

№ 16
May 2015

TeenLife



**We remember!
We are proud!**

Dedicated to the 70th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War



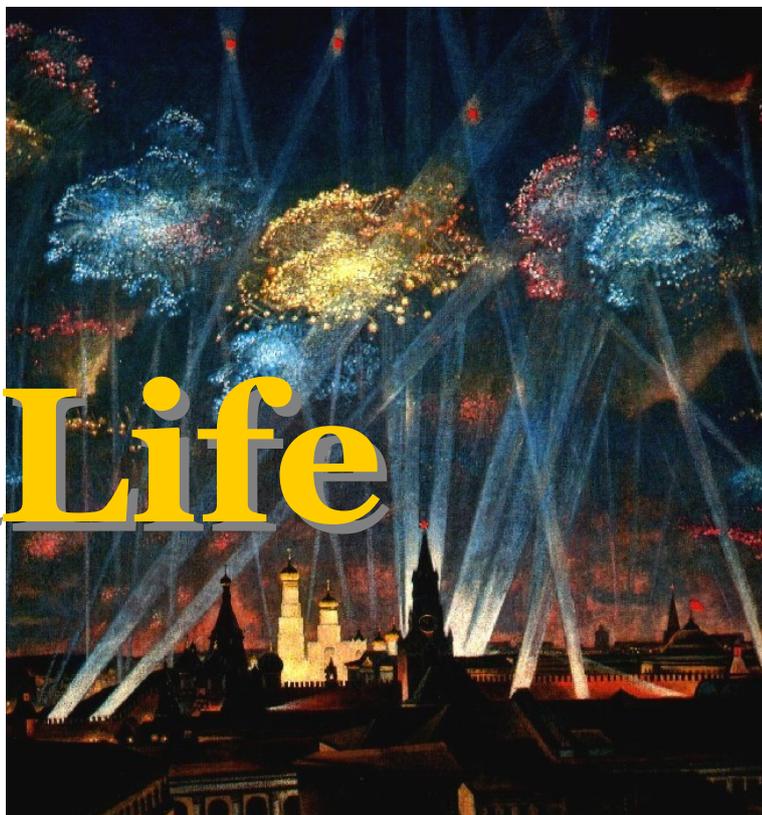
This year we celebrate the 70th anniversary of great Victory over Nazi Germany. At dawn on June 22, 1941, Hitler's armies attacked the Soviet Union without declaring war. The Great Patriotic war, which was to last about 4 years, had begun. 70 years have passed since that terrible war. It has left unforgettable feelings not only on pages of war and historic documents, books and picture albums, but also in genetic memory of our people. No doubt, we must know our roots, the heroic past of our fellow countrymen. 70 years ago our Motherland was in fire. Millions of people suffered and died. But nevertheless people coped with everything, went through the trials and reached the victory reached independence and freedom from fascism. And it was the most important achievement that they could get. May 9 is a great holiday for all people. This holiday is dear for all the Russians!

TeenLife

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Victory Day	4		
World War II memorials in Yekaterinburg	5		
A School Museum Tour	6		
Alexandr Fedorovich Karushin	8		
The Museum of the Military Glory of the Hero of the Soviet Union N.I.Kuznetsov	9		
I remember! I am proud!	10		
My great-grandfather is a soldier of the Great Patriotic War	10		
Children of the war	12		
Мои прадеды—герои!	13		
Our School Life	14		
True-Life Stories About the War	16		
A letter from the front	16		
War Childhood	17		
		Projects. Investigations	18
		The more we read, the more we learn!	18
		Discussion Club	20
		Where to live? My choice is a city!	20
		My Native Land	21
		A Trip to Kungur Ice Cave	21
		Easter	21
		Keep up your English!	22
		Quiz about William Shakespeare	22
		Contests. Olympiads	23

Victory Day

Victory Day or 9 May marks the capitulation of Nazi Germany to the Soviet Union in the part of the Second World War known in the Soviet Union as the Great Patriotic War where the Soviet Union fought against Nazi Germany. It was first inaugurated in the sixteen republics of the Soviet Union, following the signing of the surrender document late in the evening on 8 May 1945 (after midnight, thus on 9 May, by Moscow Time). The Soviet government announced the victory early on 9 May after the signing ceremony in Berlin. Though the official inauguration happened in 1945 (which means it has been celebrated since 1946), the holiday became a non-labour day only in 1965 and only in some of the countries.

In the former Soviet Union this festival was celebrated to commemorate the Red Army's victory over the Nazi forces.



In communist East Germany, 8 May was officially known and celebrated as "Liberation Day" and was a public holiday between 1950 and 1966, and again on the 40th anniversary in 1985. In 1975 a Soviet-style "Victory Day" was celebrated on 9 May. Since 2002, the German state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern has observed a commemoration day known as the "Day of Liberation from National Socialism, and the End of

the Second World War".

In 1988, before the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Victory Day ceased to be observed in Uzbekistan, but was partially restored in 1999 as Memorial/Remembrance Day. After regaining their independence from the Soviet Union, the Baltic countries now com-



memorate the end of World War II on 8 May, the Victory in Europe Day. Although in Latvia there are still major celebrations held each year on 9th of May near the Victory Monument in Riga and in other cities as well, gathering veterans and people who are grateful for what they did, as well as featuring music and other live shows. In 2014, after the Russian military intervention in Ukraine, Ukraine joined the Baltic states in commemorating the end of World War II and the Victory in Europe Day on 8 & 9 May while in the Moscow Victory Day parade a unit garrisoned in the Hero City of Sevastopol paraded under the flag of the newly formed Republic of Crimea.

