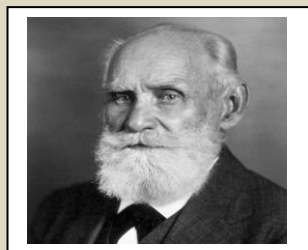
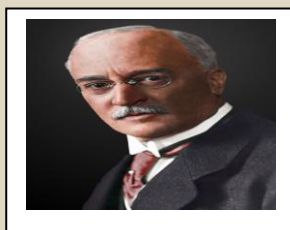
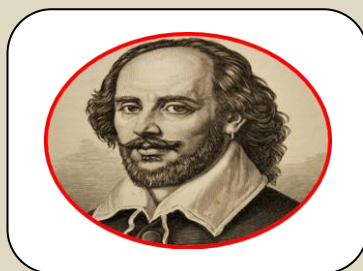


The magazine for teenagers, who love and study English

NO 3

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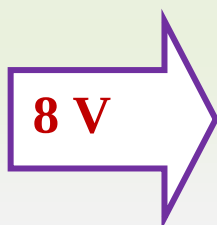
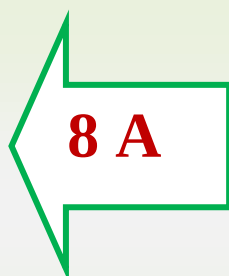


School №6

March 2024



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OUR TEAMS

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CONTEST

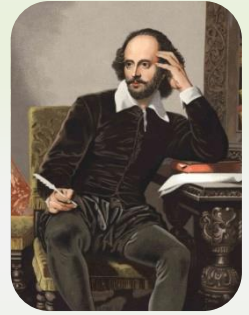
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Dear Reader!

We are happy to welcome you to the third March issue which we decided to devote to the Integration of English Language with other school subjects. While reading the contest, pay attention to the rubric about Great Minds. We do hope that you will find this issue's materials practical, and inspiring

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was one of the greatest and famous writers of the world. 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. Many people know and like his works but many facts of Shakespeare's life are still unknown.



Мэри Арден



Джон Шекспир

John Shakespeare and his wife lived in a well-built house of rough stone which was a two-stored building with small windows cut in the roof. It is now a museum. William Shakespeare was born here in a small room. He was the eldest son and third child of the marriage.

He was born on or about April 23, 1564 in Stratford-on-Avon, a small town in a farming district near the centre of England. Not much is known of

Shakespeare's father, John Shakespeare. He was a man of some importance in Stratford. He was one of the town officers and a dealer in corn, meat, leather, and other products of the farm. The poet's mother, Mary Arden, was a daughter of a rich farmer in the village of Wilmcote.



Very little is known about the life of William, especially about his early years. For several years he went to school in Stratford, where there was a free school, called The Stratford Grammar School. William was sent to school at the age of seven. He studied there for six years and besides reading and writing he was taught Latin and Greek.

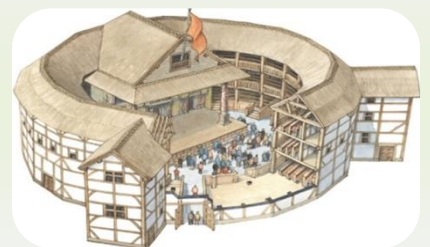


In 1577 a change came over his father's fortunes. John Shakespeare fell into debt and had to sell larger part of his property. William was taken from the school and for some time had to help his father in the trade. He never went to school again.

When William was 18, he married Anne Hathaway. She was a farmer's daughter and she was some years

older than him. They had three children: Susannah, the eldest, then twins-a son, Hamnet, and another girl, Judith.

When William was about twenty-one, he left for London, where he had to go through many difficulties. Probably the first work he did there was at one of the two theatres that there were in London at that time. Then he became an actor and soon began to write plays for the company of actors to which he belonged. By the end of 16th century William Shakespeare and his friends had enough money to build their own theatre- the Globe. Very many of his plays were acted in a London theatre called "The Globe".



By 1603 William was already the leading poet and dramatist of his time. In all he wrote 37 plays although few were published in his lifetime. His best and the most famous plays are «Othello», «King Lear», «Hamlet», «Richard III», «The Comedy of Errors», «Romeo and Juliet» and many others, which are staged in all major theatres throughout the world. Although we now look back on the plays with a feeling that he said everything in them that a man might ever want to say about the world, they were not personal but written exclusively for public entertainment.

“On Shakespeare” by J.Milton (1630)

What needs my Shakespeare for his honour'd Bones,
The labour of an age in piled Stones,
Or that his hallow'd reliques should be hid
Under a Stary pointing Pyramid?
Dear son of memory, great heir of Fame,
What needs't thou such weak witness of thy name?
Thou in our wonder and astonishment
Hast built thyself a live-long Monument.
For whilst, to th' shame of slow-endeavouring art,
Thy easy numbers flow, and that each heart
Hath from the leaves of thy unvalued book
Those Delphic lines with deep impressions took,
Then thou, our fancy of itself bereaving,
Dost make us marble with too much conceiving,
And so sepulchred in such pomp dost lie
That king for such a tomb would wish to die.

"How amazing Shakespeare is!"

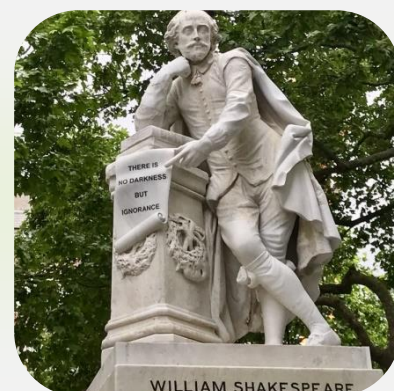
On December 16, 2023, two multi-level group extracurricular events were held in the assembly hall of the school: the literary and musical event "How amazing Shakespeare is!" And the integration quest "Shakespeare's Poetic Masterpiece" dedicated to the 460th anniversary of the birth of W. Shakespeare.

The participants were grades 8-11, who long before that designed Posters with "Sayings of Famous People about Shakespeare" and "Shakespeare's Quotes"; drew illustrations for Shakespeare's works; taught, recited and recorded Shakespeare's Sonnets in Russian and English; prepared dance, costumes, masks.

The wonderful presenters were Massan Eva (9a), Gainetdinov Timur (10a), Mardanova Elina (11a), Tkachenko Luka (11a) headed by English teacher Protasova Tatiana Valerievna

For the literary recitation of Shakespeare's sonnets: 1st

place: Belova Violetta (9a); Karepanova Taisiya (10a); Bazhina Anastasia (10b); Belousova Elizaveta (11a), Varaksina Kira (11b), Mendaliev Danial (11b). 2nd place: Leysle



Sofiya (11a), Sviridova Kseniya (11a), 3rd place: Alexandra Goltsova (11b), Musaeva Amina (11a).

For the literary recitation of Shakespeare's sonnets: 1st place: Belova Violetta (9a); Karepanova Taisiya (10a); Bazhina Anastasia (10b); Belousova Elizaveta (11a), Varaksina Kira (11b), Mendaliev Danial (11b). 2nd place: Leysle Sofiya (11a), Sviridova Kseniya (11a), 3rd place: Alexandra Goltsova (11b), Musaeva Amina (11a).

Romeo and Juliet are also noted in the scene "On the Balcony" by Maria Pudova and Biktagirov Yaroslav; Badamkhanov Kirill for a poem about Shakespeare in English.

Winners in "illustrations to Shakespeare's works": 1st place:

Novykh Ksenia (8z); Popravka Polina (10a), Goltsova Alexandra (11b). Prize-winners: Zima Ekaterina and Maria Alexandrova (9a).



Poster Winners:

Tatiana Ivanova (9a), Maria Pudova (11a). Prize-winners: Lisnik Mirella (9e), Zaitova Regina (9a), Mamedova Zehra (9a), Akhunbabayev Rauf (8v), Komarova Polina (8v), Kravtsova Irina and Mosko Anna (11v)



Volunteers of 11a, 11b classes prepared presentations with tasks and questions and conducted a quest at the stations; 9a - accompanied the teams of eighth graders, were on duty in recreation and corridors.

The quest "Shakespeare's Poetic Masterpiece" was attended by teams from 8a, 8v, 8g, 8d, 8e, 8z classes. 1st place - 8Z team, 2nd place - 8D, 3rd place was divided - 8a, 8v, 4th place for the mixed team from 8G and 8E classes.

The jury worked hard under the chairmanship of Irina Borisovna Zinkovskaya, Deputy Director for Internal Affairs and jury members: Denisova M.O., librarian; T.E. Zagorodneva, teacher of Russian language and literature in the 8th, 8th, 8th grades; Pashkina, teacher of Art and class teacher of the 8th grade; I.G. Polevaya, English teacher and class leader of the 8th class.



I. The Station "Tragedy"

На станции участников квеста встречаются Гамлет и Офелия.

1. What question disturbs me in the play?

- To beat or not to beat?
- To drink or not to drink?
- To be or not to be?
- To swim or not to swim?

2. How was Hamlet's father killed?

1. Stabbed by a rival
2. Killed in a duel
3. Poisoned

3. Известно, что "Нет повести печальнее на свете, чем повесть о Ромео и Джульетте".

What happened to her heroes?

1. Romeo died in the war, Juliet went crazy.
2. Romeo was poisoned. Juliette stabbed herself with a dagger.
3. Romeo stabbed himself with a dagger. Juliet went.
4. How did Desdemona die in the tragedy "Othello"?

- 1) was stabbed
- 2) was strangled
- 3) was sent

5. Одной из самых кровавых пьес Шекспира считается "Макбет". Что толкнуло шотландского короля Макбета совершить череду страшных убийств?

- 1) jealousy
- 2) the desire for power
- 3) revenge for the murder of his wife and son
- 4) madness

6. Гамлет пронзает шпагой спрятавшегося за занавеской Полония с криком:

1. Rat, rat!
2. Cockroaches!
3. The neighbour's cat again!

II. The Station "Love"

На этой станции участников квеста встречаются Ромео и Джульетта.

1. What kind of feeling are we talking about: "Playing with fire, leading to a fire, an inflamed sea of tears, thinking – thoughtlessness for the sake of... mixing poison and antidote."

Answer: love.

2. There are many characters in Shakespeare's works who are in love with each other.

Make pairs of the names suggested to you. Name the title of Shakespeare's works.

(имена вперемешку)

Отелло	Дездемона
Ромео	Джульетта
Гамлет	Офелия
Лисандр	Гермия
Петруччо	Катарина

б) А я? Кто я, беднейшая из женщин,
с недавним мёдом клятв его в душе,
Теперь, когда могучий этот разум,
Как колокол надбитый дребезжит,
А юношеский облик бесподобный
Изборождён безумьем? Боже мой!
Куда всё скрылось? Что передо мной?
с) Лишь пред отцом своим я виновата
Но только в том, что скрыла от него
Те чувства, что душой моей владели,
Что кров оставила, не попрощавшись.
Отец дал жизнь мне, дал мне воспитанье
Мой долг дочерний – слушаться его.
Но вот мой муж. Как мать моя однажды
Сменила долг перед своим отцом
На долг пред мужем, так и я отныне
Послушна мавру, мужу моему.

Джюльетта: 3. Guess the heroines.

- а) Я дом любви купила, но в права
Не введена, и я сама другому
Запродана, но в руки не сдана.
И день тосклив, как накануне празднеств,
Когда обновка сшита, а надеть
Не велено ещё. Но вот и няня...

4. Guess the name of the film, as well as name the director.

- 1. Franco Zeffirelli**
- 2. Steven Spielberg**
- 3. Nikita Mikhalkov**

III. The Station "History"

На этой станции участников квеста встречает королева Англии Елизавета I:

1. Elizabeth I's father was monarch Henry VIII, who had 6 wives, and which of them was Elizabeth's mother:

- A. Jane Seymour B. Catherine Parr C. Anne Boleyn**

2. Мать Елизаветы, красавицу Анна Болейн, Генрих VII сначала заточил в Тауэр, а потом и казнил там за измену. Возможно, это наложило отпечаток на жизнь дочери, которая не хотела связывать свою жизнь с мужчинами и так и не вышла замуж, хотя сватались к ней очень завидные женихи, и среди них русский царь:

- A. Иван Калита B. Иван Грозный C. Петр Первый**

3. During Elizabeth's time in England, as well as now, sports were very popular. What kind of sport was the Queen particularly fond of:

- A. Tennis B. Bowling C. Horse riding**

4. Queen Elizabeth also loved music and was able to play musical instruments herself. What instrument did Elizabeth play?

- A. On the harpsichord B. On the violin C. On the guitar**

5. Do you recognize the Queen from the portrait?

Photo 1 Photo 2 Photo 3



IV. The Station "Drama"

На станции участников встречают Отелло и Дездемона.

1. Отелло: Скажи, о, моя верная жена, куда ты дела мой подарок?

Дездемона: Клянусь вам, сударь, он всегда при мне был. Быть может, вы сами его взяли?

