

StopPress

The LAL Torbay Students' Magazine

Issue 30 | March 2009 | www.laltorbay.co.uk/stoppres

On the throne 125 years of the WC



Not just buckets & spades

Historic events in the Westcountry

Red Nose Day 2009

Pictures and the grand total



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Welcome to StopPress



With the new LAL website set up, we thought you'd like to read an article on the man without whom our world today would be a much different place, and who has links with the local area - Charles Babbage, the inventor of the computer.

Kevin Ryland brings us more of his history of the cinema, we take a look at the history of the South-West to include some of the places you can visit on your own or with the school, and there are more amusing examples of how the English language can cause confusion if you get the grammar wrong.

Following the refurbishment of our lavatories on the ground floor, we also lift the lid on that everyday essential, the WC.

And then there's news about Red Nose Day, which we held here on 13th March. Turn to page 4 to find out how much we raised for charity, and see some photos on page 5. There are even more photographs on StopPress's website, www.laltorbay.co.uk/stoppres Enjoy!



StopPress is published by LAL Torbay, edited by Andy Tyrrell and typeset by Tristram Grevatt.

Cinema by Kevin Ryland. Grammar Spod by Ariane Meier. Additional articles in this edition were submitted by Andy Tyrrell, Tristram Grevatt and Nicola White. Thanks to Kevin Ryland and Ariane Meier for proof-reading.

We welcome submissions: Please hand any items you would like considered for publication to Andy Tyrrell in Room 1.01, or e-mail stoppres@laltorbay.co.uk

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Front cover courtesy Twyford Bathrooms.

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News

Refurbished WCs

Our ground floor WCs have now reopened after refurbishment, with a complete refresh of the ladies' and gents' facilities and the installation of a brand new wheelchair-accessible lavatory.

This is the final set of WCs to be refurbished, following the completion of the lavatories on the fourth and fifth floors.



WCs before (above) and after (below)



Special offer at Kents Cavern

Visit Kents Cavern's website at www.kents-cavern.co.uk to get a voucher worth 25% off admission to the caves!

This offer coincides with excitement over a new archaeological dig at Kents Cavern. "Kents Cavern already has a reputation as one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe," said Nick Powe, Kents Cavern's proprietor, "and we're hoping that this dig will unearth more

secrets about the enigmatic and elusive Neanderthals who called Kents Cavern home 40,000 years ago. Torquay is indeed privileged to be home to the oldest Scheduled Ancient Monument in Britain, with evidence of human occupation dating back half a million years."

Visit www.kents-cavern.co.uk for more information.



Translations on-line

The first translated pages have been added to lalschools.com. We currently have selected pages translated into Turkish, Russian and Polish, and more information will be added shortly, including condensed versions of our brochure.

You can also browse a new electronic version of our full English brochure page-by page, or download the complete brochure as a PDF.



Excursions information on-line

Forgotten your excursions programme? You can now download current excursions programmes from the LAL Torbay Guide website. Visit www.laltorbay.co.uk/guide and click on 'excursions'.

Red Nose Day 2009

We are delighted to announce that LAL Torbay staff and students raised £230 for Comic Relief, Registered Charity No. 326568, on Red Nose Day 2009.

Staff and students wore fancy dress, red noses and took part in fun competitions and games, as well as buying cakes and biscuits with all proceeds going to charity.

Comic Relief offers support to poor, vulnerable and disadvantaged people to turn their lives around across Africa, throughout the world's poorest countries and in the UK.

We would like to thank everyone who took part and made Red Nose Day fun and successful.

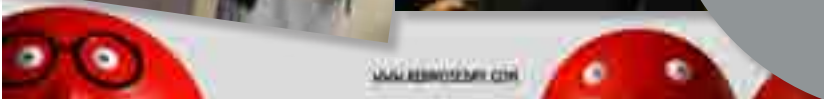
Photographs of the event are at www.laltorbay.co.uk/stoppress, and are also available in the Facebook group "LAL Torbay Red Nose Day 2009". If you have photos of Red Nose Day, we would love to see them!



Red Nose Day 2009



See more photographs at
www.laltorbay.co.uk/stoppres



Exam howlers

I'm sure that you will agree that learning another language is a difficult thing. Being in England is a huge advantage in learning the English language as you listen and talk to English people, watch English television and listen to the radio.

Unfortunately not everyone has the ability to come to this country to improve their skills.

You would naturally think that English people know their own language and can easily explain themselves without getting confused by English grammar and vocabulary – well, here's something to cheer you up and show you that even the English make mistakes with their own language.

The following quotes have been taken from English university students in their final exams...

To fully appreciate these you may need to have your dictionary to help you look up some of the words, but we've put the spelling mistakes in italics to help you...

"The octopus wrapped his *testicles* round the diver and strangled him"

"He was *exported* for thieving"

"Big flies were *hovering* around the room"

"Plates and *bowels* were thrown all over the kitchen"

"He had a special *cabaret* built in his room to house all of his models"

"These peace-loving animals start their life as small, furry balls and they grow up, and with any luck will find a mate and have small furry balls themselves"

"Death is one thing that does not affect people until several days later"

"A wife should be understanding and loving and *bare* with her husband"

"People were running all over the place, the boys in shorts and the girls in hysterics"



Sanja Gjenero

Light and shadow

As the United States was clumsily developing its film-making, another country was proving to be astonishingly advanced for the time.

