that has become a global commodity – the one thing that first and foremost unites us, helping us to better understand each other. Thank you for your wonderful unique people that have managed to shape humanity at a global scale. Thank you for being so generous, for sharing your rich cultural heritage with all of us.

THANK YOU English people! You are definitely one of the world's leading nations and always have been! I greatly admire you and know you so well that I can honestly say I sometimes feel British too.

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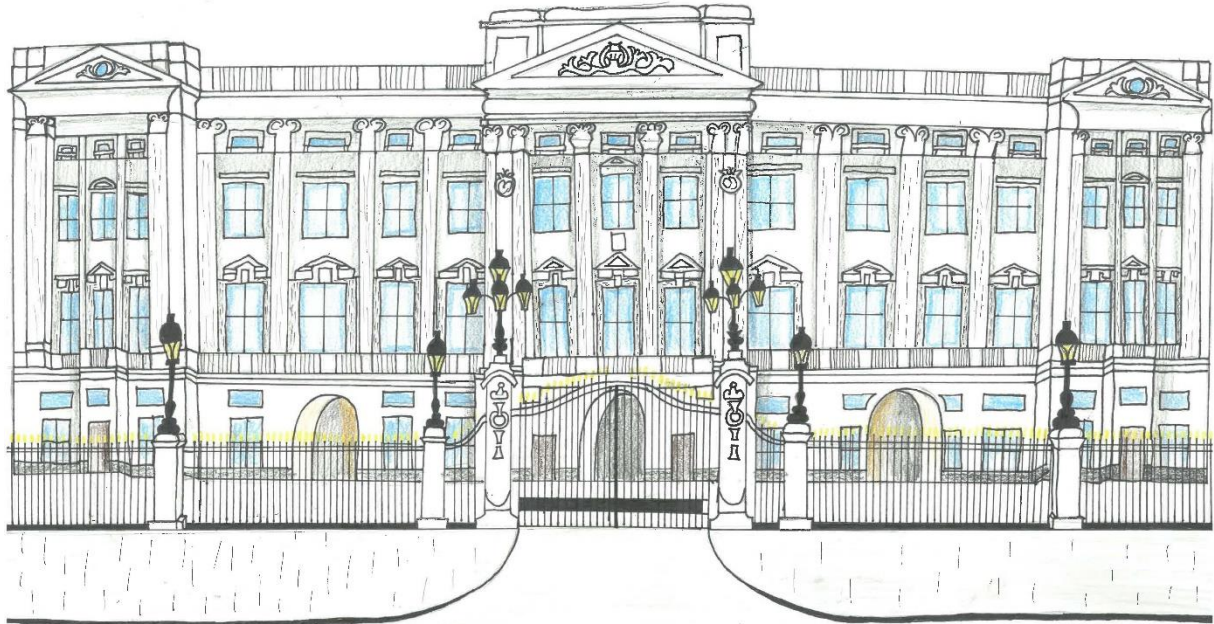
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❖ **Secțiunea DESENE-PICTURĂ**



Queen of England

*Elev: Robu Costel-Teodor,
Pr. prof. Chichioacă Petru-Georgel,
Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi*