Отелло: Я?? О, нет! Я видел его в руках у другого!

Дездемона: Но этого не может быть никак!

Отелло : Как вы думаете, какой мой подарок она тайком передала моему сопернику?
a handkerchief, a purse, a ring.

2. Отелло: Попробуйте угадать название произведения по одной фразе.

Она его за муки полюбила, а он ее за состраданье к ним.

Romeo and Juliet

Othello

Macbeth

3. *“Вы можете расстроить меня, но играть на мне нельзя” - восклицает:*

Othello Macbeth Hamlet

4. *“Чума на оба ваши дома!” Фраза из:*

"Hamlet" "Romeo and Juliet" "Macbeth"

5. *“Подгнило что-то в Датском королевстве”*

"Macbeth" "Othello" "Hamlet"

6. *“Весь мир – театр, в нем женщины, мужчины – все актеры, и каждый не одну играет роль”*

"As you like it" "Hamlet" "Romeo and Juliet"

V. The Station “Comedy”

лесной дух Пак и Шут:

1. You have entered the magical world of Shakespearean comedy; determine which of Shakespeare's works are comedies?

"Othello"

"Much Noise about Nothing"

"The Taming of the Shrew"

"Hamlet"

"A Midsummer Night's Dream"

Пак: За правильный перевод каждого выражения команда получает 1 балл/ 10 баллов.

- All that glitters is not gold.
- All's well that ends well.
- Fight till the last gasp.
- A horse, a horse! My kingdom for a horse!
- Love is blind.
- Out of the jaws of death.
- Spotless reputation.
- Stony hearted.
- Naked truth
- Too much of a good thing

VI. The Station “Shakespeare”

На этой станции сам великий драматург Шекспир:

1. In which city was I born?

A. In London

B. In Saratov

C. In Stratford-on-Avon

2. In what century?

A. In the 1st century BC

B. In the 19th century.

C. In the 16th century.

3. How is the surname Shakespeare translated from English?

A. Shaking with a spear

B. Waving with a sword

C. Chopping with an axe

D. Stabbing with a knife

4. I have written many different works in different genres. And in what genres have I not written literary works?

A. Comedy

B. Poems

C. Story

D.

Drama

5. How did I title one of my tragedies?

A. The King of Franks

B. The King of Crowns

C. The King of Lear

D. The King of Pounds

6. What was the name of the London Theater that I created?

- A. Shakespeare Theater B. Focus C. Globe D. Odeon**
7. How old was I when I left Stratford and went to London?
A. 16-17 B. 21-22 C. 31-33 D. 50
8. How old was I when I returned to Stratford?
A. About 30 B. About 40 C. About 50 D. About 60
9. What other cities and countries have I visited?
A. In Italy and Greece B. Traveled around the world C. Traveled a lot in the UK D. None.
10. What does the Shakespeare Monument in Stratford look like? (Picture)



Museum

The first exhibits appeared in December 2008. They were presented to our head of the museum Vasiliev Evgeniy Ivanovich by Evgeniy Fedorinenko, the chairman of the battle brotherhood of Sovetsky. A Soviet Shpagin submachine gun, a German gas mask, a helmet of a Soviet soldier, a German signal rocket, a gas mask box, a cartridge case from a cannon, several coins, various cartridges, a knife sheath, a German sapper shovel. They have a search party set up in the city. They go to excavations at places of military glory.

The first exposition was assembled by February 23, 2009, in the classroom of the basics of life safety. The exhibits were located on desks covered with burgundy linen. The children showed interest in this exhibition and after that Evgeniy Ivanovich (our teacher) decided to continue collecting exhibits. By May 9, the Corner of Military Glory was already opened; the number of exhibits has increased significantly. The collection of exhibits took place on a voluntary basis.

There are exhibits brought from the excavations of the Kaliningrad, Volgograd, Pskov, Smolensk regions.



The first stand in our museum is called "The history of the school, the corner of memory of Gordienko Augusta Ivanovna". (Translated by CHURINOVA EUGENIA 8A)



Now let's get acquainted with the expositions of our museum. So far, three expositions have been opened in the museum: 1) the history of the school, the corner of memory of Gordienko Augusta Ivanovna. 2) The Great Patriotic War. 3) Local wars.





Augusta Ivanovna was born on September 22 (twenty-second) 1943 (nineteen forty-three) in the village of Muligort in the Oktyabrsky district of the Tyumen region in the Khanty family. Her parents were collective farmers. Father – Proskuryakov Ivan Andrianovich - a participant, a disabled person of the Great Patriotic War. After returning from the front, he headed the collective farm for a long time. Mother – Nadezhda Pavlovna is a housewife: she cooked wonderfully. They were respected by their fellow villagers, as they were people of great

diligence (they always worked enthusiastically, did not allow negligence in anything), extremely honest, kind, sincere.

They passed these qualities on to their five children.

The most vivid impressions were connected with nature, people in love with their business, their region. After graduating from eight grades of secondary school in the national village of Sherkaly, Augusta Ivanovna entered the Khanty–Mansiysk Pedagogical College.

Her first teacher, Taisiya Ksenofontovna Chuchelina, influenced her choice of profession.

The Khanty–Mansiysk Pedagogical College, according to Augusta Ivanovna, was a real forge of personnel.

Wonderful teachers worked, gave deep, versatile

knowledge. "What did they not teach us in those years?

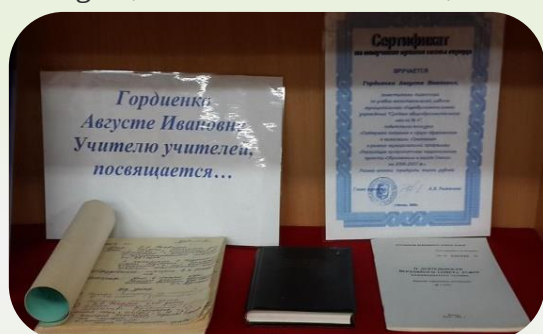
Music, choral and individual singing, experimental work,

fine arts, culinary skills, sewing and carpentry (even girls!),

photographing and showing movies, and first of all, the secrets of teaching and educating younger schoolchildren."

After graduating from the pedagogical school, she worked for a year as a senior pioneer counselor at the Sherkalsky secondary school. From 1964 to 1967 (nineteen sixty-four - nineteen sixty-seven), she was in charge of the school department in the Oktyabrsky district Committee of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union. Since 1970 (nineteen seventy), her socio–political activity began.

In the authorities Augusta Ivanovna represented the small indigenous peoples of our region, defended their interests, found time to solve the problems of ordinary citizens. Since



1975 (nineteen seventy-five), she has been a deputy of the village and district councils of People's deputies for 15 years; From 1985 to 1990 (nineteen eighty-five - nineteen ninety) – Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR;

In 1987 (nineteen eighty-seven), she was honored to be a delegate of the regional, then All-Russian Congress of Teachers; As part of the Tyumen delegation, she participated in the 19th

(nineteenth)All – Union Party Conference and in the

jubilee celebrations in Moscow on the occasion of the 70th (seventieth) anniversary of the October Revolution; On the construction of the city of Nyagan as part of the delegation visited Uzbekistan. There are so many unforgettable meetings, acquaintances, events behind all this! (Translated by **CHEREPANOVA DARYA 8A**)



For her work she was awarded: The Order of "Friendship of Peoples"; the Medal "Veteran of Labor"; the badge "Excellent Student of public education". She had the title of "Honored Worker of Education of KHMAO".

By the decision of the City Duma of June 21, 2005 she was awarded with the title of "Honorary Citizen of the town Nyagan". In Nyagan since 1967 she worked at School No. 1 for more than 20 years. In 1989 she moved to school No. 6 as a teacher of Russian language and literature. Since 1996 she is the First deputy of the director in the educational work.

In the field of teaching Russian language and literature Augusta Ivanovna developed herself with the survey methods, interesting educational skills; grow up oral and written speech of students with whom she spoke at the meetings of methodological associations of schools in the city.

Augusta Ivanovna generously shared her pedagogical findings with colleagues conducted master classes, rejoiced at the success of teachers. And how she could speak! It was a sample of the Russian literary language. She has never allowed herself to go out to the audience without being prepared: she considered such disrespect for people unacceptable.

Being on a deserved vacation, she did not stay away from the public life: she actively solved problems by participating in the work of the City Council of Veterans, the city board of the Committee of Education and Science, the Council of School No. 6.



In 2009 Augusta Ivanovna passed away, but her memory will remain in the hearts of colleagues, students, parents, residents of Nyagan. In the memory corner of the school there are manuscripts, photographs and personal things of Augusta Ivanovna. The administration of school No. 6 of the city Nyagan decided to assign Secondary school No. 6 named after A.I. Gordienko.

And in the nearest future a street with her name may appear in our town. (Translated by **ROGOLEV STANISLAV 8A**)

Now we move on to the next stand about the Great Patriotic War.

Our Russia had to participate in many wars, but there was no war as terrible, heavy, bloody as the war of 1941-1945. This war was special; it was about the life and death of the entire Soviet people. Therefore, everyone participated in the war! And not only on the front line.

In our museum, the exposition "The Great Patriotic War" contains various exhibits. We can see the cartridges that were found at the excavations, German helmets and soldiers of the Red Army, the bowlers of them the fighters ate during the lull of the battle. The mannequins show the uniform of a Red Army soldier and the uniform of a German soldier.

Every year on May days, people remember the terrible years of the war, honor the memory of the fallen, swear to the living. More than half a



century has passed since the Victory Day, but time has no power over the memory of people of different generations. Every year the war is getting further and further away from us, and there are fewer and fewer veterans. After all, those who were 18 in the war- 20 years old, now over 80! Pay attention to the stand, which contains photos of war veterans of our city. Unfortunately, many are no longer alive.

We don't know the war, but we heard about it from the elders, we couldn't help but hear, because it came to every house, to every family. Roads of War... From Brest to Moscow 1000 kilometers, from Moscow to Berlin – 1600. Only 2,600 kilometers. If you count in a straight line. By train – four days, by plane – four hours. And long 4 years, 1418 days!

These are the exploits of soldiers, their fearlessness and heroism; these are long minutes of waiting for those, who remained in the rear. And as a result, 27 million died on the battlefields, tortured in Nazi concentration camps, died of wounds in hospitals...

There is also very interesting material in our museum. Our supervisor Evgeniy Ivanovich collected a collection of orders and medals. And they were given to those who made a huge contribution to the victory over fascism. You can also see the description. (Translated by **SEMKOVA ANASTASIYA 8A**)

MEDAL FOR THE CAPTURE OF BERLIN.

Medal for the capture of Berlin is round with a diameter of 32mm made of brass. On the obverse side of the medal in the center is stamped the inscription "For the capture of Berlin". On the lower edge in medal there is an image of an oak half-century, it is intertwined in the middle part of the tape. Above the inscription is a five-pointed star. The date of the capture of Berlin by Soviet troops is stamped on the reverse side of the medal: «May 2, 1945»; below is a five-pointed asterisk. All inscriptions and image on the front and back of the medal are convex. In the upper part of the medal there is an eyelet, with which the medal is connected with a metal pentagonal pad by means of a ring, serving to attach the medal to the clothes. The shoe is covered with a silk moire ribbon of red color with a width of 24 mm. In the middle of the ribbon there are five stripes- three black and two orange.



MEDAL "FOR THE VICTORY OVER GERMANY IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR".

Medal "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" established by decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 9, 1945. The author and medal artists are Romanov and Andrianov. As of January the first, 1995, the medal "For the victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" approximately fourteen million nine hundred and thirty-three thousand people were awarded.



ORDER OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF THE FIRST DEGREE.

The Order of the first degree is awarded to the one who personally destroys 2 heavy or medium or 3 light enemy tanks, or as part of a gun crew 3 heavy or medium tanks or 5 light. The order of the second degree could be earned by someone who personally destroyed 1 heavy or medium tanks or 2 light tanks, or as part of a gun crew 2 heavy or medium or 3 light enemy tanks.

ORDER OF THE PATRIOTIC WAR, SECOND DEGREE.

On May 20, 1942, the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "on the establishment of the order of the Patriotic War of the first and second degree" was signed and with it the status of the new order. For the first time in the history of the Soviet award system, specific feats were listed, for which an award was given to representatives of all major branches of the armed forces. (Translated by **TENISOVA AYSULU 8A**)

MEDAL "FOR THE DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD"

The author of the medal project is the artist N. I. Moskaev: against the background of the Admiralty, as a symbol of the city, there are figures of a Red Army man, a Red Navy man, a worker and a worker with rifles at the ready, personifying the readiness of the defenders of the city to fight. The medal "For the Defense of Leningrad" was awarded to all participants in the defense of Leningrad. In 1985, about 1,470,000 people were awarded the medal "For the Defense of Leningrad". Among them are 15 thousand blockaded children and teenagers.

