

The Paw Print

December 2018

2018: A YEAR WORTH REMEMBERING

In This Issue:

- The Genetics Craftsman
- Bohemian Rhapsody
- The Antibiotics Issue
- The Danger of Laminating
- The Statue of Unity

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BERLIN
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Editors Notes

Dear readers,

As 2018 comes to an end, we are handing over our responsibilities to a new team of editors and designers for the upcoming year. Here's are some facts and figures to sum up the last year at the Paw Print: A total of 22 students (see bottom of page) wrote 80 articles that were published in 7 issues. As you can see below, by increasing our focus on the Paw Print website bbisnewspaper.wordpress.com, we were able to double our yearly views to 2,300:



We also ran an Article Writing Workshop to discuss writing style, structure, perspective and linguistic register. We are grateful for our writers and readers alike. We would also like to thank all contributors, including our layout creator Celine, our cover designers Audrey and Nelli, and our wonderful supervisors Ms. Barker and Mr. Logrono. On a final note, we're pleased to be welcoming new members to the Paw Print team, including Shalini, Ailana, Yahel, and Oleh.

Cheers to the new year!

Chantal Materne and Luca Pistor

Editors-in-Chief



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By Yahli and Meila

Science

- Chinese researchers report they have cloned two monkeys, using the same technology as for Dolly the Sheep.
- The first bionic hand with a sense of touch, for use outside a lab, is unveiled in Rome
- Nobel Prize for Medicine and Physiology awarded to James Allison and Tasuku Honjo for cancer treatment innovations (see Jackie's November article).
- Cervical Cancer could be eliminated in Australia within decades because of the government's vaccination program, according to a report in "The Lancet Public Health".
- NASA launches the Parker Space Probe, its first mission to the Sun and its outermost atmosphere, the corona.

World Politics

- North Korea accepts a South Korean invitation for high-level talks.
- The Indian government announces plan to give 500 million people free healthcare.
- China briefly bans the letter 'N' as part of widespread censorship efforts, like with Winnie the Pooh (see Arnav's May article).
- 5 million Spanish women mark International Women's Day by striking over gender inequality and sexual discrimination.
- World Happiness Report names Finland as world's happiest country.
- First commercial flight between Ethiopia and Eritrea in 20 years, the "Bird of Peace", lands in Asmara, Eritrea, reuniting families.

Environment

- It snows for 2nd winter in a row in the Sahara Desert - 15 inches reported in Aïn Séfra, Northwest Algeria beginning of January.
- Sydney, Australia, has its hottest day since 80 years as Penrith reaches 47.3 degrees celsius.
- US coffee company Starbucks announces it will stop using plastic straws by 2020, reducing use of more than 1 billion straws a year.
- Moscow has its heaviest snowfall in a day on record, killing one and bringing down 2,000 trees.
- Cold weather nicknamed "the Beast from the East" hits Europe, killing 7 and covering Pompeii in snow.
- Environmental report finds China on track to reach new emission targets, but carbon dioxide emissions have risen - 9.2 billion metric tons in 2017, more than US and Europe combined.

-
1. conversation where you discuss generalities instead of focusing on details.
 2. involve persons at the upper levels of government, up to and including the president
 3. major discussion of issues



Kardashians

- Kim gives birth to Chicago West (January 15, 2018).
- Kylie gives birth to Stormi Webster (February 1, 2018).
- Khloe gives birth to True Thompson (April 12, 2018).

Sport

- XXIII Olympic Winter Games open in Pyeongchang, South Korea.
- Winter Olympics: Jessie Diggins and Kikkan Randall become the first Americans in history to win a cross country gold medal (team sprint).
- Novak Đoković beats Roger Federer 6-4, 6-4 in the final of the Cincinnati Masters to become the first player to win all 9 Masters 1,000 tennis tournaments since the series started in 1990.
- French Tennis Open bans Serena Williams' Nike catsuit following birth of daughter.
- New Zealand claims 6th overall, and 3rd straight Rugby Championship.

The 2018 European Athletics Championships were held - in Berlin, Germany, from August 6th to 12th.

BBIS

- The Paw Print website has the most visits in the HISTORY of the Paw Print!
- BBIS is leading in GISST: Owing to the recent volleyball tournament for both varsity boys and girls, and the recent wins against BerIS, BBIS has officially achieved to be one point ahead of last years' GISST scoreboards winners!
- The Class of 2018 takes on the world after graduating this year in May representing BBIS in over 30 countries globally!

“At ESC the team was really discouraged because we worked really hard but the results were disappointing. We also played three practice games against BerIS, which we lost, and they were also going to attend GISST. The first day of the tournament we did not play our best again but we managed to edge each game with 2:1. We had one set that we won by 25:8, which was the turning point for our team. The second day we had a slow start, but after the first set we played extremely professional and the results of all the hard work became obvious. We managed to win two games and that sent us to the finals where we played BerIS. In the first set we came back after losing 11:16 to winning the set with 25:19, which set us up for a good start for the second set. We were playing point for point in the second set when at 16:15 we managed to gain an advantage and end the game in two sets. After the game our coach told us that a BerIS player asked him if we were ready to lose, which made our victory worth even more than it already was. Since it is the last year for a big part of the team it is really important for us to win GISST overall and this trophy was one step towards our goal.” -Stefan Popdonchev, Volleyball captain.