Since the Capture of Shusha in 1992 by the Armenian forces in the Nagorno-Karabakh War, 9 May celebrations in Armenia as well as the de facto independent Nagorno-Karabakh Republic have honored that victorious turning-point in the war in addition to the victory in World War II.

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_Day_\(9_May\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Victory_Day_(9_May))

World War II memorials in Yekaterinburg



Monument to the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps



Monument to Marshal Zhukov



Monument to the military signalman



A memorial to the WWII sportsmen recruits

The monument dedicated to the heroism of the soldiers of the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps was opened on February 23, 1962, sculptors V. M. Druzin and P. A. Sazhin.

The total height of the monument is almost 14 meters. 6-meter high bronze figures of a worker and a tank crewman emphasizing the unity of home and battle fronts are placed on stylized tank-shaped pedestal made of polished Ural granite. The relief on the pedestal depicts military and labor heroic deeds of the people of the Urals in 1941-1945 during the Great Patriotic War, the unbreakable connection of home and battle fronts.

Ural Volunteer Tank Corps (30th tank corps) was formed in 1943 and equipped with weapons and machinery produced with voluntary overtime work and donations by the citizens of Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Molotov Oblasts. The Corps' personnel were also recruited here in the Urals. The first battle the Corps took part in was on July 27, 1943 during the second phase of the Battle of Kursk. During its two years at war the Corps marched over 5 500 km from Oryol to Prague. 27 of its soldiers and sergeants became Full Cavaliers of the Order of Glory, and 38 became Heroes of the Soviet Union.

Interesting fact: For its distinctive feature – the worker's extended hand in a gauntlet – the monument earned its affectionate nickname "The Mitten".



Alena Volkova, 10B



The Order of Victory

was the highest military decoration in the Soviet Armed Forces for World War II service and one of the rarest in the world due to the small number of recipients. It was established on 8 November 1943 and awarded only to Generals and Marshals for "successful operation within the framework of one or several fronts resulting in a radical change of the situation in favour of the Red Army".



A School Museum Tour

The school museum is a center of patriotic education, it is a special educational environment, which is very important for the modern pupils.



Alexandr Fedorovich Karushin, alumnus of our school



During the Great Patriotic War there was a hospital in the school.



In 1942 the pupil of the 2d form Mara Koleva suggested to get money to buy a tank. 180 thousands roubles were got. On the 15th of April, 1943 the "Pupils' Tank" was sent to the front. It was called "Школьник Свердловска".



A School Museum Tour



On the 23d of April, 2015 in our school museum there was a meeting to welcome guests from Yekaterinburg schools. The students of the school and the leader of museum Olga Vladimirovna Cherkasskaya told the guests about Alexander Fedorovich Karushin, the Hero of the Soviet Union, alumnus of our school.

There everybody could see photo albums, letters, personal things of Karushin and the hand-made articles made by the pupils of primary school. "He chose the sky" - the guys from the Council of the Museum told an emotional story about the life and exploits of an outstanding pilot and showed a film about the military aeroplane Il-2.

The meeting was attended by Galina Stepanovna Danilova - the niece of A.F. Karushin. She shared her personal memories about their family and the post-war years. She told about Alexander Fedorovich, his wife, children and grandchildren.

Students recited poems and sang songs about the Great Patriotic War, about pilots and those who waited for them at home. Kasharina Daria sang the song "The sky has chosen us". Everyone could see photo albums, letters, personal things of A.F. Karushin and the layouts made by the students of primary school.

Olga Paramonova, 10B



The Order of the Patriotic War

was established on 20 May 1942. Its statute precisely defined, which deeds are awarded with the order, e.g. shooting down three aircraft as a fighter pilot, or destroying two heavy or three medium or four light tanks, or capturing a warship, or repairing an aircraft under fire after landing on a hostile territory, and so on, were awarded with the first class.



A School Museum Tour

Alexandr Fedorovich Karushin

He chose the sky



Alexander Fedorovich Karushin was born on the 7th of August, 1923 in the town of Petropavlovsk, North-Kazakhstan region, the Kazakh SSR in the family of a military man. In 1929 the family moved to Sverdlovsk. Alexander graduated from the secondary school № 67 and the aeronautical club. In 1941 Alexander Fedorovich finished Troitsk Aeronautical School.

In March, 1943, A.F. Karushin was called up for military service. He fought on Voronezh, Orel-Kursk, Korsun-Shevchenko, Yassk-Kishinev directions. He took part in the liberation of Romania, Yugoslavia, Hungary. He flew on a plane the Il-2.

In July, 1943, Karushin was a commander of 167th Aviation Regiment. He made 25 operational flights and was badly wounded, but



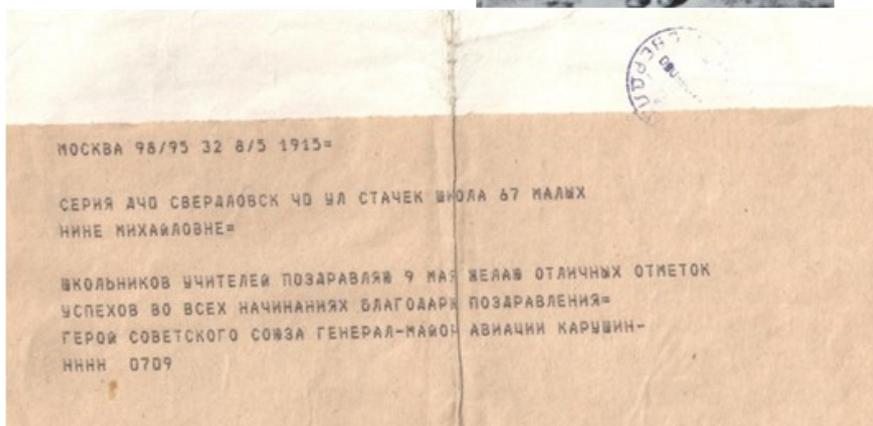
successfully completed a combat mission. On the 3d of November, 1943, his Aviation Group destroyed 5 tanks, 8 cars, 30 Fascist soldiers and officers.

