

FRIENDSHIP

№ 17

THE MORE WE ARE TOGETHER
THE HAPPIER WE ARE

OCTOBER
2020



Summer in the Urals **Pyotr Filippovich Ushakov is 95!**

You have lakes of kindness in your eyes ...

The Buildings of Cathedral Square

HEALTHY BODY, HEALTHY MIND



First day of school

Friendship

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**Magazine for young learners
who love English and want to know it**



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SUMMER IS A SMALL LIFE



Summer in the Urals

This summer was unusual because coronavirus spoiled everything and we didn't have any trips. I spent my summer holidays with my grandparents. We spent most of our time in the garden. The weather was hot and sunny. The temperature of air was up to +40°C. It was quite hard to work there but the result was very tasty)) Sometimes my grandpa let me drive his ZHIGULI. It was exciting and I can't wait to buy my own car.

I recommend this type of spending holidays because if you don't travel far from your native place you start exploring your own region. It's not less exciting than exploring other countries. There are so many interesting places in the Urals and our nature is beautiful!

In conclusion, I'd like to say that this summer was good for me in spite of the fact that not everyone liked it.

Vladislav Surin, 10A



CRIMEA - 2020

A trip to Crimea was a big question for my family due to the pandemic. But we took a chance and on July 3 we safely passed the Crimean Bridge.

There were no usual entertainments and so it was the right decision for us to travel to different places along the coast where we could be surprised by something. Moreover there were no problems with housing because we were one of the first vacationers at the sea. Everything was pleasing: the season of cherries and strawberries and the long-awaited hot weather and fresh sea air and gentle waves of the sea.

Nature had time to rest and renew itself. I had never seen such a huge horde of jellyfish in my life. It was a jellyfish cocktail! I was afraid to swim because these creatures were everywhere and they were the masters of the sea.

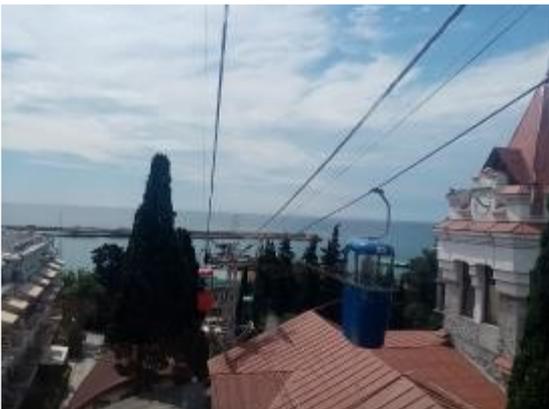
I happened to see graceful swans in the Swan Lake in Yevpatoria. They were not at all afraid of people and took food from peo-

ple's hands.

I was at the parade in Sevastopol. It was devoted to the Day of the Russian Navy. It is a national holiday in the Russian Federation and a senior holiday in the Russian Armed Forces. The day honors the sailors in units of the Russian Navy and its specialized arms. It is celebrated annually, on the last Sunday of July. The modern fighter planes performed the most difficult stunts and it caused delight.

But the most exciting event for me was the cable car trip to the mountains. Ai-Petri is a peak in the Crimean Mountains. The name has Greek origin, and is translated as St. Peter. That was a mesmerizing feeling from the strength and beauty of nature where you feel small and defenseless. After the cable car we climbed for a long time. What extremes did we meet on the mountain? We could stand on the edge of a chasm and look down, walk a wobbly bridge over a gorge or take an extreme solo descent down from the mountain. If my parents had allowed me to do that I would hardly have dared. These are my impressions of my vacation in Crimea this year.

Vasilina Starkova, 7C



TRAVELLING AROUND RUSSIA

My trip to the South of Russia



During my holidays, I went to Hero City Volgograd with my family. My grandparents live in Volgograd. We went to the monument «The Motherland Calls».

Then we went to Astrakhan, one of the oldest economic and cultural centers of the Lower Volga. It is often called the southernmost outpost of Russia and the Caspian capital. The weather was hot and sunny. Every morning we went fishing and caught huge walleyes and carps.

Some days later we went to Kislovodsk, a spa city in Stavropol Krai, in the North Caucasus region which is located between the Black and Caspian Seas.

It was in Kislovodsk that I conquered my first peak at altitude of 1200 meters above sea level. We climbed the mountain Krasnoe Solnishko and saw Mount Elbrus from it.

Then we went to the village of Divnomorskoe. It is at the Black Sea. The most amazing things I remember were an Old Park and a ship washed up on the beach. The Old Park turned out to be a miniature of many ancient attractions: the Egyptian pyramids, the statue of the Sphinx, etc. My summer trip was unforgettable!

I love my country. It is so different and beautiful! There are so many interesting places in it to visit!

