

FRIENDSHIP

№ 16

MAY 2020

**THE MORE WE ARE TOGETHER
THE HAPPIER WE ARE**



We remember! We are proud!

Dedicated to the 75th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War



The 9th of May is people's day
There is in our heart
Of Victory eternal flame
In memory of past.

A lot of brave women and men
Defended native land.
They died another after one
But stood firm for the end.

We all stand heavily in their debt
And have to say today:
Many thanks for sunny days
And thank you for your brave.

Arseny Bolshakov

Friendship

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



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We remember! We are proud!



Victory Day is one of the most important events in our country. It is celebrated on the 9th of May. There are some traditions we follow. Every year there are Victory Parades in the cities and big towns. The people give red carnations to veterans and lay wreaths at war memorial sites. On that day there are a lot of war films on television. I like to watch these films, because I am proud of my Motherland and our heroes who won that war.

Victory Day is a sad day in our country, too. In the evening there is minute of silence all over the country. Many people have lost their close relatives and friends in that terrible war. A great number of people were seriously injured and became disabled. And so we must remember that war and our heroes forever.

Kirill Khvoshch, School № 6, Sysert



Victory day is a celebration of the victory of the Red Army and Soviet people over Nazi Germany in the Great Patriotic War (1941-1945).

In the Berlin operation of 1945 (it became the final in World War II), more than 2.5 million soldiers and officers, 6,250 tanks and self-propelled guns, 7,500 aircraft were involved. The losses were huge: according to official figures, the Red Army lost over 15 thousands soldiers and officers per day. In total, in the Berlin operation, Soviet troops lost 352 thousand people.

On Victory Day, military parades and fireworks can be seen in many cities and towns of Russia. A wreath-laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier is held in Moscow.

The «Immortal regiment» movement has spread from Russia to cities worldwide, with thousands of people in many countries across the globe marching in commemoration of their loved ones who fought in World War II.

Vera Starikova, 11A

We remember! We are proud!

75 лет Победы



СТИХИ ПОБЕДЫ

Our schoolmates recited poems about the Great Patriotic War and our Great Victory, about the heroes who fell for the freedom and independence of our Motherland -

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCMnYJV3W5gMEgOY9NfUAqAA/>



We remember! We are proud!

Heroes of Sysert Land

75 years ago our country won the Great Patriotic War. 13885 residents of Sysert district went to the front, 5080 of them did not return home. They fought for our Motherland and fell on the battlefield. They are heroes! We remember them, we are proud of them!

The years are passing by... Nine veterans of the Great Patriotic War live in Sysertsky District now: Afanasiy Stepanovich Bryukhanov, Ivan Demidovich Burnyshev, Tatiana Petrovna Davydova, Ivan Ivanovich Kutin, Nikolay Alekseevich Melnik, Leonid Petrovich Polovnikov, Pyotr Filippovich Ushakov, Vasily Matveyevich Shmakov, Victor Ivanovich Shalagin.

We remember! We are proud!

Everything for the Front! All for Victory!

At the beginning of the war, the main enterprise of Sysert – a mechanical plant was rebuilt in a military way. It produced military products: shells of air bombs, mortar mines, shell casings, army knives. Women, old people, children worked seven days a week, right in the open air. They did not leave the machines for several days.

So that children could reach the machine, they put wooden boxes under their feet.

We remember the home front workers E.G. Letemin, Nikolai Brui, A.A. Podkorytova, A.A. Alekseeva, P.I. Menshikov, M.D. Podkorytova, V.D. Zubrinskykh, L.A. Skrypnik, E.K. Bolshakov, E.P. Bannikova, Anna Kostareva, Anna Schipitsina, Nina Rakova.

From overwork and hunger, people were dying right at the workplace.

Schoolchildren collected scrap metal. They worked on collective farms for weeding and harvesting vegetables, gathered mushrooms and picked berries and medicinal plants in the forest. During the war, children helped adults build a factory railway. It was in the winter of 1942. Children got up early in the morning. They made a fire on the spot and went to school for lessons. After classes, they returned, dug the earth and made a mound. For that work they were given extra 200 grams of bread.

Daria Echkova, 8A



They fought for the Motherland

My great-grandfather was a soldier of the Great Patriotic War



Andrusenko Philip Markovich

Before the war, my great-grandpa was a blacksmith. In 1938, he joined the army and became a tank driver. On June 22, 1941, the Great Patriotic war with



the Nazis began. My great-grandpa went through the entire war from the beginning to the victory. On April 19, 1945, they were given an order to destroy the fascist detachment. During the brutal battle, his tank was hit by the enemies. Only my great-grandpa

survived. When he was climbing out of the burning tank, he was shot by a sniper. As a result, my great-grandpa lost his right hand.

He was awarded two Orders of the Red Star, two Orders of Glory and the Gold Star medal of the Hero of the Soviet Union.