On the 26th of October, 1944, he was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union - the highest honorary title that could be given to both civilians and soldiers for a heroic act.

In total, during the war A.F. Karushin made 156 operational flights, destroyed 27 tanks, 112 military cars, 73 guns, 2 locomotive engines, 19 wagons, 5 enemy airplanes.

His awards:

- Order of Lenin
- 2 Orders of the Patriotic War
- 2 Orders of the Red Banner
- Order of the Red Star
- Order of Alexander Nevsky
- Order "For Service To The Homeland In The Armed Forces of the USSR", 3rd class
- Order "Partizan Star" (Yugoslavia)
- Medals



The telegram from A.F. Karushin for students and teachers of our school

Lyudmila Cherkasskaya, 10B

A School Museum Tour

The Museum of the Military Glory of the Hero of the Soviet Union N.I. Kuznetsov



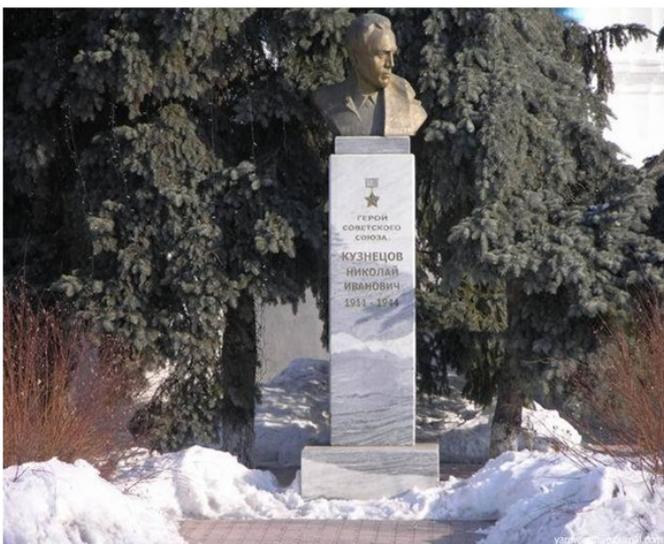
The idea of the Museum of Military Glory belonged to the teacher of military affairs - Mark Davidovich Wolfson. The collection of materials on the history of the division was begun in 1958. For many years the Museum

has been working in the following areas: search and collecting activities, research, exposition and exhibition activities.

The Museum was established as an excellent tradition of "Line of memory", "Front-line club of friends", action "Veteran", "Thankfulness to defenders of our Fatherland".

Many years of search and research, heroic and patriotic work the Museum is constantly awarded with diplomas, certificates and valuable gifts. Museum won the first place in the

local historical competition "Our Great Victory". The museum has many interesting things of the Great Patriotic War such as dairy books, copy books of soldiers, maps, badges, photos of those years.



Each meeting is opening a moral guide into the life. The boys attend veterans, perform their assignments, congratulate them, just talk to them. Many veterans have become friends of our school, and participate in many activities: lessons of courage, talking about the war, working in the museum, and the other deals connected with the events of the war years.

School Museum is the Museum of Memory. It teaches our children to be grateful, to respect our history, to be considerate to those whom we call the Great Patriotic War Veterans.

*Nikolay A. Shalnev,
school № 72, Yekaterinburg*



I remember! I am proud!

My great-grandfather is a sold

We know that USSR losses in the Great Patriotic War were nearly 27 million people. Everyone in the country stood up for their Motherland. That's why today we can find defenders' descendants practically in every family of our country.



**Slepishev
Mihkail Ivanovich**
February, 1942

My grandfather and my mother often tell me about my great-grandfather.

He was born in 1903. When the war began he went to the front. He was an interpreter at the headquarters of the Ukrainian front.

He often flew across the front line and helped to interrogate German officers. One day he and his friend captured a squad of Nazis. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star. He finished the war in Prague. He worked in the Depart-

ment of Education of Czechoslovakia till 1947.

When he came back home, he worked in the Institute of Foreign Languages. My great-grandfather was very modest and kind. He died in 1990. I have never seen him, but I love and admire him.

Nikita Erofeev, 5B

My great-grandfather was born on the 27th of September, 1922. He went to the front on the 15th of October, 1941. His regiment took part in the battle of Stalingrad. It was one of the bloodiest and most important battles of the Great Patriotic War. More than 2 million people, 2 thousand tanks and 2 thousand planes took part in it. The Battle of Stalingrad began in August of 1942 and continued until February of 1943. My great-grandfather was badly wounded.

He was awarded with the Order of the Patriotic War, medals "For victory over Germany", "For defense of Stalingrad", "For valiant labor in the Great Patriotic War", "For development of virgin and fallow lands", jubilee medals.

He was the first director of the Secondary School of Taman. He worked as a teacher of history. He founded the school museum. His name was included in the book "Soldiers of Victory" (Kazakhstan, Bu-laevskii district).