Vadim Lebedev, 7A



The Motherland Calls is the compositional centre of the monument-ensemble «Heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad» on Mamayev Kurgan in Volgograd. It was designed by sculptor Yevgeny Vuchetich and structural engineer Nikolai Nikitin, and declared the tallest statue in the world in 1967. It is the tallest statue in Europe and the tallest statue (excluding pedestals) of a woman in the world.

The statue is an 85-metre figure of a woman stepping forward with a raised sword. The statue is an allegorical image of the Motherland, which calls on its sons and daughters to repulse the enemy and return to the attack. *The Motherland Calls* is highly complex from an engineering point of view, due to its characteristic posture with a sword raised high in the right hand and the left hand extended in a calling gesture. At night, the sculpture is illuminated by floodlights. It was specially illuminated as part of a light show titled «The Light of the Great Victory», marking the victory over Nazi Germany.

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



TRAVELLING AROUND RUSSIA



This summer I went to Vityazevo. It is situated at the Black Sea not far from Anapa. We got there by plane.

The weather was hot and sunny. The water in the sea was clean and warm. Sometimes it rained. We liked when it rained, because it made the air very fresh. We swam in the sea and got sunburnt every day. We often ate ice cream. There were so many types of ice cream in Vityazevo! I adore ice cream!

One day we went to the waterfalls of Kwaho in Gelendzhik. The waterfalls of Kwaho are located at 900 meters above sea level. The water in the waterfalls was crystal clear and very cold. There were many little springs with mineral water there.

I liked Vityazevo and Gelendzhik very much. I will definitely go there again one day.

Alexander Buzuev, 7A



Lake Baikal



Irikli Reservoir. Orenburg region

I think every student likes holidays best of all and waits for them as I do! I would like to tell you about my holidays.

Frankly speaking I spent most of my summer holidays cycling and walking around the city.

One day I went to Lake Baikal with my parents. It was a great trip! We went there by

plane because it would give us more time to rest. It was July that is why the weather was generally warm and calm but some days a strong wind was blowing. During one week we visited some famous places and ate the local food – omul fish. Some of the dishes were unusual but really delicious. We also had a little voyage

fishing on the lake. By the end of our exciting trip I had made many photos of picturesque landscapes and bought some souvenirs for relatives and friends. All of us liked that trip very much. So I recommend everyone go there and enjoy Russian nature!

Alexander Kirillov, 10A



OUR COMPATRIOTS

Pyotr Filippovich Ushakov is 95!

Pyotr Filippovich Ushakov is a veteran of the Great Patriotic War and our countryman.

P.F. Ushakov was born on September 25, 1925 in Sysert. In 1942, Pyotr Filippovich was sent to the front. In July 1943, he took part in the battles on the Kursk Bulge.

The Battle of Kursk was the final strategic offensive that the Germans were able to launch on the Eastern Front. The battle was the first time in the Second World War that a German strategic offensive was halted before it could break through enemy defences and penetrate to its strategic depths. Though the Red Army had succeeded in

winter offensives previously, their counter-offensives after the German attack at Kursk were their first successful summer offensives of the war.

P.F. Ushakov participated in the liberation of the Baltic States, Poland, Belorussia, Denmark, Germany and other countries.

The war ended for him on the German-Danish border in May 1945, but his service continued. He built military camps in Germany, and trained soldiers. He returned home in March 1948.

He was awarded two medals «For Courage», the medals «For the Capture of Konigsberg», «For the Capture of Berlin», «For the Liberation



of Warsaw» and others. He got six grateful letters from Supreme Commander-in-Chief I.V. Stalin.

One of the streets in the Northern village of Sysert will soon be named after Pyotr Filippovich Ushakov, our compatriot.



On September 25, the pupils of the 4«C» class together with their class leader Galina Victorovna Tarhanova congratulated the veteran on his birthday.



They gave him flowers. Boys and girls recited poems and sang songs about the war. Then Pyotr Filippovich together with his guests had tea and tasty cake.

Pyotr Filippovich told the children about the feats of Russian soldiers during the war. The veteran showed the schoolchildren his awards and photos of the war.

We are proud of our heroes!

WE ARE FOR HEALTHY LIFESTYLE!