Palatul Buckingham

Elev: Rus Robert-Mihail,

Pr. prof. Chichioacă Petru-Georgel,

Seminarul Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi



Tower Bridge

Elev: Țăpoi Gabriel,

Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,

Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț



Big Ben

Elev: Voroneanu Ionuț,

Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,

Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț

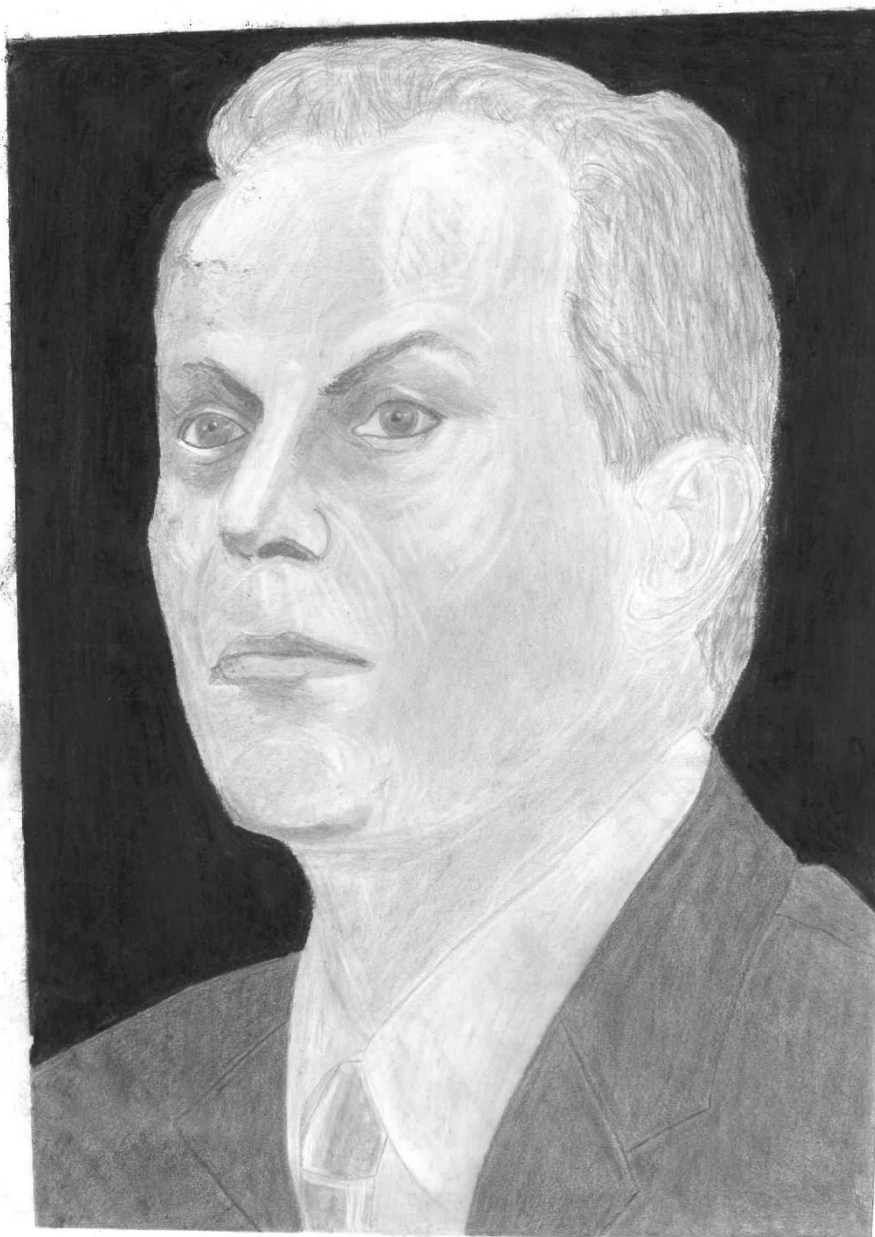


England's Eye

Elev: Dumitrașcu Vasilică,

Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,

Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț



Tony Blair

*Elev: Boz Ioan,
Prof. Cucolea Aurelian,
Seminarul Teologic Ortodox „Veniamin Costachi” Neamț*



Queen of England

Elev: Covrig Mihaela,

Prof. Dărinđău Arhip Felicia,

Școala Gimnazială „Tiberiu Crudu”, Tudora, Botoșani



The Big Ben

Elev: Rubio Rușianu Celeste Ainhoa,

Prof. Dărinău Arhip Felicia,

Școala Gimnazială „Tiberiu Crudu”, Tudora, Botoșani



Windsor Castle

Elev: Basarab Elena Gabriela,

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UK Symbols

Elev: Murariu Denisa Maria,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

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The four countries of the UK

Elev: Pricop Biatrice Elena,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



The Secret Agent

Elev: Avieriței Bianca Ioana,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



Amy Winehouse

Elev: Neagu Olimpia Clarissa,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



The three lions of football

Elev: Roșu Ciprian,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



Big Ben

Elev: Frăsina Emilian,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

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The Queen of Our Hearts

Elev: Lupu Anisia Bianca,

Prof. Drobotă Monica,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 1 Orășeni Deal, Botoșani