Alyona Fefilova, 5C

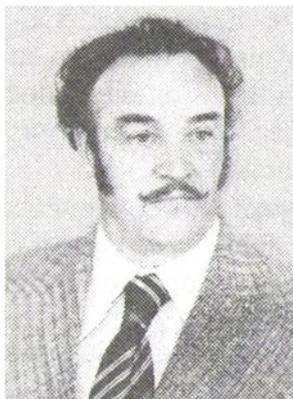


The Medal "For the Defence of Stalingrad"

was awarded to all participants in the defence of Stalingrad - soldiers of the Red Army, Navy and troops of the NKVD, as well as persons from the civilian population who took part in the defence of Stalingrad during its siege by German forces.

I remember! I am proud!

Hero of the Great Patriotic War



**Mertyukov
Andrei Danilovich**

My great-grandfather was born on the 12th of December, 1921 in the village of Sovietskoe, Poludenskii district, North-Kazakhstan region. He was raised

in a large peasant family. In 1939 he graduated from the seventh class and was sent to preparatory courses for primary school teachers in Petropavlovsk. On the 1st of September, 1939 he began working as a school teacher.

On the 23d of March, 1943 he was called up for military service. In August he took his first fight in Kharkov. He ended the war in Czechoslovakia. After that he was sent to Zabaikalskii front, where he took part in the battles against military Japan.

My great-grandfather came back home in July, 1946, and continued his work as a teacher of drawing. In 1956 he graduated from the Cherkessk Pedagogical Institute and was sent to Krasnaya Polyana's school. He was a director of the School № 74. During many years he engaged in literary work. His books "Песнь о Красной Поляне", "Для самых любознательных", "Участь без вести пропавших" were published in 2009-2010.

My great-grandfather had many governmental rewards and medals. He didn't like big words, he was a private soldier. He said to his children: "During the war we defended our

motherland, our relatives, our children, we wanted to come back alive, but we didn't hide behind our comrades' backs."

Our family will always remember my great-grandfather in our family. We are proud of him. We save the documents and often watch photo albums. We take part in meetings on May, 9, and go to the cemetery, to the obelisk and put flowers to it.

Vika Magasumova, 5B

Бронзовый солдат

Скажи мне, Бронзовый солдат!
Кого твой лик напоминает,
Погибших в ту войну ребят...
Из тыщи – образ тот всплывает.

Они – все рвались на Берлин,
К разгрому полному фашистов...
Погибли тыщи – ты один,
В отлитом сплаве золотистом.

Погибли за Отчизну-мать,
В расцвете сил своих ребята!
Им бронза эта – всем под стать,
О них пусть будет память свята.

5 мая 2010 г. Адлер.



А.Д. Мертюков

ДЛЯ САМЫХ ЛЮБОЗНАТЕЛЬНЫХ

Загадки, сказки, высти, рассказы
Звезда встает
от географии

г. Сочи
2010

Весна Победы

Грядет желанный День Победы,
Добытый в пламени войны.
Воспряньте, ветераны-деды!
Защитники родной страны.

Весна Победы долгожданной
Пришла к нам в мае – в день святой!
Она была весьма желанной
И несказанно дорогой.

Победа эта нам досталась
Ценой огромных жертв тогда...
В разрухе вся страна лежала,
Чадились села, города.

Народ, войною изнуренный,
Не падал духом, не роптал...
В цехах трудился напряженно
И в шахтах уголь добывал.

Пахал и сеял, твердо в сроки
С полей пшеницу убирал,
Что сожжено войной жестокой –
Все строил вновь иль поднимал.

Трудились все, не покладая
Ни рук, ни гордой головы!
В труде – все беды забывая
Внимали голосу Москвы.

А.Д. Мертюков



I remember! I am proud!

My great-grandfather is a soldier



I want to tell you about my brave great-grandfather Vyatchin Peter Ivanovich. He participated in the World War II. He went to the front line at the age of 18.

Peter Ivanovich was awarded 3 medals: Medal for Courage, Red Star Award, Medal of the Patriotic War. He was awarded for brave and desperate struggle, for the annihilation about one hundred Nazi soldiers, 6 machine-gun points and headquarters of the enemy, for showing valor, courage and selfless devotion to the Soviet Motherland.

In the battle for the village Barbarievka he shot directly at the counterattacking enemy. Under heavy fire he carried

the wounded platoon commander from the battlefield. And in the struggle for the Stanislav city my great-grandfather destroyed a vehicle with enemy ammunition. He ended the war in the rank of staff sergeant. He was wounded twice.

When my great-grandfather came back from the war, he married a school teacher (my great-grandmother), and together they built a house and gave birth to four children.

He died at the age of 62 due to his wounds. I did not see the great-grandfather alive, but my great-grandmother told me a lot about him. My great-grandfather was a strong, patriotic and faithful man ready to do everything for saving his Homeland.

Elena Polovinkina, 6D



*Kuzevanov
Alexandr Ivanovich,
Kuzevanova
Pelageya Izotovna*

My great-grandfather went to the front at the age of 35. He was a driver there. He was in captivity, twice he tried to escape from captivity. At last he succeeded. Then he was a partisan in Belorussia. My great-grandfather was awarded with a medal "For the Capture of Königsberg". On the photo you can see my great-grandparents. My great-grandmother worked very much during the War and did all her best to help our soldiers to win.

Alexandra Kuzevanova, 5C



*By Anastasia Pavletsova, 11C
(3d place in the City Contest of big boards "Юбилей Победы")*



*Miroshnichenko
Alexander Vasilievich,
Miroshnichenko
Taisia Alexandrovna*

My great-grandfather Miroshnichenko Alexander Vasilievich was born on the 10th of May, 1930. My great-grandmother Miroshnichenko Taisia Alexandrovna was born on the 20th of May, 1932.