Italy had been steadily progressing so as to be able to create an historical epic on the scale of "Quo Vadis?" (Enrico Guazoni, 1912). This Italianate flair for the historical epic and for melodrama can be found in their genius for grand opera which they had been refining since 1607. By the time of "Cabiria" (Giovanni Pastrone, 1914) the Italian cinema reigned supreme in its ability to create epic works with décor and visual sweep, a special talent they were still proving half a century later with the American super-production "Quo Vadis?" (1951) and "Cleopatra" (1963), all made at the huge and brilliantly – equipped Cinecitta studios in Rome.

The silent Italian spectacles mentioned above were an influence on the greatest figure in early cinema, D. W. Griffith (1875 – 1948). He is credited with developing the techniques of filmmaking such as close-ups, long shots, fades, flashbacks and crosscutting, thus creating its basic vocabulary. His early career had been as an unsuccessful actor, but by 1908 he had turned to directing ("The Adventures of Dolly"), but by 1913 he had made a four-reel film (i.e. 40 minutes) on a biblical subject, "Judith of Bethulia."

Ambition and talent spurred him on to further experimentation and ideas and in 1915 he created his first masterpiece, "The Birth of a Nation," which cost an unprecedented \$110,000, a fortune for the time. It was a three-hour epic on the American Civil War, a film with remarkable confidence and narrative sweep. With this visually complex piece, American cinema had grown up.

In America and France in particular, a popular form of cinema was the serial, in which heroes and heroines experienced exciting and dangerous situations, which were shown to audiences in weekly instalments over many months. Each episode of a story ended on a nail-biting scene (where do you think the term "cliff-hanger" came from?), which would make audiences want to return. This technique is still, of course, employed in TV soaps. The early French serials, which started as early as 1913, such as "Fantomas," "Vampires" and "Judex", had mysterious, sinister and surreal elements.

Americans had their own highly successful serial too, "The Perils of Pauline." Unfortunately, however, the racist depiction of a heroic Ku Klux Klan (White supremacists) and white actors in black face make it

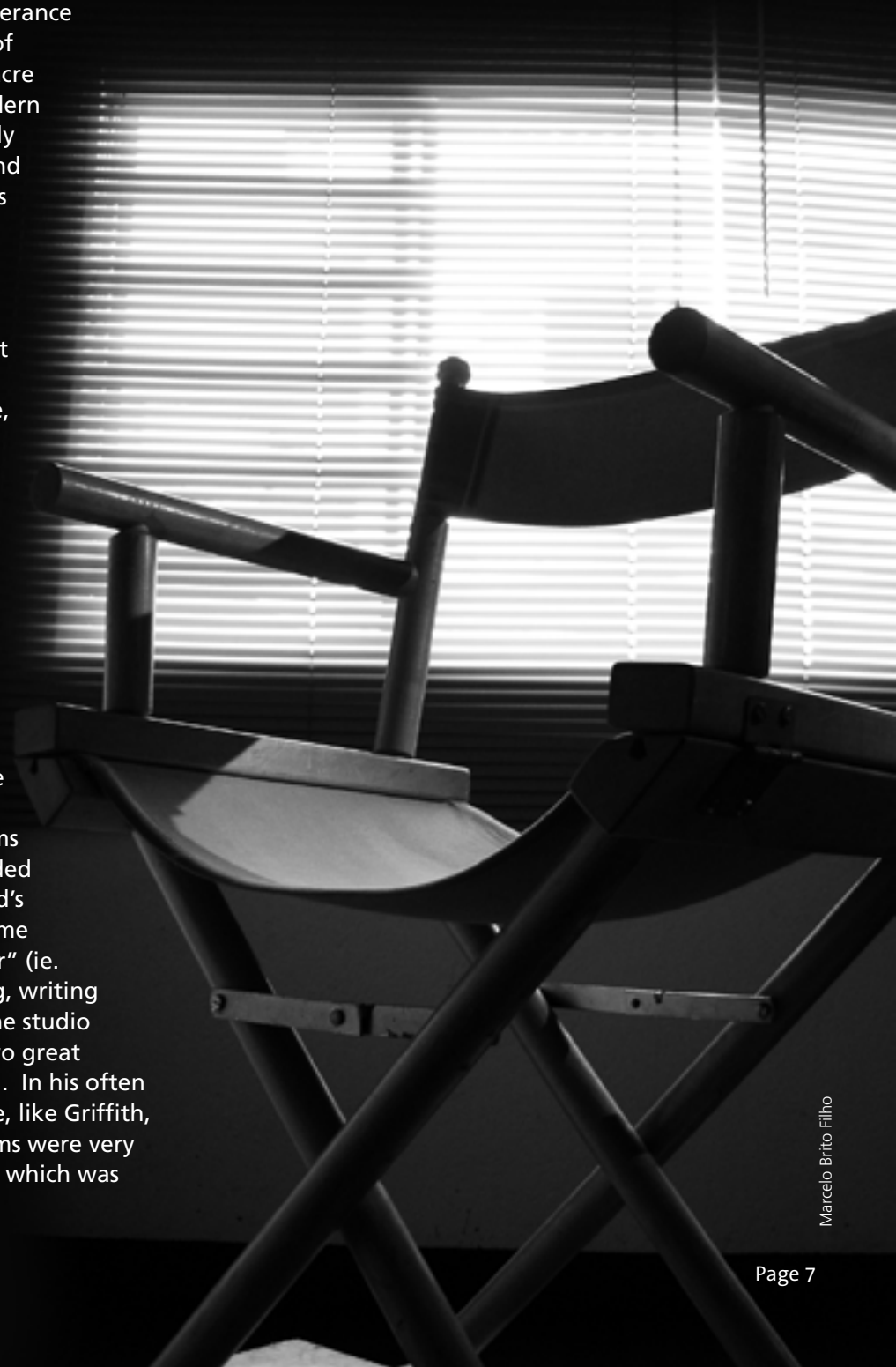
almost unwatchable in many scenes today. At the time there were demonstrations and riots and it was banned in the more liberal American cities. This powerful but flawed film, with its strange combination of technical sophistication and Victorian socio-political crudity, had changed cinema forever.