IS IT REALLY WORTH IT TO GO SEE BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY?

A REVIEW

By Jessica Yun



I have to admit, I didn't really know Queen until last week. I know some of you who are reading this may go, "WHAT?!? How is that possible?" Well, to be exact, I didn't know that 'We are the Champions' or 'We Will Rock You' were Queen's music.

Last week, scrolling through YouTube, I saw the trailer for *Bohemian Rhapsody*, the movie that reenacts Queen's history, from its formation to its vocalist Freddie Mercury's death. After watching the trailer, I found myself searching for more of Queen's music and last week, I was singing 'Bohemian Rhapsody' and 'Don't Stop Me Now' and 'Under Pressure' and 'Somebody To Love' constantly.

So obviously I had to go and watch the movie. And this is how it went.

**This may contain spoilers, but if you know anything about Freddie Mercury's life, you are already spoiled. So go ahead and read the rest. **

Exposition

The beginning of the film showed Freddie Mercury's passion for music (which leads him to join the band), his conflict with his family and his romance with Mary. I was personally unhappy with how the storytelling was done in the movie.

I understand that it is hard to extensively show the whole history of Queen in a two-hour-film. However, it seemed to me that everything was very briefly elaborated. I genuinely think that if the film had more details about Freddie and the band members' relations, the spiritual connection with Mary, and Freddie's musical brilliance, the film would've been more coherent with the details that are given later on in the movie.

Rising Action

The film continues to show the process of producing some of Queen's most famous songs, such as 'Bohemian Rhapsody'

and 'We Will Rock You'. Queen becomes an international star, touring America and many other countries. We also witness how Freddie Mercury struggles with his sexual identity, leading to a clash with the press.

I thought Freddie's emotional state after experiencing divorce with Mary was well conveyed, that the audience could commiserate the loneliness and emptiness that Freddie would've felt at that time. On the other hand, I didn't like how the film didn't explicitly develop the extent of Queen's fame. For our generation, who are obviously born after Freddie's shining era, it was hard to grasp Queen's widespread popularity, just by watching the movie.

Climax

Freddie's loneliness makes him stray away from his former modest, humble life, towards people who try to benefit from

his fame. He abandons Queen, throws extravagant, drug-filled parties, and has countless sexual interactions with strangers. As a result of Mary's consultation and learning that he has AIDS, he decides to come back to Queen and devote his life to music.

At this point in the movie, I had to try my best to quietly crunch my popcorn because everyone, literally EVERYONE was crying. Once in a while I accidentally chewed on a corn kernel, and the girl sitting next to me, while crying, gave me a death stare. The scene where Mary comes to Freddie and Freddie decides to change his lifestyle was very dramatic but it did its job. So many people cried!

Conclusion

If you like Queen's music and want to hear it loudly, or if you've seen Queen's Live Aid performance, which is going

around social media, and want to see it on a big screen, the last 20 minutes of the movie are for you. Personally, I was impressed by how finely well reenacted this scene was. I heard people singing along a few songs (the man sitting in front of me sang very loudly) but it wasn't a big deal because since the audience in the film was singing, they blended in with the sound coming from the movie.

Overall Comment

I personally think that the movie is a great mix of really good soundtracks (*cough Queen's music *cough) and superb acting. It was moderately dramatic and had a mediocre storyline but hey, the video of Queen performing 'Don't Stop Me Now' during the ending credit made it all worth it.

How to Solve the Antibiotics Issue

By Liza Rogova

Bacteria have existed on Earth for a long time and thus developed into many different species. Some became pathogenic (disease causing) to human beings, and some (the vast majority) became beneficial to us. In the 1940s the first antibiotics were discovered to kill the pathogenic types. Antibiotics revolutionized some of the treatments of infections caused by bacteria, saving countless lives, and also decreased the pressure on scientists working on finding the newest therapies. As a result, besides more people surviving diseases, many of the concerns regarding the sicknesses caused by bacteria were dismissed. More research on antibiotics was done recently, and the new studies showed that somehow the bacteria are becoming more resistant to drugs on the market, and in fact according to the Scientific American “more Americans died from drug-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* infections than from HIV/AIDS” in the past few years (Wenner).

So, what are the issues with antibiotics, and why did they work before and not now? To understand antibiotics, it is a key to understand what bacteria are and how they function. To start with, bacteria are prokaryotic (single-celled) microorganisms. Sicknesses caused by bacterial infections happen because these microbes get inside one's body and begin to multiply. The symptoms are felt by the host when the body's cells become damaged as a result. The bacteria communicate in a colony by means of

signals that they send to and receive from surrounding cells, known as quorum sensing. How they behave is based on these signals, and when a decent amount (quorum) of the bacteria emerges, they can begin producing proteins (virulence factors) that sicken the host (Wenner).

Antibiotics worked and revolutionized treatments, since these chemicals blocked processes like division in the bacterial cells, not posing any danger to the hosts (made of eukaryotes). Briefly killing the bacteria by not allowing the populations to grow in size and affects the processes inside of the bacteria. In spite of that, as it often happens in science, it took a few decades to see antibiotics work in a long-term perspective, and it was realized that, due to the fact that only the fittest species can survive, these microorganisms developed some mutations to resist antibiotics. What is more, these mutations were passed amongst many different types of bacteria, and thus the microorganisms like MRSA (*Staphylococcus aureus*) developed resistance to antibiotics. According to a study, MRSA developed resistance to methicillin (a type of antibiotic based on penicillin) by being exposed to methylin (penicillin), and because the resistance genes were passed to MRSA before it even met the antibiotic (Intagliata).

