Leituras

«Levou-me um livro em viagem», o primeiro verso de um poema de João Pedro Mésseder, resume o que deve ser a leitura: é ser transportado para outro mundo, para outros desertos, para outros imaginários e fazer parte deles.

A leitura deve ser mágica, como mágica deve ser a descoberta da história ou estória que o livro contem. Infelizmente, muitos são aqueles que recusam ir à descoberta, à procura da magia e consideram a leitura como se um grande aborrecimento se tratasse. No entanto, a leitura é uma competência de que necessitamos todos os dias, mas para que ela seja bem feita, precisa de treino.

A leitura é tão importante que até tem, tal como a poesia ou o teatro, um dia para que todos se lembrem dos livros e das viagens que se fizeram com eles. Estas viagens apenas pretendem incentivar-nos à leitura daquele livro, daquele autor. Estas viagens nunca serão as mesmas de pessoa para pessoa e isso é o que enriquece o texto. Leituras Agradáveis...

Cipriano Mendes

Ana Pouséiro
Os olhos de Ana Marta
de Alice Vieira

J’ai lu le livre “Os olhos de Ana Marta” d’Alice Vieira.

C’est l’histoire d’une fille, Marta, qui vit dans un appartement avec sa mère, son père et une vieille femme, Leonor, qui a travaillé dans la maison pendant plusieurs années.

La maison a beaucoup de secrets. La mère de Marta, Flávia, ne veut pas que sa fille l’appelle «maman», c’est pourquoi Marta doit appeler sa mère «Flávia».

Flávia reste tous les jours dans sa chambre, parce qu’elle est très faible et le moindre bruit lui fait mal à la tête. Martim, le père de Marta, est médecin, qui vit malheureux à cause de la maladie de Flávia.

Le livre parle de la vie de Marta, avec ses mémoires des fièvres et de son enfance, où elle est éduquée par Leonor. Elle parle à la première personne des visites des espagnoles, de la folie de sa mère, de la tristesse de son père, des mélancolies de Leonor et de ses opinions et doutes sur tout.

Tous les secrets sont découverts à la fin du livre, où toute l’histoire a du sens.

J’ai aimé lire ce livre et je conseille sa lecture à tous.

De ontdekking van de hemel
de Harry Mulisch

Een van mijn lievelingsboeken is “De ontdekking van de hemel” van de Nederlandse schrijver Harry Mulisch. Hij schreef het boek voor zijn lezers als verjaardagscadeau toen hij zestig werd. Alle thema’s waarover hij ooit geschreven heeft, komen er in voor en het leest als een trein. Het is een aaneenschakeling van filosofische, historische en spirituele thema’s, de nodige humor en een ijzersterke plot. Een aanrader voor iedereen die houdt van de betere literatuur.

One of my favourite books is “The discovery of heaven” by the Dutch writer Harry Mulisch. He wrote the book as a birthday present for his readers when he turned 60. All themes he wrote about in his career are present and together it reads fluently. There are philosophical, historical and spiritual themes, there’s humour and a strong plot. A must read for everyone who enjoys literature.
En Sevdiğim Yazar


1990 yılında bir grup edebiyat tutkununla birlikte "Hiş" adlı kültür-sanat dergisini çıkardı. Şiir, öykî ve yazlarını Adam Sanat, Yine Hiş, Özkü ve Cumhuriyet Kitap dergileri ile Yeni Yüzyıl gazetesinde yayımladı.


My Favourite Novelist

Ahmet Ümit is a Turkish author and poet. He is best known for his work crime novels in thrillers. He is one of my favourite novelists because I am very fond of detective stories. I've read nearly all his books.

He was born in Gaziantep in 1960. He finished his primary, middle and high school there. In 1983, he graduated in Public Administration from Marmara University, and he wrote his first story in the same year. Between 1985 and 1986, he was educated at the Moscow Social Sciences Academy. Ahmet Ümit started his literary life with short stories but his first work about literature was a poetry book named "Sokağın Zulası", published in 1989.

In 1990, with a group of literature lovers, he published an artificial (Mannerist?) magazine named "Hiş". He published his poems, stories and works in some artificial magazines and newspapers such as Adan Sanat, Hiş, Özkü and Cumhuriyet Kitap and Yeni Yüzyıl.

His first book of short stories, "Çıplak Ayaklıklı Gece", was published in 1992. That year, he won the Ferit Oğuz Bayrak Art Award for that book. Çiplak Ayaklıklı Gece was the book that introduced Ahmet Ümit to the public and also made thrillers popular.

