

STUDENTS VOICE



15th school of Piraeus



"We won the CUP in the Piraeus School football championship"



"Places we come from"

Recycling...



Published in May of 2012
Created and Written
By the students

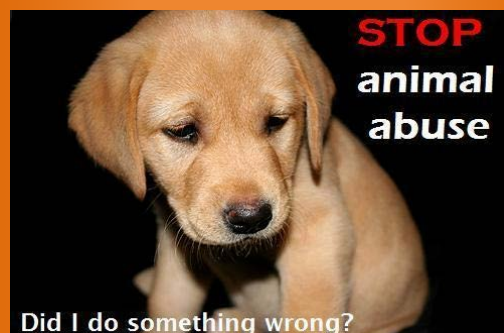
Music report



People



Animals in danger



"The team of the English school newspaper"



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3-DAYS IN AEGINA



On Friday morning 30/3/2012 we left from the port of Piraeus by the ship "Foivos". When we arrived in Aegina we took our suitcases and then we went to "Hotel Danae".

The hotel had a very beautiful swimming pool, rooms and spectacular view to the sea. Some of us went swimming to the pool. At noon we left our rooms for our first lunch in Aegina. In the evening we knew the island and we saw how beautiful it was. At night after dinner we went out. We went to the club "Enaigini, it was a beautiful club and we had a great time.

The second day, after breakfast we visited the archaeological museum of Aegina and we learned about the life of ancient Greeks. After that, we took a walk in the city. When we came back we went swimming in the pool. After that we went to the other club, which was better than the first one.



Sightseeing



On the last day we packed our bags and we went for the last time to the city. At seven o'clock we left the island to return to Piraeus.

We had a great time. It was so interesting and we had fun. Moreover the view was so amazing. The hotel was very beautiful and the staff was very helpful, too. All in all, we had the opportunity to learn more things about Aegina and to have fun spending time with our schoolmates.

**WRITTEN BY NTINA MIHELOGONA,
NOTA NOMIKOU, STAUROS
XORVALAKOS, ALEXANDRA
PATMANIDI, JOANNA STAMOU.**



clubbing



In the parade of 25th of March.



At Laskaridi library about Nikiforo Vretako.



We won the cup in school football championship!



MUSEUM OF ACROPOLIS

The Acropolis of Athens is the best known acropolis in the world. Although there are many other acropoleis in Greece, the significance of the Acropolis of Athens is such that it is commonly known as The Acropolis. The Acropolis was formally proclaimed as the pre-eminent monument on the European Cultural Heritage list of monuments on 26 March 2007. The Acropolis is a flat-topped rock that rises 150 m above sea level in the city of Athens, with a surface area of about 3 hectares (1 hectare = 10 000 m²).

We had a very nice day in the new museum of Acropolis in Athens in the 2nd of May of the year 2012. It was fantastic, it is one of the best museums I have ever visited. The most exciting thing was the way and the hours needed for the statues to be cleaned. Moreover, the fact that the floor gave us the opportunity to see the ancient ruins of the old city of Acropolis which was under the museum. Finally, the stuff we learnt and what we saw will be unforgettable.

**WRITTEN BY:
GREGORY PATMANIDIS,
MARK FLYTZANIS.**

Stebleve



My favourite village is Stebleve . It is three hours from Elbasan in Albania. My village is on a mountain. It has got only three houses. It`s a traditional village with houses made of stone.

There is a river between Stebleve and another village. This river is very cold and very clean.

Stebleve hasn`t got any shops or cafes but it`s a nice place if you want to relax near the nature.

**WRITTEN BY VULCHEV SVEN,
TAMIZI GIOURI,
MPENAS DIMITRIS.**



SAMOS



Haven't you visited Samos yet? I think it's time! We would like to give you

some information about our wonderful island and the unique places you may visit or extraordinary things you should try!

First of all, Samos is located in Aegean Sea and its capital is Vathi. A great portion of the island is covered with vineyards, from which wine is made, including that from the Vathi grapes. The most important plains are that of Pythagorio, in the southeast, Karlovasi in the northwest, and Marathokambos in the southwest. We strongly recommend this place for people who like tradition and nature.

Furthermore, Samos is famous for her wonderful beaches and her historical or archaeological sights. For example, psili ammos in vathi and potami in karlovasi could be a great choice if you want to relax and have fun, too. Also Samos's museum is one of the most brilliant sights in our island. Here you can find a big variety of wines and grapes!

What is more, the shops and the hotels here are very luxurious. Great souvenirs and restaurants with delicious dishes.

Finally, we hope we help you with this information and we are waiting for you this summer.



**WRITTEN BY
THEOLOGIA CHARINOU.**

FOURNOI KORSEON



Fourni Korseon is a complex on archipelago of small Greek islands that lie between Ikaria, Samos and Patmos in Ikaria regional unit, North Aegean region. On the main isle Fourni (town) is the largest settlement. Fourni (town) proper is the main ferry harbour, with ferries also landing on Thymaina. Many of the inhabitants are fishermen, although during the summer season the population is also occupied in tourist activities, mostly room rentals and catering.

The best thing about this place is that it has very beautiful beaches. On the main island there are a number of beaches such as Vlychada, Vitsilia, Petrokopio, Elidaki, and Bali. Fourni also have delicious traditional cuisine, especially lobster pasta and fish soup! For those interested in nightlife there are good clubs and bars for all ages. People, there, are known for their hospitality. The best period to go to Fourni is in summer because it's when the fair takes place.