MEDAL "FOR THE DEFENSE OF MOSCOW"

It was established by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 1, 1944. The author of the drawing of the medal is the artist N. I. Moskalev. As of January 1, 1995, approximately 1,028,600 people were awarded the medal "For the Defense of Moscow". On the obverse of the medal is the Kremlin wall. A T-34 tank with a group of fighters on it is depicted against the background of the Kremlin wall. In the left part of the medal there is an image of the monument to Minin and Pozharsky and in the right part of the medal there is a tower. Above the Kremlin wall, you can see the dome of the Government building with a flag, a hammer and sickle on the flag.



There are silhouettes of planes above the dome. In the upper part of the medal around the circumference is the inscription "FOR THE DEFENSE OF MOSCOW". In the lower part of the medal there is a laurel wreath around the circumference, at the lower ends of the branches there is a five-pointed star. The obverse side of the medal is bordered by a convex rim. On the reverse side of the medal is the inscription "FOR OUR SOVIET MOTHERLAND". A hammer and sickle is depicted above the inscription. All inscriptions and images on the medal are convex. (Translated by **SHAKHMANAEVA ALINA 8A**)

ORDER OF SUVOROV

In June 1942, it was decided to establish orders named in honor of the great Russian commanders - Suvorov, Kutuzov and Alexander Nevsky. These orders could be awarded to generals and officers of the Red Army for distinction in battles with the Nazis, for skillful leadership of combat operations.

The first degree of the Order of Suvorov was awarded to commanders of fronts and armies, their deputies, chiefs of staff. Victory should have been won by smaller forces over a numerically superior enemy, according to the famous Suvorov's rule: "The enemy is beaten not by numbers, but by skill."

Order of Suvorov the second degree could be awarded to the commander of the corps, division or brigade, as well as his deputy and chief of staff for the organization of the defeat of the corps or division, the Badge of the second degree could also receive the commander of the armored compound for a deep raid into the rear of the enemy.

Order of Suvorov the third degree was intended to award commanders of regiments, battalions and companies for skillful organization and implementation of a victorious battle with less than the enemy forces.

ORDER OF GLORY

The Order of Glory was established by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on November 8, 1943. It has three degrees, of which the highest I degree - gold, and the second and the third - silver (the second degree had a gilded central medallion). This insignia could be issued for a personal feat on the battlefield, were



issued in strict sequence - from the lowest degree to the highest. All in all, about one million insignia of the Order of Glory of the third degree, more than 46 thousand - of the second degree and about 2600 - of the first degree were issued for distinction during the Great Patriotic War.

ORDER OF VICTORY

Decree of November 8, 1943 established the Order, approved its statute and description of the sign. The statute stated: "The Order of Victory, as the highest military order, awarded to persons of the highest command staff of the Red Army for the successful conduct of such combat operations, as a result of which fundamentally change the situation in favor of the Red Army". A total of 19 awards of the Order of Victory were made during the Great Patriotic War. Twice it was awarded to Generalissimo of the Soviet Union Stalin, Marshals Zhukov and Vasilevsky. One order earned for skillful leadership of troops Marshals I. S. Konev, K. K. Rokossovsky, R. Y. Malinovsky, F. I. Tolbukhin, L. A. Govorov, S. K. Timoshenko and Army General A. I. Antonov. I. Antonov. (Translated by **YURASOV YAROSLAV 8A**)



Now we are moving to the next stand of our museum "Local Wars". Perhaps, there will never come a time on the Earth when the word "soldier" will become unnecessary and unfamiliar. Wars on our planet have not stopped since ancient times. Moreover, the path of war is always scary. The heroic and tragic Afghan war has gone down in history but it turned out to be two times longer than the Great Patriotic War.

Each of our half a million soldiers who went through this war became part of Afghanistan. However, Afghanistan became a part of everyone who fought there. Foolish people called Afghanistan a "school of courage".

For the first time, the issue of introducing our troops was put on the agenda on March 15, 1979, when an anti-government rebellion of the population in Herat broke out. Afghan leaders have asked for military assistance in suppressing this rebellion by bringing Soviet troops into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA).

The officially proclaimed main goal of the Soviet military presence in the DRA was formulated - to assist in stabilizing the situation and repelling possible aggression from the outside. They were ordered to protect the local population from gangs, as well as distribute food, fuel and necessities. Our government hoped that the introduction of troops would be short-term.

On December 25, 1979, at 15.00, the introduction of a limited contingent of Soviet troops into Afghanistan began, through Kushka - to Herat and Kandahar, and then to Kabul.

On the night of December 27, 1979, special groups of the USSR KGB "Zenit" and "Thunder", formed during the operation in Afghanistan from "Alpha" employees together with the special forces of the Main Intelligence Directorate stormed the presidential palace on the outskirts of Kabul. The operation "Storm - 333" lasted no more than 20 minutes, except for the palace, 17 more objects in Kabul were captured.

The next morning Soviet troops began arriving in Kabul. Thus began the ten-year Afghan war...

(Translated by **SALIMOVA ROLINA 8A**)



In different years, some 600,000 soldiers and officers passed through Afghanistan. 25 years ago, on 15 February 1989 at 10:20 a.m., Lieutenant General Pischev was the last to cross the border through the Kushka checkpoint, and Lieutenant General Gromov was the last to cross the "friendship bridge" over the Amur Darya.



Some people believe that the Soviet Army in Afghanistan was defeated. Nevertheless, our army was not tasked with a military victory in Afghanistan. Our troops were withdrawn from Afghanistan not as a result of pressure from the enemy, but by decision of the leadership of their country.

Moreover, what did its participants - soldiers-internationalists - gain from this war? After all, the war left its mark on the fate of each of them. Many of the soldiers-internationalists never managed to overcome the complex of war. Some of them cannot erase their dead friends from their memory; others cannot erase the weight of their memories. We have a lot of soldiers-internationalists in our city, all of them are listed in the book of memory of the war in Afghanistan.

There are still many rumours and speculations about Afghanistan. Some are born from lack of information, others - deliberately. People still have different attitudes towards this war.

Some perceive it with their hearts, others say - I was not there, it is not my business.

However, everyone should know that this war lasted 9 years, 1 month and 21 days!

(Translated by **MUSAEV RASHID 8A**)

ARTEM SERGEYEVICH NOSKOV

24.09.1983-15.03.2023

Artem Noskov was born on April 24, 1983 in the city of Nurek, Tajik SSR. A year later, his family decided to move to Nyagan, where he grew up and graduated from school No.6. Then there were years of study at the Ural State Interregional Construction, Architecture and Entrepreneurship and the Academy of National Security, Defense and Law Enforcement.

Artyom connected his life with military affairs at the beginning of the two thousandth. He served in the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation from 2001 to 2003. He was a sniper, commander of the intelligence department. He received the rank of sergeant. From October 2002 to April 2003, he was responsible for conducting a counter-terrorism operation in the North Caucasus region.



From 2006 to 2008, he served under contract as a commander of a special purpose company of a special purpose detachment.

He went to the SVO in September 2022 as part of a partial mobilization as a volunteer. By order of the Ministry of Defense on 29.11.2022, he was awarded the rank of "Lieutenant". The village of Vodian, occupied by the Armed Forces of Ukraine, was killed in the Avdiivka direction.

For the last year and a half before he was sent to the SVO, Artem Noskov worked at school No. 14 as a deputy director for security. Together with his paratrooper friends, he took an active part in the military-patriotic education of the younger generation, carried out the

preparation of the team for the military sports games "Eaglet" and "Victory", according to the results of which the children became winners and prize-winners at the regional and municipal levels, participated in the implementation of the program for working with cadets and the Unarmee school.

Actively engaged in sports, especially fond of hockey. The deceased in Nyagan has parents, a spouse and a sister, and a daughter lives in Moscow.

He has awards:

Knight of the Order of Courage
medal "FOR SERVICE IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS"
medal "FOR MILITARY DISTINCTIONS"
medal "MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION OF THE COMMONWEALTH"
medal "FOR STRENGTHENING THE MILITARY COMMONWEALTH"
medal "FOR MILITARY VALOR"
medal "COMBAT VETERAN"

NOVIKOV NIKITA NILOVICH

20.10.2002 - 30.06.2022

Our 2020 graduate Nikita Novikov died heroically on June 30, 2022, defending his comrades during a Special military operation in Ukraine.

He studied at the MAOU Nyagan "SOSH 6" named after A.I.Gordienko from the first to the eleventh grade.

Nikita had developed an acute sense of justice and honesty, so he enjoyed respect and authority among the students at school.

I was always ready to help teachers and classmates. For example, he prepared students for the contest "Building and Songs".

Nikita showed curiosity and interest in the history of

Russia, often asked questions, asked to comment, explain the essence of historical events in the past and present.

He took an active part in history Olympiads. Usually, after the call from the lesson, he stayed in the office at recess to talk to his questions, and he had a lot of questions.

Teachers remember him with warm words: "Good boy, honest. I have never wished or done evil to anyone. He always had everything according to his conscience and justly."

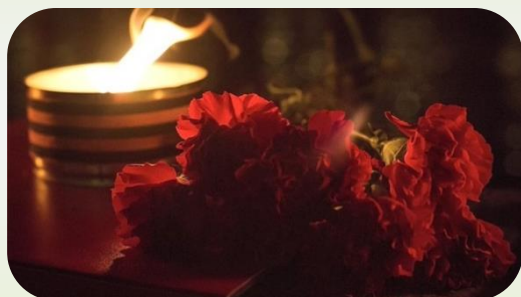
Nikita dreamed of becoming a military man since childhood, so he connected his life with the army. He carried the high rank of a warrior with honor, served as a scout, was a sniper in a special purpose group.

In the army, he was the soul of the squad, set an example in everything with his organization and concentration. He was a private, but his colleagues listened to him. He considered service a vocation, as he wanted to become an officer.

By his example, Nikita Nilovich Novikov set an example of a courageous, honest and sympathetic person. The bright memory of him will forever remain in our

hearts.

(Translated by **CHEREPAANOVA DARYA 8A**)



The Great Minds

Peter I (30.05.1672 - 08.02.1725) - Russian Tsar

Peter the Great (1672-1725) was an outstanding statesman, tsar of Moscow from the Romanov dynasty, All-Russian emperor since 1721, a great reformer. Under him, Russia became the Russian Empire and global and important changes took place in the state.

Peter I was born on 30 May 1672. When Peter was a child several teachers were delegated to teach him. Among Peter's tutors were Patrick Gordon, Nikita Zotov and Paul Menesius. This process was commissioned by Tsar Alexis I.



In 1676 Tsar Alexis I died. As a result the power was left to Feodor III who was Peter's elder half-brother. He died in 1682 and there were not his descendants. Consequently there was a conflict for power between the Miloslavsky and Naryshkin families. Other half-brother of Peter, Ivan V, was heir to the throne but his health declined. As a result at the age of ten Peter became Tsar chosen by the Boyar Duma.

Peter was interested in shipping and shipbuilding. He was a tall man and his height was about 200 cm. He did not have square shoulders and his feet and hands were small.

Moreover Peter's head was small for his figure. In accordance with his mother's desire Peter married. The marriage was in 1689 and Eudoxia Lopukhina became his wife. 10 years later the marriage broke down and Peter's wife became a nun.

In 1689 the power was in the hands of Peter's half-sister Sophia. Because of two ineffective Crimean campaigns her authority was undermined and Peter planned to take power. Peter could become an independent ruler only in 1694 when his mother died. Officially there were two rulers: Peter and Ivan V. In 1696 Peter became the absolute ruler when Ivan V died.

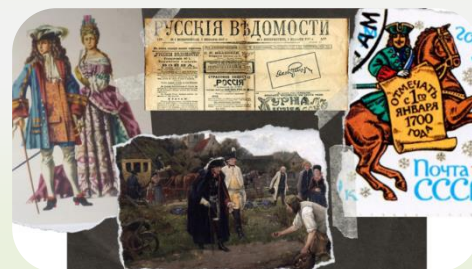
On 19 August 1700 Peter declared war on Sweden. The main aim of the war was to acquire control of the Baltic Sea. At that time it was under Swedish Empire control. Denmark-Norway, Saxony and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth supported Peter. In 1721 the Treaty of Nystad ended and the Russian Empire acquired control of the Baltic Sea. This war went down in history as Great Northern War.

In October 1721 Peter was proclaimed Emperor of All Russia. Augustus II of Poland, Frederick William I of Prussia, and Frederick I of Sweden recognized this title. Other monarchs did not agree with it. Some rulers were afraid that Peter would claim authority over them.

Peter imposed new taxes in the Russian Empire. The household tax and the land tax were abrogated. These two taxes were superseded with a poll tax. He also reformed the Russian Orthodox Church.

In 1724 Peter married for a second time to Catherine who was crowned as Empress. However he remained actual ruler of Russia. Peter had 2 wives and 14 children by them. Only 3 of his children survived to adulthood.

In 1723 Peter's health declined. He had problems with bladder and urinary tract but he was cured. As legend has it in November 1724 while at Lakhta Peter was forced to rescue the soldiers drowning not far from shore.