A question that arises is: What is being done to stop this? Scientists have been struggling to develop second-generation drugs that attack not

the bacteria themselves, which promotes resistance, but are now shifting the focus to developing drugs that will inhibit cell-to-cell communication, the quorum sensing. The positive sides of that are that the drugs that disrupt quorum sensing can potentially spare the microbes' lives, simply preventing them from causing disease or building biofilms. The problem however is that the process of quorum sensing is often species-specific, so developing universal inhibitors is difficult, and the disruptors can also be toxic to humans, thus more experiments and trials are needed before any of the results can be considered valid. The second method proposed is more ecological. The scientists working on this one are aiming to manipulate the native populations of microorganisms living in human guts and on the skin to make them less welcoming to the pathogens. It will make people's immune responses more effective, which is a beneficial aspect of the treatment. On the other hand, the problem is that so far it is only an idea that has not been fully developed. Lastly, there is an alternative method offering to apply viruses, known as bacteriophages, to fight off the bacterial infections. It is a reasonable approach, since viruses have always been preying on bacteria, so using a virus to kill off the bacteria can be efficient, but the disadvantage is that there is no evidence that the viruses won't cause problems to the host.

To summarize; there is some evidence today that there are issues with antibiotics, namely that the drugs are becoming less effective, because the pathogenic microorganisms mutate to gain resistance towards them. There is also an emphasis on this topic in the scientific community: It is “one of the greatest threats” (Sidebottom). Nevertheless, there are no reasons to panic just yet, and in fact only good reasons to take action. Our technology is evolving and gaining momentum, and there are several promising solutions to the problem of antibiotics under development. If these are successfully verified within the next decades, they have a potential to fully eliminate infections caused by bacteria.

When you're an antibiotic-resistant bacteria and you hear people don't believe in evolution



Wenner, Melinda. "Quiet Bacteria And Antibiotic Resistance". [Www.Scientificamerican.Com](http://www.scientificamerican.com), 2009, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/bacteria-antibiotic-resistance/>.

Intagliata, Christopher. "Bacteria Can Be Resistant To Brand-New Antibiotics". [Www.Scientificamerican.Com](http://www.scientificamerican.com), 2017, <https://www.scientificamerican.com/podcast/episode/bacteria-can-be-resistant-to-brand-new-antibiotics/>.

Sidebottom, Eric. "How Did We Mess Up Antibiotics?". [Www.Bbc.Co.Uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk), 2018, <https://www.bbc.co.uk/sounds/play/w3cswqv5>.