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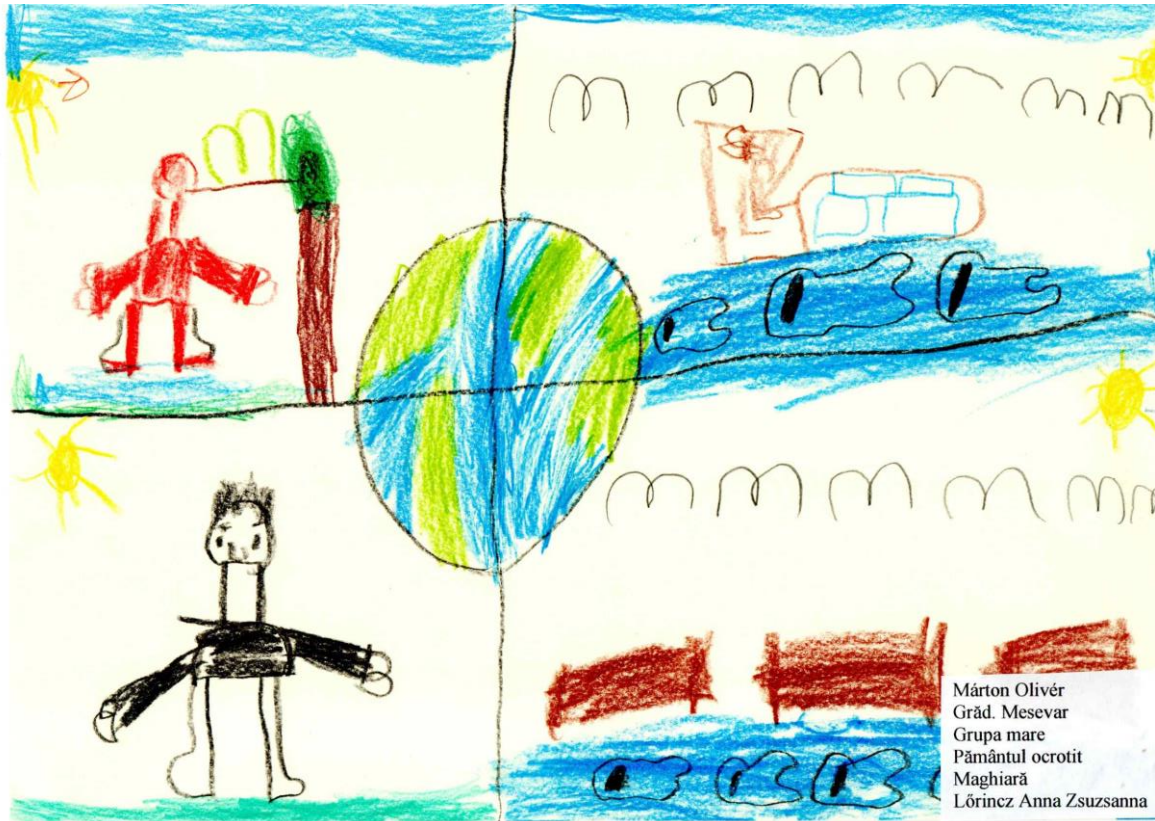
Szakács-Darvas Dávid
Grăd. Mesevar
Grupa mare
Pământul ocrotit
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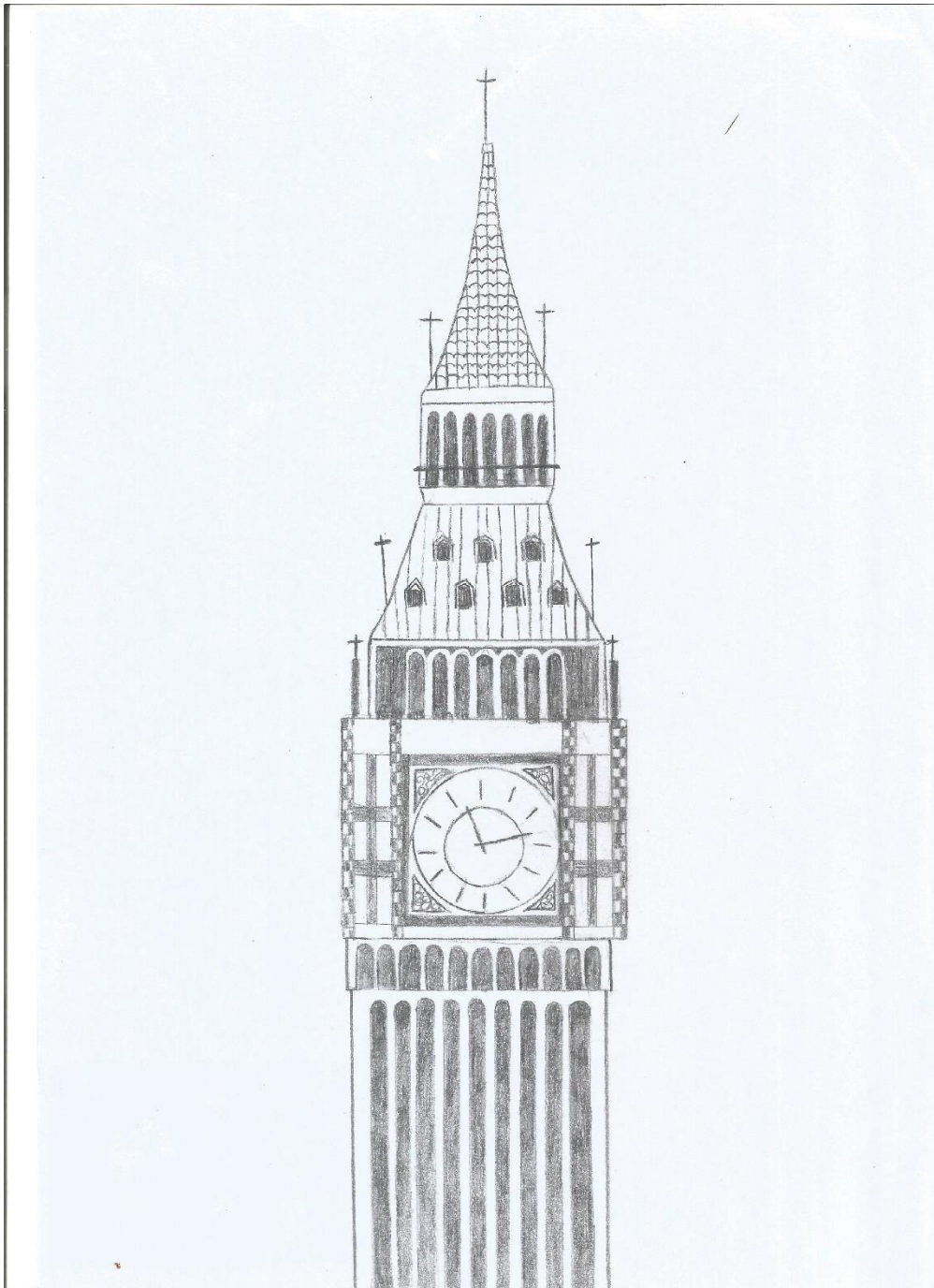