They were born on Kuban. In 1938 their parents moved to Zugdidi, Georgia. When the war began, my great-grandparents studied at school. After lessons they worked on the tea plantations. It was very hard job. There was a lack of food, but all the people helped each other to survive.

My great-grandparents met each other in 1949 and got married there. Now they live in Krasnodar. They have a big family. We often visit them. I love my great-grandparents!

Nikita Demiyarov, 5B

Children of the war

I remember! I am proud!

dier of the Great Patriotic War



I would like to tell you about my three great-grandfathers. They were at the front of the Great Patriotic War and were scattered into different points of our country. But all of them passed the war in spite of there were many difficulties. They could resist and I am proud of them. They passed the war through the different obstacles, such as a grief, hunger and sufferings, exempting the territory of our country from fascists.

My great-grandfathers were under the bullets or shells at the different moments of the war. Despite all their wounds, they came back in the battlefield anyway. My great-grandmothers were at the back land and worried for their husbands a lot.

Finally, my great-grandfathers came back home and they continued their life and work. Though it wasn't possible to live with such deposit at the heart any more, but they consulted. I am proud of the great-grandfathers very much. I will remember all their merits and I will hold it as the remembrance for my descendants.



Dmitrii Sireskin, 6D



Мои прадеды – герои!

В 14 лет мой прадедушка Василий Кириллович Хмелев закончил ремесленное училище по профессии "шлифовщик". В 15 лет, когда началась война, он пришел на Турбомоторный завод, где шлифовал снаряды для пулеметов и "Катюш". Работали по 20 часов в сутки, поэтому молодые люди спали прямо у станков. После войны он работал наладчиком современных станков. У него было много учеников.

Когда началась война, моему прадедушке Анатолию Емельяновичу Нелюбину было 18 лет. От прошел всю войну рядовым солдатом. 9 мая 1945 года встретил в Австрии. В послевоенное время работал на Уралмашзаводе в кузнечном цехе. На

пенсии занимался садоводством, выводил новые сорта плодовых деревьев.



Василий Кириллович Хмелев



**Анатолий Емельянович
Нелюбин**

Я горжусь своими прадедушками! Они приближали нашу Победу!

Егор Нелюбин, 1 "Г" класс



The Medal for Courage

was awarded for personal courage and valour displayed in defending the socialist fatherland during the performance of military duties, for "acts of bravery during a battle, during the defence of the state borders or during military duties associated with risk to life.



Our School Life





The True-Life Stories About the War

A letter from the front

... I already wrote you that you should wait for me, but do not expect me soon. The end of the War is far off, and, of course, I will not return soon. I've got so used to the War that bombings, artillery fire, mortar and machine-gun fire have already ceased to astonish me...

From the letter of Alexandr Pavlovich Lukyanov:

«... Пишите мне:
Полевая почта 53753Г
Лукьянову Александру Павловичу.
Крепко жму Вашу руку.
Будьте здоровы и невредимы.
С приветом к Вам Саша.»



9 сентября 1943 года
12 часов. Ночь. Лучи света светят из-за облаков. Часовой
лучи перебивают злобные кроваво-красные зарево. Это немцы
вспыхивают жгет Крайней след.
Разговаривая с друзьями. Урачающую шум как
пролетит мелькнутой один за другим, как будто бы ищавший догнать
и пережить друг друга. Крутой зрелищный "Решительный Ураган" земли
сражалась от мощных разрывов снарядов. Это идет вздымающийся
бой по уничтожению немецко-фашистских войск.
Я вижу за столом нагнувшись над листом бумаги,
Тучка свиста падает мне от лампы на лист бумаги. Вот
уже час я сижу вполмира о Вас и не знаю чего Вам писать.
Дорогая **Людочка!**
Примите от нас фронтников горячий большевистский привет
и пожеланий всего наилучшего в делах Ваших и здоровье.
В своем письме к Вам, я хочу передать Вам теплые
слова друзей этой счастливой страны. Мы рады видеть
переходящую в немецкой неволе жизнь и водились Вам
на новые и здоровые подвиги.
Мы фронтники уже в бой дрались и чувствуем, что мы не
одни, а все сердца и мысли советского народа с нами, что
с нашей рукой одержат победу с врагом весь советский народ
без нас **Родина!**
Еще хочется сказать Вам, что в этой грозной час, видя
все зверства немцев собственными глазами всем их в
наблюдательной деятельности и жестокого уничтожения и за все
их зверства и коварные злодеяния. Сход Вы **Полозна-**
поля, но родная **Людочка!** могли снова зажить в своей
отрастившей жизни в семье в советской семье.
Луда! по мысли Вы получите моего сувенира
(судя по этому). Его как уже у меня нет. Его как и
многих товарищей ранено. Недавно во время Родины погибли
но ведь война без друзей не ведется. Родина и народ никогда
не забудет и никогда не забудет товарищей. Проклятый **Кайзер!**
как великая печальность в немцы-протестующий фашистский.
Он, только он, нарушил нашу радостную жизнь. Видя самое
дорогое - углуб в чуждую и прекрасную невозможную юность.
Мы защищаем ourselves. Вы жителями тыла, всеми сред-
ствами помогайте нам, своим дорогим фронтникам, скорее
разгромить проклятого врага и возвратиться с победой к своим
родным и любимым. А я всеюду в первую очередь заеду к
Вам.
Только у Вас, я **Луда** видел и чувствовал с Вами
вспыхивающей и **Людочка!** Вы следите за нашей производственной
Вперед!