*WRITTEN BY PATMANIDIS
GRIGORIS, FLYTZANIS MARKOS.*

METHANA



The village which I love visiting every year is Methana. It is located on a peninsula in Argosaronikos and it is quite distinctive as it is both large and beautiful. It has got very attractive beaches which are really safe for children because the water there is quite shallow.

Lots of tourists visit Methana every year mainly because the volcano and the wonderful sunshine. We should not forget its amazing sights which people can find in every part of the island. The most popular sight is Saint George a church that has got very important history.

It is quite a joy for me to visit this place as my grandparents live there. I usually enjoy myself riding my bike and fishing. For me this island is a miracle.



*WRITTEN BY
CHIONIDIS PARASKEVAS.*

KARPATHOS



Karpathos is located in Dodekanesa. It's a great choice because it is famous for its night life. Also, its beautiful beaches and shops can make you stay here all the year! As a place, it's very traditional especially Olympos.

It's important to say that Karpathos has a wonderful waterfall which all the tourists must visit.

Finally, we hope to come and see for yourself!!

*WRITTEN BY
MARIA FILAKOURI.*



NAXOS



Naxos is a Greek island, the largest island in the Cyclades island group in the Aegean. It was the centre of archaic

Cycladic culture. The island comprises the two municipalities of Naxos and Drymalia. The largest town and capital of the island is Hora or Naxos City. Naxos is a popular tourist destination with several memorable exhibits. It has many beautiful beaches, such as those at Agia Anna, Agios Prokopios, Mikri Vigla, Plaka, and Agios Georgios, most of them near Hora. Naxos is the most fertile island of the Cyclades because it has a good supply of water in a region where water is usually inadequate. Mountain Zeus is the highest peak in the Cyclades. This has made agriculture an important economic sector with various vegetable and fruit crops making with this way Naxos the most self-sufficient island in the Cyclades. Naxos is also known within Greece for its potatoes.

Naxos is our favourite island because it has a unique beauty with a special sunset. The beaches are so attractive and glittering without rubbish for all the ages. The tourist resorts are available and fantastic for seeing them. They deserve it! Another reason which we like this place is that it combines peace, quiet and entertaining! It's a very good chance to explore it and to discover various things!