Daria Echkova, 8A



Zaspunov Pyotr Petrovich

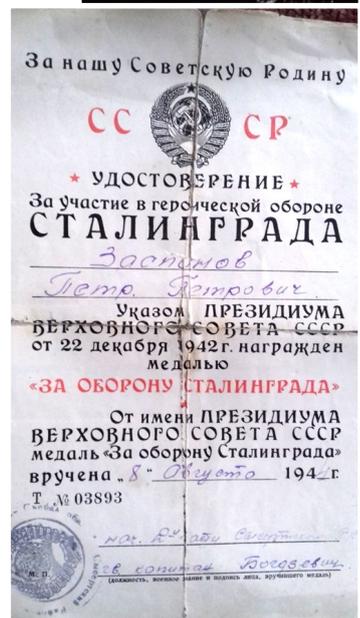
My great-grandfather was born on January 12, 1918 in Sysert. He graduated from the Primary School. Then he studied at the Factory Training School and worked as a craftsman. In 1936 (at the age of 18), he was drafted into the Red Army.

When the Great Patriotic war began, he went to the military enlistment office with a request to take him into the ranks of the military.

In September 1942, my great-grandfather began to fight for our country. During the war, he was the commander of a platoon of anti-tank weapons. In November 1943, near the city of Saratov, he was seriously wounded by a fragment from a grenade. He was sent to the hospital, and dismissed in the reserve due to injury.

My great-grandpa was awarded two Orders of the Red Star, the Order of Patriotic War, and the Medal "For the Defence of Stalingrad".

After the war, he began working in the Sysert police as a field officer of the Criminal Investigation Department. Then he became the head of the Criminal Investigation Department.



Yana Vyatkina, 8A

They fought for the Motherland



Полковник Лист.

Семилетия и ответство Шутков Виктор Николаевич
 Военное звание Старший лейтенант
 Должность, часть парторг Р дивизиона 50 Тяжелой
 минометной бригады
 Представитель и ордену "Красная звезда"

1. Год рождения 1917. 2. Национальность русский
 3. С какого времени в Красной Армии 1941г. 4. Партийность и ВКЛ /б/.
 5. Участие в боях (где и когда) Северозападный фронт 1941г.
 Р^д Губакинский фронт 1944г. Ленинградский и Забайкальский 1945
 6. Имеет ли ранения и контузии Ранение Северо-Западный фронт 1941г.
 7. Чем ранее награжден (чей приказ, №, дата) награжден орденом
 "Красная звезда" приказ №.17-Н от 14 мая 1945 50 Тяжел. мин. бригада
 8. Каким РВК призван Соколовский РВК, Вологодской области
 9. Настоящий домашний адрес (предоставляемого и награжденному или
 его семье)

1. Краткое, конкретное изложение личного боевого подвига или заслуг
 Тов. Шутков Виктор Николаевич работая парторгом Р^д дивизиона
 показал себя, как отличного организатора и руководителя партийной
 организации, за короткий мирный период времени сплотил и мобилизовал
 партийный состав, который возглавляет и мобилизует весь личный состав
 дивизиона на полную победу во имя победы. Тов. Шутков за время форсир-
 рованной Большой Ленинской операции целеустремленно и доблестно наце-
 ливал всю партийную организацию, а также каждого коммуниста
 на преодоление трудностей и обеспечение выполнения приказов командо-
 вавший. Тов. Шутков также во время боя нацеливал каждого коммуниста
 на примерность и мужество в бою и подвиги истребительного
 порыва у всего личного состава. Под руководством тов. Шуткова
 партийная организация стала первыми помощником командовавшего д-ном
 Сам тов. Шутков своей личной примерностью мобилизовал всех
 коммунистов на выполнение поставленной задачи, соорудив на оче-
 воем направлении 5 батарей в р-не станции Узининской организовал
 крупную оборону и все попытки итадевший мелкие группы против-
 вника были отражены и под его руководством были доставлены на
 Командный пункт дивизиона зноменый орден
 Тов. Шутков достоин правительственной награды ордена
 "Красная звезда".

Решения 1945.

Командир 2/50 Тяж.бр.

18 майор: *Иванов* /-Тюкарев/.

They fought for the Motherland

Shutkov Victor Nikolaevich

My great-grandfather took part in the Great Patriotic War. He was born on September 6, 1917 in the city of Sokol, Vologda region. After school he entered the mechanical school. Before being drafted into the army, he worked as a tractor driver on a collective farm. In 1935, he was drafted into the army. After serving in the army, he continued working as a tractor driver. In August 1941, he was mobilized and sent to the front. He fought on the Volkhov front as a member of the 50th ICBM as a political officer of a mortar company. In September 1942, he was seriously injured. He was hospitalized and sent to Vologda for treatment. After being discharged from the hospital, he was a political Commissar at the Sergeant's school. In 1944, he went to the front again.