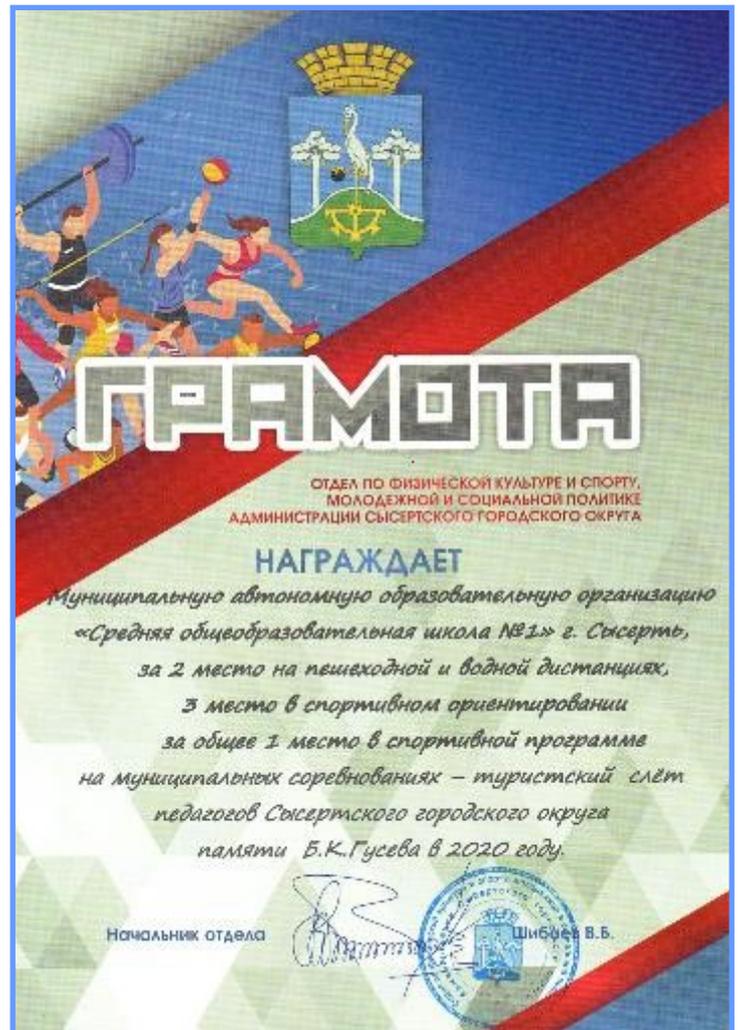


An annual holiday for tourists

On September 27, the tourist base "Silver Hoof" hosted a tourist meeting of educational workers of the Sysert city district. The team of our school took part in different sport competitions and performed brilliantly.

The teachers had to overcome many challenges. They competed in different skills. They set up tents, determined minerals, plants and azimuth, knitted the complex knots, kindled a fire and boiled water.

It was an exciting spectacle for all participants!



WE ARE FOR HEALTHY LIFESTYLE!

Our Results:

- * Overall standings in sports disciplines – 1st place
- * Tourist photography contest – 1st place
- * Tourist knots competition – 1st place
- * Race on catamarans – 2nd place
- * Walking distance – 2nd place
- * Photo essay – 2nd place
- * Sport orienteering – 3rd place
- * Contest of tourist reports on the hike – 3rd place

In the overall standings, our school team took the 2nd place out of 11 teams!

Maria A. Udintseva, team captain

Evgeniya Yu. Bikova

Tatiana A. Enikeeva

Mikhail N. Zagvozdkin

Vladimir V. Lyukhanov

Anton S. Sharapov

Ilia D. Krivonogov

They helped us to win!

Our chefs: Natalia S. Sedinkina, Irina S. Kornilova, Anna E. Kolyasnikova

Creative team: Svetlana Y. Tashlykova, Nina D. Konovalova, Svetlana G. Krivonogova



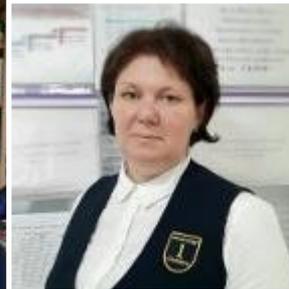
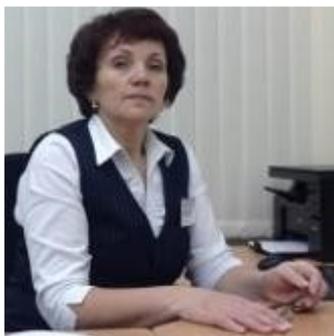
Well done!!!

We are proud of our sporty teachers!

SCHOOL LIFE



*You have lakes of kindness
in your eyes...*



H
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Y

TEACHER'S

DAY!



Happy Teacher's Day !

MY FAVOURITE TEACHER

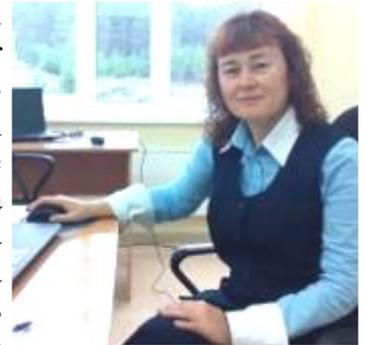


Now I'm the pupil of 5th form. Every day, when I come to school, I remember my first teacher. Natalia Sergeevna Sedinkina is amazing: kind and strict, serious and funny, gentle and demanding. Na-

talya Sergeevna taught me a lot: not to be lazy, to believe in myself, to strive to learn new things, not to be afraid of difficulties. It was very sad to say goodbye to her after finishing elementary school. But thanks to what Natalya Sergeevna taught me, I will definitely cope with all the tasks perfectly. I will do it because I want my first and most beloved teacher to be proud of me. She will be in my heart forever!