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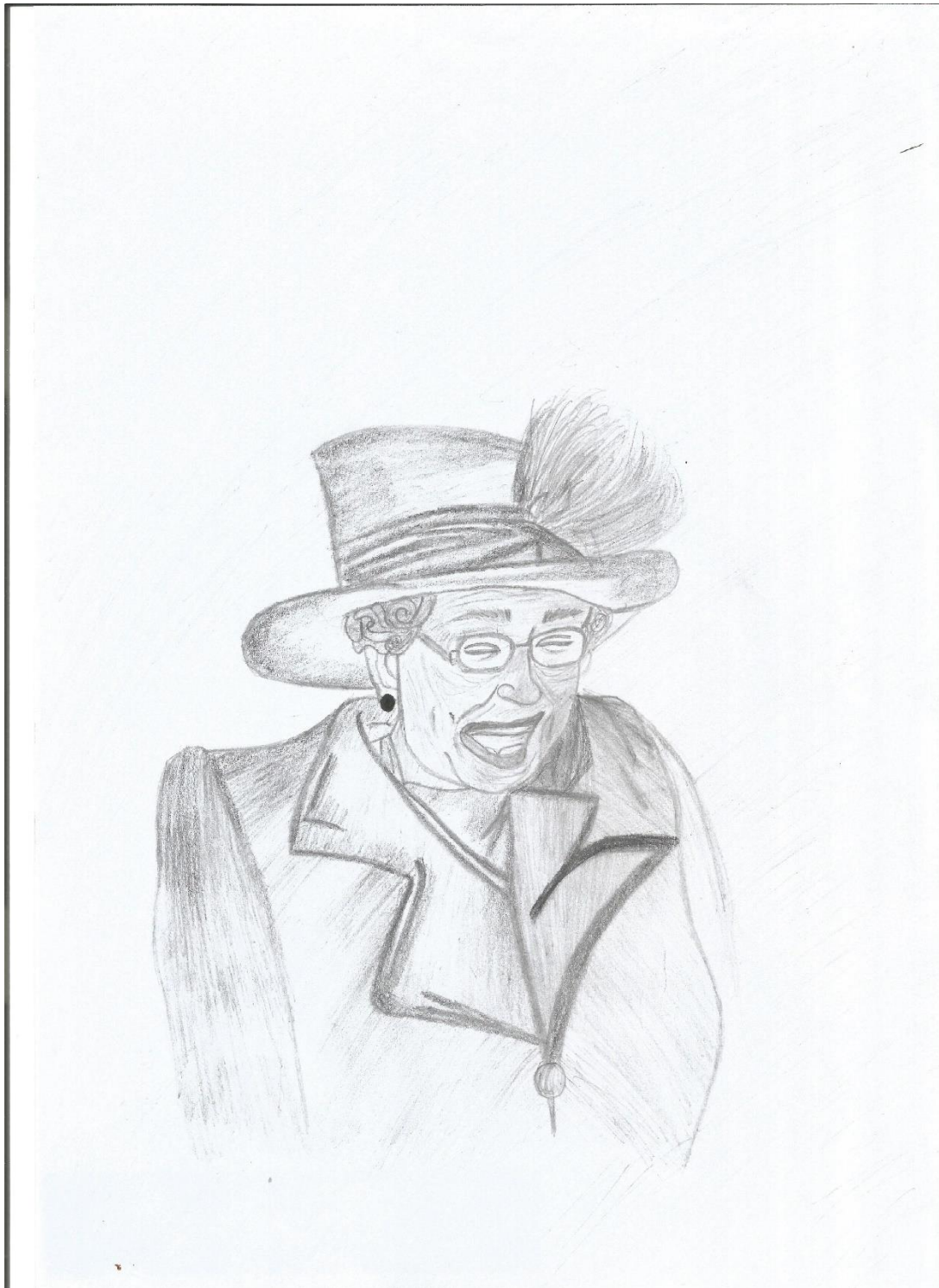