The True-Life Stories About the War

War Childhood

My grandmother Moshkova Elena Antonovna is 84. When the war began she was only 10, but she remembers everything... She often tells me about her war childhood.



Moshkova
Elena Antonovna

My grandmother was born on December 28, 1931, in the village of Ostrovka, Vitebsk region, Byelorussian SSR. Her family consisted of 10 people. Before the war she studied at school and helped her parents to run the household. When the war began, she was only twelve.

The Germans came to her village on the third day of the war. Nobody was killed. They began to plunder the population. Partisan's groups came into this area in 1943. From 1943 to 1944 Elena helped them to fight against the German invaders. She and her friend Nadezhda delivered partisans messages about routes and time of arrival of killing squads of fascists. The girls helped partisans to take care of wounded soldiers. They washed and changed bandages, brought drinking water.

She told me about one episode of her war: "At night they (the Germans) began to bomb us. Waking up from the people's screams, we couldn't understand what was happening. It was as bright as day. We looked out from the window. All the village was burning".

During the war, Elena like all children of

her age, worked hard on the farm. They dug and cultivated the land. Nine children were harnessed to a plow and pulled him along the plot.

In June, 1944 the front line approached to the village. The Germans became much more violent. Extortions were started. A lot of people were sent to the Germany. On June, 22 before the onset of the Red Army, the Germans rounded up all the people from three villages to the main square. They sent small children to the cemetery and locked them in the house. The children were released some days later after the withdrawal of German troops from the village.

On the 9th of May Elena was in her village. When she heard the news about the end of the war, she can't didn't believe it. Only after the official report of the representatives of the collective farm, Elena Antonovna understood the war was over! She was sixteen at that time.

After the war Elena Antonovna moved to Sverdlovsk. She worked on the Construction and installation Department № 6 for more than forty years.

Elena Antonovna likes modern youth. She considers them to be worthy successors of the veterans of the Great Patriotic war. She wishes all the students every success in their studies, good health and peace all over the world.

Kirill Moshkov, 11B



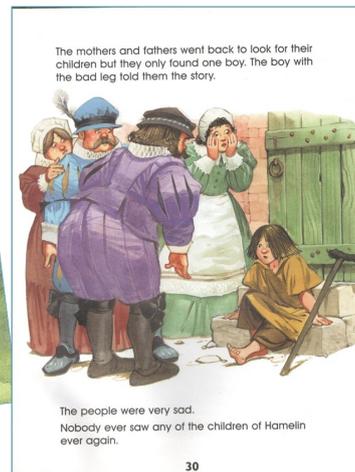
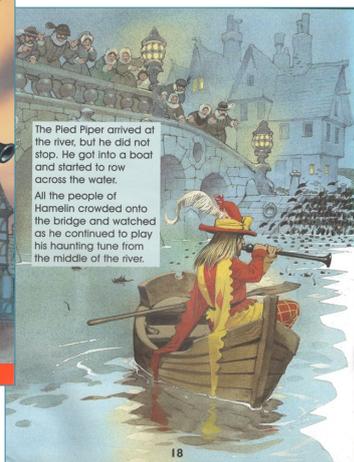
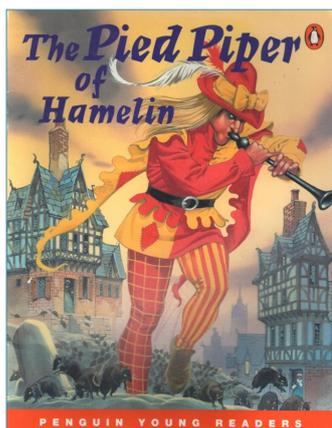
Medal "For Valiant Labour in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" awarded to all Soviet industrial workers for a term of one year or longer of labour during The Great Patriotic War.



Projects. Investigations

The more we read, the more we learn!

“The Pied Piper of Hamelin” by Nicole Taylor



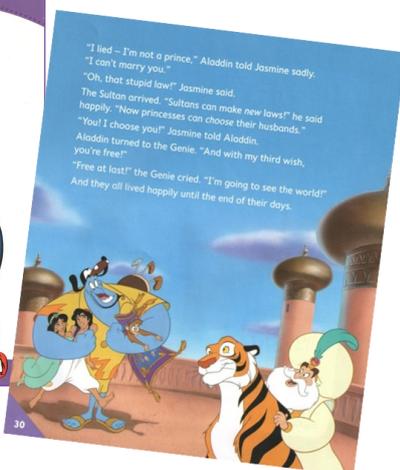
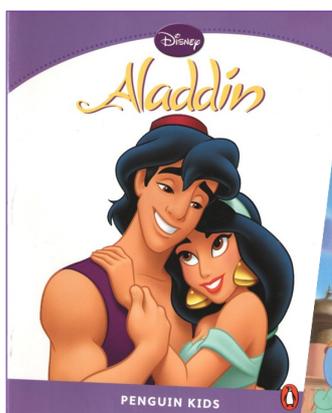
The main idea of the book:

Don't play a trick on people! If you do it, you will be justly punished!

The Pied Piper was kind – he helped people kill the rats.

But after they played a trick on him and didn't pay him, he became angry and decided to punish them! He went into the mountain through the big door. And all the children followed him in towards the magic country. The people were very sad. Nobody ever saw any of the children of Hamelin again.

“Aladdin” by Jocelyn Potter



The main idea of the book:

If you want to succeed, try to do everything possible and impossible! Be kind and brave, and your dreams will come true!