With his next film, "Intolerance" (1916), Griffith's genius outstripped his business sense and the \$2,000,000 budget almost ruined him. He was still paying off his debts twenty years later. The complex narrative told four overlapping stories about man's intolerance of his fellow man and dealt with the Fall of Babylon, the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre (Paris, 1572), Christ's crucifixion and a modern tale of the New York poor. Griffith possibly overreached himself with its complexity and scale and there were numerous complaints about the narrative confusion. The truth was, it was too advanced for its time and D.W Griffith was way ahead of his audiences. What had originally been planned for eight hours was eventually cut to three and a half.

Griffith continued making remarkable, if often sentimental, films over the next decade such as "Broken Blossoms," "Way Down East" and "Orphans of the Storm," but his largely Victorian style seemed increasingly at odds with the Jazz Age and the materialist 1920s and he ended his life a neglected alcoholic.

A happier lot was enjoyed by the other significant figure in early cinema, the Englishman Charles Chaplin (1889 – 1977), who began as an acrobatic comedian in the English music halls before emigrating to the U.S.A, where he made increasingly profitable and clever little films from 1914 on. His comedic style transcended language barriers and made him the world's first international film star. His films became more ambitious and he was a true "auteur" (ie. creative artist) directing, producing, acting, writing and composing music. He also founded the studio United Artists in 1919 with Griffith and two great stars of the period, Fairbanks and Pickford. In his often sentimental style, he showed himself to be, like Griffith, a Victorian at heart but, at his best, his films were very funny and charmingly innocent in a world which was becoming increasingly brutal and cynical.

In the third part of this overview of the silent cinema, amongst other things, we will look at the golden age of the German cinema, French artistic and technical developments, Russian use of film as a propaganda tool and the beginning of the U.S studio system. ☺ KR



On the throne: lifting the lid on the smallest room

Level
B2
Intermediate

Every month in StopPress we try to find places where you may not have visited; this month we look at somewhere you visit every day as we celebrate the 125th birthday of the standard WC.

To be honest, you probably haven't given the WC a second thought. For most of us it's an essential fitting for a very practical purpose, and the less said about it, the better. But think for a moment: what would we do without the WC?

The earliest examples of WCs come from two great civilisations: the Minoans on the island of Crete; and the Romans, who installed plumbing and sanitation throughout their empire. After the Romans left Britain, it was over a thousand years before Sir John Harrington invented a self-contained WC. It impressed his godmother - who happened to be Queen Elizabeth - but otherwise failed to make a great splash. It was, as we say, a flash in the pan.

Most people made do with either no lavatory at all - throwing their human waste into the street with all their other rubbish - or made use of simple 'privies', wooden seats over deep pits of waste. Some men earned money as human lavatories: they carried a bucket and wore a huge cape or cloak to cover anyone who wanted to use their facility!

Primitive WCs began to appear in the 18th century, but they were crude and often useless. The first popular design came in 1775, when Alexander Cummings received a patent for a water closet. His complicated design was much improved by Joseph Bramah and in parts of Britain 'a Bramah' is still an expression meaning 'something of high quality'. However, it was often said that the easiest way to find the WC in a house was by following the terrible smell.

That terrible smell soon became a much bigger problem. By the time that Queen Victoria came to the throne in



Twyford Bathrooms

The Twyfords 'Unitas': the first one-piece free-standing WC was more like a work of art than a household necessity.

The language of the loo

The British are very fond of using 'nice' words for 'nasty' things - these words are called 'euphemisms'. There are many euphemisms for the WC and you can make your English seem even better by trying a few out on your host family. Here are some English words for the WC - but beware that only those labelled * are for formal use!