Daria Yakunina, 5A

There are many good teachers in our school, but every student has their own favorites. My favorite teachers are Tatiana Yurievna and Elena Yakovlevna. Tatyana Yurievna teaches us Computer Science and Mathematics. She is a very patient person and never refuses to help with an explanation of the topic. Elena Yakovlevna is our Biology teacher. Tatiana Yurievna and Elena Yakovlevna explain the material very clearly and do not let us get bored in the classroom. Their lessons are very interesting. It is thanks to them that these subjects do not seem so difficult to me.



Tatiana Yurievna is our class teacher. We often spend free time together. During the holidays we like to go to the theater and to the cinema, excursions and museums. We often go on hikes around Sysert. We love our teachers!

Maria Kucheryavaya, 7D



I  my teacher



SCHOOL LIFE

Healthy body, healthy mind

If you are strong in health, you will be able to learn well, to have an interesting hobby, to spend free time with your friends, to travel much, to achieve the goals you dream. As a result you will be able to become a really successful person.

The students and the teachers of our school really love sport! Every year in September and October when the weather is still good we have many sports events.



On September 12, a StreetBall Tournament among the teams of Sysert took place. In the older age group, four teams fought. The team «Saturn» took the 1st place.

In the Three-Point Contest, we tested the accuracy and stability of the throw, as well as psychological stability of young sportsmen. The results were the following:

- 1st place - Yuri Permyakov
- 2nd place - Alexander Stikhin
- 3rd place - Ivan Belokon

On September 13, the students from 2-11 grades, their parents and teachers took part in the Mass Walk «Bazhov Mile». Participants were given maps of the route and local history information, which meant that the journey would not only be useful but also interesting and informative. Everybody had a good time during the walk!



On September 18, the students of 5-11 classes took part in the «Race of the Strongest». It was held within the framework of the «Cross of the Nation – 2020» competition. It was the All-Russian Day of Running. Arseny Anchugov, Maria Khramtsova, Kirill Golubev, Victoria Ibatulina, and Alina Mukhametshina became the winners.

Unusual sports competitions are often organized by our PE teachers Mikhail Nikolaevich Zagvozdkin, Ilia Dmitrievich Krivonogov, Svetlana Georgievna Krivonogova, Tatiana Anatolievna Enikeeva, and Liana Gennadievna Kayumova.

On October 2, 9 teams from 7-11 classes took part in the «Race of Heroes». The participants had to complete some difficult tests: running 250 meters, «Swamp», climbing a mountain, walking, crawling under tight ropes and shooting with an air rifle. Students also had to find a «hidden treasure» on the territory of the school. It was cool! The teams from 11A and 7C classes took the 1st place in the Race.

Thanks to our young sportsmen for actively participating in sports events!

Many thanks to our physical education teachers for their creativity, patience, support, and love of sports!



Unusual History Lessons

Our History teacher Anton Sergeevich Sharapov does all his best to motivate his students and to make them interested in History.



The teacher's pedagogical style is distinguished by a creative approach based on a deep knowledge and understanding of the age and psychological characteristics of students, and the use of modern educational technologies. Anton Sergeevich conducts extensive work with students during the lessons and extracurricular activities.



At the History lesson. Creative project «The Medieval Church»



The use of modern educational technologies (Project Method, Collaboration and Communication Technologies, etc.) in teaching is one of the most important aspects of improving the educational process. It increases its practical orientation, develops the intellectual and creative abilities of students, and helps to increase the motivation of students in the educational process.



School Chess Club. We like playing chess!



At the History lesson. Creative project «The Medieval Town»

Kahoot is a relatively new service for creating online quizzes, tests and surveys. This resource was used in the History lessons in 6-7th grades. The students really enjoyed competing with each other and at the same time taking the test. After such a test, many children are waiting for the following test as for a holiday!)

Anton Sergeevich is a chess player. He is the head of the school Chess Club. If you want to become a good chess player, you need to have good logical thinking, memory, concentration and a mathematical mindset. Chess helps children to develop these qualities.



At the History lesson. Kahoot is cool!

Anton Sergeevich is for a healthy way of life! He likes travelling and often goes on hikes with his students.

The teacher and his students are real friends!



OUR GUESTS



The Buildings of Cathedral Square

In 1325 Peter, Metropolitan of Kiev and All Rus, moved his see* from Vladimir to the Moscow Kremlin. In 1328 Ivan Kalita, Grand Prince of Moscow, was given the

additional and more powerful title of Grand Prince of Vladimir by Öz Beg Khan of the Golden Horde. The Kremlin thus became the center of both religious and political authority in late medieval Russia. Cathedral Square became the stage on which that authority was displayed.