He fought on the Baltic front. He liberated Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. For the liberation of the

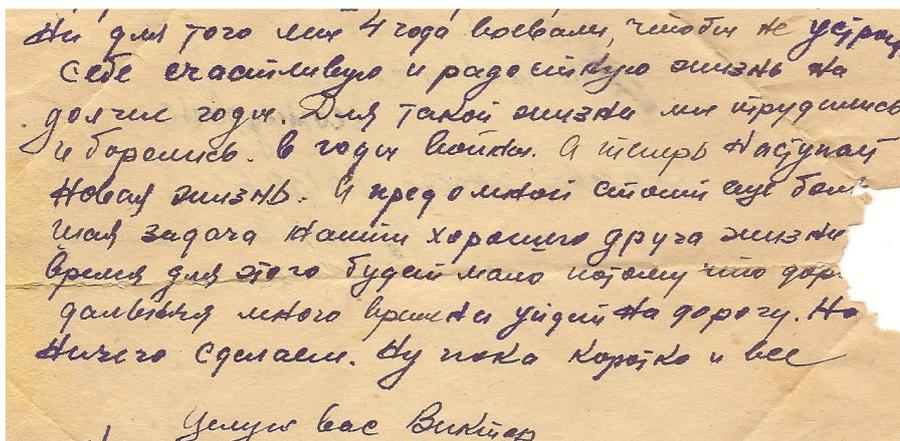
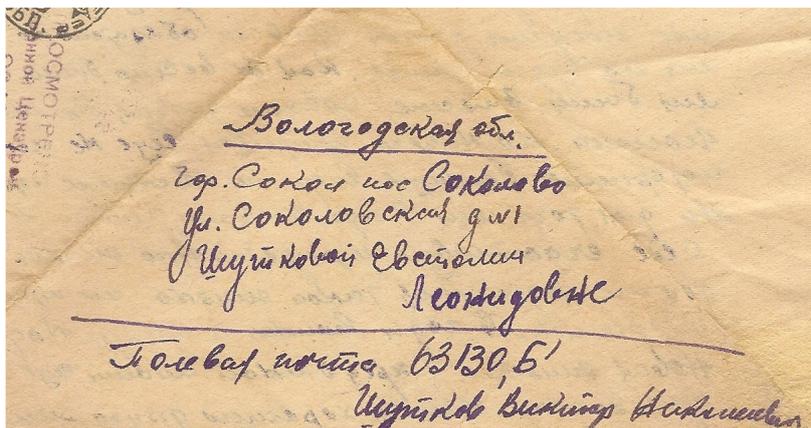
Baltic republics, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star.

After the victory over Germany, he was sent to the Far East. After the end of the war with Japan in 1946, he was sent to a military unit in China. He had been serving there for seven years (until 1953). In China, he married and had a daughter, Tatiana. His son Nicolai (my grandfather) was born in 1954.

In 1955, he went to raise virgin land in Kazakhstan. He worked there as a driver. Then he lectured at schools and clubs.

He was awarded two Orders of the Red Star, the Order of the Great Patriotic War, medals "For the Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945", "For the Victory over Japan", "For Battle Merit", and many commemorative awards.

Danil Chermyaninov, 8B



Murzin Efim Ivanovich

My great-grandfather was born on February, 8, 1912 in the village of Murzinka not far from Nizhny Tagil. The village burned down, and his family moved to Irbitskiy district.



Efim Ivanovich took part in the Battles of Rzhev – series of Soviet operations in World War II (between January 8, 1942 and March 31, 1943). Due to the high losses suffered by the Soviet Army, the campaign became known by veterans and historians as the "Rzhev Meat Grinder".

In 1943, he was sent to the 1st Ukrainian Front. He was wounded and concussed.

He was awarded the medal "For Bravery" and the medal "For Battle Merit".

After the war he worked as a head of the collective farm of the village of Rechkalov. Then he worked as a school caretaker. He had four children in his family: two sons and two daughters.

He died on February 16, 1990 at the age of 77.

Ksenia Gilyova, 6A

They fought for the Motherland

НАГРАДНОЕ ЛИСТ

Фамилия, имя и отчество Литовецкие Олег Валентьевич

Воинское звание без звания Должность и часть инициальный врач
869 стрелкового полка Кутузова полка 271 стрелковой Горьковской
Краснознаменной бригады Богдана Хмельницкого дивизии

Представлен к ордену "Красная Звезда"

1. Год рождения 1921 2. Национальность Русский
3. С какого времени состоит в РККА с 11.1943 года
4. Партийность Беспартийный
5. Участие в боях (где, когда) с 12.1943 года 1ур; 4ур
6. Имеет ли ранения и контузии ранен 11.1944 года
7. Чем ранее награжден не имел
8. Каким РВК призван Сосертский РВК
9. Достойный и домашний адрес



Краткое описание военного подвига или заслуг

За время наиболее тяжелых боев с 18.4.1945 года тов. Литовецкий показал образцовые мужество и самоотверженность в работе, по оказанию мед. помощи раненым бойцам и офицерам. Под его руководством обработано 348 раненых бойцов и офицеров. Произвел 26 оккупационных высшейшей в (операции по извлечению осколков, расчистки и т.п.). Кроме того сделал 22 переливания крови и кровозаменяющей жидкостью. Из общего количества раненых 100% возвращено в строй, не потребовав их на дальнейшее лечение.

Достойн правительственной награды
ордена "Красная звезда"



869 стрелкового полка Кутузова полка
г. Коломна г.

17 мая 1945 года

Достойн правительственной награды
Ордена "Красная Звезда"
24.1.45г. Нач. санслужбы 271 стр. див.
комитан чл. с.б.