Consequently his health became worse and these problems caused his death. Peter died on 8 February 1725.

Peter the Great carried out many important reforms for the country, thanks to which Russia reached a fundamentally new level of development. Such changes include:

- Educational reform. Peter the Great established gymnasiums and universities, making education compulsory for all children of the nobility. A large number of the offspring of Russian aristocrats were sent abroad to study various sciences.
- Building a strong army and navy. A single military charter was formed, according to which the rules of the army were regulated. At first, the regular army of the country was replenished first with foreign officers, but then they were replaced by Russian nobles — graduates of navigation, engineering and artillery schools. Peter the Great built a fleet that had not previously existed in Russia.
- Church reform. Peter the Great's activities were aimed at creating a secular state in which religion did not have the right to the first vote. Thus, under the reign of Peter I, Old Believers were no longer burned, and conversion to Orthodoxy became a voluntary matter. From now on, the Church became completely subordinate to the Senate.
- The development of trade and the creation of the first manufactories. During the reign of Peter the Great, 233 enterprises were built throughout the country. High duties were imposed on foreign goods, which led to the active development of domestic production.
- Development of raw materials industries. Under Peter I, geological exploration in the Urals began to develop. If earlier Russia was forced to buy ore and other raw materials abroad, then under Peter it received the status of a raw material power.

(Kirill Sumkin 8Z)

ANDRE-MARIE

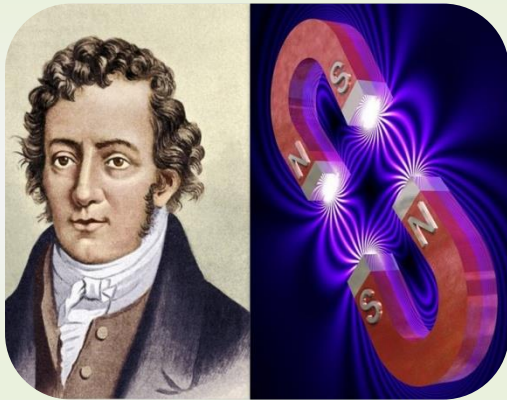
(1775 – 1836)

Andre-Marie was born on January 20, 1775, in France, in the city of Lyon, in the family of the famous and wealthy entrepreneur Jean-Jacques Ampere and Jeanne-Antoinette Sarcey de Satyere. His family was engaged in trade, but after the birth of Andre, they moved to their estate Poloimier de Mondore, which is located in the vicinity of Lyon.

From early childhood, the boy was extremely inquisitive and quick-witted. Not knowing the numbers yet, he tried to count on Turkish beans and silicon. And having mastered reading, the boy literally "swallowed" books. He was interested in almost everything: novels and poems, books on philosophy and historical writings. The most beloved authors for the young genius were Voltaire and Homer, Lucan and Tasso, Fenelon. There was a rich library in their house, and the boy had the opportunity to get acquainted with the works of the most popular enlighteners of that time. His father raised him in the spirit of the pedagogical theory of Jean Jacques Rousseau.



Andre was homeschooled. By the age of 12, Andre was considered a mathematical genius, the teacher who taught him this subject simply said that he could no longer give him new knowledge, for the reason that the young Ampere surpassed his teacher with his knowledge in this field. By the age of 14, the future scientist had practically learned the entire French encyclopedia of Diderot and d'Alembert. He knew it practically by heart and even at a respectable age did not stop quoting it. He learned Latin only to study the works of Euler and Bernoulli.



In 1793, the family suffered terrible grief. His father was executed. Even before the beginning of the

Great French Revolution, Jean-Jacques held the high position of royal prosecutor, but at the same time he was a supporter of the revolution. But the Jacobins who later came to power systematically destroyed the people they disliked. And by the verdict of the commissioners of the Convention, he was sentenced to guillotine.

The cruel and senseless death of a loved father deeply shocked Andre-Marie. His condition was close to insanity. The young man was deeply depressed for about a year. At that time, he hadn't even touched a single book. At this time, the family is in a difficult financial situation, they are practically begging, since almost all the property has been confiscated.

In 1799, 24-year-old Andre-Marie got married and got a job at the Paris Polytechnic School, as a tutor. Two years later, he became the head of the physics department at Burke. By this time, he had become a father and his son Jean-Jacques was born in his marriage, who would glorify his name as a famous philologist.

In 1814, Andre-Marie became a member of the Academy of Sciences. After a short time, Andre develops definitions of the direction of action of the magnetic field on the magnetic needle, later this will be called the "Ampere Rule".

Throughout his scientific career, Ampere has become the author of many discoveries, achievements and scientific research. He devoted his main work to electrodynamics. In 1820, he determined the directions of action of the magnetic field on the magnetic needle. This rule is named the "Ampere rule" after him. Ampere investigated the interactions between a magnet and an electric current, and he created many devices for research in this area.

Separately, the Ampere theory can be distinguished, according to which a large magnet consists of a large number of such simple magnets. The physicist is confident in this in the absolutely current origin of magnetism and its direct relationship with electrical processes

Ampere makes the discovery that the Earth's magnetic field has an effect on moving conductors with current. And then he defines the interaction between the electric currents themselves, and a little later formulates the law of this phenomenon, called the "Ampere law". He develops the theory of magnetism, and then suggests using these processes to transmit a signal.

In 1822, Andre Ampere discovered the magnetic effect of a solenoid (coil with current). They came up with the idea to strengthen the magnetic field with an iron core. And in 1826, he proved the theorem on the circulation of a magnetic field, and that iron completely loses its magnetic properties in the absence of current, and steel retains magnetism for a long time.

In 1836, while on a business trip as chief inspector, he fell ill with pneumonia, and died of complications on June 10 of the same year, at the age of 61. The name of the great scientist



was included in the list of the greatest scientists of France, which is placed on the first floor of the Eiffel Tower. (**Angelina Menyshenina 8V**)

RUDOLF CHRISTIAN KARL
(1858 – 1903)

Rudolf Christian Karl was born in Paris, in the spring of 1858. The father of the future inventor was a bookbinder. Theodore Diesel was in charge of a leather goods store in Paris. With the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, local Germans began to be persecuted, so the Diesels had to move to London. Since the family had many children, the parents had a hard time. Soon they were forced to send Rudolf to Germany, where his aunt and uncle lived. At that time, the future inventor was only 12 years old.



Rudolf did a great job at school, he even won a bronze medal for achievements in school disciplines. After graduating from college, the young man entered the Polytechnic school in Munich, where he became the owner of a state scholarship.

At the end of the 19th century, the creation of new engines was considered as one of the most promising activities of modern science. New hydrocarbon energy sources – gasoline - have already been widely used in industry. Numerous experiments have shown that this type of hydrocarbons can become an excellent fuel. Researchers of those years believed that new compounds were quite capable of replacing gas and gasoline. The methods of using diesel fuel and kerosene were of interest not only to Rudolf, but also to numerous other researchers. Therefore, the young scientist soon found new allies among the industrial aristocracy of Germany. Heinrich von Butz, the owner of the machine-building plant, becomes one of the most influential patrons of the scientist.

The invention of the diesel engine made a huge contribution to the development of technical thought in twentieth-century Europe. The invention of the Diesel engine became a real milestone in the history of the technical revolution of the last century. However, the fate of his inventions has developed in different ways. The first portable engine (A) was soon disassembled, and later the unit was exhibited at the Technical University of Munich. At the moment, the prototype engine can be seen in the MAN Corporation Museum.



The researcher's newest invention was a four-stroke. Diesel was able to establish that the efficiency of the unit increases depending on the degree of compression of the fuel. However, if the combustible mixture is compressed too much, the temperature and pressure may rise, which will lead to detonation. Then the researcher decided to compress not fuel, but air. As a result, only by the end of air compression, a liquid combustible mixture was let into the engine cylinder. Accordingly, the researcher was able to increase the efficiency of his new invention. The unit was not equipped with an ignition system, as it already had a fuel pump.

The first working Diesel engine was put into production in the winter of 1897. That unit can currently be seen on display at the German Museum in Munich. The weight of the mechanism was 4.5 tons, with a power of 20 ph. at 172 rpm, and the efficiency reached 26.2%. Such indicators significantly exceeded the existing Otto engines, whose efficiency was only 20%. However, the official date of presentation of the latest Rudolf Diesel engine model is

considered to be June 16, 1897. And on that very day, the engine was demonstrated at one of the meetings of the Association of German Engineers, which gathered in the city of Kassel. The newest engine immediately became widespread in other countries. However, in Germany, native to Diesel, the engine did not find proper demand. It turned out that another specialist was engaged in fine-tuning Rudolf's invention. This severely affected the man's health; he began to suffer from headaches that could not be treated. Due to constant stress, a once calm and balanced person has turned into a nervous personality. His wife even took the researcher to a psychiatrist.

Diesel was happy in his personal life. In 1883, a man married a woman named Martha, who bore him three children. The couple's eldest son was named after his famous father. Martha and Rudolph have been happily married for almost 30 years.

After the magnificent success of the invention of Diesel, the researcher achieved commercial success. His invention was indispensable in the industry, which had a huge number of lucrative contracts with the engineer. After gaining enormous wealth, Diesel plunged headlong into commerce. The researcher opened his own business and invested a substantial part of his fortune in this enterprise.

The young man turned into a rich man in the blink of an eye, who could afford any whim. Diesel becomes a representative of the bourgeois class, begins to meet with the most famous scientists, inventors, politicians and writers of his time. However, the scientist soon had to learn the downside of financial success. He almost went bankrupt because of several speculative land deals. Diesel was surrounded by many detractors who almost brought him to financial ruin. The countless streams of patent lawsuits have greatly affected the researcher's health.

Rudolf Diesel mysteriously disappeared from his own cabin. Many people saw the man enter the room, but in the morning there was no one in the room. A few weeks later, local fishermen presented rings that had been removed from the corpse of a well-dressed man whose body was found at the sea. Diesel's son easily identified the jewelry that belonged to his father. This is how the great inventor met his end – at the time of his death he was only 55 years old. According to an ancient custom, the body of the deceased was again committed to the sea.

Interestingly, a curious exhibit has been preserved in the MAN Corporation Museum in Augsburg. This is a miniature medicine box that was with Diesel at the time of death. This box is kept next to the researcher's school medal, which became his first trophy in the world of science.

The exact causes of Diesel's death are still unknown to anyone. There were rumors that the man committed suicide or was killed. There were versions that the researcher secretly crossed the Atlantic Ocean and stayed in America under a false name.

(Angelina Menyshenina 8V)

Semyon Chelyuskin

The exact date and place of birth have not been established, it is most likely that he was born around 1707. The publications also indicate the years of birth 1700 and 1704. Different authors call the place of birth: Belev, Moscow, the village of Borishchevo, the village of Mishina Polyana, or the village of Ilyino of the same county. In 1710, his father died, but relatives helped his mother to educate several sons, including Semyon. In the autumn of 1714, in Moscow, he was enrolled in the School of Mathematical and Navigational Sciences, which was located in the Sukharevskaya Tower. From 1717 he studied in the navigation class of the school, in 1721 he successfully passed the exams.



Chelyuskin's first expedition.

After graduating from school, the future discoverer received a position as a navigator in the Baltic Fleet, then the only one in the country. It was not the most prestigious job, but thanks to his work successes and excellent ability to navigate by the sun, stars and planets, Semyon Ivanovich quickly advanced through the service, accumulating the necessary experience. So the young cartographer officer Chelyuskin got into the Great Northern Expedition, on the ship Yakutsk. Participating in the Lena-Yenisei detachment, in order to explore the coast of the Arctic Ocean from the mouth of the Lena to the mouth of the Yenisei, he kept diary entries of



this expedition, kept a description of the open coast, his notes contained many descriptions of the nature and wildlife of the North.

In September 1736, 45 crew members suffered from scurvy, Chelyuskin's friend and patron Vasily Pronchishchev and his wife died on the ship, after which the leadership of the expedition completely passed to Chelyuskin. After taking command, he took the ship out of

the Bay of Thaddeus to the mouth of the Olenek River. In December 1736, together with the surveyor N. Chekin, he returned to Yakutsk by sleigh, then the ship was also delivered there. The ship survived the most dangerous drift, which ended in its death. The crew had to return to their winter quarters on foot, it was a difficult, and for some disastrous route — almost 800 kilometers through the icy desert, but despite everything, people continued to explore new lands and make maps. It would seem that such adventures can discourage the desire to participate in further research for a long time, but not for Chelyuskin: harsh trials only spurred the navigator's interest in discovering new lands. After the Great Northern Expedition, he spent two more years preparing for a new campaign to the North — to the unexplored Taimyr.