THE DANGER OF LAMINATING

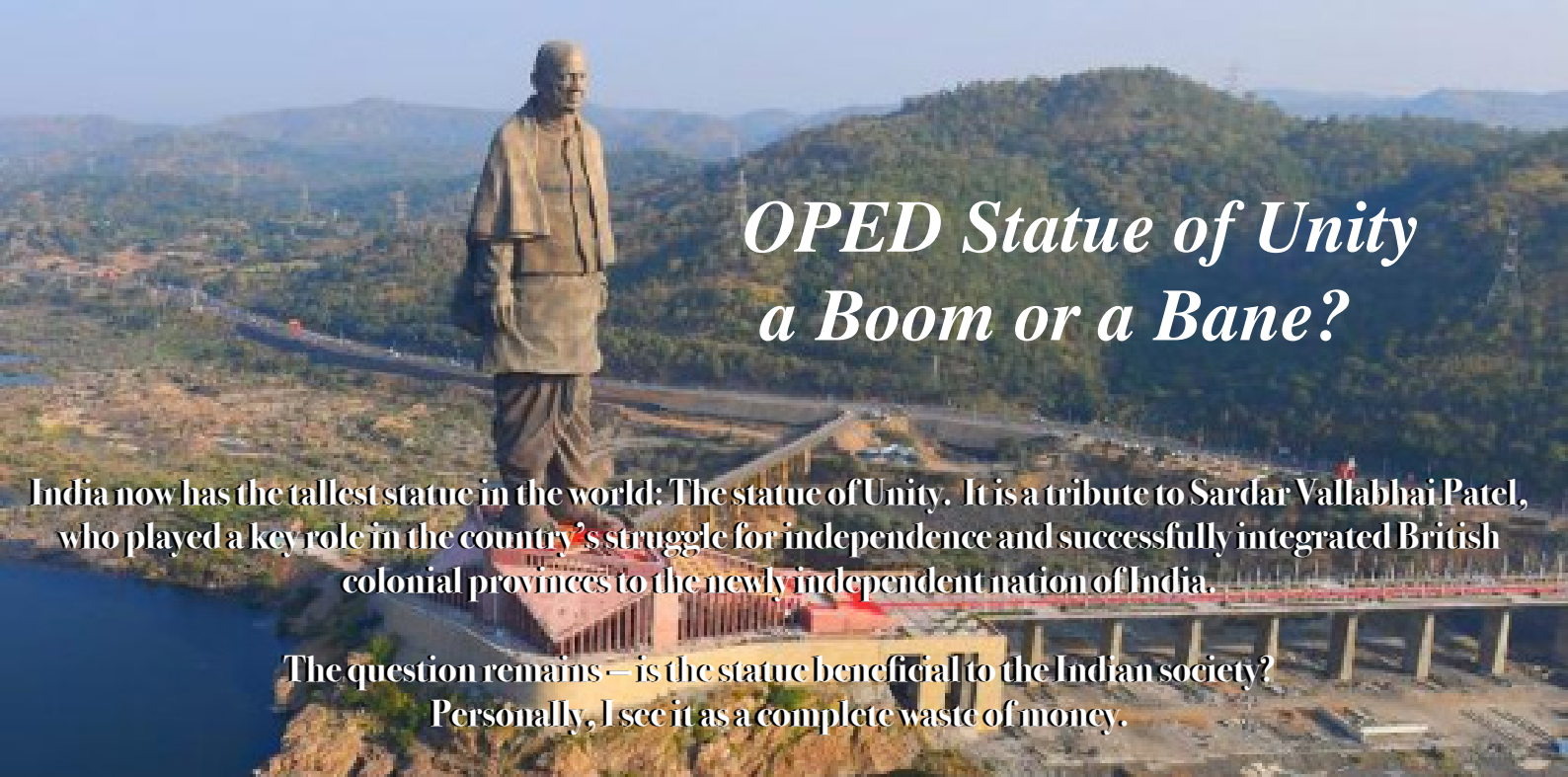
By Chantal Materne

Lamination is known as the process of coating a document with layers of plastic, ordinarily cellulose acetate (CH₃CO), which are then fused together using heat. Sounds simple and convenient. That is why this promising method became a popular and useful tool starting from the 1930s to preserve old manuscripts in archives. Soon enough however, the new technology started causing concerns regarding its environmental impact. Here is the issue: A laminated document cannot be recycled. The reason for this is that paper and plastic have to be processed differently. Paper requires to be broken down using water, whereas plastic is being heated up in order to be converted back into a usable resource. Performing this recycling procedure is close to impossible when both materials are joined following the lamination process. As a result of this inconvenience, recycling centers have to dump this type of debris in landfills. Laminated documents therefore represent permanent waste in our environment. Here is Ms. Jung's perspective on it: "It takes some 500 years for a laminated document to degrade. Does that old presentation handout or this year's calendar really need to be around out there for that long? We need to rethink some of our decisions twice."

Here are several ways to reuse your old laminated paper:

- Make coasters out of it.
- Use it as dividers in your binder.
- Protect your workplace with it when doing arts and crafts.

As an alternative to lamination, you can work with reusable plastic sleeves to protect your important documents. By doing this, you reduce waste going to landfill and prevent toxins from seeping into the ground. This is a place to start at if you want to adopt a greener lifestyle. Remember that we are responsible for the destiny of future generations, and that their fate is in our hands.



OPED Statue of Unity a Boom or a Bane?

India now has the tallest statue in the world: The statue of Unity. It is a tribute to Sardar Vallabhai Patel, who played a key role in the country's struggle for independence and successfully integrated British colonial provinces to the newly independent nation of India.

The question remains – is the statue beneficial to the Indian society?
Personally, I see it as a complete waste of money.

by Arnav Singh

“Wow! We have now the tallest statue in the world, this will increase tourism, jobs and generate revenue!”

These are the reactions of many who are exposed to advertisements in newspapers or on TV promoting this statue. If you think that the statue will attract millions of tourist into the country, let me ask you a question. Which was the tallest statue in the world till now? If you said the Statue of Liberty, then you would be incorrect. The tallest statue in the world is, in fact, the Spring Temple Buddha in China. But don't be embarrassed if you have never heard of it; it is not even listed in the top 10 tourist attractions in China. Conversely, the Great Wall, Forbidden City, and Terracotta Army make up the top 3 tourist attractions in China. Historical sites tend to attract more tourists than modern constructions. The Eiffel Tower for instance, attracts 7 million tourists every year, compared to the Burj Khalifa which attracts 2 million despite being the tallest building in the world.

On the other hand, those in favor of the statue provide economic justifications for the the construction of the monument, arguing that it would

repay its investment in the long run. I disagree, however; the Taj Mahal is the most visited tourist attraction in India, and it earns an annual revenue of \$3.5 million from 8 million tourists. It would be optimistic to hope that the Sardar Patel Statue of Unity could earn even a tenth of that revenue. But even if we assume that the Statue of Unity were to become as popular as the Taj Mahal, it would take more than 120 years to just break even with the costs of construction. Add to that the costs associated with maintaining the massive edifice, and it will likely never even become profitable. One can argue that visitor centers, museums and restaurants would help generate revenue, but how much of that money will end up in the government treasury?

Economically speaking, the cost of the statue does not make sense relative to its size. The cost of the 182-meter statue itself is approximately \$200 million. The cost of constructing the 128-meter Spring Temple Buddha in China, on the other hand, came out to just \$18 million. Even accounting for inflation in the 10 years since the Buddha was constructed, the vastly increased cost of the Statue of Unity.