[Signature]
И. Злыченко

They fought for the Motherland

Litovskikh Oleg Vasil'evich

My great-grandfather Litovskikh Oleg Vasil'evich was born on April 4, 1926. He went to the front at the age of 19. Before the war, he graduated from the Medical College. During the war, he was a military surgeon at the field hospital. He treated wounded soldiers.

My mother told me that my

great-grandpa loved me very much. He made a broom and a shovel for me. We often cleaned up the snow together, and went for walks in the park. He often made me carrots with sour cream and sugar. That's probably why I love this meal so much now. I'm so sorry I don't remember my great-grandpa, because I was on-

ly 2 years old at that time. I was born in 2002, and he died in 2004. I think it would be interesting for both of us to spend time together. And I would really like to talk to him. I would like him to be proud of me. I didn't think that when I would write about it, I would cry. But I'm crying, and I'm so sorry he's not with us.



Obukhov Stepan Vasil'evich

My great-grandfather Stepan Vasil'evich Obukhov

was born on March 22, 1918 in the

village of Bagaryak in Chelyabinsk region. The War was declared on June, 22. It was Sunday. My great-grandpa was immediately taken to the front.

He was a sergeant and a commander of an artillery unit on the Voronezh front. He was wounded in the head.

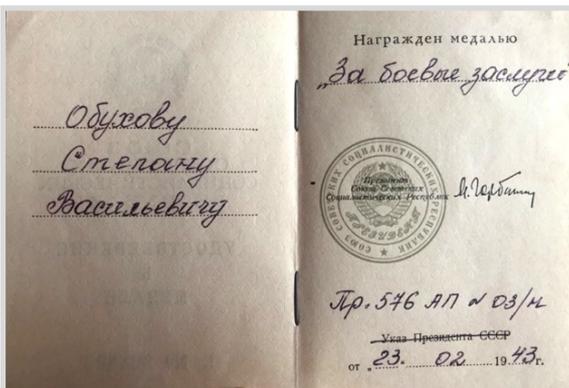
In 1946, my great-grandpa returned home and got married. An interesting

fact: the father of Stepan's grandfather gave them a cow for their wedding, and they went with it from the village of Bagaryak to Sysert. They had two sons.

In conclusion, I would like to say that the history of Great Patriotic War is the history of each of us, because our great-grandparents (for somebody - grandparents, fathers and mothers) were part of those great events. By preserving history and memory, we preserve them. We remember, and we are proud of our relatives who took part in that war!



Daria Shapkina, 11A



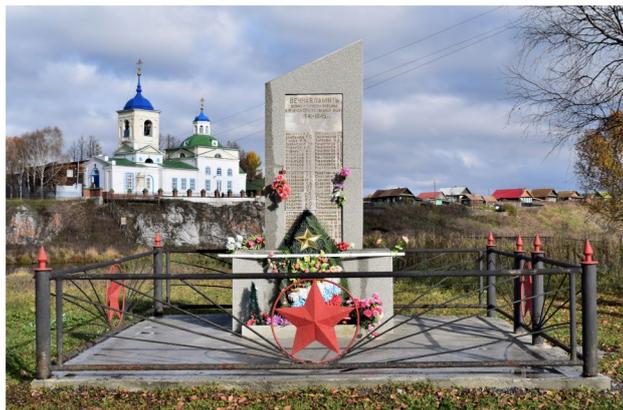
тфу попаденим немецких французов на фронтотемно
двизумена в. с. Олгованбокс, тов. Обухов умено вен
оном то атакующему фронтотемно. В этом дог
оном своею орудия он уменоотемно в немецких
солдат и офицеров.

Victory Memorials



Great Patriotic War Memorials I've Visited in Russia

Most Russian villages, towns, and cities have a Great Patriotic War (GPW) memorial. These memorials usually include at least three elements: a central statue or monument, a "wall of names" that lists people who served during the war, and the numbers 1941 and 1945 (the first and last years of the war). Many of them also include an Eternal Flame. I've visited several GPW memorials and present pictures and brief descriptions of them below.



Sloboda GPW memorial

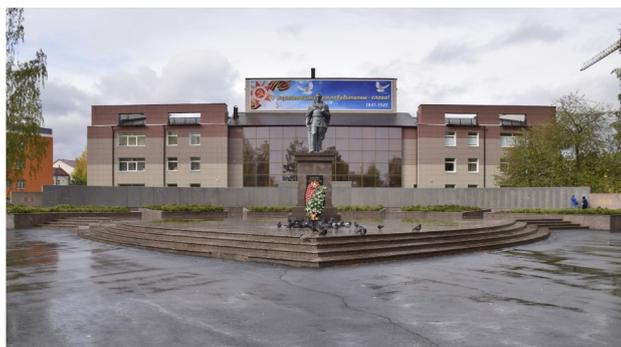
Sloboda is a small village (pop. 319) on the Chusovaya River. Its GPW memorial is dedicated to the "Soldier-Hero Fallen of the Great Patriotic War". The simple yet elegant monument incorporates the wall of names and 1941-1945 elements I listed above. The picturesque Church of St. George the Victorious sits across the Chusovaya in the background.