*WRITTEN BY
GWGW PARASCHOU,
KATERINA TEMPELI.*

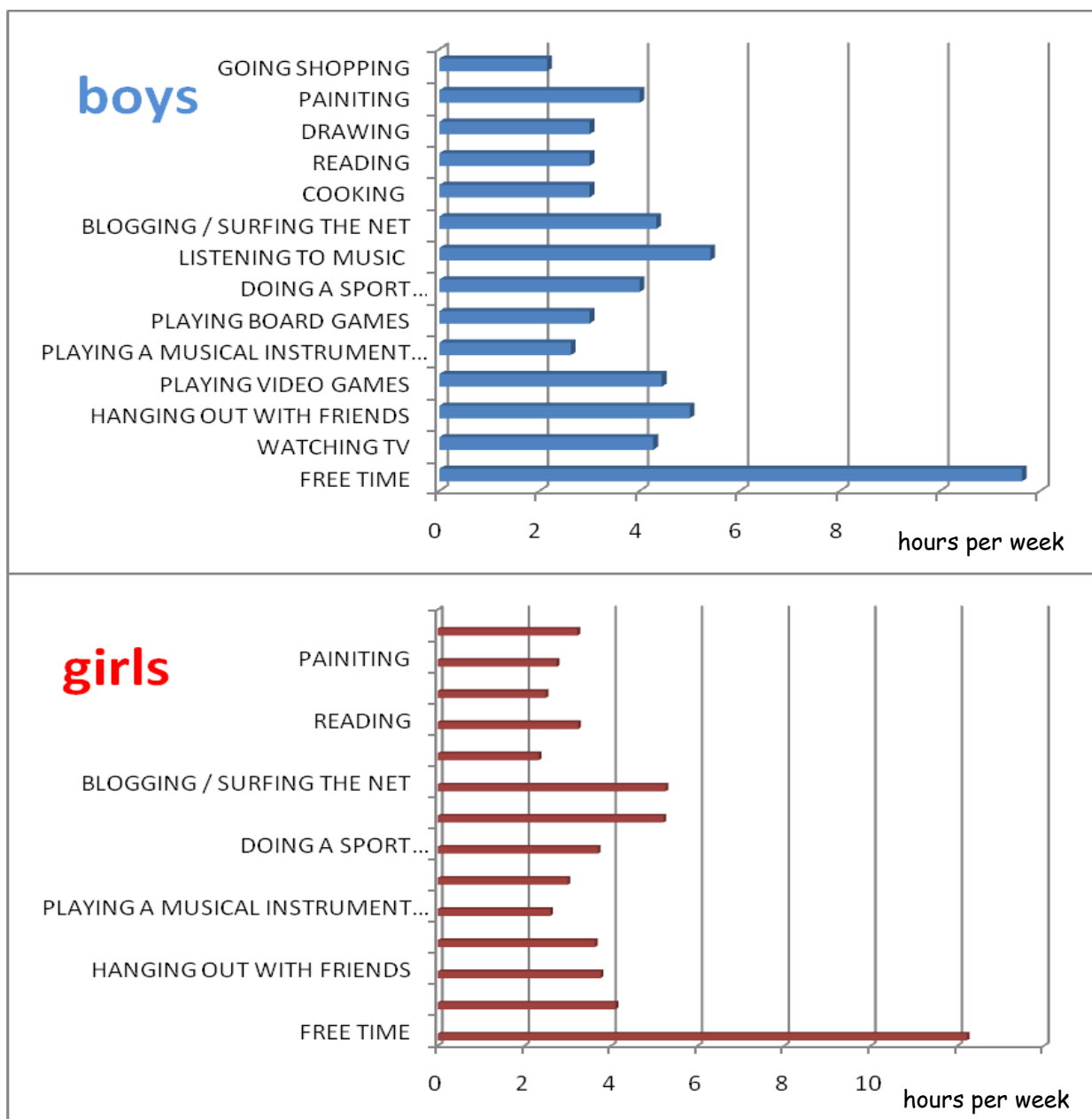


A SURVEY

This is a survey that we did with the students of the 15th Senior High School of Piraeus. We compared the way girls and boys spend their free time. We found out that, girls on the one hand like blogging/surfing the net and listening to music the most! On the other hand, boys like

listening to music and hanging out with friends.

To sum up, as far as we are concerned we had a great experience through this amazing project, we had lot of fun learning about what our friends like to do and how they spend their time!



WRITTEN BY:
ELENA VENIZELOU , NICKOLIN YIANNI.

GEORGIOS PAPANIKOLAOU

Life



Papanicolaou studied at the University of Athens, where he received his medical degree in 1904. Six years later he received his Ph.D. from the University of Munich, Germany, after he had also spent time at the universities of Jena and Freiburg.

In 1913 he emigrated to the U.S. in order to work in the department of Pathology of New York Hospital and the Department of Anatomy at the Weill Medical College of Cornell University.

He first reported that uterine cancer could be diagnosed by means of a vaginal smear in 1928, but the importance of his work was not recognized until the publication, together with Herbert Traut, of *Diagnosis of Uterine Cancer by the Vaginal Smear* in 1943. The book discusses the preparation of vaginal and cervical smears, physiologic cytologic changes during the menstrual cycle, the effects of various pathological conditions, and the changes seen in the presence of cancer of the cervix and of the endometrium of the uterus. He thus became known for his invention of the Papanicolaou test, commonly known as the Pap smear or Pap test, which is used worldwide for the detection and prevention of cervical cancer and other

cytologic diseases of the female reproductive system.

In 1961 he moved to Miami, Florida, to develop the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute at the University of Miami, but died in 1962 prior to its opening.

Dr. Papanicolaou was the recipient of the Albert Lasker Award for Clinical Medical Research in 1950.

Papanicolaou's portrait appeared on the obverse of the Greek 10,000-drachma banknote of 1995-2001, prior to its replacement by the Euro.

In 1978 his work was honored by the U.S. Postal Service with a 13-cent stamp for early cancer detection.



Discoveries

The fact that malignant cells could be seen under the microscope was first pointed

out in a book on diseases of the lung, by Walter Hayle Walshe (1812-92), professor and physician to University College Hospital, London, in 1843. This fact was recounted by Papanicolaou.

In 1923 Papanicolaou told an incredulous audience of physicians about the noninvasive technique of gathering cellular debris from the lining of the vaginal tract and smearing it on a glass slide for microscopic examination as a way to identify cervical cancer. That year he had undertaken a study of vaginal fluid in women, in hopes of observing cellular changes over the course of a menstrual cycle. In female guinea pigs, Papanicolaou had already noticed cell transformation and wanted to corroborate the phenomenon in human females. It happened that one of Papanicolaou's human subjects was suffering from uterine cancer.

Upon examination of a slide made from a smear of the patient's vaginal fluid, Papanicolaou discovered that abnormal cancer cells could be plainly observed under a microscope. "The first observation of cancer cells in the smear of the uterine cervix," he later wrote, "gave me one of the greatest thrills I ever experienced during my scientific career."

Dr. Aurel Babeş, of Romania, made similar discoveries in the cytologic diagnosis of cervical cancer. Babeş's 1927 work, however, was published in the *Proceedings of the Bucharest Gynecological Society*, and it is unlikely that Papanicolaou was aware of it.

At a 1928 medical conference in Battle Creek, Michigan, Papanicolaou introduced his low-cost, easily performed screening test for early detection of cancerous and precancerous cells. However, this potential medical breakthrough was initially met with skepticism and resistance from the scientific community. Papanicolaou's next communication on the subject did not appear until 1941 when, with gynecologist Herbert Traut, he published a paper on the diagnostic value of vaginal smears in carcinoma of the uterus. This was followed 2 years later by an illustrated monograph based on a study of over 3000 cases. In 1954 he published another memorable work, the "*Atlas of Exfoliative Cytology*", thus creating the foundation of the modern medical specialty of Cytopathology.

EDITED BY : FOTIOU MARIA,
TSIKLOY LIA.

OSCAR PISTORIUS

Oscar Pistorius is an athlete of the Paralympics. He is a prestigious



person and he is a source of inspiration for lots of people. Oscar Pistorius was born on 22 November 1986 without the long slender bone in each of his legs. His parents, Henk and Sheila made the heart-wrenching decision to have his legs amputated below the knee before Oscar had learnt to walk so that to be less traumatic for him and would greatly improve his chances of mobility in later life.