The ablutions, bathroom [America only], board, bog, can, cloakroom*, cloaks, close stool, closet, commode,

(public) convenience*, crapper, donek, dunny [Australia only], EC, facilities*, garderobe, gents*, heads, jakes, jap, jericho, jerry, john [America only], khazi, ladies*, latrine, lats, lavatory*, lav, loo*, necessary, netty [from the Italian gabinetto], No. 100, place of easement, the plumbing, porcelain pony, powder room*, privy, proverbial (brick outhouse), restroom [America only], retiring room, s t-house*, shot tower, smallest room*, throne, thunder-box, toilet, usual offices, washroom*, water closet*, WC* and you-know-where.

1837, cities like London were struggling to cope with human waste. Water closets were adding to the problem by sending thousands of gallons of sewage into a waste system designed to take only rainwater. The terrible disease of Cholera arrived in London in 1832, and killed thousands of people for decades, 14,000 in 1848 alone. People began to think that bad drains might be killing people, and it became law to have some sort of lavatory in every house in 1848. However, it was not until the 'Great Stink' of 1856 - when the River Thames in London smelled so bad that the Government almost abandoned the Houses of Parliament - that a plan was drawn up to install a good network of sewers.

Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, was one of the men who tried to improve sanitation for ordinary people, but in 1861 he contracted Typhoid Fever - another disease caused by bad drains - and died. The Queen was utterly devastated. Albert's death finally prompted sudden interest in sanitation and the WC.

In 1879, a new device was put on sale, which hinted at the future. Until that time, all WCs had been made from a complicated mix of metal, wood and china parts. A pottery company called Twyfords had been producing the china parts of WCs for decades. The company had been started in 1680 by Joshua Twyford, who became the subject of legend: it is said that he stole the pottery secrets of two Dutch brothers by pretending to be deaf and unable to speak in order to get work at their incredibly secretive factory and to spy on the brothers! In 1879 Twyfords



The 'German' WC

What the English call 'German' WCs are 'wash-out' WCs, like Twyford's Unitas, and were invented in England. Their unique feature is a 'shelf' at the back of the bowl on which faeces falls. This type of WC is very uncommon in England, having been outlawed over 100 years ago because they are more difficult to keep clean than the usual English WC.



The squatting WC

In many parts of the world people prefer to squat to use the WC, rather than sit down. It may well be more 'natural', but it certainly requires practice!

The squatting WC is known by the French as a 'Turkish lavatory' (top picture). They are quite common in many parts of Europe. This type of WC has never been widely adopted in England, although they can be installed in the UK for anyone who prefers to squat rather than sit.

There are many variations from country to country. For example, WCs in Singapore have the footplates either side of the WC (middle picture), not in the WC as in France, and Japanese WCs have a raised end and no footplates at all (bottom picture).

Many of these squatting WCs are supplied with water hoses rather than paper to allow the user to clean himself after defecating.

Whatever the variation, it's certain that English travellers find them very strange indeed!



launched a WC made completely of china.

'The National' water closet was a revolutionary device. Its all-china construction was, for the first time, easy to clean and leak-proof. But it was not a success: Twyfords sold only 50 in the first year. However, following a prestigious award in 1881, Twyfords suddenly started to sell their WC: by 1889 100,000 were in use.

So if this was such an important WC, why do we claim 1884 as their birthday of the WC? Well, even the National was unlike the WC of today: it was still designed to be fitted in a wooden box, not standing on its own. In 1884 two WCs were launched which changed the world. Twyfords began to market the 'Unitas', which was a free-standing, all-china WC made in just one piece. It was supplied with a water tank, complete with chain and pull. It had - another revolution - a wooden seat which could be lifted by men wishing to urinate. In short, it was very nearly the WC we use today. In fact, if you come from Germany, it may well be exactly like the WC you use today - with a little shelf on which to view your 'deposits'.

But another company, Humpherson

& Co., also introduced their own WC that year. 'The Beaufort' was the world's first one-piece, china, wash-down WC, with a funnel shape leading to a drain at the back of the bowl. It was, in form and function, the parent of almost every WC used in Europe today.

The Beaufort and Unitas opened up a new wave of WCs. Companies competed to produce the most ornate and powerful lavatories. One company created pans in the shape of dolphins, another made WCs shaped like lions. Raised ornaments competed with pictures of flowers, birds and animals on the bowl. Dramatic names like the 'Tornado' and 'Deluge' tried to show the power of the lavatories.

The WC has changed remarkably little since the Beaufort closet. Cisterns have come down from the ceiling and been fixed to the pan; the brilliant colours and amazing decoration have been replaced with plain white china; the seat has been changed to functional plastic; but in form and function the WC of 2009 is often identical to the WC of 1884. **TG**



The bold decoration of the Twyfords 'Twycliffe' of 1896 is in sharp contrast to the plainness of the modern 'Classic' WC, but the basic design and function are almost unchanged.



More than just beach huts and brollies

Level
B2
Intermediate

Just because the South-West peninsula points out into the Atlantic Ocean and is far away from the historic North and South-East, doesn't mean that our green and pleasant part of Britain isn't without historic importance.

Way back in the days when early Man could walk across the low-lying grasslands between Britain and France do a bit of hunting, get some of the continental food and then come home to his chilly British cave, the South-West was a popular place to live and his lifestyle has left our part of Britain one of the best parts of the country to find prehistoric remains and monuments. You cannot open any guidebook on Britain without seeing a picture of Stonehenge,

Avebury and Silbury Hill in Wiltshire, as we saw in last month's issue of StopPress. The ancient families who lived, hunted and played on the beach near Kents Cavern in Torquay played a significant part in helping Charles Darwin with his theory on the origin of Man.