Verkhny Tagil's GPW memorial occupies the southern half of Victory Square. A wall at the back of the memorial displays the numbers 1917, 1941, and 1945. The inclusion of 1917 and the bas-relief next to it extends the memorial back to the end of World War One. There are also two artillery pieces and a missile nearby. However, there were no Soviet missiles in WW II!



Verkhny Tagil GPW memorial

I visited two GPW memorials in Verkhnyaya Pyshma. The first one encompasses Military Glory Square. A statue, wall of names, and Eternal Flame are located on the northwest side of the square. Several monuments and pieces of military equipment are spread out along the other sides of the square. The second memorial is located at the entrance to the UMMC (Ural Mining and Metallurgical Company) museum complex. It's dedicated to the soldier-metallurgists who died in the GPW. Two pillars hold a pair of flying cranes aloft, and comprise the most artistic element in any of the GPW memorials I've visited.



Verkhnyaya Pyshma GPW memorial

I also visited two GPW memorials in Yekaterinburg. One of them is just west of First Five-Year Plan Square. It's dedicated to the Uralmash workers who died during the GPW. A stone monument shows three plant workers, one of whom is kneeling on one knee. A low wall of names sits several yards to the left. The other memorial is in the Verkh-Isetsy District. It's next to the Center of Arts and Culture, which can be seen on the right in the picture. The memorial features a large statue named The Motherland Calls. There's also a sculpture that depicts an airman, a sailor, and a soldier. A second sculpture shows factory workers making munitions, and is probably a reference to the nearby Verkh-Isetsy Metallurgical Plant.

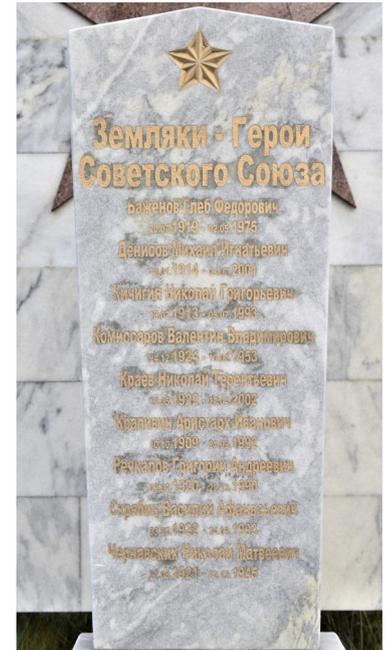
Victory Memorials



Anti-Hitler Coalition monument



UMMC GPW memorial



Hero of the Soviet Union monument

Moscow is a huge city that has several GPW memorials. The largest, Victory Park, is on Poklonnaya Hill. Victory Monument (a 465 ft / 141.8 m tall obelisk) and the Museum of the Great Patriotic War sit atop the hill. The park contains many other attractions, including an open-air museum of military equipment and a monument to the Anti-Hitler Coalition. The WW II coalition against Hitler included many countries; the monument's statue shows, from left to right, French, Soviet, American, and British soldiers.



Moscow's Victory Park

Most of you have visited Sysert's GPW memorial, so I won't include a picture of it here. However, I will include a picture of part of it: the Hero of the Soviet Union monument. This small monument lists the names of people from the Sysert area who were awarded the Hero of the Soviet Union medal. I'd like to write about the bottom name on the list. Nikolay Matveyevich Chernavskikh was born in the Village of Bobrovsky, which is about 13.5 miles (21.7 km) north-northeast of Sysert as the crow flies. He served in the Red Army from 1940 to 1945. Senior Sergeant Chernavskikh was killed on February 12, 1945 while crossing the Oder River. The Oder was the last barrier between the Red Army and the German capital of Berlin - Nikolay died only 86 days before the end of the war.



Verkh-Issetsky GPW memorial



Uralmash GPW memorial

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

Victory Poems



«Жди меня
и я вернусь...»

I see a photo on the pages... *by Rimma Kazakova*

I see a photo on the pages
Of paper I was looking through
With soldiers looking like teenagers,
The heroes of World War II.

Four fellows standing by the mote
Were photographed before assault
The background was a lovely scene:
The sky was blue, the grass was green.

In fact, nobody knew them, really,
There is no book on them, no song.
There's here someone's dearie,
a student or the only son.

Their lives had only just begun
They fell in battle field as one.
The background was a lovely scene:
The sky was blue, the grass was green.

That bitter year for all of us,
We'll bear in mind for all we're worth
All over Russia the memorials
Like human souls, rise from the earth.

They covered life with their endeavour -
... their life was about to begin
So that the sky were blue as ever,
And grass might be as ever green.

Wait for me... *by Konstantin Simonov*

Wait for me, and I'll come back!
Wait with all you've got!
Wait, when dreary yellow rains
Tell you, you should not.

Wait when snow is falling fast,
Wait when summer's hot,
Wait when yesterdays are past,
Others are forgot.

Wait, when from that far-off place,
Letters don't arrive.
Wait, when those with whom you wait
Doubt if I'm alive.