An additional complaint against the statue has been tendered by the tribespeople, ready to protest against the Statue because their lands were taken to build the statue. These populations are against the loss of their ancestral homelands, despite the Prime Minister's promise of guaranteed jobs to the indigenous peoples. However, ahead of the 2019 election, it is no surprise that the statue was built for political clout. Furthermore, the fact that the Statue was made with the labor of Chinese workers acts to flout the Prime Minister's boasts about the Statue being a symbol of Indian economic growth and prosperity. With so many question marks, it appears that the only people truly in favor of the statue are the massive political lobbies that often vote against the best interests of the general populace.

Ask yourself: If Iron Man Sardar Patel was alive today, what would his response be to this gigantic blunder? Would Sardar Patel have ever let a 182m statue be built of himself? This is my perspective.

Comparación entre el sistema educativo francés y español

by Chantal Materne

Los sistemas educativos en Francia y España tienen algunas semejanzas y diferencias. En ambos países hay escuelas privadas y públicas. La mayoría aceptan chicos y chicas. Normalmente, un profesor diferente es responsable de cada asignatura. Además, la educación en el hogar es legal en los dos países. El año escolar está dividido en trimestres.

Sin embargo, hay más diferencias también. Por ejemplo, en la escuela primaria hay tres ciclos pero en Francia está el CP, CE1, CE2, CM1 y el CM2 en los cinco primeros años. Después entre los doce y los dieciocho años, el programa educativo se llama “Lycée”. Por el contrario, en España está la educación secundaria y luego el bachillerato.

Cuando los estudiantes franceses terminan la escuela, pueden ir a la universidad, pero la mayor parte de ellos hacen dos años de “Prépa”, un programa de preparación a un examen demasiado difícil. Solo los primeros cien lo pasan. Si no aprueban, tienen que hacer un tercer año de Prépa.

Los franceses solo tienen que aprender una lengua oficial, el francés, además de otros idiomas extranjeros. En España, dependiendo de donde vivas, hay también el catalán, el gallego o el vasco además del castellano.

Otra diferencia son las vacaciones. Los dos países no tienen la misma organización de cuando cual provincia hace una pausa del estrés de los exámenes. Francia está separada en tres zonas que tienen fechas de vacaciones diferentes para facilitar la circulación.

Un detalle interesante es que algunos profesores en Francia exigen un papel especial para el trabajo. Ese papel tiene cinco líneas (Fig. 1) en comparación con el papel español (Fig. 2), que tiene una sola línea y no líneas verticales. No hay un mismo sistema de notas. Los profesores franceses dan notas de veinte puntos, y son diez en España.

Aunque Francia y España son dos países muy próximos geográficamente, sus sistemas educativos no se parecen mucho.

Fig 1: El papel escolar francés

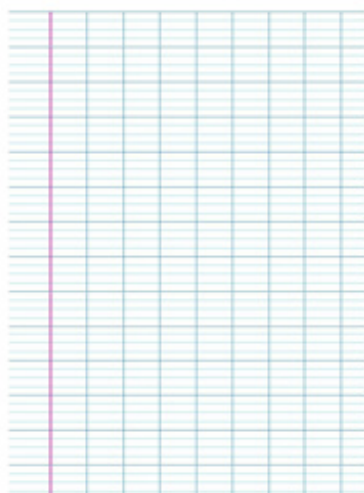



Fig 2: El papel escolar español





Results of the US Elections 2018

by Isabelle White

In early November of this year, Americans took to the polls to make change. It has been two years since Republican president Donald Trump took office, and the majority of Americans are not pleased with his term so far. With an approval rate of only 41%, Donald Trump is definitely not performing up to Americans' standards. This year the midterm elections brought hope to many doubtful Americans. 49% of eligible voters cast their ballots this year - the greatest voter turnout since 1914! Millions of Americans encouraged citizens to cast their vote to change the way the government is currently being run, and this led to a powerful step forward. The most significant change seen through the elections was that the House of Representatives switched to being predominantly Democratic. For context, the United States legislative branch is composed of two sub-branches. These two sub-branches, the House of Representatives and the Senate, are responsible for creating and passing laws into government. After 8 years of Republican control of the House, Democrats have managed to flip the important legislative branch to blue. This is significant because it is the first step for Democrats to regain control of the government, and it additionally has the power to ensure the continued progress of the ongoing investigation into Donald Trump. The House being Democratic will make it more difficult for Donald Trump to pass his conservative orders into law. However, the other branch of legislation, the Senate, remained under the control of