Big Ben

Elev: Bejinariu Andreea-Gabriela,

Prof. Octav Denisa-Maria,

Colegiul Economic „Octav Onicescu” Botoșani



Her Majesty

Elev: Maxim Andreea Bianca,

Prof. Octav Denisa-Maria,

Colegiul Economic „Octav Onicescu” Botoșani



Tea with Her Majesty

Elev: Erhan Irina Nicoleta,

Prof. Octav Denisa-Maria,

Colegiul Economic „Octav Onicescu” Botoșani



Symbols of Great Britain

Elev: Budu Magdalena Diana,

Prof. Octav Denisa-Maria,

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Stema Angliei

Elev: Cîrstian Rebeca,

Prof. Peptea Ileana,

Școala Gimnazială Mănești, Dâmbovița



Walking through London

Elev: Oprea Diana,

Prof. Peptea Ileana,

Școala Gimnazială Mănești, Dâmbovița



UK Map

*Elev: Moangă Maria Bianca,
Prof. Raicu Carmen,
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London visit

Elev: Bivolu Andrei Ionuț,,

Prof. Raicu Carmen,

Liceul Tehnologic Bălteni, Gorj



Guarding England

Elev: Blidaru Maryo-Alexandru,

Prof. Raicu Carmen,

Liceul Tehnologic Bălteni, Gorj



UK Trademarks

*Elev: Moldoveanu Cristiana,
Prof. Raicu Carmen,
Liceul Tehnologic Bălteni, Gorj*



Queen of England

Elev: Mănoiu Maria Magdalena,

Prof. Raicu Carmen,

Liceul Tehnologic Bălteni, Gorj



Five o'clock tea

Elev: Oarfă Andra Elena,

Prof. Raicu Carmen,

Liceul Tehnologic Bălteni, Gorj



Raiul pe pământ

Elev: Dumbravă Denis,

Prof. Vuap Kanel,

Școala Gimnazială nr. 39 „Nicolae Tonitza” Constanța



Liniștea sufletului

Elev: Geacă Octavian-Daniel,

Prof. Vuap Kanel,

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Gingășie

Elev: Gherta Rachel,

Prof. Vuap Kanel,

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Concluzii

*„Printre activitățile remarcabile derulate la inițiativa și cu sprijinul profesorilor, precum și cu implicarea elevilor Seminarului Teologic Liceal Ortodox **Sfântul Ioan Iacob** Dorohoi, se numără și Proiectul județean **Words of Wisdom**.*

Principalul scop al derulării acestui proiect a fost familiarizarea elevilor cu ceea ce reprezintă cultura spațiului britanic, cu precădere, precum și al celui european, într-o îmbinare armonioasă cu elementele specifice poporului român, respectiv rădăcinile latine și caracterul incluziv al limbii române.

Menirea acestui proiect este de a valorifica elemente de cultură și spiritualitate care, în timp, au devenit tipare de înțelepciune, de necontestat. Interacționând între ei, elevi și profesori, dezvăluie tainele culturii britanice și relațiile interculturale simbolice pentru mediul european care s-au perpetuat de-a lungul timpului până în prezent.

Felicitări tuturor!”.

Pr. prof. Petru-Georgel CHICHIOACĂ,

Directorul Seminarului Teologic Liceal Ortodox „Sfântul Ioan Iacob” Dorohoi