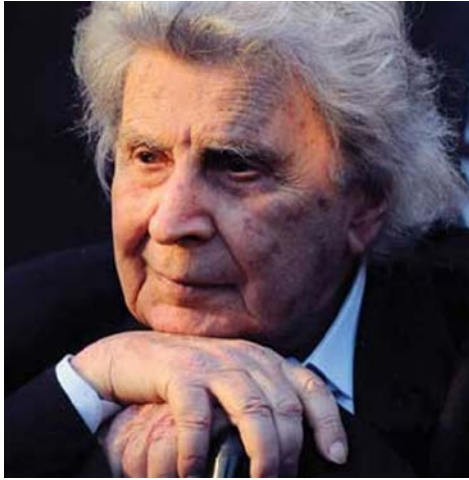


A great many people want to root for Pistorius, to see his triumph over disability.

Others look at him race and see an unfair advantage — one that goes to the guy without legs. His story raises all kinds of philosophical questions having to do with how we come into this world — our mix of advantages and disadvantages based on where we are born and what set of physical, mental and emotional resources we are endowed with. Pistorius is, as well, blessed with an uncommon temperament — a fierce, even frenzied need to take on the world at maximum speed and with minimum caution. It is an athlete's disposition, that of a person who believes himself to be royalty of a certain kind — a prince of the physical world.

EDITED BY:
ALEXANDRA PATMANIDI.

MIKIS THEODORAKIS



Mikis Theodorakis (born July 29, 1925) is one of the most renowned Greek songwriters and composers. Internationally, he is probably best known for his songs and for his scores for the films *Zorba the Greek* (1964), *Z* (1969), and *Serpico* (1973).

Politically, he identified with the left until the late 1980s; in 1989, he ran as an independent candidate within the centre-right New Democracy party in order for the country to come out of the political crisis that had been created due to the numerous scandals of the government of Andreas Papandreou and helped to establish a large coalition between conservatives, socialists and leftists. In 1990 he was elected to the parliament (as in 1964 and 1981), became a government minister under Constantine Mitsotakis, and fought against drugs and terrorism and for culture, education and better relations between Greece and Turkey. He continues to speak out in favor of left-liberal causes, Greek-Turkish-Cypriot relations, and against the War in Iraq. He has consistently opposed oppressive regimes and was the key

voice against the Greek junta 1967-1974, which imprisoned him.

Biography

Mikis Theodorakis was born on the Greek island of Chios and spent his childhood years in different provincial Greek cities such as Mytilene, Cephallonia, Patras, Pyrgos and Tripoli. His father, a lawyer and a civil servant was from Galata (Crete) and his mother from Cesme (Asia Minor).

Theodorakis's fascination with music began in early childhood; he taught himself to write his first songs without access to musical instruments. In Patras and Pyrgos he took his first music lessons, and in Tripoli, Peloponnese, he gave his first concert at the age of seventeen.

He went to Athens in 1943, and became a member of a Reserve Unit of ELAS. During the Greek Civil War, he was arrested, sent into exile on the island of Icaria and then deported to the island of Makronisos, where he was tortured and twice buried alive.

During the periods when he was not obliged to hide, not exiled or jailed, he studied from 1943 to 1950 at the Athens Conservatoire under Filoktitis Economidis. In 1950, he finished his studies and took his last two exams "with flying colours". He went to Crete, where he became the "head of the Chania Music School" and founded his first orchestra. At this time he ended what he has called the *first period* of his musical writing.

During the dictatorship

On 21 April 1967 a right wing junta (the Regime of the Colonels) took power

in a putsch. Theodorakis went underground and founded the "Patriotic Front" (PAM). On 1 June, the Colonels published "Army decree No 13", which banned playing, and even listening to his music. Theodorakis himself was arrested on 21 August, and jailed for five months. Following his release end of January 1968, he was banished in August to Zatouna with his wife Myrto and their two children, Margarita and Yorgos. Later he was interned in the concentration camp of Oropos. An international solidarity movement, headed by such personalities as Dmitri Shostakovich, Leonard Bernstein, Arthur Miller, and Harry Belafonte demanded to get Theodorakis freed. On request of the French politician Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, Theodorakis was allowed to go into exile to Paris on 13 April 1970.

*EDITED BY:
PAPATHEOXARIS MANOS,
TEMPELI KATERINA,
FILAKOURI MARIA.*



THANASIS VEGGOS



Thanassis Vengos: 29 May 1927 - 3 May 2011) was a Greek actor and director born in Neo Faliro, Piraeus. He performed in more than 120 films, predominantly comedies in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s. His famous comedic catchphrase was "Καλέ μου άνθρωπε" ("My good man").