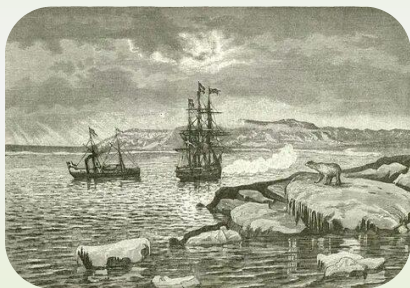
Expedition to Taimyr

After the repair of the Yakutsk, in early December 1741 Chelyuskin went to Taimyr to complete the description

of the northern part of the peninsula. On August 15, 1740, the Yakutsk was covered with ice and sank, but the sailors managed to unload most of the supplies onto the ice and then deliver them to the shore, which was 15 miles away. Having put the expedition in order, Chelyuskin led the 700-mile march to Khatanga, which saved almost the entire crew. Chelyuskin again became the navigator of the detachment. Due to the death of the ship in 1741-1742, it was decided to continue the research in three batches on dog sleds. Despite the severe frosts of minus 50 degrees Celsius, as well as the lack of provisions. Chelyuskin's party left Turukhansk and explored the western coast of the Taimyr Peninsula, the mouths of the Khatanga, Pyasina and Yenisei rivers, except for them, none of the researchers reached north of this place – the travelers went into the unknown. On May 20, 1742, they discovered the cape. Chelyuskin estimated the cape as an insignificant find. The cape itself was originally named Eastern Severny and remained so until 1878. In 1878, Alexander Fedorovich Middendorf traveled through Taimyr. The Russian academician was the first explorer of the peninsula after the pioneers, based on the works of Chelyuskin and Laptev, he drew up a map of Taimyr. He also suggested naming the cape in honor of its discoverer, Semyon Ivanovich Chelyuskin. In the same year, the name of the cape was included in international maps. The cape was not immediately recognized as the northernmost point of Eurasia. It was only in 1919 that the Norwegian oceanographer Otto Sverdrup, who had participated in Russian polar



expeditions since 1914, confirmed this with modern scientific methods. The total length of his sledge routes alone was more than 6,300 km. In July 1742, Chelyuskin's party, upon completion of the work entrusted to it, arrived in New Magnesia.



In March 1742, he returned to St. Petersburg, where he was promoted to midshipman and served in various positions in the Baltic Fleet. In 1746, he commanded the yacht Princess Elizabeth. In 1751 he was promoted to lieutenant, 3 years later to lieutenant commander. On December 18, 1756, with the rank of captain of the 3rd rank, he retired "due to illness." Chelyuskin returned to Tula province, where, after the death of relatives, he owned estates in Likhvinsky, Aleksinsky, Peremyshlsky and Belevsky counties. He died, according to

the Moscow historian V. V. Bogdanov, presumably in the village of Bosarevo, Aleksinsky district, and was probably buried in the village of Rozhdestven-Sluki, Aleksinsky district, which was owned by his daughter Agrafena, married Zmiev. According to other sources, Chelyuskin lived in the village of Mishina Polyana in recent years, where he was buried. The grave has not been preserved.

Currently, Cape Chelyuskin is home to the polar station – the radiometeorological center and the northernmost airfield of continental Eurasia. This is one of the few places on our mainland where the average temperature of all months is negative.

(Yuliya Kovalenko 8Z)



Born on April 12, 1839 in the village of Kimborovo, Smolensk province, on the estate of his maternal grandfather, in the family of a hereditary nobleman, retired lieutenant **Mikhail Kuzmich Przhevalsky**, Mother — Elena Alekseevna, daughter of retired collegiate registrar Alexei Stepanovich Karetnikov, originally from Tula province, and his legitimate wife Ksenia Efimovna Demidova, daughter of a Tula merchant. The place where the village of Kimborovo was located is four kilometers from the now existing village of Murygino. There is a memorial sign to N. M. Przhevalsky.

Przewalski belonged to the Polish noble family of the coat of arms of the Bow: "Silver Bow and Arrow turned up on a Red Field", bestowed for military exploits in the battle with of the Przhevalsky noble family was the Zaporozhye Cossack Kornila Anisimovich Perevalsky. In the 18th century, the family settled in the Smolensk and Vitebsk provinces. Nikolai Mikhailovich's grandfather was educated at a Jesuit school in Polotsk, however, without completing his studies, he fled and converted to Orthodoxy under the name Kuzma Fomich. In the autumn of 1849, having passed the exam, Nikolai Przhevalsky was admitted to the 2nd grade of the Smolensk Civil Gymnasium, the full course of which he graduated in 1855, with the right of production for the first civil rank.

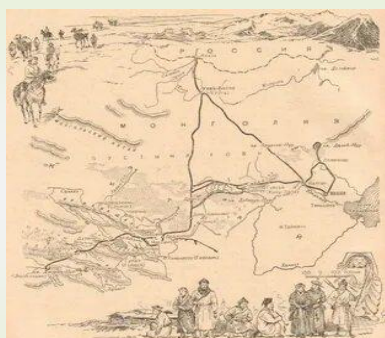
Travels in the Ussuri Region (1867-1869)



Przhevalsky's business trip to study and statistically describe the Ussuri region lasted from July 1, 1867 to January 1, 1868. To accomplish the tasks set, Przhevalsky used the forces and means of local line battalions and Cossack villages. The collected collections were sent by mail to Irkutsk, then to St. Petersburg, to the Academy of Sciences. He spent the winter of 1868-1869 in Nikolaevsk, at the headquarters of the Directorate of Troops of the Primorsky Region, processing the collected collections and compiling a description of the Ussuri Territory, subsequently, according to his observations, wrote the essays

"Journey to the Ussuri Territory".

The first trip to Central Asia (1871-1873)



Having left St. Petersburg in mid-August 1870, Przhevalsky and Polltsov, via Moscow, arrived in Beijing, the capital of China, in early January 1871. On February 25, 1871, Przhevalsky's detachment moved to the northern shore of Lake Dalaynor, then, after resting in Kalgan, explored the Sumachodi and Yin Shan ridges, as well as the course of the Yellow River, showing that it does not have a branch, as previously thought on the basis of Chinese sources. Throughout the route, Przhevalsky conducted an eye survey of the area with instrumental determination of geographical coordinates and absolute heights at individual

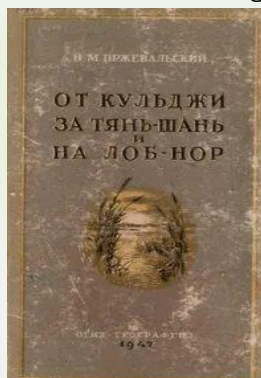
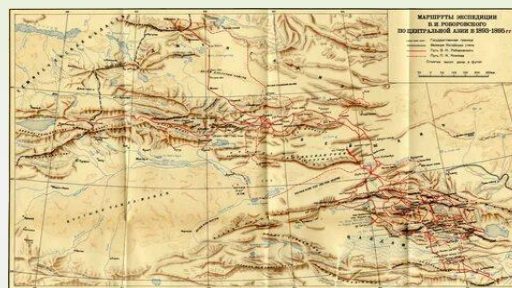
characteristic points.

In March 1871, Przewalski was promoted to captain of the General Staff. In early March 1872, Przhevalsky's expeditionary force of 4 men, as before, moved through the Tsaydam desert and reached the Mur-Usu River. In September 1873, after an unsuccessful attempt to cross Tibet through the central part of the Gobi Desert, Przewalski returned through Urga to Kyakhta.

During the three years of his business trip, Przhevalsky passed 11,100 versts. Instrumental surveys of the area for the first time gave a clear idea of the hydrographic network of the Kukunor region, about the heights of the Tibetan Plateau above sea level. Meteorological observations were carried out four times a day. Ethnographic research was conducted. Large zoological and botanical collections were collected. Based on the materials of his three-year journey, he began to write a book "Mongolia and the Tangut Country".

The second trip to Central Asia (1876-1877)

On January 14, 1876, Przhevalsky submitted to the Imperial Russian Geographical Society a note with a plan for the future trip and with the calculation of its cost. On March 15 of the same year, the Highest permission was received to send Przhevalsky and his assistants to Central Asia for two years. In August 1876, a passport was obtained from the Chinese government for passage to Tibet, but without guarantees of the safety of travelers due



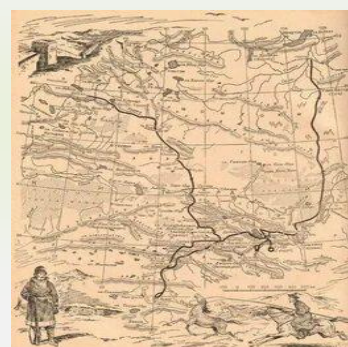
to the presence of insurgents in these places. From Kuldzhi, the expedition went to the Ili River valley, through the Tien Shan and the Tarim River to the Lob-Nor Lake, south of which they studied the Altyn-Tag ridge. By order of the local authorities, the population hid from travelers and deceived them in everything; it was almost impossible to find out anything about the country. Nevertheless, Przewalski's research has given a lot of interesting things to science, especially his surveys of the area and astronomical definitions. In the spring of 1877, the travelers spent on the Forehead, watching the flight of birds and engaged in ornithological and ethnographic research. On March 27, 1877, Przewalski was promoted from lieutenant colonel to colonel of the General

Staff. In Kuldzha, Nikolai Mikhailovich wrote an account of his journey.

Consisting of 8 people, and riding on camels, he set out from Kulja in the direction of Gucheng. In July-October 1878, Przewalski was on vacation, treated and rested at his estate. He worked on the book "From Kulji to Tien Shan and to the Forehead", which was soon published and translated into English and German.

The third trip to Central Asia (1879-1880)

On January 20, 1879, Przhevalsky and his companions left St. Petersburg and arrived in Zaisan via Moscow, Orenburg, Omsk,



Semipalatinsk at the end of February 1879. In March 1879, Przewalski set out from Zaisan at the head of a well-armed detachment of 14 people, including two workers, a guide and an interpreter from the locals. Along the Urungu River, through the Hami oasis and the desert — to the Sa-Zheu oasis, through the Nan Shan ridges - to Tibet, I went to the Mur-Ussu valley.

In early January 1881, Przhevalsky arrived in St. Petersburg. Przewalski was elected an honorary member of the Geographical Society. All members of his expedition were awarded royal awards — promotions, orders, cash payments, lower ranks, for bravery in a skirmish with local bandits. At the request of the Empress, he made a report about his trip to Central Asia. He donated a rich collection of vertebrates to the Zoological Museum of the Academy of Sciences, an exhibition

In January 1883, Przhevalsky went to St. Petersburg, where in May 1883 his book "From Zaisan through Hami to Tibet and the upper reaches of the Yellow River" was printed and released.

The fourth journey to Central Asia (1883-1885)

At the end of October 1883, in extremely difficult climatic conditions, he explored the sources of the Yellow River and the watershed between the Yellow and Blue Rivers, from there he passed through the Tsaidam basin to Lake Lob-Nor and in early November 1885 arrived in the city of

Karakol, completing the journey.

At the end of his business trip, in mid-January 1886, Przewalski was promoted to Major General of the General Staff. from Kashgaria.

In early July 1886, Przewalski wrote an article "Essays on the current situation in Central Asia." In December, he presented his unique botanical and zoological collections to the Museum of the Academy of Sciences, the exhibition of which was opened to the public in early February 1887. In early March 1887, he began to describe his last journey. Przewalski's book titled "The Fourth Journey in Central Asia. From Kyakhta to the sources of the Yellow River. Studies of the

northern outskirts of Tibet and the path through the Lobnor along the Tarim basin".

The Fifth journey to Central Asia (1888)

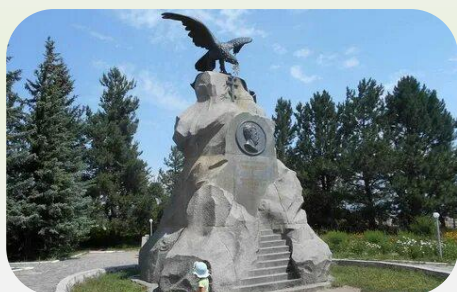
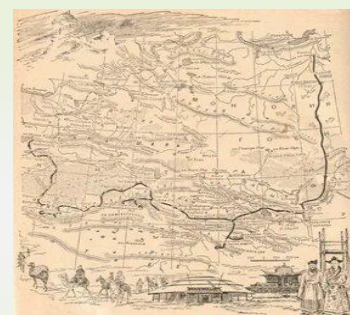
In early October 1888, arriving in Pishpek, he decided to hunt pheasants in the valley of the river, Chu. While hunting, after drinking river water, he contracted typhoid fever. On October 26,

1888, Przhevalsky was buried on the shore of Lake Issyk-Kul. Fulfilling the last will of the deceased, the place for his

ashes was chosen flat, on the eastern steep shore of the lake, between the mouths of the Karakol and Karasu rivers, 12 kilometers from the city of Karakol. Because of the hardness of the soil, soldiers and Cossacks dug the grave for two days; the body was placed in two coffins: one wooden, and the other,

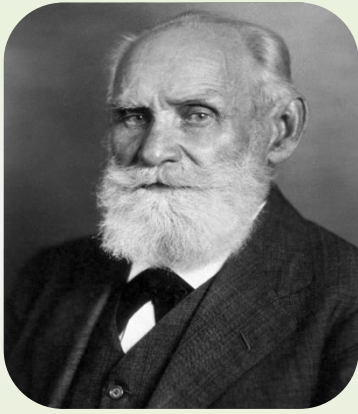
iron. On March 11, 1889, with the permission of the Emperor, the city of Karakol was renamed the city of Przhevalsk. In 1894, a majestic monument in the form of a bronze eagle on a granite pedestal was erected and solemnly unveiled to Przewalski, next to his grave.