In 1994 he wrote the script for "Çakalların İzinde", broadcast on ATV. Then in 1995 he wrote some criticism and other articles about authors such as Franz Kafka, Dostoievski, Patricia Highsmith, Edgar Allan Poe and thriller writers in various newspapers and magazines. His novel "Sis ve Gece" was very exciting and one of his best books. "Sis ve Gece" was extremely popular in Turkey but also became controversial. It was published in Greece and it was the first Turkish Thriller to be translated into any foreign language. Also TV series were made from his stories "Karanlıkta Koşanlar" and "Şeytan Ayıntında Gizlidir" by well-known producers and a film was made from "Sis ve Gece" by Turgut Yasalar. "İstanbul Hatirası" was published on 4 June 2010. "İstanbul Hatirası" and "Sis ve Gece" are my favorite novels."
The English literature has amazing books. One of my favourite ones is *Animal Farm*, by George Orwell.

The story is a critic to the communist Soviet Union. For those who are very interested in themes such as these, let me tell you that it is a story about corruption and betrayal, where animals show us our human weaknesses.

The book starts with a pig who wants to end the submission to man, so he gathers the animals from the farm and shares his dream. This pig eventually dies, leaving the younger ones to pursue his dream. Those who are immature start to create lots of laws and what started as a simple way of making them free of man, made the rest of the animals slaves to the pigs. Pigs, who had put themselves in charge, then start adopting human habits. As a result there is a revolution which ends up in war and with some dead animals.

This book has several famous quotes, one of the most famous is “All animals are equal but some are more equal than others”, which conveys the communist idea that everyone is seen as equal but, in fact, people always grow apart, some as very rich people, others as very poor people.

Stalin, the Russian dictator, promised his fellow citizens a communist paradise, shown in this book in a very interesting way. Eventually, that promise land is proved to be a utopia, since it didn’t work, the only thing that came out of it was death, corruption and sadness.

This is a summary of an adapted story I read, *Romeo and Juliet*, written by an English playwright, William Shakespeare. Basically the story is this:

Two youngsters, Romeo and Juliet, were madly in love with each other. This happened in Verona and there was a terrible rivalry between the families of these youngsters. Romeo belonged to the family of the Montecchio and Juliet belonged to the family of the Capulet.

As they could not live their love openly, they decided to marry in secret, with the help of a friar, who was a friend of Romeo’s. Juliet’s parents wanted her to marry Paris, a noble. To prevent her from marrying him, the friar gave her a sleeping potion in order to make them believe she was dead and so avoiding that marriage. When it would be the time for her to awake, Romeo would come and run away with her to Mantua. But Romeo came a little earlier and, seeing her like that, he thought she was really dead and killed himself. When Juliet awoke and saw Romeo dead, she decided to kill herself too. Thus, the story ends in great tragedy, with the two lovers dead. The conflict between the two families also ended, but in a very sad way.

When I read this story I was very impressed by it. I hope a situation like this will never happen in our days. It is very bad when parents interfere with their children’s feelings, preventing them from following their hearts. Parents have more life experience, they can advise, but they should never prohibit. In the story, I particularly liked this sentence, so beautiful, so full of feeling: “eternity was in our lips and eyes...”
Moi, Malala

de Malala Yousafzai

“Moi, Malala” est un livre plein d’émotions et de courage. L’histoire de cette jeune fille me fascinait et j’ai appris beaucoup de choses sur le monde actuel. Nous pouvons dire que nous vivons dans un monde cruel et il se limite à voir à travers les yeux de la politique.

L’éducation est et sera toujours importante dans la vie des gens, surtout chez les enfants qui ont beaucoup à apprendre. Dans le pays de cette jeune fille et d’autres, l’éducation est un sujet réservé et controversé, surtout pour les filles. Pas toutes les filles peuvent aller à l’école et avoir accès à l’éducation comme nous avons ici en Europe. Malala a risqué sa vie parce qu’elle était dans une salle de classe et écoutait le professeur. Malheureusement, elle a été presque morte. Elle est une héroïne et une combattante pour vos droits!

J’ai beaucoup appris avec son histoire. On ne doit jamais renoncer à ses idéaux et on doit se battre pour ses droits.

Dária Kovalchuk (9º F)

Índice Médio de Felicidade
de David Machado

Gostei muito do livro “Índice Médio de Felicidade”, de David Machado. Este retrata a história de um homem que está a passar dificuldades e mostra a realidade de um país que ele próprio também está a passar dificuldades.

A parte do livro de que mais gostei foi quando o Xavier, uma das personagens, dá uma explicação sobre como atingir o topo da tabela de Índice de Felicidade, ou seja como ser o máximo feliz possível neste mundo.

Beatriz Garcia (9º) C

À procura de Alaska
de John Green

O livro que escolhi foi “À procura de Alaska”, de John Green. Gostei de ler este livro pois de todos os que li foi aquele que mais me emocionou e surpreendeu. Este livro relata uma história fantástica e fascinante, cheia de aventuras e de situações inesperadas.

É sem dúvida o meu livro preferido. Podia lê-lo mais de cem vezes sem me cansar!