Only you and I will know
How you got me through.
Simply – you knew how to wait –
No one else but you.

Restless flames twist and toss in the stove... *by Aleksey Surkov*

Restless flames twist and toss in the stove.
Resin shines on the wood like a tear.
An accordion sings me about love
And your eyes and your smile reappear.

Bushes whispered about you and me
In the snowfields near Moscow, near home.
Ah, my love, if it only could be,
If you heard me here singing alone!

You are far, far away at this hour.
Snows between us and winter hard breath.
To rejoin you is not in my power,
Though just four steps divide me from death.

Sing, accordeon, scorning the storm,
Call back joy, drive off sorrow and doubt.
If the cold of the dogout I am warm
Of the fire of our love won't go out.

Victory Poems

School Poetry Recitation Contest

From the poem 'Requiem' by Robert Rozhdestvensky

Remember!
Through the ages, through years, -
do remember!
About those,
who won't come ever, -
remember!

Don't burst into tears!
In your throat
keep up your groans,
bitter hard groans.
Be worthy
of memory
of the fallen soldiers!
Forever
be worthy!

This Year's Poetry Recitation Contest

This year marks the 75th anniversary of the end of the Great Patriotic War. However, there won't be a parade in Moscow's Red Square on May 9th - it's been postponed because of the coronavirus pandemic. So it's fitting that this year's Poetry Recitation Contest commemorates Victory Day with poems about the Great Patriotic War.

I've listened to recordings of the readings, and would like to congratulate those students who participated in the contest. The readings were very good, with only a few mispronunciations and skipped words. Some were quite expressive. I'd also like to congratulate the teachers whose years of classroom instruction prepared students for the contest. Finally, I'd like to point out that this year's contest would not have been possible without distance learning.

April 25, 2020

Bruce Bertrand, Lake Placid, USA

Poetry Recitation Contest is annually held in our school. This year it was dedicated to the 75th Anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War. The contest was held in distance. 18 students sent their audio files and video files to the contest jury who attentively watched the files or listened to them and estimated them.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=POW3RQsebYc>



The winners of the contest

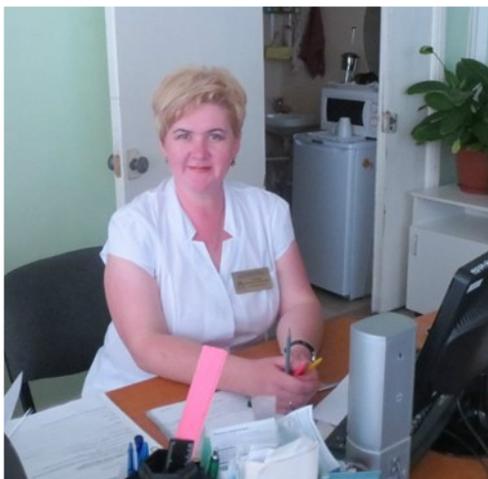
Alexandra Mavletdinova, 8A
Margarita Burlyuk, 5D
Valeria Maslova, 6D
Anna Rozhkova, 8B

The prize-winners of the contest

Daria Yakunina, 4A
Alexandr Buzuev, 6A
Maria Kucheryavaya, 6D
Anastasia Trofimova, 6C
Anastasia Lopatina, 9A
Olesya Kormishina, 9A
Vasilina Starkova, 6C
Arina Matveeva, 6D

The world of jobs

What are you going to be?



I want to tell you about my aunt. My aunt Natasha lives in Engels and works at a hospital. She treats people with chronic lung disease. She has a lot of work now. There are many patients in the hospital because of an epidemic.

My aunt's work is very important and responsible. Every day she saves lives. She is at work almost all the days. Many people are grateful to her for her work.

I am proud of my aunt and wish her good luck in her work!

Ivan Fedotenko, 6C



I thought a lot about my future profession. I wanted to be a doctor, an investigator, a journalist, a teacher of the Russian language and literature, biology or chemistry, but in the end, I have decided to become a speech therapist. My profession is aimed at correcting speech defects using various methods: speech games, massage, and exercises. The main task of a speech therapist is to improve and correct the child's speech. I love children, so it will be easier for me to communicate with them. I think that everything depends on the person: if you are initially pessimistic about your profession, then nothing will work out. I hope that I will become a good speech therapist, I like this profession and I will work in my specialty with pleasure. But first I need to pass my exams well :)

Daria Shapkina, 11A

Fashion models are quite popular among young girls. Fashion models have a beautiful appearance and an excellent figure. They are photographed for magazines. Photographing models is a long creative process.

Fashion models show clothes, accessories, shoes, cosmetics. Among the most famous models are Natalia Vodyanova, Adriana Lima, Cara Delevingne. I think this profession is very unusual and interesting!

Liza Zakharova, 7D

A COUTURIER (A FASHION DESIGNER)

I think the job of a couturier is one of the most interesting but very complex jobs. People of this profession are incredibly talented and very sociable. It seems to me, they must understand people well and feel what people want to wear. They must know what kind of clothes suits a person. A couturier basically does not sew, but comes up with clothes. This is what I want to do in the future. I really like the process of coming up with what people will wear later.