It took hundreds of years for Cathedral Square to evolve into its current form. Wooden structures, including churches, were often damaged or destroyed by the many fires that occurred in Moscow and the Kremlin. Stone buildings were damaged by fire, weather, and time, and were eventually replaced. Sometimes a building simply became obsolete and was replaced with a more useful one. By the late 17th century, the group of seven buildings that surrounds the square today had appeared. I describe the buildings and the unique role that each played below, starting with Dormition Cathedral and moving around the square in a clockwise direction.



Dormition Cathedral - main church of the Moscow Kremlin

Dormition Cathedral, aka Assumption Cathedral, was the main church of the Moscow Kremlin. From 1498 to 1896 the rulers of Russia were crowned in the cathedral - Nicholas II was the last. Royal weddings usually

took place in Annunciation Cathedral, but those that affected the state were held in Dormition Cathedral, e.g. the wedding of Vasily I and Princess Sophia of Lithuania in 1391. The heads of both church and state worshiped in the cathedral. Each had his own personal fixture called a prayer place (they resemble a one-person gazebo). The Patriarch's Prayer Place is made of stone and was built when the current cathedral was constructed. The Tsar's Prayer Place, which is also called Monomakh's Throne, was built of carved wood in 1551 for Ivan the Terrible. Metropolitans and patriarchs, starting with Peter, were buried in Dormition Cathedral.

The cathedral sits at the highest point on Borovitsky Hill. The history of this location provides a good

The **Church of the Twelve Apostles** replaced the Church of the Deposition [see below] as the private church of the patriarchs. In 1652-1655 Patriarch Nikon built a new patriarchal chambers (i.e. a new palace) with an attached church. However, he was unable to consecrate the church. After a conflict developed between the patriarch and Tsar Alexei I, Nikon left Moscow to live at the New Jerusalem Monastery. In 1666 the Great Moscow Synod removed him as patriarch. In 1680-1681 Patriarch Joakim remodeled the church, and consecrated it as the Church of the Twelve Apostles.

The church has an interesting iconostasis that's made of gilded carved wood. The story of how it got there is

also quite interesting. In 1722 a wooden floor was added to the church that divided it into two levels. The original iconostasis was replaced by a shorter one, and the new upper level became the patriarch's library. In the mid-19th century the wooden floor was removed, and a taller iconostasis was built. In 1929 the iconostasis from Ascension Cathedral was moved into the church [Ascension Convent and its cathedral were located in a different part of the Kremlin; the Soviets demolished the convent complex to clear space for a military school]. The new iconostases and the original one were similar. Both were built of carved wood circa 1680, and both had a crucifixion cross above the top tier of icons. The effort

example of how Cathedral Square changed over time. Archeological evidence indicates that a graveyard, and therefore possibly a wooden church, existed here not long after the Kremlin was built in 1156. Experts assume that Dmitrov Cathedral, Moscow's first stone church, was built here in the 13th century. In 1326 Ivan Kalita, persuaded by Metropolitan Peter, built a limestone Dormition Cathedral. A replacement Dormition Cathedral, built by Ivan III, was consecrated on August 15, 1479. This is the church that you see today.



Church of the Twelve Apostles - private church of the patriarchs

to save Ascension Cathedral's iconostasis meant that the Church of the Twelve Apostles regained its 'original' one.

Note: This was the first time a crucifixion cross appeared atop a Russian iconostasis. It was also the first time a Passion of Christ tier appeared in a Russian iconostasis. These changes reflected the growing influence of the West on Old Russia.

* The word is used here as a noun, and not as a verb. A metropolitan's see is the place where his headquarters is located. It's derived from the Latin word *sedes* which means 'seat'.

INTERESTING PLACES OF MOSCOW

The **Ivan the Great Bell Tower complex** provided bells for the churches that didn't have a belfry, i.e. the Dormition, Archangel, and Annunciation cathedrals. The complex includes three buildings: Ivan the Great Bell Tower [on the right in the picture], Assumption Belfry [in the middle], and Filaret's Annex [on the left]. The Bell Tower, completed in 1508, was built by Vasily III to honor his father, Ivan the Great. In 1598-1600 Boris Godunov extended it to a height of 81 m, including a 7 m cross. The original tower had three octagonal tiers; the extension is drum-shaped and topped with a gilded dome. The walls are 5 m thick at the base, and 2.5 m thick at the second tier. Assumption Belfry is the 17th century reconstruction of a 16th century church. It houses the Great Assumption Bell [see the picture], which, at 65.5 metric tons, is the heaviest bell in the complex, and the 6th heaviest in the world. The Annex was built in 1624 as an additional belfry. In 1812 Napoleon's troops tried to blow up the complex. The Belfry and Annex were completely destroyed, but the Bell Tower survived with minor damage. The Belfry and Annex were rebuilt in 1814-1815, and the Great Assumption Bell was cast in 1817 using a bell broken by the 1812 explosion.