There lived Aladdin – a poor street boy. He had a friend Abu, the monkey.

The Sultan and his daughter lived in the palace.

The Sultan wanted Jasmine to marry a prince.

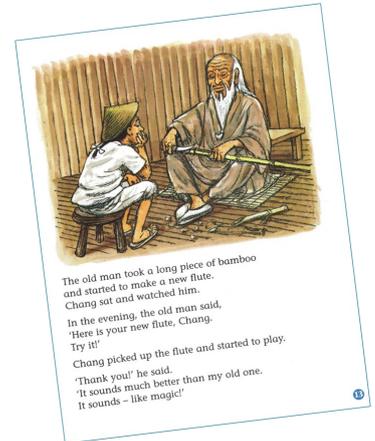
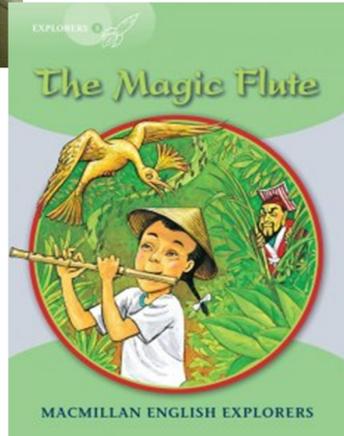
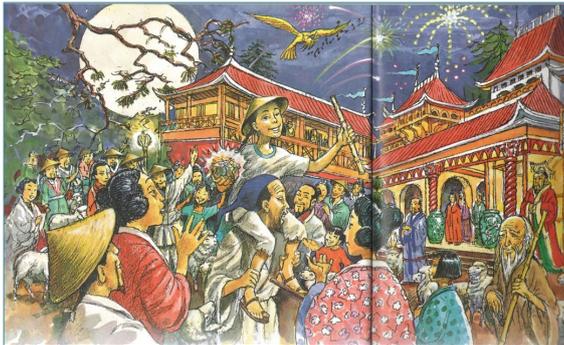
But Jasmine wanted to marry for love. She met Aladdin and they loved each other.

Sultan's advisor Jafar did everything to marry a princess. But Aladdin and Jasmine won that struggle. The Genie, kind and fair, helped them. Jafar was a prisoner inside the lamp.

The Genie was free. And they all lived happily until the end of their days.

Projects. Investigations

“The Magic Flute” A Chinese legend adapted by Gill Munton



The main idea of the book:
Kindness and friendship help us to overcome all the difficulties.

Chang loved playing his wooden flute, but the wicked Emperor was jealous of his skill and popularity. With the help of a mysterious old man and a golden bird, Chang outwitted the Emperor and helped the poor people of the village. It is interesting to read this book!

Enjoy reading!

We advise you to read these books! They are interesting and rather unusual. The characters of the books are very different. In addition the books are beautifully illustrated, bright and colourful.



by Iliza Arslanova, 5B



by Polina Ladigina, 5B



by Vlada Abakumova, 11A

Discussion Club

Where to live? My choice is a city!



Where better to live - in the countryside or in the city? This question is raised by many people. Somebody likes the fresh air and forests, somebody prefers shops and skyscrapers.

In my opinion, the city has more advantages than the village. In a big city we can find many opportunities for education: there are different universities, institutes, schools, courses, etc. In the city you can get a good medical care. There are highly qualified doctors and new and modern equipment. Besides this, in big cities there are many opportunities for entertainment and recreation. In all cities there are many interesting places such as: museums, exhibitions, cafes, restaurants, parks, and gardens. Moreover, in the city there is easier for people to get a suitable job. There are plenty of opportunities for this.

However, there are different points of view about this issue. For example, my grandmother, who lives in the village, prefer the village. She has her own house and garden. She likes the fresh air, the forest and the lake, which is close to her house. She is completely content with her life in the village. My granny believes that the city kills people: water pollution, air pollution, sound



pollution harms people's health.

But there is another example. Take my brother. He wants to enter the university to study nuclear physics. After graduating it he wants to get work in a large company associated with classified research.

Where could he get such knowledge? I think, only in a university located in a major city. The best and most edu-

cated teachers and professors work there.

In conclusion I'd like to say that a city and a village have their own pros and cons. Everyone chooses what he or she likes. It depends on a person. My choice is a city. I adore Yekaterinburg!

Julia Chumakova, 11A



The City of my Dream



I imagine the best city in a following way. It is light, thanks to modern buildings which are only white and orange. Each family lives in its own cottage with all neces-

sary conveniences. The city of my dream is very beautiful and very clean. There are many marvelous flowers: roses grow even on the buildings' roofs, tall trees and nice bushes. There are many parks, ponds with swans

and ducks. Roads in the city are wide, smooth-asphalted, and movement without "traffic jams". Instead of the airport there is a spaceport, and everyone can reach any city of our large country or another planet in some minutes.

There is a big zoo in the city where you can see all kinds of animals of our country and all over the world. There are children's entertaining parks with a great number of amusing attractions. They are absolutely free and children and their parents visited them every time they want. There is a lot of fun there. The people of the city are neither too rich, nor poor. They all live happy and wealthy. They are never in a hurry and always do what they like.

I'd like to live in such a city...

Vlada Abakumova, 11A

A Trip to Kungur Ice Cave

In April our class went to Kungur Ice Cave. It is located near Kungur - an old Ural town. There are a lot of interesting old buildings and churches, but the most interesting place is the ice cave.