Background:

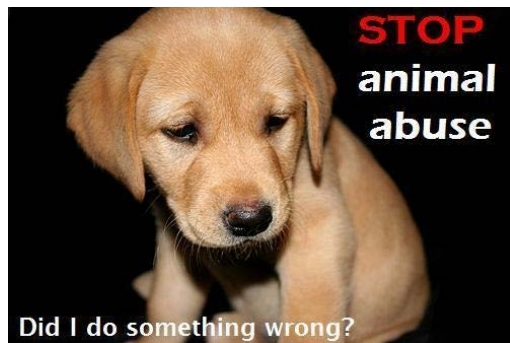
Veggos was the only son of a power station employee who had fought with the Greek Resistance in World War II. Vassilis Veggos played an important part in the defence of the Piraeus power station when the Germans attempted to destroy it before departing in 1944, but precisely because of this was dismissed from his job in the post-war purge of leftists. Veggos himself was a member of EPON, the youth branch of the left-wing resistance movement EAM/ELAS, and so served his compulsory military service as an inmate on the notorious prison island Makronisos from 1948 to 1950. On Makronisos he met the film director Nikos Koundouros who was also exiled there.

Personal opinion:

I admire this actor because, for me, he was the most hilarious person, as well as the only person who has touched the heart of many people, both with his amazing talent and his honest behaviour. Moreover, he had the most innocent heart of all the people we have ever seen in my life and for this reason, he is like a role model for us.

*WRITTEN BY:
CHIONIDIS PARASKEVAS,
HATZIPAVLOU NIKOS.*

ANIMAL CRIMES / CASES



Often animals are in the middle of a sticky situation. Sometimes we fight for them...sometimes we fight over them. But we always love them. Animal abuse is an issue that is very vital nowadays.

Cruelty to animals, also called **animal abuse** or **animal neglect**, is the infliction of suffering or harm upon non-human animals, for purposes other than self-defense. More narrowly, it can be harm for specific gain, such as killing animals for food or for their fur, although opinions differ with respect to the method of slaughter. Diverging viewpoints are held by jurisdictions throughout the world.

IN LAW



Many jurisdictions around the world have enacted laws which forbid cruelty to some animals but these vary by country and in some cases by the use or practice.

EDITED BY ANTONIA KALOGEROGIANNI.

ENDANGERED SPECIES IN GREECE.



Lynx is one of the species in danger not only in Greece but in the whole Europe. The number of Lynxes drops fast because of the hunting for their fur and because of the damage they cause in the forests. They are

located usually in the Greek mountain Pindos and in the Northern borders of the country.



The wolf is also an animal in danger (Europe). You can find a satisfied amount of wolves in Greece.



As well as **caretta - caretta turtles**. They are only reproduced in Greece and Cyprus.



Deer and jackals are animals mostly founded in Greece . There's a wane of jackals and the place where they are spotted is Samos. The deer is under immediate danger because of the exaggerated hunting, and today there are few left only in Sithonia and Rodopi mountain and Parnassos.



**EDITED BY : VENIZELOU ELENA,
KIARA ZENELI, LAGOU POPI.**



MEDITERRANEAN MONK SEAL: HER BLACK MAJESTY OF GREEK SEAS

The Mediterranean Monk Seal is listed as one of the most critically endangered mammals in the world. Half of its

remaining global population lives in Greece.



BIOLOGY

The Monk Seal is one of the 35 seal species that exist worldwide. The length of adults may reach 3.80 m., but usually does not exceed 2.5 m. The weight of young seals is about 20-30 kg and adults weigh about 300 kilos.

Its fur is short and glossy and its colour varies between parts of its body from light brown to black. Males are usually darker than females. It is precisely this dark colour of male monk seals that has given them their common name, since their body resembles the cassock of monks.

Monk seals live for about 40 years and give birth to usually one pup, once every one or two years (September - October). Pregnancy lasts for 11 months and gestation for six to eight weeks.

Its food is mainly comprised of fish and cephalopods (octopuses and squid). They forage at depths of ten metres in search of prey, whose daily weight is about 5-10% of the animal's body weight.

A swift swimmer, thanks to its streamlined body shape and its physiology, the Monk Seal can perform

very deep dives and stay for long time periods on the sea surface. Monk seals can reduce their need for oxygen, so as to sleep in the water. When they need to breathe, they instinctively come to the surface, without distracting their sleep.



Although they spend a large part of their life at sea, where they mate, monk seals often come ashore in order to

rest and give birth. Years ago, monk seals lived in groups and often came ashore on the open beaches. Nowadays, they are a rare sight and take refuge in remote caves, rocky shores and uninhabited rocky islets, away from human presence.

THREATS

Until the WWII, humans hunted monk seals for their skin. Nowadays, seal hunting for commercial reasons is banned, yet the Mediterranean Monk Seal is more threatened than ever. The main reasons are the destruction of its habitats and deliberate killing.



The expansion of human activities on the largest part of the Greek coast, primarily

for touristic development, has resulted in the dramatic degradation of the habitat of this species. The beaches

which were once available to the seals for rest have now been taken over by taverns, hotels and summer houses. Even worse, the last refuges for monk seals, the caves, are accessible to speed-boat owners, who invade the privacy of these shy animals.

Another source of habitat destruction is marine pollution by industrial waste and oil products.

One major threat however is posed by the conflict for fish. Fishermen and monk seals are at odds for the declining fish stocks of the Greek seas. This conflict often results in the unfortunate killing of seals by angry fishermen, whose nets have been destroyed by the hungry animals.

WWF action

WWF Greece's work with monk seals dates back in 1990 and for at least a decade the conservation actions of WWF's field teams focused on the animal's important habitats in the Ionian Sea. One significant achievement of WWF's conservation action in the region was the designation of the north and north western coast of Zakynthos as a Site of Community Importance and the compilation of a specific environmental study for the integrated protection and development of this last refuge for monk seals in the Ionian Sea.