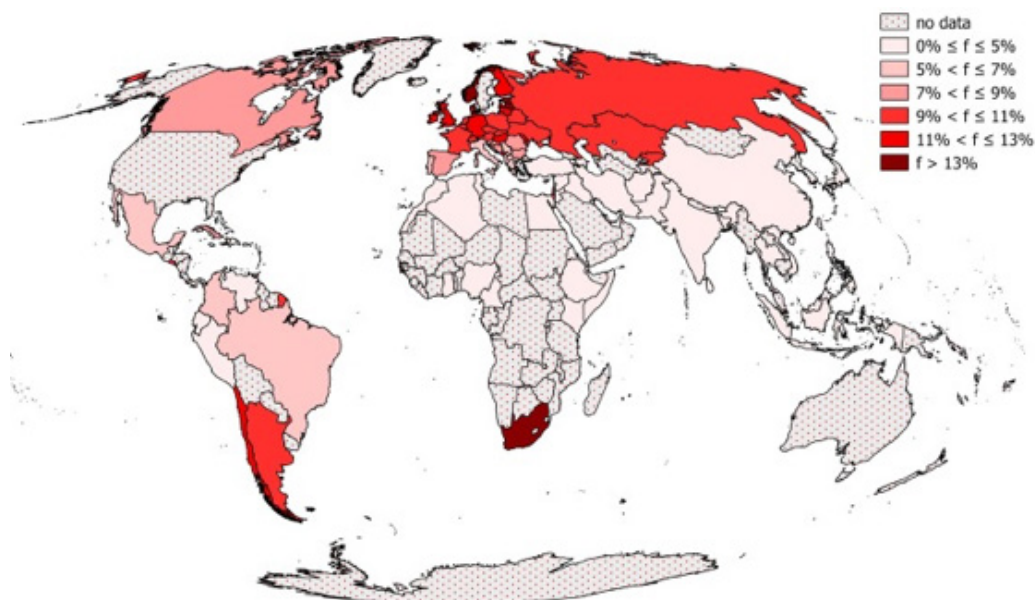
the Republican party. Several state Senate races were extremely close in results. In Florida, the incumbent Democrat Bill Nelson lost a tight race to Republican Rick Scott. This race was so close that it ended up going to a recount. The margin in some elections were so narrow that the states have still not declared a winner. In Mississippi, there will be a special election on November 27 to decide who will represent the state in the Senate. Several records were also broken in the midterms. Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez, 29-year-old Democratic candidate from New York, is officially the youngest woman ever to be elected into Congress. The number of women in both the House and Senate will be a record high at 113. This election year has been considered 'the year of the women' in America because of the strong female presence in politics. The citizens of America have also elected a more diverse group of leaders this year. The first Muslim woman, Democrat Rashida Tlaib, was elected in Minnesota. Also, the first Native American woman, Sharice Davids, was elected to Congress in Kansas. The first openly gay candidate to run, Jared Polis, was elected to Congress in Colorado. This is monumental for the country because increased diversity, especially in government, will lead to a more successfully run country. Overall, both political parties found success in this 2018 midterm election and millions of Americans are already looking forward to the presidential elections in 2020.

THE GENETICS CRAFTSMAN: WHO IS HE?

by Luca Pistor

On November 26th of this year, the scientific community received word that He Jiankui, a geneticist at Shenzhen University, claimed to have just performed the world's first instance of genetic modification on human embryos that were later carried to term. Dr. He's experiment — conducted on twin girls without the informed consent of their mother — was intended to replicate a well-known mutation present in some regions of the world (see figure 1) that can confer immunity to HIV/AIDS by preventing the synthesis of a protein present in certain cells in the immune system.

Figure 1: Prevalence of mutation that can confer immunity to HIV/AIDS



However, the removal of this protein may increase susceptibility to other diseases such as the West Nile virus and influenza, and it is likely to have other unforeseen effects as well. Dr. He faced worldwide criticism from the scientific community for keeping his unethical research hidden for two years, and for violating major health codes and ethical guidelines. Additionally, although Dr. He has not published a research paper detailing his findings, preliminary analyses of the materials presented in his speeches and social media statements have made it clear that the sloppy procedure likely did not even have the intended results. It appears as though at least one of the twins remains susceptible to HIV and may have been given several unknown, potentially dangerous mutations instead. In addition to this, scientific consensus agrees that this procedure was harmful to the overall health of the twins, as HIV/AIDS is a disease for which robust prevention and treatment methods already exist.

In conclusion, the controversy that shrouds this milestone in genetic modification is likely to result in calls for increased oversight in scientific research as the genetic innovation race between China and the rest of the world heats up.

The Northpole Santas Workshop

By Isabel & Ada



Dashing through the snow

In a one-horse open sleigh

Jingle bells, jingle bells,

jingle all the way!

Oh what fun it is to ride in a one-horse open sleigh



Good looks nice ...