Archangel Cathedral was the church of the grand princes and tsars. Archangel Michael was their patron saint and guardian, especially in times of war, and they visited the cathedral before battles and after victories. Legend says that Mikhail Khorobrit, a younger brother of Alexander Nevsky, built a wooden Archangel Michael church in the early 13th century. Ivan Kalita built a stone cathedral in 1333, and had himself buried in it. Ivan III built the current Archangel Cathedral in 1505-1508.

Ivan Kalita's burial was the first of many. Future grand princes and tsars, as well as other male members of the Rurik and Romanov dynasties, such as tsareviches, would be buried in Archangel Cathedral. Churches built as burial places for ruling families were consecrated in the name of Archangel Mi-

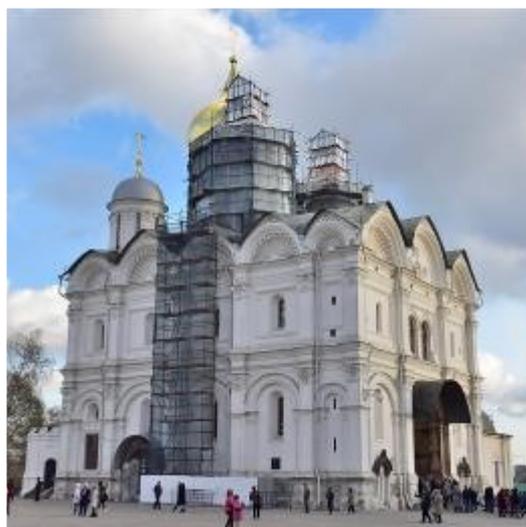
chael - it was believed that he accompanied the souls of the dead into the afterlife. There are 56 burials in the cathedral; when the current Archangel Cathedral was built, those buried in Ivan Kalita's cathedral were reburied in the new one. Burials were done in stone coffins which were placed in the ground beneath the cathedral. Elaborate tombstones resembling coffins were placed on the floor above the burials. After Peter the Great moved the capital to St. Petersburg, burials were done in the Cathedral of Peter and Paul in the new capital.

Note: Female members of the Rurik and Romanov dynasties were buried in Ascension Cathedral [see Church of the Twelve Apostles above]. When that cathedral was demolished in 1929, their burials were moved to Archangel Cathedral's podklet.

Annunciation Cathedral was the private family church of the grand princes and tsars. There is a legend that Prince Andrey, the third son of Alexander Nevsky, built a wooden Church of the Annunciation in 1291. Ivan III built the current Annunciation Cathedral in 1484-1489. He also built a new palace behind it with a staircase that connected his personal rooms to the cathedral. Annunciation Cathedral was where royal weddings usually took place, and where royal children were baptized. The cathedral's archpriest was the traditional confessor of the tsar. The central section of Annunciation Cathedral is small, as suits a family church. Nonetheless, the cathedral contains a five-tier iconostasis. It's one of the oldest five-tiers in Russia, and includes icons painted by Andrei Rublev and Theophanes the Greek.



Ivan the Great Bell Tower complex - provided bells for the churches that didn't have any



Archangel Cathedral - church of the grand princes and tsars

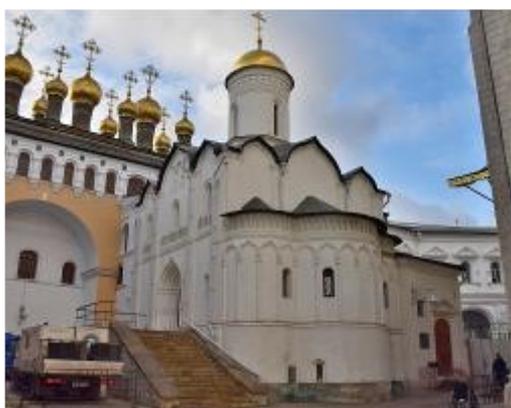


Annunciation Cathedral - private family church of the grand princes and tsars

INTERESTING PLACES OF MOSCOW



Faceted Chamber - large hall used by the grand princes and tsars



Church of the Deposition of the Robe - private church of the metropolitans and patriarchs

The **Faceted Chamber** contains a large hall that was used by the grand princes and tsars for receptions, celebrations, and ceremonies. Ivan the Terrible celebrated here for three days in 1552 after his defeat of the Kazan Khanate. It was built in 1487-1491 by Ivan III as part of his new palace. The Faceted Chamber is the oldest preserved nonreligious building in Moscow. Its hall (495 sq m) was the largest in Russia for two centuries. The building is named for the shape of the stones on its eastern side [see the picture]. Their angular surfaces resemble the facets of a cut gem, such as a diamond. The windows are deceptive - the building has only one floor, with a semi-basement beneath. A staircase on its southern side leads to the famous Red Porch. Foreign ambassadors were greeted in front of the Red Porch, and coronation processions would pass down the staircase on their way to Assumption Cathedral. Today the Faceted Chamber is connected to the Grand Kremlin Palace, and is still used for state functions.