A designer can also come up with not only casual clothes, but also clothes and accessories for fashion shows. In this case, they can make the most of their imagination. Things for these events do not have to be comfortable – they are important for creativity and visualization.

This profession is very interesting and difficult. It requires from a person patience and self-confidence.

Olga Vaganova, 8A



JOURNALISM AS A PROFESSION

Journalism is a very interesting profession. It is in high demand these days.

Nowadays more and more school graduates choose it as a future job. Some people believe that it's easy enough while others think it is not. Where is the truth?

It's not easy to become a journalist even if you graduate from the university. In most cases, famous and successful journalists have gone a long and elaborate way to reach such heights, and not all of them have a university diploma. However, there is an opinion that it is not necessary to have a journalism education to be a great journalist, radio or television presenter. If so, what kind of education does the journalist have to get? Is it necessary to have a university degree in this specialty? Unfortunately, there is no obvious answer to this questions, it's still discussed. Even the requirements for entering the faculty of journalism are different. They depend on the university itself. In some educational institutions the knowledge of history is required. Somewhere the knowledge of social science and English language is required. In some places besides the results of the Uniform State Exam it's necessary to pass the creative competition at the university.

Taking into consideration all mentioned above, a journalist must have knowledge and skills in a wide number of areas, must not stop at the achievements and always improve his or her skills. Despite this, to get a higher education in the

specialty "Journalism" will not be a waste, because at this faculty students gain basic knowledge in journalism, they get an important experience of working as a correspondent, journalist, radio and television presenter. Moreover, between the acquaintances many interesting people appear.

It isn't a secret that there is an extremely high level of competition between the journalists. Choosing this profession, you should be ready to achieve everything with your own hands, without the support of other people. You will not become a cool journalist without ambitions and the desire to work and improve your skills. You will always have to learn, pump yourself up and keep up to date with all the news, communicate with people and many more things. Only the best of the best become popular and respected journalists.

There are several areas of journalism in the twenty-first century. Depending on the type of the work, different qualities and skills are required. For example, in print journalism a person has to be able to describe events, facts and ideas in an interesting way. Those who write news should be able to bring some information to the reader by using so-called 'newspaper reporting technology' to answer the questions: who, what, when, where and why. Radio-journalists convey information using sound, intonation, meaning accents and pauses. On television, for example, there should be beautiful, interesting pic-

tures besides the sound.

The most valued people in this profession are those who are

able to accomplish various functions. The perfect thing for a journalist to do when he arrives on the location of an event is to be able to capture it on videos and photos, simultaneously write posts in social networks about this event, take interviews and conduct live broadcasts. All this requires speed, responsibility, curiosity and a desire to share information with other people.

It's hard enough to come to the chosen profession and stay in it. First of all, a journalist must clearly see his goal – to understand what is interesting to humans and give them this content. Nowadays, the trust of journalists is low and people of this profession should try to change people's view on the social media. People's opinions depend on the professionalism and reputation of the journalists. Once a journalist oversteps his own principles, common norms and laws, he might lose the trust of viewers forever.

Daria Bakhireva, applicant of Faculty of Journalism, UFSU



Keep up your English

For the Reciters and Other Serious Students of English

Here are five tips for improving your English language skills. The key skill is the use of an English dictionary. Some computerized dictionaries will pronounce the word for you, e.g. merriam-webster.com/dictionary. This allows you to hear what the word should sound like as well as see its meaning. Dictionary apps are available for smartphones. You might want to occasionally use a dictionary that's written entirely in English, i.e. one that contains no Russian words. It'll take longer because you'll have to look up additional words, but you'll learn more.

1. Watch English language movies and TV shows. Listening to English will improve your pronunciation and add to your vocabulary. Some English language movies have both Russian and English sub-titles. Some movies allow you to switch between English and Russian sound tracks. With English sub-titles and an English sound track you can see a word and hear it at the same time. Audio books are another way you can listen to English.

2. Read English short stories, the shorter the better. You'll usually see a lot of new words in a story, but you don't have to look up all of them in a dictionary. You can often guess the meaning of a word from its context, and you can simply skip over others. However, if a word appears multiple times then you should look it up. If you liked a particular story, then try rereading it. Each time you reread the story it will be easier to finish, and you'll reinforce what you learned the last time you read it. Consider reading a story from a dual-language book, i.e. one that has the English version of the story on one page and the Russian version on the facing page. Consider reading a story from a book that has been translated from Russian into English or vice versa. You can then refer to the Russian book as a kind of dictionary.

3. Practice speaking and writing English regularly. When writing on an electronic device you can often use a spell-checker program, and you may be able to find a grammar-checker too. When you have finished writing something, read what you have written out loud. Do the words sound good together? Do they say what you wanted to say? Maybe you'll decide to replace one word with another, or rearrange the words. It's always a good idea to read what you have written out loud, even when you are writing in Russian.