Despite the chilly weather and the fact that there was a solid wall of ice covering the country from Bristol upwards, the South-West had a large and lively community of hairy humans.

The next people to leave their historic footprints on our area were those toga-wearing, dormouse-eating, Latin-speaking Romans. It took a while for them to make their way down to these parts after they had successfully taken control of the South-East, but once they arrived here and discovered the wide rivers, beautiful beaches and friendly people, they stayed and the remains of their work can be seen if you pay a visit to Exeter or Bath.

Eventually the Romans became bored with all the sun and sand and left the South-West to divide into its tribes and then through the mist of time and legend, rises the mighty King Arthur.

Sir Francis Drake (left) was a Devon man who was key to defeating the Spanish Armada in 1588; Devon gives a warmer welcome to visitors today!

Other parts of the country have claimed to be the place where King Arthur, lived, fought and died, but the South-West has the strongest link, particularly with Glastonbury and Cadbury Castle; and you can't mention the 'Once and Future King' without talking about Tintagel, in Cornwall.

During the English Civil War the South-West remained loyal to King Charles II, and on more than one occasion national unrest and demonstrations against the government have started in this area which is why the people of the South-West are known, historically, for being stubborn, not afraid to stand up for their rights and important to have on your side in a battle.

The 16th Century was a time when being British meant that most of the other European nations either hated you or loved you, and this changed every few months as the politicians had their meetings, made and then broke their agreements and declared war on each other. Queen Elizabeth I had a pretty big falling out with our Spanish cousins and it was to the South-West that she turned to find not only the men to sail her ships, but also the men to lead them, the undeniably suave and handsome Walter Raleigh and Francis Drake. It

was from Plymouth that the huge Spanish Armada was first sighted as it sailed up the channel, and the first of the message beacons were lit to pass the message up the south coast to London that the enemy was on its way.

A couple of hundred years later in Torbay, the residents of the sleepy little fishing village of Brixham woke up to see a large number of ships heading for the harbour, the largest of them dropped anchor and delivered a strange looking, fat, Dutchman who announced to the curious crowds that he had come to take over the kingdom and be the new king. He was true to his word and after arriving in London he was crowned as King William III.

In more recent times the South-West has seen darker times when Europe and the rest of the World were plunged into a Second World War, the cities of the South-West became targets of the enemy bombers. Then, all along the coast, the ports and harbours played their part in the D-Day landings as a huge fleet of ships crossed the Channel carrying the troops to begin the re-conquest of the continent.

The South-West has also been home to some of Britain's best loved historic characters – but that's another story... **AT**

The father of computing: Charles Babbage

Level
B2
Intermediate

What would we do without computers, Facebook, Bebo, Messenger and eBay to name just a few? Computers, and everything linked to them have become a way of life. So next time you sit down to send an e-mail, or get out your laptop, spare a thought for the man to whom we owe so much.

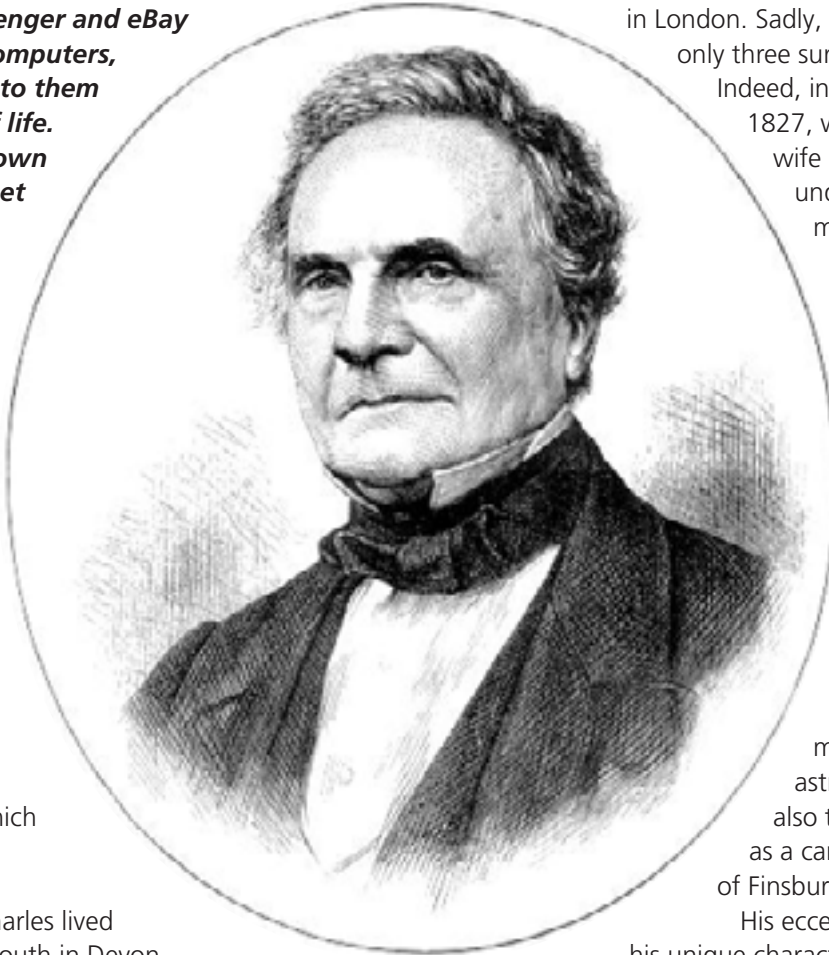
Charles Babbage was born in London, England in December 1791 and went on to become a philosopher, mathematician, inventor and mechanical engineer in his diverse lifetime. However he is probably best remembered for inventing the first mechanical computer which later, directly led to more complex designs.