(Yuliya Kovalenko 8Z)



IVAN PETROVICH PAVLOV

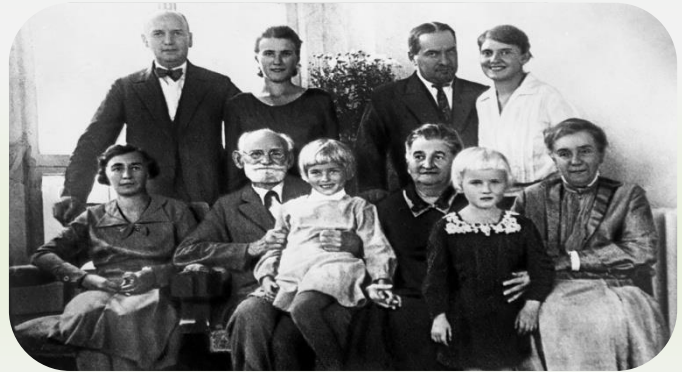
Ivan Pavlov is a well-known Russian physiologist and vivisector. He created the science of higher nervous activity, founded the first physiological school in Russia. In 1904 he became a



Nobel Laureate in medicine. This high award recognizes his work on the physiology of digestion. He became famous for being able to divide all physiological reflexes into two types – conditional and unconditional. He studied the psychophysiology of temperament types and properties of nervous systems, which cause individual behavioral differences.

Colleagues called Ivan Pavlov "the first physiologist of the world", he held the title of honorary member of one hundred and thirty scientific communities and academies. His works were recognized as classics, especially those related to the physiology of digestion. Only Pavlov's genius was able to raise the physiology of the digestive tract to an unattainable height, before him it was the most backward branch of the science of physiology in general. The scientific world community appreciated the works of the Russian physiologist, recognizing them as the best in this direction.

The birthplace of the famous physiologist is one of the oldest Russian cities of Ryazan. It was there, in the family of a priest, on September 26, 1849 son Ivan was born. In total, ten children were born in this friendly family. My mother's name was Varvara Pavlova (Uspenskaya), she is the daughter of a priest. Before her marriage, she was distinguished by good health and a wonderful cheerful character. However, ten births did their job; the woman's health was greatly shaken. Varvara had no higher education, but by nature the woman was distinguished by intelligence, hard work and practicality.



She was engaged in raising children, managed to instill in them qualities that helped them realize themselves in adulthood. The father of the family, Peter Pavlov, a priest, a native of the peasant class, was distinguished by independence and truthfulness, which is probably why he was sent to serve in a poor parish. He was not afraid to conflict with his superiors, valued life, had excellent health and worked in the garden and in the vegetable garden.

Despite his background, Peter had a persistent and noble character. The zeal of the priest was noticed by the church leadership, and he was transferred as rector of the church to Ryazan. Ivan always looked up to his father; he liked his perseverance on the way to the goal and the desire to become more perfect. The father enjoyed unquestioning authority with his son, he treated him very respectfully, and always guided by his opinion. It was his parents who advised Ivan to study at a theological college, and he did not even try to contradict them. He entered there in 1860 and studied the seminary's initial course program.

Since childhood Vanya was in good health, grew up cheerful and helped his parents to cope with the household. At the age of eight, his mother began to teach Vanya to read and write, but he was sent to school only three years later. The boy was badly hurt when he fell down the stairs; he ate poorly, lost a lot of weight and turned pale. Vanya began to recover after he was taken sick and exhausted to the Trinity Monastery. He was taken care of by the abbot of this

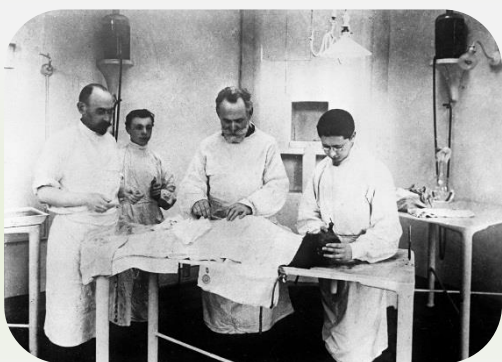


monastery, who had come to visit the Pavlovs just the day before.

In 1864 Ivan became a student at the theological seminary. The young man made this decision at the insistence of the abbot and his own parents. Pavlov attended lectures on natural sciences and other interesting subjects. Ivan is a regular participant in the discussions. Ivan studied very well, and soon became the best student. In addition, he worked as a tutor.

Pavlov had an inquisitive mind, loved to read and soon became acquainted with the works of outstanding Russian thinkers. He is impressed by their desire for freedom and a better life. However, Ivan concentrated his attention on natural science. He decided to become a university student and sat down to read books on the subjects necessary for admission.

In 1870 Ivan Pavlov moved to St. Petersburg, achieved his goal — he became a university student. The young man studied perfectly well, but at first he was not paid a scholarship due to the fact that he was transferring from one faculty to another. Pavlov continues to show excellent academic results and they begin to pay him an imperial scholarship. Physiology became the main hobby of the young man, and from the third year of study it became the main priority. I.F. Tsion, a well-known scientist and experimenter, had a great influence on him, after which Pavlov finally decided to devote his biography to science.

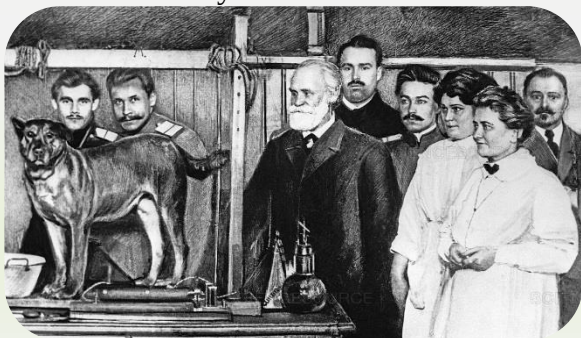


In 1873, a young scientist began to research on the structure of the frog's lungs. Ivan is working on writing a scientific work on the influence of laryngeal nerves on blood circulation. Pavlov's supervisor was the same I.F. Tsion, and one of the students became a co-author. After a while, Pavlov and another student, M. Afanasyev, began studying the pancreas. This research work was awarded a gold medal.

Starting in 1876, Pavlov became an assistant to Professor K.N.Ustimovich from the Medical and Surgical Academy. At the same time, he is studying the physiology of blood circulation. The works written by Pavlov during this period were highly appreciated by S.P.Botkin. At the invitation of the professor, Ivan goes to work in Botkin's laboratory. The scientist begins to study the physiological characteristics of the blood and digestive tract.

In 1890, Pavlov became a professor at Warsaw and Tomsk Universities. And a year after that, Ivan received an invitation from the University of Experimental Medicine. He was offered to organize and create a department of physiology at this university. Ivan Pavlov remained the permanent head of this structure until his death. In 1904 he became a Nobel Laureate in medicine. Pavlov became the first Russian scientist to be awarded this award for developments in the medical industry.

The scientist's methodology was special; he understood that physiology and mental processes are inextricably linked. The works written earlier on the mechanisms of digestion became the



beginning for the fundamental development of a new direction in science. Pavlov devoted thirty-five years of his life to research in the field of physiology. It was he who created the technique of conditioned reflexes. One of the experiments, called Pavlov's dog, is now known to every student. It consisted in the fact that the scientist studied the animal's reflexes to external influences. The experience was that at first the metronome signal sounded, and then the dog

received food. After the session, the animal salivated, even if it did not receive food. This is how Pavlov managed to deduce the concept of reflex, which is formed by experience.

Serafima Karchevskaya became the first and only love of Ivan Pavlov.

They met in the late 70s, when the girl was just acquiring the profession of a teacher. The young people understood each other perfectly; they turned out to have many common ideals and interests.

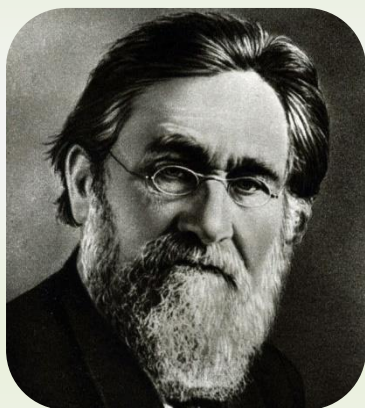
The lovers got married in 1881. His wife gave the scientist six children – four sons and two daughters. Son Vladimir became a physicist in

1884, often traveled with his father on business trips abroad, performed the duties of his translator. Daughter Vera, born in 1890, is also a physiologist, as her father, a biologist, became the first director and curator of the Memorial Museum-her father's apartment. Son Victor (born in 1892), a histologist, died of typhus, Son Vsevolod (born in 1893) became a military man, lawyer, linguist, personal staff secretary to Ivan Pavlov, helped his father translate letters and articles, accompanied the scientist abroad as a translator.



In his youth, Ivan Pavlov was in excellent health. The scientist was rarely ill, but often suffered from colds. Sometimes after them there were complications that flowed into pneumonia. The heart of the outstanding scientist stopped on February 27, 1936. Ivan Pavlov died of pneumonia, he was 88 years old. The resting place of the "first physiologist of the world" was the Volkov cemetery.

(Arina Tishchenko 8V)



ILYA IL YICH MECHNIKOV

Ilya Mechnikov is a Russian scientist who has made a huge contribution to the development of microbiology, immunology, zoology, physiology and other sciences. In 1908, he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology.

Ilya Mechnikov, the largest physiologist, microbiologist and immunologist, has been trying all his life to defeat old age, and with it death. The Nobel laureate himself died five times and each time unsuccessfully. Two suicide attempts turned out to be failures, and he managed to escape from deaths due to an accident thanks to relatives who arrived in time.

The scientist was born on May 15, 1845 in the Kharkov province on the territory of modern Ukraine. The boy grew up in the family of Guards officer and landowner Ilya Ivanovich Mechnikov, a hereditary military man with Moldovan roots. His wife, Emilia Lvovna Nevakhovich, was the daughter of wealthy Jews who had moved to Russia from Warsaw. Her father, Ilya's grandfather was a translator from German and was intimately familiar with the works of Alexander Pushkin and Ivan Krylov.

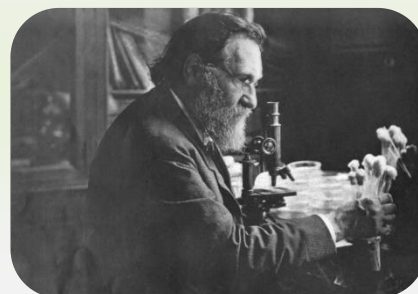
The youngest son Ilya was born in Kharkov named after his father. Mechnikov Jr.'s childhood was bright and happy: he was surrounded by a loving family; there was prosperity in the house. The couple rented out the available land, and lived on this money. Ilya had three older brothers and a sister. Each of the brothers achieved success in adulthood: one became a talented geographer, the other two made careers in law.

The young man received his primary education at home, after which he was assigned to one of the gymnasiums in Kharkov. The teachers noted the surprisingly lively, non-standard mind of the high school student. The gifted guy simply ignored many subjects, not considering them

useful for himself. However, this did not prevent him from successfully passing exams on them. Mechnikov had such a phenomenal memory that it was enough for him to read the material once to remember it.

The high school student considered natural history, botany and biology to be important sciences for him. As an eleven-year-old teenager, Ilya became interested in the works of Heinrich Bronn, a German zoology researcher. The author's illustrations plunged the guy into the wonderful world of infusoria-shoes, root boots, amoebas, and he decided to explore the animal world more deeply. After receiving a microscope as a gift, the young researcher began to study unicellular organisms. While studying in the middle grades, Mechnikov attended a lecture on anatomy at Kharkov University.

Over the next year, Mechnikov studied independently, studying the programs of different universities. In the spring of 1864, Ilya Mechnikov turned to the rector of the university he had left and asked to enroll him immediately in the fourth year. The young man passed all the exams flawlessly in more than ten subjects and was accepted to the last university course. So, in a little more than 2 years, a talented student completed the entire program of a higher educational institution.



In the autumn of 1864, Ilya Ilyich went to Giessen, where a conference of naturalists from all over Germany was held. The Russian scientist prepared two reports for the congress, which caused great applause from the scientific community. Russian doctor Nikolai Pirogov helped the young scientist to receive a state scholarship a year later. The money was allocated for conducting research activities in the laboratory of the German scientist Rudolf Leikart.