Kungur Ice Cave is known since 1703. The first excursion to the cave was in 1914. 2 000 000 tourists have already visited it. There are 58 grottos and 70 lakes. We saw 12 grottos and 4 lakes. The lakes with their pure water are very beautiful. Every grotto has its own name. We visited grottos: People's Friendship Grotto, Giant Grotto, Brilliant Grotto, Polar Grotto and some others. I liked Polar Grotto best of all. The ice covered

the walls of Polar Grotto and it looks



like magic silver box. Ice crystals shine as stars. This grotto is very smart. Our trip was very exciting. We had a lot of fun.

Liza Maklashova, 6D

Easter

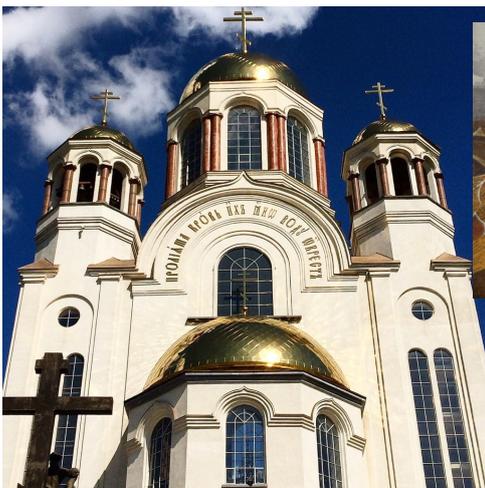


Photo by Pavel Pleshkov, 10B



Easter (Pasch) is a religious festival and holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ

from the dead. It is a movable day and every year it dates according to lunisolar calendar and comes on Sunday in April or in May. As for me Easter is the brightest and Christmassy holiday.

I enjoy preparing to this day. There are different ways to decorate Easter eggs such as paints, stickers, onion skins. The last one is my favourite because it is natural and beautiful. I even have a special plate for eggs where each egg is ranged into a separate hollow. Sometimes I buy

Easter cakes and I'm going to cook them myself one day.

My mother-in-law usually cooks Easter cakes, paints eggs and makes paskha (a Russian dessert made from curd and raisin).

We come to her for having special dinner; it's already a family tradition. I like when it's sunny and warm this day. We go to the church and light candles.

I love this holy festival, its traditions and happy moments so much!

Maria I. Shikhovtseva



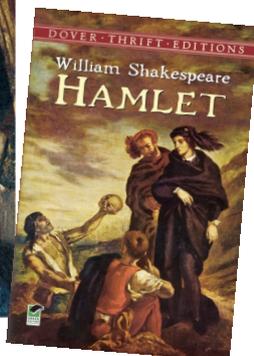
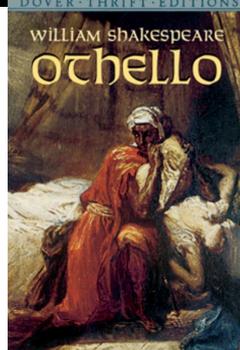
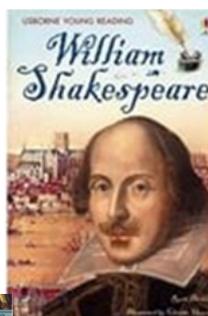
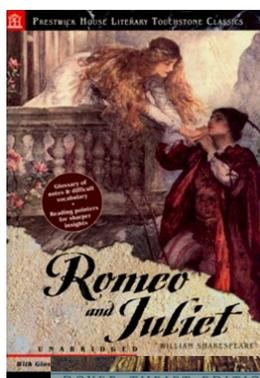
Keep up your English!



Quiz about William Shakespeare

April, 23 is the birthday of William Shakespeare, an English poet, playwright, and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

- Where was Shakespeare born?
- London; - Oxford; - Stratford; - Basingstoke.
- Shakespeare's father died in 1601. What did he do?
- pig farmer; - glove-maker and merchant;
- doctor; - teacher.
- What was Shakespeare's mother called?
- Judith; - Ann; - Susanna; - Mary.
- How old was Shakespeare when he married?
- 17; - 18; - 21; - 26.
- How many children did Shakespeare have?
- two; - three; - five; - eight.
- How old was Shakespeare in 1601?
- 31; - 35; - 37; - 39.
- Who called Shakespeare an «Upstart Crow» in 1592?
- Robert Greene;
- Thomas Nashe;
- Christopher Marlowe;
- Philip Henslowe.
- Why did he call Shakespeare an «Upstart Crow»?
- Shakespeare had written a play about a crow;
- Shakespeare sounded like a crow;
- He thought Shakespeare was a good actor;
- He was jealous of Shakespeare's success.
- How long did Shakespeare live?
- 50; - 48; - 52; - 54.
- Theatre «Globe» in which Shakespeare played is situated in...
- London; - Stratford; - Oxford; - Cambridge.



*Nikolay A. Shalnev,
school № 72, Yekaterinburg*



Contests. Olympiads

Online-Contest

«Happy Holiday!»

was held in our school in December, 2014 - April, 2015. Students from 3-11 grades took part in it. You can see their presentations, greeting cards, read compositions on the site - <http://englishteacher67.pedmix.ru/>.

The winners of the contest

<http://konkurs.pedmix.ru/konkurs.php?id=200>

The 1st place

Клепиков Егор, 5 «Б»
Федоров Евгений, 11 «Б»
Половинкина Елена, 6 «Д»

The 2nd place

Подоляк Игорь, 5 «В»
Пьянков Дмитрий, 10 «Б»

The 3rd place

Зиннатов Богдан, 5 «Б»



*We congratulate our brilliant students and their teachers
and wish them every success!*