In his early years, Charles lived with his family in Teignmouth in Devon. His parents Betsy Plumleigh Teape and Benjamin Babbage were determined that the young Charles would have a good education. His father, a banker and later Church Warden, earned enough money to give his son a good start in life.

At the age of eight, and recovering from a severe illness, Charles was sent to a school in Alphington near Exeter. He later attended the King Edward VI Grammar School in Totnes. At this time, due to his poor health his parents ordered that his "brain was not to be taxed too much!" Later Charles joked that this had made him lazy!

After several years of intensive study with private tutors, he developed a love of mathematics. This, with his knowledge of the classics earned him a place at Trinity College, Cambridge in 1810. When in 1812 he transferred to Peterhouse, Cambridge, he held the title of top mathematician!

In July 1814 in Teignmouth, Devon, Charles married



Georgiana Whitmore. They later made their home in London. Sadly, of their eight children only three survived to become adults. Indeed, in one dreadful year, 1827, when Charles' father, wife and son all died, Charles understandably went into mental breakdown.

His youngest son "Henry Prevost Babbage" carried on the family tradition and created six engines based on his father's designs.

In his remarkable lifetime Charles Babbage won the gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society "for his invention of an engine for calculating mathematical and astronomical tables." He also twice stood for Parliament as a candidate for the borough of Finsbury in London.

His eccentricities were a part of his unique character. He once counted all the broken panes of glass of a factory. In 1857 he published a "Table of the Relative Frequency of the Causes of Breakage of Plate Glass Windows". Of 464 broken panes, 14 were caused by "drunken men, women or boys"!

He also hated street music, especially organ grinders.

In October 1871, Charles Babbage died at the age of 79 and is buried in Kensal Green, London.

His brain is preserved at London's Science Museum.

 NW

Find out more about Babbage

You can see exhibits relating to Charles Babbage in the museum in Totnes. You can get to Totnes on First Bus number X80 from Paignton Bus Station.

A working model of Babbage's difference engine is on display in the Science Museum in London.

Grammar Spod: Present perfect



Dear friends of English grammar, I am delighted to share with you the undeniable secrets of the lovely English language once again this month.

Having had a closer look at the Past Continuous tense in last month's StopPress, this time we will be looking at the Present Perfect tense.

Spanish: He trabajado.

But note that in English is used differently from most of the similar tenses in other languages.

The Present Perfect tense is often used with indefinite adverbs that mean 'at some time/any time up to now' such as ever, never, before, already, still, for, since etc.

It is also used with unfinished time expressions such as today, this week, this month, this year etc.

I hope you enjoyed this introduction to the use of the Present Perfect tense. Please let me know if there is a tense or a grammatical concept you would like to read about in particular in one of the following editions of StopPress. I would be delighted to hear from you at stoppress@laltorbay.co.uk.

Until next month – yours sincerely,

Countess Grammar 📧 AM

The Present Perfect

Let's turn to the ever so useful Cambridge Advanced Learners' Dictionary for the definition of the Present Perfect tense:

'The grammatical tense which you use to refer to actions or events which have been completed or which have happened in a period of time up to now.'

We use the Present Perfect tense for the following:

- **To say that a finished action or event is in some way connected to the present:**

I can't come to school because I have broken a leg and an arm.

- **To give news of recent events:**

The managing director has said that the classrooms are untidy.

- **For past events when we are thinking of a period of time continuing up to the present:**

Have you seen the classrooms?

- **To say that something has happened several times up to the present:**

The teachers have tidied them every day this week.

- **To talk about how long present situations have lasted:**

But they have always done it this way.

In some languages there are tenses which are constructed like the English Present Perfect tense.

Compare:

French: J'ai travaillé.

German: Ich habe gearbeitet.

Italian: Ho lavorato.

English howlers

I'm sure I don't need to tell you how difficult it is to learn English. There are so many words and many of them have more than one meaning! If it makes you feel better the English get confused by their own language too.

Here are some examples of embarrassing mistakes made with the language by the English and other nationalities from around the world...

In a camp-site in the Black Forest:

"It is strictly forbidden that people of different sex, for instance men and women, live together in one tent unless they are married with each other for this pupose."

Japanese hotel room:

"Cooles and heates: If you want condition of warm air in your room, please control yourself."

In a Russian cemetery:

You are welcome to visit the cemetery where famous Russian and Soviet composers, artists, and writers are buried daily except Thursday."