During this period, Mechnikov studied roundworms. Immersed in research, Ilya discovered heterogeneity in nematodes – the alternation of reproduction methods through a generation. This phenomenon was not previously known to science. Leikart, who was watching the work of a colleague, decided to take advantage of the situation and offered him cooperation, since the research is carried out on the basis of his laboratory. Soon, Mechnikov got into trouble – he ended up in the hospital due to problems with his eyesight. After completing the treatment, the Russian scientist was surprised to find in one scientific publication the results of his research, but signed by Leikart.

Ilya could not believe in betrayal for a long time. He tried several times to get in touch with the plagiarist, but he avoided meetings in every possible way. Then the outraged biologist wrote an article in which he described in detail all the circumstances of Leikart's appropriation of someone else's discovery. Having achieved the publication of the devastating material, he left for Italy.

In 1867, Ilya Ilyich received the title of Master of zoology, and a year later – a doctor in the same scientific field. At that time, his fellow students were just graduating from university.

After defending their dissertations, for their contribution to the study of the embryology of vertebrates and invertebrates, Mechnikov and Kovalevsky were presented with the prize of embryologist Karl Baer. Soon Ilya became an associate professor at Novorossiysk and then St. Petersburg Universities. At the age of 25, Mechnikov was awarded the Baer Prize again.

After becoming a doctor of sciences, the scientist moved to St. Petersburg, where he got a job as a teacher of zoology and comparative anatomy. He still did not have his own laboratory, so



he conducted research in the unheated hall of the zoological museum.

At that time, he met and became very close to the family of botanist Andrei Beketov. The professor had three daughters and a niece, Lyudmila Feodorovich, with whom Ilya Ilyich had a warm relationship. The young couple decided to get

married.

Together with his wife, the scientist went to France, to the town of Villafranca, located on the coast. There Mechnikov resumed his favorite occupation – the study of marine organisms. Soon the news came from Odessa that professor-botanist Lev Tsenkovsky offered him the position of head of the Department of Zoology at Odessa University. It was a great chance, because by that time the refusal had already come from the medical and surgical academy.

For more than ten years spent in the Black Sea city, he became a respected person in society and a prominent scientist. In 1874 Mechnikov had new neighbors – the large Belokopytov family. The professor began to give zoology lessons to his eldest daughter Olga, and in the process of learning he became interested in his student. A year later, their wedding took place. Olga became the second half not only in her personal life, but also in the professional activity of a scientist. She was a loving wife, a careful assistant, and in recent years, the biographer of a genius.

The scientist studied starfish, and subsequently this work formed the basis of his brilliant phagocytic theory. Thanks to the professor's research, science has become aware of the protective devices of organisms that help them to be immune to infections.



In 1886, the first Russian bacteriological station was opened, which was founded by Mechnikov and his followers. At first, a rabies vaccine was created here, and later they began to develop vaccinations against anthrax, which affects livestock. Ilya Ilyich headed the station for two years, before he received an order to create a batch of vaccine for sheep.

After visiting several European laboratories, the professor decided to stay at the newly built Louis Pasteur Institute. This laboratory has become for the researcher the calm haven that he has been looking for all his life. He worked here for almost thirty years, making dozens of new

discoveries.

The great scientist died on July 15, 1916 as a result of an asthmatic attack. (Olga Orlovskaya 8V)



Yulia Vsevolodovna Lermontova

Yulia Vsevolodovna Lermontova was born on December 21, 1846 in St. Petersburg in the family of Elizabeth Andreevna Kossikovskaya and General Vsevolod Lermontov (second cousin of the Russian poet Mikhail Lermontov) from the aristocratic Lermontov family. She lived most of her young life in Moscow, as her father was in charge of the Moscow Cadet Corps. Her parents were representatives of the Moscow intelligentsia and the education of their children was a top priority. As a result, she studied with private tutors. Although her family did not fully

understand her interest in science, they did not hinder her, and she read professional literature and conducted simple experiments at home.

In Russia, Yulia Lermontova initially wanted to study medicine, but soon discovered that she could not stand the sight of skeletons or the poverty of her patients. She then applied to study at Petrovsky Agricultural College (now Timiryazev College), which was known for its excellent chemistry program. Although she was supported by several professors there, her application was eventually rejected. It was then that she decided to continue her education by going abroad, which was not easy to do at that time. Through her cousin Anna Evreinova, she met Sofia Kovalevskaya, who entered into a marriage of convenience, which then allowed both women to study at a university abroad, since then Kovalevskaya could act as an escort.

In the autumn of 1869, at the age of 22, Yulia Lermontova arrived in Heidelberg and enrolled at the university, where she was allowed to listen to lectures by Robert Bunsen, and,



eventually, she was admitted to his laboratory. It was in Bunsen's laboratory that she investigated platinum compounds. This research on the development of methods for the separation of platinum alloys was proposed to her by Mendeleev. She moved to Berlin to conduct research under the supervision of August Wilhelm von Hoffmann. In Berlin, she chose to attend his lectures on organic chemistry. It was here that she received her first publication, *The Universal Recognition of Diphenines*. In 1874, she defended her dissertation "For information on methylene compounds", and that fall she received her doctorate in chemistry from the University of Göttingen. She graduated from the university with honors and was the first woman in the world to receive a doctorate in chemistry.

The Butlerov–Eltekov–Lermontova reaction is an organic reaction that allows branches to be attached to hydrocarbons.

After completing her education, she returned to Russia and began working in Vladimir Markovnikov's laboratory at Moscow University, doing oil research.

She was the first woman to work in this field of research. In addition, she developed a device for continuous distillation of oil, but the device could not be adapted to an industrial scale.

This research later gained value when highly branched hydrocarbon synthesis was further studied for its industrial production and use in some types of motor fuels. Later, this process became known as the Butlerov–Eltekov–Lermontova reaction. In 1881, she became the first woman to join the Russian Technical Association.



Since she inherited her family's estate in Semenkovo, she got into the habit of living there during the summer months, and eventually settled there permanently. After permanently moving to Semenkovo, she retired from chemistry. It was there that she developed an interest in agricultural sciences, the development of cheese, which was eventually sold throughout Russia and Ukraine.

In 1917, after the October Revolution, she was allowed to keep the estate. Yulia Lermontova died in 1919 from a cerebral hemorrhage.

Irène Joliot-Curie (September 12, 1897 – March 17, 1956)

was a French chemist, physicist and politician, the eldest daughter of Pierre Curie and Marie Skłodowska–Curie, and the wife of Frederic Joliot-Curie. Together with her husband, Joliot-Curie was awarded the Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935 for the discovery of induced radioactivity, which made them the second married couple in history (after her parents) to receive the Nobel Prize, adding to the Curie family legacy with five Nobel Prizes. This has made the Curie family one of the most Nobel laureates to date. She was also one of the first three women to join the French government, becoming Deputy Minister for Scientific Research at the Popular Front in 1936. Both Joliot-Curie's children, Helene and Pierre, are also outstanding scientists.



Irene was born in Paris, France, on September 12, 1897, and was the first of two daughters of Marie and Pierre. Irene's education began at a school near the Paris Observatory. This school was chosen because it had a more complex curriculum than the school next to the Curie house. In 1906, it became obvious that Irene was talented in mathematics. Marie joined forces with a number of prominent French scientists, including the outstanding French physicist Paul Langevin, to form a "Cooperative" that included a private gathering of nine students who were the children of France's most prominent scientists. The Cooperative's curriculum was

diverse and included not only the principles of natural science and scientific research, but also subjects as diverse as Chinese and sculpture, with a strong emphasis on self-expression and play. Irene studied in this environment for about two years. Irene's education was so rigorous that she still had German and trigonometry lessons every day during the holidays. Irene returned to a more orthodox learning environment, returning to secondary school at the Collège Sevigne in central Paris until 1914. She then enrolled in the Faculty of Natural Sciences at the Sorbonne to receive her bachelor's degree, until 1916.



When Irene Curie was nearing the end of her doctorate in 1924, she was asked to teach the precision laboratory techniques necessary for radiochemical research to a young chemical engineer, Frederic Joliot, whom she later married. Since 1928, Joliot-Curie and her husband Frederic have joined their research efforts to study atomic nuclei. In 1932, Joliot-Curie and her husband Frederic had full access to Maria's polonium. The experiments were carried out using gamma rays to identify the positron. In 1933, Joliot-Curie and her husband were the first to accurately calculate the mass of a neutron. In 1934, the Joliot-Curie family finally made a discovery that defined their place in the history of science. This discovery is officially known as positron emission or beta decay, when a proton in a radioactive nucleus turns into a neutron and releases a positron and an electron

neutrino. By that time, the use of radioactive materials in medicine was growing, and this discovery made it possible to create radioactive materials quickly, cheaply and in large quantities. The Nobel Prize in Chemistry in 1935 brought with it fame and recognition from the scientific community, and Joliot-Curie was awarded a professorship at the Faculty of Natural Sciences.

In 1948, using the work on nuclear fission, the Joliot-Curie family, together with other scientists, created the first French nuclear reactor. This was the beginning of the use of nuclear energy as a source of electricity for France. Years of working so closely with radioactive materials finally caught up with Joliot-Curie, and she was diagnosed with leukemia. She was accidentally exposed to polonium when a sealed capsule containing the element exploded on her laboratory table in 1946. Antibiotic treatment and a series of surgeries temporarily eased her suffering, but her condition continued to worsen. Despite this, Joliot-Curie continued to work and in 1955 developed plans for the construction of new physics laboratories at the Faculty of Sciences of Orsay, which is now part of the University of Paris-Saclay, south of Paris.



Irene and Frederick hyphenated their last names in Joliot-Curie after they got married in 1926. Joliot-Curie had two children, Helene, born eleven months after they were married, and Pierre, born in 1932. Joliot-Curie's daughter, Helene Langevin-Joliot, later became a nuclear physicist and professor at the University of Paris. Joliot-Curie's son, Pierre Joliot, later became a biochemist at the National Center for Scientific Research.

Frederick's health also deteriorated, and he died in 1958 from liver disease, which was also claimed to be the result of excessive exposure to radiation.

Veronika Begasheva 8Z

CLOTHES AND FASHION

Fashion in the reign of Peter the Great 17-18 c.



The reign of Peter the Great went down in history, including transformations in the field of fashion. Many historians associate the appearance of the very concept of fashion in Russia with the name of Peter. Over three decades of the 17th and 18th centuries, he managed not only to change the conservative Russian nobility into a European style, but also to change the style of behavior and thinking of metropolitan and Moscow residents.

Men's fashion

Now nobles and male townspeople wore a short, close-fitting caftan and doublet, culottes - short men's trousers. The word is French — France was the main trendsetter of that time. Culottes were accompanied by long white silk stockings and buckled shoes. In second place after the blunt-nosed shoes with buckles were boots-jackboots with wide sockets in the upper part of the boot. Peter himself wore boots, which, according to rumors, he sewed himself. Fashionistas of that time wore a white wig on their heads — it kept its shape for a long time and gave the owner a personable appearance. Those who did not need to hide their bald head simply powdered their own hair. The face, of course, was shaved — no beards. Until now, there were no pockets on clothes: knives and necessary papers were carried in the boot top, money was sometimes hidden behind the cheek. But on the new outfits, pockets were provided and, of course, immediately began to fill with contents. Peter himself carried a notebook in the pockets of his caftan, a ready-made box with drawing tools, a box with threads and a needle.



Women's fashion

The bodice (or bodice) of a women's dress with a deep neckline tightly hugged the shoulders, chest and waist of the lady, and at the bottom, to the hips, the skirt expanded greatly. Wide skirts were on panier frames, and later on figmas. Sometimes dresses were decorated with trains, and these trains, along with the high heels of the shoes, caused the young ladies decent inconvenience. The whole outfit as a whole did not add grace to the lady and it was not easy for them to spin around dancing. It wasn't easy to even sit down. Representatives of the fair sex also often wore wigs, as well as hats.



Bright cosmetics (blush and whitewash) were applied to the face, because faces turn pale by candlelight. The language of "flies" - artificial moles made of taffeta or velvet - came into use. The place on the face where the fly was applied was not accidental and was a secret message. The fly in the corner of the eye meant: "I'm interested in you," on the upper lip - "I want to kiss you," and so on. They also communicated none—verbally with the help of fans - they also became fashionable.

The beginning of the 20th century

At the beginning of the 20th century, women's clothing was still uncomfortable. Women wore long dresses, high hats and hairstyles, low tight corsets. The last item of clothing was even unhealthy. In short, women's fashion was waiting for a change.





The first innovations in the women's wardrobe appeared already in 1900. The Art Nouveau style had a great influence on women's fashion in Russia at the beginning of the XX century. In general, it has undergone the same changes as women's fashion in Europe. The A-shaped dresses were replaced by more hip-hugging outfits. Instead of low uncomfortable corsets, women began to wear soft corsets with a high waist.