Beatriz Paquito (9º) C

Dária Kovalchuk (9º F)
Currently, one of my favorite books is Siri Kolu’s children’s book “The Robbers family”. The book is a story of a family called the Robbers, who are today’s thieves. They drive around Finland in a van and steal from other cars whatever they need. They particular favorites are candies, various games, and all the food. Any money they do not want to steal.

The actual adventure begins when The Robberst one day steal a Finnish girl called Vilja. Vilja is at the last classes of the primary school and is thrilled by the adventures of their lives. Being a robber is never boring.

The book has three sequels and it is suitable for all readers from 8 years upwards. The book is also available in many languages. It has been translated into 16 languages and being published in Netherlands, Korea, Norway, France, Germany, Denmark, Hungary, Estonia, Sweden and China. There is also going to be a movie about the book.
Martín Kukučín


Literárnà tvorba Martina Kukučína presiahla rámcov slovenskej národnej literatúry bôdo preložená do viacero jazykov. Niektoré dielo bol izolitizované a filmované.

Martin Kukučín (born Matej Bencúr, 1860-1928) was Slovak writer, playwright and publicist. He is the most important representative of Slovak literary realism, the founder of Slovak modern prose. The little planet 23444 was given a name after him – Kukučín.

He was born into a peasant’s family in the village of Jasenová. After studying in various Slovak high schools, and then medicine in Prague, he unsuccessfully tried to find a job in Slovakia. Later, he started to work as a doctor in the island of Brač in Croatia. Besides his own practice, he opened also a pharmacy and married Perica Didolíč. In 1908, they left to South America where he worked as a doctor of Croatian emigrants in Punta Arenas in Chile. He was also the very first doctor of the International Red Cross organization in Patagonia. In Chile, he is known as a humanist and philanthropist. The hospital in the Eastern Punta Arenas and the most modern operating room take name exactly after Matej Bencúr. Next, he returned to Slovakia and lived here during 1922-1924. In 1926, he definitely moved to Croatia with his wife where he also died. First he was buried in Zagreb, then exhumed and transferred to Martin in the Slovak Republic in 1928.

His first books were short stories and novels in which he comes back to his early years and shows the picture of a Slovak village. Plot of the novel „Dom v stráni“ is situated to Croatia but wrote in Slovak language. This is when traditional village novel was born. Characteristic feature of his books is grotesque humorous stylization. Later, his books seem to be full of tragically nostalgic care of future of his own folk and humanity. Martin Kukučín believed in man, even if he was mocking him often or criticized society, he still hoped that something will change.

Literary masterpiece of Martin Kukučín exceeded the framework of the Slovak national literature and it was translated to many languages. Some of his books were dramatized and filmed.

Radovan Bungarič (aliuro-Eskolaeqia)

Radichkov’s literary career began as he started writing short stories for the Vecherni novini (Evening News) newspaper and his early collections caught the attention of readers and critics. In 1959, he published his first full-length book, Sarczeto bie za horata (The Heart Beats for the People), followed by Prosti rutse (Simple Hands, 1961) and Oburnato nebe (A Sky Turned Upside Down, 1962), all written in the socialist-realist official style.

Over the years Radichkov has gained popularity and recognition in Bulgaria and the international community, including a Nobel Prize nomination.

Radichkov’s 1966 script for the film Goreshto pladne (Hot Noon) was a story about humanity’s efforts to save a trapped boy from drowning in a surging river and was a huge success for the writer. Baruten bukvar (Gunpowder Primer), his 1969 novel, was the first in his homeland to talk about socialism through a powerful blend of profanity, fantasy and folkloric wisdom rather than simple idealization. The award-winning Posledno liato (The Last Summer, 1974) is a parable of a man trying desperately to stay faithful to his own identity in a dynamically changing world.
Junho de 2014

A Lua de Joana

de Maria Teresa Maia Gonzalez

O livro que eu mais gosto de ler foi “A Lua de Joana”, de Maria Teresa Maia Gonzalez.

Este relata a vida de uma adolescente que se depara com a morte de sua melhor amiga devido às drogas. No final, a personagem principal acabou por morrer devido ao mesmo problema que a sua melhor amiga. Este livro “marcou-me” por ser um “abre-olhos” para muitos adolescentes, principalmente para aqueles que começam a ter a curiosidade de experimentar as drogas, o tabaco...

Acho que os adolescentes deveriam ler este livro para perceberem o que é o verdadeiro “Mundo das Drogas” e para perceberem o quão perigoso é.

Cortei as Tranças

de António Mota

O livro que eu mais gosto de ler foi “Cortei as Tranças”, de António Mota.

Comecei a lê-lo para fazer uma apresentação oral para a disciplina de Português.

O livro conta-nos a vida de uma rapariga que tem que lutar para ajudar a sua família a ultrapassar as dificuldades encontradas.

A protagonista tornou-se uma rapariga trabalhadora, responsável e dedicada às pessoas de quem gostava, muito diferente da rapariga que era no início.

Esta história, para mim, foi uma grande lição de vida.