Since 2005, WWF Greece participates in the MOFI project, which is coordinated by the conservation NGO MOM and aims to ameliorate the conflicting relationship between monk seals and fishers.

**EDITED BY: MOY TSA ERSILIA,
SAPLAXIDOU RODOULA,
SOULIOU-PATAPI ZOE.**

WOLVES AS YOUR BEST FRIEND



Did you hear the one about the wolf that became a dog? While not all scientists agree on the origin of *Canis familiaris*, the domestic dog, many feel that the dog at your feet evolved from the wolf. Some scientists feel that the scavengers followed nomadic peoples or hung around villages, slowly domesticating themselves. Snacking on discarded leftovers, wolves that were willing to remain nearby would be most likely to survive and breed. The trait for being confident around humans would have been selected for, giving wolves more likely to be companionable a leg up. If this is true, then a scavenger really is a man's (and a woman's) best friend!

In the lower 48 states, gray wolves were hunted to near extinction, though some populations survived and others have since been reintroduced. Few gray wolves survive in Europe, though many live in Alaska, Canada, and Asia.

Red wolves live in the southeastern United States, where they are endangered. These animals actually became extinct in the wild in 1980. Scientists established a breeding program with a small number of captive red wolves and have reintroduced the

animal to North Carolina. Today, perhaps 100 red wolves survive in the wild.

The maned wolf, a distant relative of the more familiar gray and red wolves, lives in South America. Physically, this animal resembles a large, red fox more than its wolf relatives.

Wolves live and hunt in packs of around six to ten animals. They are known to roam large distances, perhaps 12 miles (20 kilometers) in a single day. These social animals cooperate on their preferred prey—large animals such as deer, elk, and moose. When they are successful, wolves do not eat in moderation. A single animal can consume 20 pounds (9 kilograms) of meat at a sitting. Wolves also eat smaller mammals, birds, fish, lizards, snakes, and fruit.

Wolfpacks are established according to a strict hierarchy, with a dominant male at the top and his mate not far behind. Usually this male and female are the only animals of the pack to breed. All of a pack's adults help to care for young pups by bringing them food and watching them while others hunt.



EDITED BY:
PENELOPE VOUGIOUKLAKI,
EVA KAPARI.

CRISE ATTACKS **ENVIRONMENT**

Environment jeopardized by economic bail-out plans, warns WWF.

Gland, Switzerland - WWF has stressed the urgent need for sustainable solutions to the ongoing global financial crisis, to preserve the natural capital that underpins successful economic activity, in letters addressed to International Monetary Fund Managing Director Christine Lagarde and European Commission President José Manuel Barroso.

Focusing on the case of Greece, global conservation organisation WWF highlights a series of significant environmental setbacks resulting from the economic adjustment programme for Greece approved in May 2010, co-financed by the IMF, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank. WWF's letters identify the following environmental problems occurring behind the headlines of the impending Greek economic and social crisis:

- Scrapping of Greece's 'green fund' and absorption into main state budget;
- Axing of environmental permitting regulations;
- Emphasis on large investments with questionable environmental scrutiny;
- Post-facto legalisation of illegal developments in protected areas;
- Hasty and uncontrolled sale of

public lands;

- Downsizing of environmental staff in public authorities;
- Dismantling of environmental governance institutions; and
- Questionable support going to dirty energy sources, including coal.

"During the past 15 years, WWF has repeatedly called on international financial institutions, including the IMF, to revise their lending policies and support the transition of financially troubled countries towards a development path that is environmentally and socially sustainable. This call has become more urgent as economic activity is rapidly surpassing nature's budget", said Jim Leape, Director General of WWF International.

"The crisis in Greece is causing serious social hardship but the environment is also being hit as result of problematic policies," said Demetres Karavellas, Director of WWF Greece. "The Greek Government is sidelining the sustainable development agenda with the approval of the IMF, the EC and the ECB. WWF calls on the troika of lenders - the IMF, the EC and the ECB - to recognise this alarming trend and offer the necessary support, in order for Greece to plan and follow a more environmentally and socially sustainable development path. Failure to do so is seriously undermining our future."

EDITED BY DINA MIHELOGONA.





THE HISTORY OF RECYCLING BEGAN IN THE BRONZE AGE.

Recyclable materials, also called "recyclables" or "recyclates", may come from many sources, including homes, public services and factories. They can be glass, paper, aluminum and other metals such as copper and iron, asphalt, textiles and plastics.

In 2010 Greece held the last position in the European Union with regard to recycling.

*EDITED BY
KONTOS NIKOS, LOULE ENKA,
KOULOOUKAKOU KONSTANTINA.*

Is recycling important?

Recycling reduces the consumption of raw materials and energy use. It is a key concept of modern waste management because it reduces waste and waste management problems. It saves energy and natural resources, continually taken from nature. It reduces pollution of air, soil and groundwater (lighter, so the burden on the environment). It saves the energy needed to manufacture all the above items. It saves the health of all inhabitants of the planet and ensures a better future for children. It creates new jobs in areas of positive action to save the planet.

So let's all say YES to RECYCLING

WORD FUN

FIND THE WORDS : Recycling, Pollution, Reuse, Reduce, Energy, Bins, Environment, Save, Waste, Can, Paper, Plastic, Metal, Green, Glass

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

A CAR ACCIDENT

George had left home before an hour but he hadn't arrived at the place where I was waiting for him.