Coffee Break

Sudoku

Fill in the grid on the right so that every row, column and 3 x 3 grid contains the numbers from 1 to 9 once only.

2			4		6		3	7
4							1	
	9	5				2		8
		3	9		1	7		
	4		2		7	6	8	1
		2		6	8			
	2	6		8		1		
7	1		6		9		2	4
			1	7				9

Word finder

How many words of three letters or more can you make from the letters in this grid? There are at least 93 words, including one nine letter word.

R	P	O
A	M	R
E	G	M

Brain teasers

First past the post

Matthew Merryman beat Tom Trent and Jimmy James. Peter Piper beat Jimmy James, Tom Trent and Alan Ardman. Zach Zebra lost to Peter Piper. Graham Goodfellow beat Tom Trent. Zach Zebra beat Frank Flintstone. Graham Goodfellow lost to Frank Flintstone and Peter Piper. Tom Trent beat Brian Brick. Alan Ardman beat Zach Zebra, Kevin Kingfisher and Graham Goodfellow. Kevin

Kingfisher lost to Graham Goodfellow and Matthew Merryman. Brian Brick beat Kevin Kingfisher. Matthew Merryman lost to Alan Ardman and Zach Zebra. Frank Flintstone beat Tom Trent, Matthew Merryman and Brian Brick. Tom Trent lost to Jimmy Jmaes and Alan Ardman. Jimmy James beat Graham Goodfellow and Brian Brick.

What was the final result of the race?

Answer on page 15!

What's on

Find out what's on at www.englishriviera.co.uk

Craft Exhibition - Making a Lasting Impression 16 Mar 2009 - 28 Jun 2009
A major exhibition of local arts and crafts from some of Devon's very best artists. The exhibition will feature the work of 10 local artists and craft producers and will include basket weaving, jewellery, earthenware, and stoneware ceramics, sculptural work and furniture. Much of the work on exhibition is directly inspired by the medieval Torre Abbey, its surroundings and its history.
Torre Abbey Historic House and Gallery
The King's Drive, Torquay
Tel: 01803 293593

Coastal Courtship 16 Mar 2009 - 30 Apr

2009
Dancing terns, singing penguins...find out what it's all about this spring at Living Coasts!
This spring Living Coasts will be hosting a number of events and activities that will explore the fascinating world of courtship among our wonderful species.
Living Coasts, Beacon Quay, Torquay
Tel: 01803 202470

Torquay United V Grays Athletic 24 Mar 2009
Blue Square Premier.
Carlsberg Popside Terrace Adults: £15
All Other Areas Adults: £16
Tuesday 19:45 - 22:00

What's on

Torquay United Football Club, Plainmoor, Torquay
Tel: 01803 328666

Babbacombe Cliff Railway re-opening 30 Mar 2009

The re-opening of the famous funicular Babbacombe Cliff Railway! Travel down to the wonderful Oddicombe Beach in style and enjoy the stunning views from the newly refurbished carriage. The Cliff Railway has now been granted a marriage license for those who want to tie the knot in a truly unique way!
Babbacombe Cliff Railway, Babbacombe Downs Road, Torquay
Tel: 01803-328750

The Origins Dig 30 Mar 2009 - 12 Apr 2009

Two major excavations between 30th March and 11th April and again from 31st Aug to 9th Sept 2009.

Excavation Directors Dr Mark White, of the University of Durham, and Dr Paul Pettitt, of the University of Sheffield, said: "We hope that the information recovered from these excavations will contribute to widely-debated issues in human evolution - specifically whether the expansion in numbers of our own species tens of thousands of years ago was connected with the extinction of the Neanderthals. Britain has so far failed to play a role in this fascinating and important debate, and we believe that Kents Cavern is the prime site where answers could be found."
Kents Cavern, Ilsham Road, Torquay
Tel: 01803 215136

Crime Writers Festival 1 Apr 2009 - 4 Apr 2009

A new festival that builds on the area's literary connection with numerous crime writers, including Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, Dick Francis and the great Agatha Christie. The event will boast keynote speakers in the form of well-known authors as well as a number of crime-writing workshops, plays, films and much much more.
Vaughan Parade, Torquay
Tel: 01803 211211

Badger Watch from 2 Apr 2009
Come and see native badgers in and around their sett at Paignton Zoo. As dusk descends our Zoo keeper will guide you to our custom built viewing hide. With the aid of artificial moonlight you will see some of the badgers emerging from their sett and starting the evening forage for food.
Badger Watch runs from Thursday 2nd April to Thursday 29th October 2009, on

Little Theatre, Torquay

Sat 14th - Sat 21st March 2009 - 7.30pm (no performance on Sunday)

The Graduate

By Terry Johnson

Mrs Robinson sets her sights on young college graduate Benjamin Braddock and nothing will stand in her way...

Contains scenes of an adult nature

Tickets £9.50 Concessions £8.50

Sat 11th - Sat 18th April 2009 - 7.30pm (no performance on Sunday)

Sylvia

By A.R. Gurney

Forget Lassie!, Forget Rin-Tin-Tin!