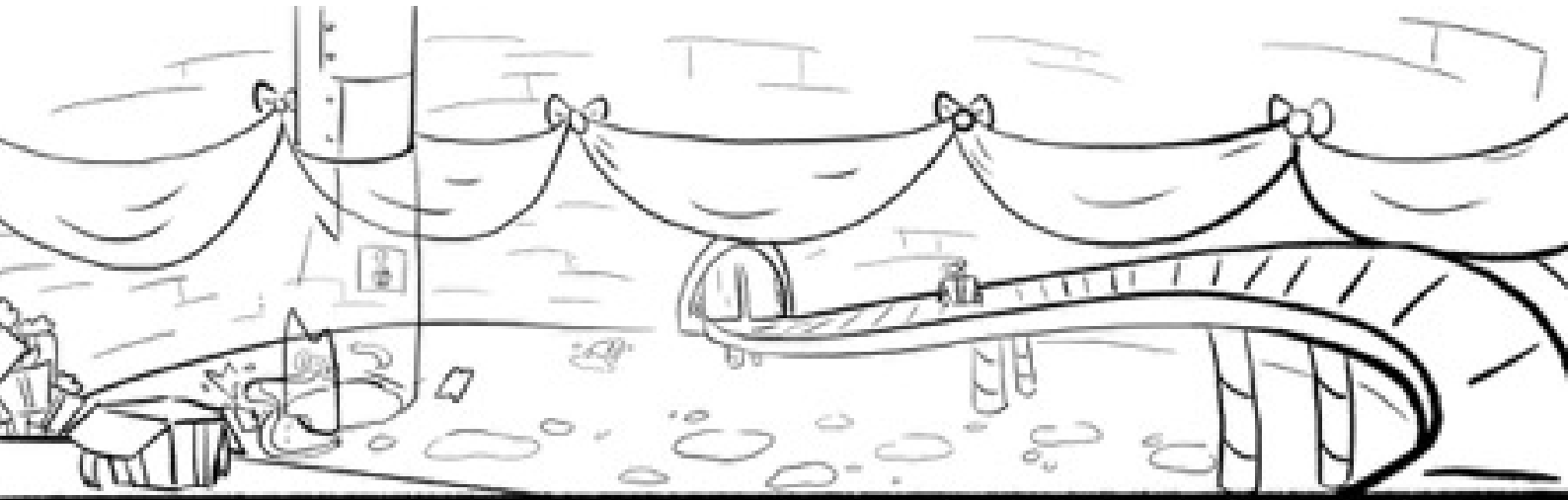
One day till christmas and nothing can stop it.

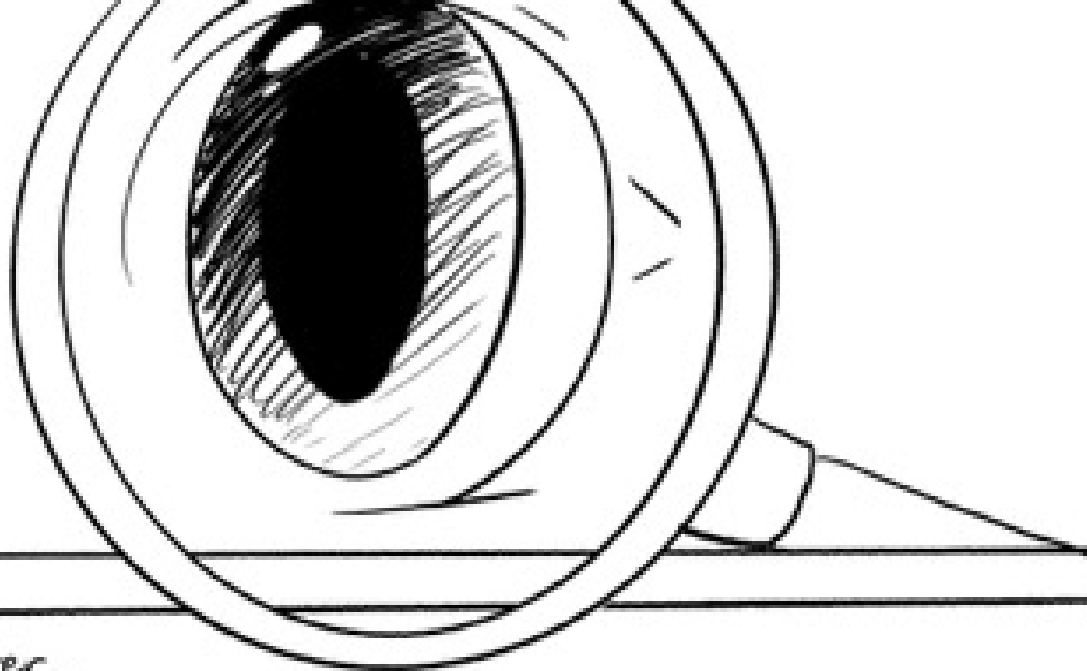


Hello my fellow elves!



huh!





5 minutes later...



Santa!?!?





Withered Flowers

Chapter 4: A Memento

Noon had come and gone when he looked up from the graves of his family. He stood and looked around confusedly before realizing where he was. The walk home alone was slow and disconnected. When he reached the steps before his front door he stopped and looked up as though he didn't recognize them. Then he turned around, and headed in the direction of the old library.

Robert turned the corner and saw people outside the building. Real people. He stepped forward. No one noticed him. The clouds no longer hid the sun. He could say something and they'd really talk to him. He could shout and they would see him. He turned around and ran. They heard his footsteps, and watched him leave, Henry too.

He reached home breathless but still jogging at a commendable pace. He hurried to a drawer in the kitchen to retrieve the only battery that still had charge within it. He then brought himself to the nightstand in the basement, next to where he slept. He grabbed another item important to him that had survived the event. His camera. It should not have worked due to its age, but he stuffed the battery in and came to the brink of crying when it blinked on.

There was only one file on the camera; a three minute video. He opened it and watched, staring at the elegant figure of his wife dancing ballet. It came so naturally to her, spinning around and moving so fluidly. He had just knelt before her grave, but now Robert knelt holding her once again, and he exploded. Tear after tear poured down his scarred face, and she held him too.

THE END



Humans of BBIS

Chehak Dass, grade 9: I am from India. I have lived in four countries throughout my life so far. I was born in Syria and from there I moved to India with my family. After that we went to DR Congo, and later back to India. After that, my family moved to Berlin. Finally, we are relocating to Egypt. I speak four languages, two of which I speak fluently- English and Hindi. I am still working on my French and German. I am also able to understand a few other dialects of India.