At first I felt nervous and then I was worried. I phoned him but he didn't answer. I was upset. Suddenly his brother called me and he told me that George had an accident, fortunately, it wasn't serious.

While he was driving along to the road in Kasos, suddenly another car crashed on him. He was scared and he had a pain in his arm. A man called the police and they found that the other driver did not have a drive license. Then, the police called an ambulance to take George to the hospital for an x-ray.

So when I understood what had happened to my best friend I went to the hospital to see him. Fortunately, he was well. So I was calm and happy. I went with George to his home and I stayed with him all night. Actually, this is a day I will never forget...

*WRITTEN BY
PANAGIOTIS TSIRIGOTIS.*



A STRANGE STORY

George had one hour left to his exams in Italian language. He was in the kitchen, getting a glass of water, when he saw something very strange in the garden.

He was staring at the window when he observed a strange person. A boy like him was in front of his door. He rang the bell repeatedly. George opened the door and the boy told him that the exam was cancelled because the examiner had an accident. George was very shocked

and happy because he would take the exams the following week.

So George went out to meet his friend. When he met his friend they told him that it was 1st April. This strange boy was a friend of his friends and they made a joke to George. Finally, George passed the exams because he felt happy and relaxed because of his friend's joke.

*WRITTEN BY
GEORGIA FRANTZESKAKI.*



HAPPY END

John had just one hour left to arrive at the airport, and to have an amazing trip to Rome. He had won a special prize that offered him free holidays and was really happy.

So all day he was preparing for this trip. It was his first time going abroad and he wanted everything to be perfect. He bought new clothes in the morning and did his last arrangement to be ready. But the time was passing and the airplane would leave at 5:45p.m. It was 5 o'clock when he realized that he was late and he was still at his home. He panicked, having in his mind that he would lose such a wonderful prize. He ran out with his luggage and he was trying to find a taxi. None could take him to the airport. He started losing his mind. So he had an idea to call a friend, and ask for help. It was a dream that wanted to come true.

At last he made it to be in time, and he finally went to Rome. All was perfect for him and he was really happy. He will also thank his friend that helped him to have a wonderful experience in Rome.

*WRITTEN BY
PAPADIMITRIOU ARISTOTELIS.*

"THE GREAT ADVENTURE OF TOM"

Tom had one hour left to go to the Acropolis, otherwise the bomb that the terrorists had put would explode, not only destroying one of the seven Wonders of the ancient world but also killing thousands of tourists who were there.

What Tom thought first was to reach the location as fast as possible so that he could save the lives of innocent people, who had not realized what was going on. Tom ran as fast as he could and he covered the distance of Thesio to Acropolis on foot in only half an hour.

It was very difficult to warn all those people there for the bomb, so he started to shout loudly: "Run!!! There is a bomb located under Acropolis." Everybody started to shout and run in panic.

The terrorists had not specified where they have hidden the bomb, so Tom with a tiny shine of hope started to search all the area around the Temple of Parthenonas. Just a few minutes before the bomb exploded he found it and tried to deactivate it, but he didn't know which wire to cut, the blue or the red one? He decided to cut by chance the red one and then...the clock of the bomb stopped just a few seconds before the explosion.

In the end, Tom was made famous for his heroic action. He stated that it was just like in an adventure he used to watch. Now he is grateful that there was a happy ending.

*WRITTEN BY
JOHN TSAOUSDELO.*

"JOURNEY WITH DIFFICULTIES"

Jane had only one hour left before the train derailed. She had no idea what to expect, but she knew it was going to be a strange journey.

They had been traveling for a long time, when suddenly she understood that the train was going faster and faster. Then she heard an announcement. They told them that the train had a problem and they advised them to keep their seatbelts fastened.

She was sleeping on her sit when she heard a strange noise. A lot of things flew off the luggage rack. The noise was deafening. The first that she thought it was to fasten her seatbelt and to wait to listen to good news. The other passengers were socked but they followed the briefings with self-control.

Finally, they heard an announcement which said that an expert solved the problem and the journey was going to continue without problems. She was exhausted when she finally got to her destination, but she didn't care. She was just happy to have finally arrived safe and sound.

*WRITTEN BY
PANAGIOTA MENTI.*



MINI ATLANTIS



All these happened many centuries ago on a small island named mini Atlantis, which it was ruled by a mad king named Spartan. Then an uprising took place and the other tribes wanted to capture mini Atlantis. The other tribes were the pirates, the Greek navy and the aliens. Each one wanted the island for their personal interests but the basic reason for starting the war was the oil springs and the underground wealth of the island.

When the battle for mini Atlantis started the pirates had the most casualties because the mad king had the kraken. The kraken destroyed most of their ships and rest of their

fleet run away scared. The Greek navy had also support from the Greek air force, so they destroyed the alien fleet easily. They also destroyed the garrison of the island and the pet kraken.

Finally, after many hours of fighting the Greek army captured the castle and killed the mad king Spartan. Mark Flytzanis was the admiral of the Greek navy and his right hand was Gregory Patmanidis who was the captain of the Greek Special Forces who landed on the island and killed the king.