The **Church of the Deposition of the Robe** was the private church of the metropolitans and patriarchs. It's located on the estate that Ivan Kalita gave to Metropolitan Peter in the first half of the 14th century. The current church was built by Metropolitan Geronty in 1484-1485. In 1655, when Patriarch Nikon finished building his new chambers and church [see Church of the Twelve Apostles above], the Church of the Deposition was given to the tsarina and princesses for their personal use, and a passage was built connecting it to their rooms. The church is small, and was suited to the private use of the metropolitans/patriarchs (or the tsarina and princesses). It contains an iconostasis created by Nazary Istomin Savin in 1627. He painted most of the icons, and one of them is particularly interesting: on the left side of the Holy Doors (the center door of the iconostasis) there's a detailed repainting of Andrei Rublev's *The Trinity* (1411 or 1425-1427).

Cathedral Square today

After the Revolution the churches were closed and turned into museums (up to that point the Armory Chamber was the only museum in the Kremlin). To prepare exhibits for the new museums, historical and scientific research was carried out, and restoration

projects were begun. Many original paintings were revealed after the icons and murals were cleaned, or the layers of paint that covered them were removed. This work continues today. Some religious services were resumed after 1990. For example, every year a service is held in Annunciation

Cathedral on the Feast of the Annunciation. Once again the bells of Cathedral Square rang out. In 1990 the combination of the Kremlin and Red Square was named a World Heritage Site by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). The buildings of

Postscript

On June 22, 1941 - the first day of the Great Patriotic War - the Kremlin museums were closed to visitors. They did not reopen until after the war. On June 30th they began relocating most of the Ar-

mory Chamber's exhibits, as well as many of those in the buildings of Cathedral Square (especially the icons), to Sverdlovsk, now called Yekaterinburg. They were stored in the NKVD building on Lenin Avenue, which today is the Headquarters of the Central Mili-

tary District (there's a statue of Marshall Zhukov in front of it). The exhibits were returned to the Moscow Kremlin in 1945.

*Bruce Bertrand,
Lake Placid, USA
Photos by the author*

IS GRAFFITI AN ART FORM?

The birth of the Russian graffiti movement took place in the 1980s in the USSR. Vadim Krys from Latvia and Oleg Basket from Leningrad are considered to be the first graffiti writers in the Soviet Union. Graffiti took off in the USSR along with breakdancing and hip-hop movies brought from the US.



In Russia, graffiti (or street art) is an ambiguous phenomenon, i.e. considered to be desecration by some, and art by others. It is done for a variety of reasons, including expressing oneself through an art form, or protesting against a corporation or ideology.

I love Graffiti as a creative form of street art. I believe that creative people are trying to decorate our streets and houses. The result of their work is bright, unexpected images that attract the attention of passers-by, and are uplifting in general, changing the face of the area to the better. Street art in

our country is increasingly gaining momentum and becoming more popular. The main festival for graffiti in Russia is STENOGRAFFIA in Yekaterinburg. It is annually held on the first weekend of July.

You can also find a lot of works in the St. Petersburg

Street-art museum. The gallery of wall drawings of the original style was created by Vladimir Ovchinnikov. This gallery is in the town of Borovskoe, Kaluga Oblast.

Olga Vaganova, 9A
Drawings by the author

School Uniform: For and Against



I think a school uniform is good because it improves discipline and increases students' safety. All students look the same – rich kids and poor kids.

Some people believe a school uniform is bad. They say the cost of the uniforms is higher than the cost of regular store-bought clothes. In some people's opinion a school uniform is bad because all students look

the same – they have no choice and can't express their individuality.

In my opinion there are more supporters of the school uniform than those who dislike it. What do you think about the school uniform? What advantages and disadvantages does it have?

Nikita Emelyanov, 7A

KEEP UP YOUR ENGLISH

Introductory words and phrases

Фразы, отображающие ваше мнение

I suppose... Я полагаю...
In my view ... С моей точки зрения...
In my opinion... По-моему...
I am convinced... Я убежден...
Personally, I believe... Лично я считаю...
Many people believe... Многие люди считают...
As far as I remember... Насколько я помню...
From my point of view... С моей точки зрения...

Фразы и вводные слова, указывающие ваше противоположное мнение

However... Однако...
Despite our... Несмотря на наши...
In contrast to this... В отличие от этого...
On the other hand... С другой стороны...
Compared to the other... По сравнению с другими...
...is clearly different from... ... явно отличается от...