The reason for my stay at an international school is my father's work for the embassy which transfers him from country to country. I have learned about new and different cultures but have also found some similar to mine, even though they are from countries across the world. The international environment has allowed me to become more inclusive.

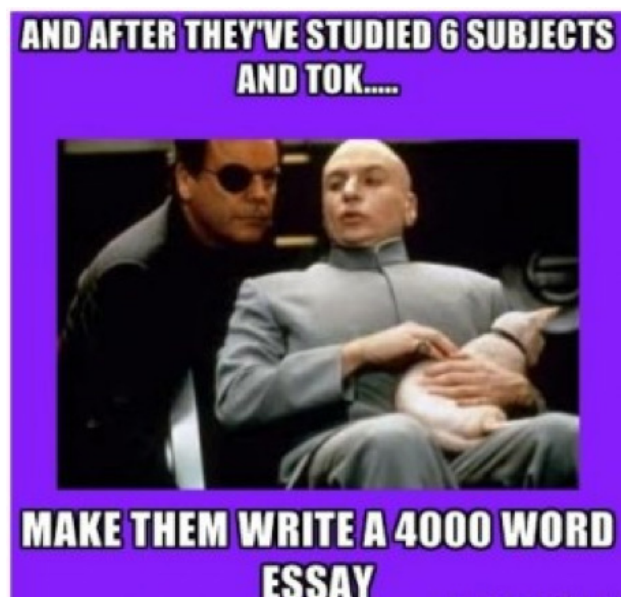
I define identity as a representation of who a person is and their beliefs or culture. When I think of identity, I think of categories or words that people can relate to through their experience, regardless of where they are from.

The international environment has affected my understanding of identity in a way that I can now understand the different perspectives and be open minded towards unfamiliar situations. It allowed me to understand that people have similar experiences no matter where they are from. It is important for us to support others and and show empathy.

Teacher Quotation of the Month

Mr. Grissett leaves school and his English class gets a new teacher.

In her first week, Ms. Rhinehart asks students if they "remember when you used to like your English teacher?" and assigns the 9th graders a 1000 word creative project.



THE BERLIN BRANDENBURG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PROUDLY PRESENTS A BBIS DRAMA CLUB PRODUCTION

BETHEL REGIONAL HIGH SCHOOL - F. O. GREEN JUNIOR
DEMING MIDDLE SCHOOL - RANCHO TERNAVIA ELEMENT
DILLARD HIGH SCHOOL - **b**UELL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL -
OUTH HIGH SCHOOL - CH**a**RDON HIGH SCHOOL - MOJAV
OL - MARJORY STONEMAN **n** DOUGLAS HIGH SCHOOL - HE
UBLIC SCHOOL - AZTEC **h**IGH SCHOOL - HENRY FORD HIG
EREMIAH BURKE HIGH SCHOOL - PAK PHANANG SCHOOL
NTARY SCHOOL - COLUM**b**INE HIGH SCHOOL - SANTANA
HOOL - DUNBLANE PRIM**a**RY SCHOOL - LA LOCHE COM
DE LEIJGREEF - THURSTON **n** HIGH SCHOOL - ROCORI HIGH
RTH MIDDLE SCHOOL - **g**ESCHWISTER SCHOLL-SCHULE
CAMPBELL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL - LONGZHOU COUNT
EMENTARY SCHOOL - MARY**v**ILLE PILCHUCK HIGH SCH
OLEGIO AMERICANO DEL N**o**RESTE - YOBE STATE SCHO
ACADEMY - JONGINGABA **u**NIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL
BURKE HIGH SCHOOL - SANA'A SCHOOL - SPARKS MIDDL
JOKELA HIGH SCHOOL - PEAR**l** HIGH SCHOOL - RED LAKE
HOOL - VILJANDI SCHOOL - **e**URO INTERNATIONAL SCHO
INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL - OTRADNOYE DISTRICT S
CQUEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL - **d**AWSON COLLEGE - SPES BO
OU MIDDLE SCHOOL 34 - HE**e**ATH HIGH SCHOOL - ANTIGO
PINE HIGH SCHOOL - ESCOLA **a** MUNICIPAL TASSO DA SILV
KER MIDDLE SCHOOL - SAND**d**Y HOOK ELEMENTARY SCHO
OZAR HATORAH JEWISH DAY SCHOOL - ALBERTVILLE REA
TSIDE MIDDLE SCHOOL - LIMEIRA HIGH SCHOOL - ARAPA
RRA COLLEGE - ATIZAPÁN SCHOOL - BALLOU HIGH SCHO
ANCHOR COMPREHENSIVE HIGH SCHOOL - REALSCHULE
FMAN HIGH SCHOOL - ARMY PUBLIC SCHOOL - CENTRAL
REEMAN HIGH SCHOOL - GIVINASTION HIGH SCHOOL - A

THE BERLIN BRANDENBURG INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PROUDLY PRESENTS A BBIS DRAMA CLUB PRODUCTION

“BANG BANG, YOU’RE DEAD”

WRITTEN BY WILLIAM MASTROSIMONE DIRECTED BY REM JOHANNSEN

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18th 2018 AT 4:30PM IN THE MPR