**PICTURE MADE BY MARK FLYTZANIS,
STORY WRITTEN BY PATMANIDIS
GREGORIS.**

BIG TIME RUSH



Big Time Rush

Big Time Rush (also known as **BTR**) is an American boy band formed by Nickelodeon in Los Angeles, California, in 2009. The band consists of members Kendall Schmidt, James Maslow, Carlos Pena Jr. and Logan Henderson. The band released its debut album, *BTR* in October 2010. It peaked at number 3 on the *Billboard* 200 and was certified Gold by the RIAA for sales of over 500,000 copies. A second studio album, *Elevate*, was released on November 21, 2011.



The *Better With U Tour* starting in February 2012, which counts with sixteen dates. Several dates sold out within minutes of the announcement. JoJo will be touring with Big Time Rush the first five dates. British-Irish boyband One Direction will be touring with Big Time Rush for 10 out of sixteen dates.

Big Time Rush has announced a summer national tour starting July 5 at the Nationwide Arena in Columbus OH and ending September 18 at the Rose Garden Arena in Portland OR. Cody Simpson and Rachel Crow will be opening up for Big Time Rush. The dates for California sold out within minutes.

Big Time Rush is currently filming the third season of "Big Time Rush". They're also writing new music for the season and a new album in either late 2012 or early 2013. On March 31, 2012, Big Time Rush released a music video for the song Time Of Our Life with other Nickelodeon stars including themselves, Victoria Justice, Ariana Grande, Elizabeth Gillies, How To Rock Cast, and more. In March 2012 Big Time Rush co-hosted MTV's 10 on top.

- Big time Rush was a nominee for the "Favorite Music Group" award and won. They beat out LMFAO, Black Eyed Peas and Lady Antebellum. They also did a live music video. The song was "Time of Our Life." Better With U Tour (February-March 2012)
- Big Time Summer Tour (July - September 2012)

**EDITED BY
STELLA KARYSTINOU.**



ROCK MUSIC



Rock is the kind of music that comes from the mix of blues and rock n roll. It appeared in the early 1950 and now it constitutes one of the most popular types of music.

To start with, the first rock band that made a world wide success was the BEATLES, who affected lots of people and were the standard of lots of rock bands. Other rock bands that made a great success are Pink Floyd, Led Zeppelin, the Who, Nirvana, Aero smith, Deep Purple and Guns and Roses.



All these bands consisted of four or three members each of them played a different musical instrument. To be more specific, if someone wants to create a rock band, he should include a guitarist, a drummer, a bassist and a lead singer. Sometimes bands use

additive instruments such as the violin or the piccolo or the piano.

Rock music has been divided into lots of different kinds. Specifically, some of them are blues rock, progressive rock, folk rock, jazz rock and punk rock. Psychedelic rock is the kind of music that was the most popular and made its big appearance when Jimmy Hendrix, who is one of the most famous guitarist of all times, and Nirvana introduced it.

Apart from that, rock music played a vital role in culture and political issues. That is to say, that Beatles who were a British band give people peace messages that was implied from their songs and played a significant role in political scene in the whole world in 1950. However that is the reason they stop playing as they have a lot of enemies. The death of John Lennon made lots of people cry and some say that a fanatic supporter of him killed him due to his madness. Nowadays, rock music does not have the same importance as before as more and more people tend to hear other kind of music such as pop. Nevertheless, it is a kind of music that will be never forgotten. In my opinion, there cannot be a kind of music that will leave forever as people change their style of music.



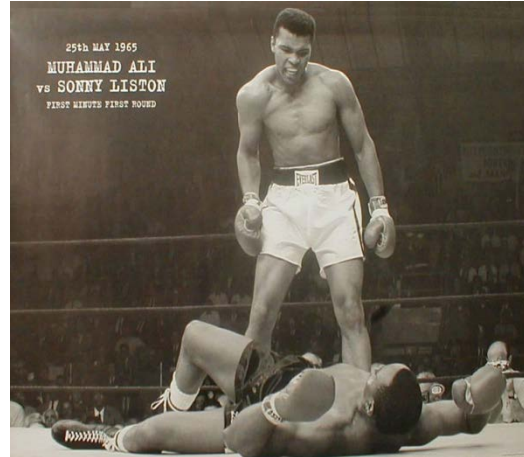
EDITED BY NODAS KYRIAKOS.

BOXING

Boxing, also called **pugilism**, is a combat sport in which two people engage in a contest using only their fists. There are two forms of boxing: amateur and professional. Amateur boxing is an Olympic and Commonwealth sport and is a common fixture in most of the major international games - it also has its own World Championships. Boxing is supervised by a referee over a series of between one to three minute intervals called rounds. The result is decided when an opponent is deemed incapable to continue match by a referee or if an opponent is disqualified for breaking a rule, resigning by throwing in a towel, or by judges' scorecards at the end of the bout.

The birth hour of boxing as a sport may be its acceptance by the

ancient Greeks as an Olympic game as early as 688 BC. Modern boxing evolved in Europe, particularly Great Britain and Germany. In 2004, ESPN ranked boxing as the most difficult sport in the world.



EDITED BY:
CHRISTOS KOUNTOUROGIANNIS,
NIKOS IZATULIN.



Find the words! (Doctor, Journalist, Lawyer, Teacher, Fireman, Fisherman, Cooker, Professor, Farmer, Builder)

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

WRITTEN BY NIKOLIN YIANNI, DIMITRIS KOYFONIKOLAKOS.