Фразы и вводные слова, показывающие ваше согласие

Definitely... Определенно...
No wonder... Неудивительно...
In fact, (he is)... По сути, (он является)...
He used to say... Он бывало говорил...
Not surprisingly... Не удивительно, (что)...
This might happen simply because...
Это может произойти просто потому, что...

Заключительные фразы

...in total... в общей сложности...
It is estimated... По оценкам...
If it is no longer... Если это уже не...
To sum up... Подведем итоги...
In addition... В дополнение...
In conclusion... В заключение...

The World's Tourist Attractions

What do you see in the pictures? What countries are these places located in?



OUR TRANSLATIONS

Why do we get obsessed with TV characters?

In most of the TV series you watch, you are almost guaranteed to have a favourite character and your favourite character will often be different to your friend's favourite. Take 'Friends' for example, there are plenty of debates about the rankings of the best characters, with highly differing opinions. There are two main reasons for becoming attached to a character; one is admiration and the other is relating to them.

If it's admiration that makes you like a character, it's because they are someone you aspire to be like or would want to be friends with. This can often lead to a phenomenon called, 'experience-taking', in which we subconsciously adopt traits, attitudes and behaviours of the character. This can happen in any sort of fiction; TV shows, films and books. One group of researchers tested the effect that sitting in front of a mirror whilst reading a book can have on experience-taking and found that it

makes it harder for the reader to experience-take.

This was because by being in front of the mirror, they had a constant reminder of themselves which made it harder for them to dissociate.

If you see yourself in a character or can relate to their life experiences, you are more likely to obsess over them and show preference to that character over the others. This is because we feel empathy for the character. Empathy comes from a region in the brain called the right supramarginal gyrus. When interacting with others, we use this area of our brain to judge body language, tone of voice and facial expressions. When combined with our personal experiences, we are able to figure out how the person is feeling and give out an appropriate response.

Empathising with others relies on us filling in any gaps in our understanding of a situation. It is actually easier

to empathise with TV characters as we tend to have more insights into their personal life than we do with our friends and family. This is because we often get private moments with the characters and background information that we don't have access to in real life.

Part of us knows that the character we are watching is fictional, so we often project our feelings onto the actor who plays them. Some actors who play healthcare professionals in TV shows claim that they have had to remind people, in medical emergencies, that they are not actually medically trained. This happens because good actors have the ability to make us subconsciously decide that the person on screen is the character rather than the actor.



Почему мы становимся одержимыми персонажами из фильмов и сериалов?

В большинстве сериалов, которые вы смотрите, вам почти гарантировано иметь любимого персонажа, который часто будет отличаться от любимого персонажа вашего друга. Возьмите, например, сериал «Друзья»: ведётся много споров о лучших персонажах, и мнения очень разнятся. Есть две главные причины, почему мы привязываемся к персонажу: одна из них – восхищение, другая – отношение к нему.

Если это восхищение, которое позволяет вам любить персонаж, то это потому, что он тот, с кем вы хотели бы дружить или быть похожим на него. Зачастую это может привести к феномену так называемого «приобретения опыта», в котором мы подсознательно перенимаем черты характера, мысли и привычки персонажа. Это возможно в любых художественных произведениях, телесериалах, фильмах и книгах. Группа исследователей обнаружила, что сидение перед зеркалом во время

чтения оказывает влияние на восприятие и делает его для читателя затрудненным.

Это происходило потому, что постоянное видение своего изображения в зеркале напоминало читателю о нём самом и затрудняло процесс диссоциации.

Если вы видите себя в персонаже или можете представить себя на его месте, вы, скорее всего, отдадите предпочтение именно этому герою. Так происходит потому, что мы сопереживаем данному персонажу. За эмпатию человека «отвечает» правая надмargинальная извилина головного мозга. Взаимодействуя с окружающими, мы используем эту часть нашего мозга для понимания языка тела, тона голоса и мимики человека.

Сопереживание вместе с нашим жизненным опытом дает нам возможность лучше понять, что человек чувствует и дать на это подходящее объяснение. Легче сопереживать героям фильмов, так как

зачастую о их личной жизни мы знаем больше, чем о личной жизни своих друзей и родных. Это бывает из-за того, что мы чаще бываем наедине с героями и их личной жизнью, и к чему у нас нет доступа в реальной жизни.

Мы понимаем, что персонаж, на которого мы смотрим, вымышленный, поэтому часто проецируем наши чувства на актёра, который играет роль. Некоторые актёры, играющие роль специалистов в сфере здравоохранения в сериалах, утверждают, что в чрезвычайных ситуациях им приходилось напоминать людям, что на самом деле они не имеют медицинского образования. Так происходит потому, что хорошие актёры способны заставить нас поверить, что человек на экране живет в этой роли, а не играет её.

*Перевод
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