Meet Sylvia! When middle-aged Greg brings home to his wife the scruffy mutt he found wandering in Central Park, he creates a love triangle with a difference as Sylvia begins to chew a big hole in their marriage. This wickedly funny and touching comedy is for anyone who has ever loved a dog, wanted to wring a dog's neck or just wished the dog would take a long weekend.

CONTAINS STRONG LANGUAGE
Tickets £9.50 Concessions £8.50

Bookings:

The box office is open every morning, Monday to Friday between 10.30am and 1.30pm. During the run of all plays the box office is also open from 6.30pm - 8.00pm.

By Phone: 01803 299330

Tuesday and Thursday evenings only. The time of your visit will be confirmed when you receive your tickets.

Adults / children / senior citizens - £11.00 per person.

Annual members - £8.00 per person.

Badger Watch group visit for 10-20 people - £10.00 per person and can be booked on any night of the week.

Booking is essential as space is limited.

Please telephone Paignton Zoo on 01803 697500 to make a booking.

Paignton Zoo, Totnes Road, Paignton
Tel: 01803 697520

Torquay United V Kettering Town 4 Apr 2009

Blue Square Premier.

Carlsberg Popside Terrace Adults: £15

All Other Areas Adults: £16

Saturday 15:00 - 17:00

Torquay United Football Club, Plainmoor, Torquay

Tel: 01803 328666

Babbacombe Theatre, Torquay

Sat Apr 11 8:00pm

Joe Brown

Last year marked marks Joe's 50th year as a professional entertainer and he is undoubtedly one of this country's best loved, enduring, and most acclaimed musicians. Joe is back at this theatre by popular demand in another two-hour musical celebration.

Babbacombe Theatre, Babbacombe, Torquay

Box Office 01803 328 385

Princess Theatre, Torquay

19 March 19:30 The Solid Silver 60s Show

20 March 19:30 Elvis On Tour

24 March 19:30 Chicago

25 March 19:30 Chicago

26 March 19:30 Chicago

27 March 17:00 Chicago

27 March 20:30 Chicago

28 March 17:00 Chicago

28 March 20:30 Chicago

31 March 19:30 Roy Chubby Brown

1 April 19:30 The Naked Truth

2 April 19:30 The Naked Truth

3 April 19:30 The Naked Truth

4 April 19:30 The Naked Truth

11 April 19:30 That'll Be the Day

12 April 19:00 Ken Dodd

15 April 19:30 Rob Brydon

15 April 19:30 Rob Brydon

16 April 19:30 Zion - A Tribute to

Bob Marley

Box Office Numbers:

Ticketmaster: 08702 414 120

Groups (10+ tickets): 01803 380 842

Box Office Hours:

Monday - Saturday: 10:00 - 18:00

LAL Excursions

17/03 Totnes walk & shops
Jazz Night

18/03 Brixham & Berry Head

19/03 Plymouth Barbican & Hoe

20/03 East Devon Delights

21/03 North Cornwall

24/03 Dartmouth & Kingswear

25/03 Cockington & Torquay
Country Pub

26/03 Exeter walk & shops

27/03 Taste of Dartmoor

28/03 Salisbury & Stonehenge

31/03 Totnes walk & shops
Jazz Night

01/04 NEW! Greenway House &
Gardens

02/04 Plymouth Barbican & Hoe

03/04 Coast Drive

04/04 South-east Cornwall

07/04 Dartmouth and Kingswear

08/04 Cockington & Torquay
Country Pub

09/04 Exeter walk & shops

10/04 Taste of Dartmoor

11/04 North Cornwall

Full descriptions of all excursions are printed in the LAL Torbay Guide and www.laltorbay.co.uk/guide.

This programme may change: please see this week's excursion planner, available from the Excursions counter.

Solutions

9	6	8	2	7	1	4	5	3	3
7	1	8	6	5	9	3	2	4	4
9	2	6	3	8	4	1	7	5	5
1	7	2	5	6	8	4	4	9	3
5	4	9	2	3	7	6	8	1	1
8	6	3	9	4	1	7	5	2	2
6	9	5	7	1	3	2	4	8	8
4	3	7	8	2	5	9	1	6	6
2	8	1	4	9	6	5	3	7	7

gem, germ, goer, gore, gorp,
gram, gramme, grape, grope,
groper, map, mar, mare, memo,
mog, mop, mope, moper, more,
oat, ogre, omega, ope, opera,
ore, ormer, page, pager, par,
pare, pare, pea, pear, peg, per,
perm, poem, pore, pram, pro,
progam, progamme, prom,
rag, rage, ram, rammie, ramp,
rap, rape, raper, rare, ream,
reap, rear, rearm, rep, roam,
roamer, roar, roe, roger, romp,
romper, rope

1st - Peter Piper
2nd - Alan Ardmann
3rd - Zach Zebra
4th - Frank Flintstone
5th - Matthew Merryman
6th - Jimmy James
7th - Graham Goodfellow
8th - Tom Trent
9th - Brian Brick
10th - Kevin Kingfisher
Word Square
aero, age, amp, ape, are, arm,
ear, ego, era, erg, ergo, err,
game, gamer, gap, gape, gear,

Rear **Window**



Daffodils blooming at the Eden Project in Cornwall. (South West RDA)