4. Focus on the definite article "the" and the indefinite article "a/an". Misuse of articles is the most common mistake I encounter when I listen to Russians speaking English, or read English that they have written. Russians often omit articles when using English. This is because articles are alien to the Russian language - it uses context and other methods like word order to establish definiteness. English almost always uses articles. A mini English lesson: look at the way I use "a mistake" and "the mistake" in 5. below. Why did I use "a" the 1st time and "the" the 2nd? It would help if you first use a dictionary to understand what the words definite and indefinite mean.

5. When you make a mistake, write it down in a small notebook that you carry with you. For example, if you misspell a word then write the correct spelling in your notebook. Review the notebook regularly, e.g. daily or once a week. This will help ensure that you don't repeat the mistake. You can also write new words in the notebook. Work hard at learning new words and not repeating mistakes!

I'll end with an exercise that involves all four aspects of language use: speaking, listening, writing, and reading. Write something in English. It should be brief, but it could be anything: a poem, a mini short story, a journal entry for a single day, a short translation from Russian into English, etc. When you have finished, record a reading of it. Listen critically to the recording. Is the pronunciation accurate? Do the words say what you wanted them to say? If you're not satisfied with what you wrote then change things and rerecord. This exercise illustrates a principle that should guide your English language study: balance your mastery of the four aspects of language use.

**Bruce Bertrand,
Lake Placid, USA**

Classroom learning or distance learning: Which is better?

In today's world, the problem of distance learning causes a great number of questions and disputes. Students all over Russia have to study from their homes using computers and mobile phones without contact with other people. It is a new situation for our country that includes a lot of difficulties. I'd like to talk about distance learning in our school.

My personal view is that the realization of this kind of studying could be better than it is today.

To begin with, I think that the system of education in our country now requires students to acquire knowledge on their own and just prove it to teachers using some tests. Every day students have to be at different 'lessons' at a certain time and teachers try to explain something to them, give some information. This is terrible and let me explain why.

Firstly, this is uncomfortable for most students. The most annoying things for me are time and timetables. I want to study not early in the morn-

ing. Moreover, I often want to spend more time on some subjects and less on others.

Secondly, this isn't comfortable for teachers, too. For some of them, information and computer technologies are not their cup of tea. The main thing is the quality of knowledge they give (or try to give) us. This is not enough! It seems like they make school programs as short and inadequate as possible. I believe that it would be better if teachers spent more time on making some unique tests for us to avoid cheating.

And cheating is the third problem. Many students stop learning at all. It has become too easy to use the Internet or something else to cheat. Of course, this problem will be with us for a long time but the situation could be better.

Finally, there is too much control from the teacher's side. I thought distance learning would give us much more independence and responsibility and students would be interested in

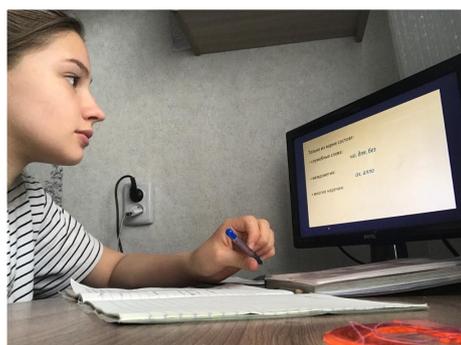
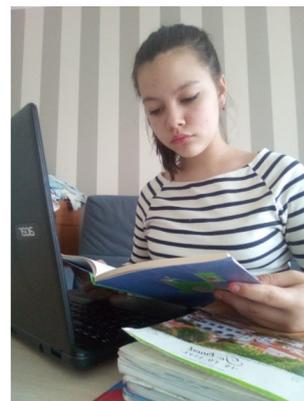
studying and do it without any pressure. Unfortunately I was not right.

However, there exists another point of view on this case. First of all, some people believe that this learning system helps us to be more disciplined. Besides, they think it can be easier to study like this.

Nevertheless, I cannot agree with this statement, because every person has his own schedule. One table can be unbearable for a lot of people, and it can't help them to become more disciplined at all. Moreover, everyone decides himself, how to study easier.

In conclusion, I'd like to say that the problem of distance learning is still to be discussed. It has all chances to become better for all of us!

Alexandra Mavletdinova, 8A



Actually, both types of learning, like almost all the things in the world, have their advantages and disadvantages.

Let's start with the advantages of classroom learning. The first and the most important advantage is that I can meet with my friends, acquaintances every day! I really

love to communicate with people and «school meetings» improve my mood. The second advantage of studying at school is more relevant. Teachers often explain new material, and if something isn't clear, I can ask my teachers some questions about it. In fact, I think school is the best time in a human's life! But school has some disadvantages, too. Some students can get health problems because of school. There are so many lessons and extra-lessons at school! Some of my classmates become very tired of them. And some schoolchildren don't always get on well with each other.

Now let's talk about disadvantages of home schooling. It is

surprisingly, that at home we have only thirty minutes for one class. But we must master the entire program completely, so we have to work much harder and to do it on our own. Sometimes I can't keep up!!! It is also very difficult to learn without teachers. As for advantages – there is only one thing I know: I can look like I want in my home classes and no one will see me. So I don't waste time for making-up and clothing)

Based on the above, it is obviously that classroom learning is much better. During the COVID-19 QUARANTINE I understood that I really love my school!

Elizaveta Yatsenko, 7C