Soon, women abandoned this piece of clothing altogether. The dresses had wide sleeves at the top, tapering to the elbows and to the wrist. If earlier the "hourglass" was in fashion - curvy hips, narrow waist and lush breasts, now the silhouette has become more simplified. Representatives of the fair sex met practical and convenient novelties with interest and support. In the second half of the decade, ribbons were used to emphasize the waist. Ankle-length dresses have replaced floor-length dresses.

But in addition to the influence of Europe, Russian fashion was influenced by Japan, with which Russia was at war from 1904 to 1905. The Japanese influence was expressed in the hairstyles of the ladies, who tried to create on their heads some kind of magnificent hairstyles of Japanese geisha.



The difference between Russian women's fashion and European was in the bright colors of clothing. Russian ladies wear dresses of rich colors, and women from Europe wear dresses of restrained tones. Also, Russian dresses of that era are

characterized by more jewelry than Western ones. Furs were still popular. In winter, women wore muffs. Dresses began to be sewn with a wide waist or not fitted at all.

Sportswear was popular. They were comfortable dresses designed for different types of active activities, for example, cycling, playing tennis, etc.

A variety of fabrics were used for sewing dresses: linen, velvet, wool. Evening dresses were made of silk, muslin, satin, crepe de chine. Such dresses had a deep neckline. Much attention was paid to hats. Women of that era loved to wear wide-brimmed models with various decorations in the form of feathers, ribbons and beads. At that time, hats with drooping brims were in fashion.



The shoes were worn narrow with low heels. The shape of shoes at the beginning of the XX century has hardly changed, the heel had the shape of a "shot glass". Lace-up boots have become fashionable. There were special hooks for lacing. The shoes are decorated with buttons and ribbons. This period is characterized by webbing on almost all models of shoes.



At the beginning of the 20th century, jewelry with semi-precious stones and enamel was in fashion. Porcelain has become popular. That is, the decorations have become simpler and more modest. Pearl jewelry was popular.

Fashion houses

Fashion houses, workshops and ateliers began to open in Russia. More than 120 fashion houses and ateliers worked in St. Petersburg alone in the 1900s. They were the ones who set the tone in Russian fashion. The most famous fashion house in St. Petersburg was the Brizak House. His owners were French. They also had a fashion house in Paris. The clients of the House of Brizac were the Empress and her daughters, as well as the sisters and wives of grand dukes and ladies-in-waiting of the imperial court.

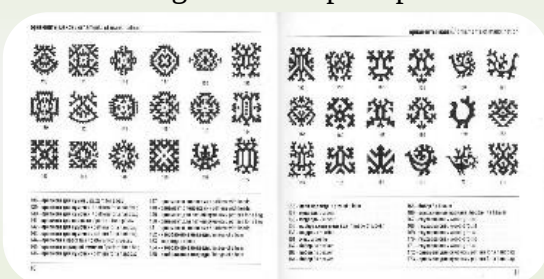


In addition to large fashion houses, more than a hundred small fashion houses and ateliers worked in St. Petersburg. They were engaged in both the production of individual orders and serial collections. Moscow at the beginning of the XX century could not

boast of a large number of fashion houses. The most famous creator of fashionable clothes in Moscow was Nadezhda Petrovna Lamanova. The models she created quickly gained popularity, and Lamanova became a Supplier to the Court of Her Imperial Majesty. Thus, Empress Alexandra Feodorovna dressed at Brizak's in St. Petersburg, at Lamanova's in Moscow and at Worth's in Paris.

Clothing of the indigenous peoples of the Far North

Malitsa, sak, frog and others bring good luck and protect people from evil spirits. Ornamental art also plays an important role in modern Khanty culture. Traditional ornaments decorate their clothes, shoes, scarves, belts, bags and various household items. Everyday things acquire more brightness and originality. As in many other cultures of the world, the patterns on the clothes of the Khanty people reveal artistic and national traditions and reflect a sense of rhythm and an understanding of color and shape. The most generalized perception of color implies that blue symbolizes water. Green is a



symbol of the boundless Siberian taiga. The white color is reminiscent of the harsh winter and snow. All these colors used in traditional clothing, of course, can have many other meanings.

As for geometric patterns, the simplest of them is a straight line, which means a road or path. As for the more complex patterns, there are "bunny ears", "bear ears", "sunshine", "frog", "snake" and many others,

and they all carry some kind of message. For example, the "bunny ears" pattern is associated with the hare, the symbol of the goddess Kaltash, and protects a woman and a child. This pattern is usually used to decorate children's clothes. The cedar cone is a symbol of Khanty or man in general. Nuts grow in the cone. Nuts are the seeds of a new life. "Birch branch" is a very common decoration. The Hunts have many prayer songs in which they tell legends about the birch tree. Is traditional indigenous clothing fashionable now? What I like the most is that not many people wear traditional clothes in the office. But one thing is for sure: traditional clothes are very practical. Nothing will protect you better from wind, rain, cold or mosquitoes in the forest! Ornaments were made from traditional materials such as rhine- in architecture and decorative arts, deerskin, fur, fabric, nettles and linen. Sometimes fish skin was also used. Anything that decorates parts of a building or facility. There were clothes, they were considered to be of a good cut and ready to wear only if they were decorated with ornaments. Ornaments in many areas of decorative and applied art tell the stories of their owners - for example, from ceramics to textiles, the "pattern" is a lucky hunter or a skilled needlewoman. It was used for decorative decoration, that is, it was believed that ornaments were of good use, perhaps for a variety of object shapes.

Yomas' – clothing brand

The clothes we wear say a lot about us. For example, she can tell people which sports team we support or which music we like. A company in Ugra has created a clothing brand for people



who are proud of their homeland! Yomas' is a clothing manufacturing company headquartered in Khanty-Mansiysk, and its clothes depict the symbols of Ugra.

The founders of the company are three friends: Sergey Stavsky, Kristina Yavorskaya and Adam Aktimirov. They first met when they represented Yugra at youth forums all over Russia.

While they were at these events, many people admired the hoodies they were wearing with the symbols of Ugra. So, three

friends came up with the idea to sew clothes with a similar design. In 2019, they founded their own clothing company Yomas, which means "good" in Mansi. As young entrepreneurs with little experience in the business world, the three friends faced some difficulties early on. However, they were enthusiastic about learning about fabrics and the clothing industry in general. Soon they found a factory in Yekaterinburg that could produce high-quality clothes from natural materials. However, they have retained their headquarters in Khanty-Mansiysk, and it is here that they still design their clothes. From the very beginning, friends wanted their clothes to have a unique Ugric personality. Therefore, they created a design with recognizable symbols of the region, such as squirrels and bears, cedar trees and berries. Some designs are even dedicated to the Ugra oil industry and its famous ski resorts. The company started with the production of hoodies, but after a while they also started producing hoodies, raincoats and ponchos. They didn't just want to sell T-shirts, which are quite cheap and easy to produce. Instead, they wanted to offer customers practical clothes that they could wear all through the long winter in Ugra. In addition, an interesting feature of their hoodies is the mosquito net around the hood. In Yugra, with its numerous rivers and swamps, mosquitoes are a common problem, so this feature is very popular among locals who like to be outdoors.

Over the years, Yomas has grown into a very successful company with sales of about 2 million per year. Also, surprisingly, this success is not related to advertising. Instead, the company relies on word of mouth to attract more customers.

At the moment, she sells all her products online, but there are plans to open an offline store somewhere in Khanty-Mansiysk. After all, Yomas owners realize that many customers prefer to try on clothes before buying them. Today, it is rare not to see someone in a Yomas hoodie walking through the streets of Khanty-Mansiysk. It is obvious that the residents of Ugra want to demonstrate their pride in their region. The stylish and practical clothes that Yomas sells make this possible.

In fact, fashion has a big role in a person's life. It reflects his personality, personal considerations and inner world. Let Peter the Great introduce strict and incorrect laws, he was able to write the Russian Empire into the world history in the field of fashion. He helped Russia develop its fashion, and after his reign, people's attitude to European fashion will never be the same. At the beginning of the 20th century, fashion in Russia was also influenced by fashion houses. The French, the owners of the Brizak house, and N. Lamanova became vivid examples of the formation of the Russian fashion industry.

In the modern world, there are more and more clothing brands and the leaders of most of them are the younger generation. It is important to study the fashion of the past and present, as it has historical value; also, to create your own brands, you need to know the nuances of the fashion of the past and the present.

(Alisa Idiyatova 8Z)

SUBCULTURES AROUND US



A subculture is a group in society whose norms and values differ from those generally accepted. Members of a subculture may have their own interests, beliefs, symbols, clothing, and even language. At different times, different subcultures have existed in societies, from hippies in the United States in the early 1960s to modern K-Pop and "grandpa insiders."

Any subculture, in order to distinguish itself from the mainstream culture, creates its own meaningful values, which can be a thing, an action, or a belief. By communicating with each other, the members of the group internalize these values.

They copy, show respect for the cultural objects of their community, share common views and interests.

Culture is a historically determined level of development of society and man, expressed in the types and forms of organization of people's life and activity, as well as in the material and spiritual values created by them.

A subculture is a community of people whose beliefs, outlooks, and behaviors are different from those that are generally accepted or simply hidden from the general public, which distinguishes them from the broader concept of the culture of which they are an offshoot.

Anime:

Western Siberia: 4000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 1000 people

Nyagan: 100 people

The name anime comes from the English word animation.

There are various national animation styles, but the name "anime" has stuck solely to characterize Japanese animation, which is distinguished by the specific rendering of characters. In Russia, it became widespread in the early

1990s. According to some reports, the first anime fans announced themselves in the 1990s, but the existence of the Tyumen anime movement has been known for certain since the early 2000s. Within the movement, there were general rules: anime products could only be exchanged (not sold), and films could only be watched in Japanese. Great importance was attached to the popularization of Japanese animation.



Vegans:

Western Siberia: 450 people



Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 150 people

Nyagan: 20 people

The ideas of vegetarianism have long historical roots. The modern idea of ethical treatment of animals was formed in the middle of the twentieth century. Since the 1970s, the ideologists of the animal protection movement have made statements about "animal rights", promoting the principle of species equality. At the same time, new animal protection organizations emerged, differing in their tactical and strategic tasks. In Russia, veganism

as a movement emerged in the early 1990s, in the Tyumen region in the early 2000s. Veganism is the rejection of the consumption of animal products, as according to vegans, they are obtained "by coercion or killing of an animal." The general worldview of Tyumen vegans is based on the recognition of "animal rights" and specialism. Vegans do not wear clothes made of natural wool and silk fabrics, refuse leather and fur products. They prefer to use things made of plant or synthetic materials.

Goth:



Western Siberia: 100 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 30 people

Nyagan: 10 people

The modern Gothic subculture originated in Europe in the 1980s. Gothic emerged from post-punk, which is characterized by a "depressive" style. At the same time, Gothic culture has a long tradition in Europe. In Russia, the subculture appeared in the mid-1990s, initially uniting a rather

narrow circle of people. A surge of interest in Gothic occurred in the early 2000s, when this subculture attracted the attention of the media. Nowadays, there are many branches of the

Gothic subculture, differing in style and worldview. In the Tyumen region, there are representatives of classical Gothic, Romantic Goths and Cyber-Goths. Fans of classic Gothic prefer black and silver jewelry with mystical symbolism in the exterior style, use makeup to create an image.

Informals:

Western Siberia: 2000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 850 people

Nyagan: 150 people

The concept of "informal youth" appeared in the late Soviet period and was used to refer to young people who were not members of official organizations or were only listed in them. At that time, informals represented solidarity, which included such movements as hippies, punks, rockers. Later, in the absence of state youth organizations, the concept of "informals" began to lose its semantic component. From this milieu, separate subcultures emerged, which were aware of themselves and acted as independent communities. By now, there is a resurgence of young people who call themselves informal, but at the same time they oppose themselves not to "organized youth" but to mass culture. Informal people may differ from each other in terms of musical preferences and implemented models of behavior; they express their affiliation with the informal movement in alternative music and in appearance: they prefer to use saturated colors of checkered clothes, outrageous hairstyles, and bright makeup for girls.



Punks:

Western Siberia: 700 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 100 people

Nyagan: 5 people



The word punk originally had a negative connotation and was used in the meaning of "rottenness", "scum". The subculture emerged in Britain in the mid-1970s against the backdrop of an economic crisis and severe unemployment. Punk emerged as a total rejection of social values and norms, an expression of a sense of hopelessness. Punk is a complex cultural phenomenon that has existed for almost forty years. During this time, the basic principles of the punk movement were formed: dissent, the desire to cause shock, social criticism, anarchism, anti-

militarism. In the Soviet Union, the punk movement was banned as part of Western culture. However, by the end of the 1970s, it had become popular among some Soviet youth. Punk was most common in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Siberia.

Rockers:

Western Siberia: 3000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 800 people

Nyagan: 100 people

The rocker subculture emerged in the early 1960s in Britain among the working class. Initially, the indispensable attributes of the subculture were motorcycles and a predilection for a certain musical direction - rock. By the end of the 1970s, the rock movement appeared in Russia, including in the Tyumen region. In the Soviet Union, rock was considered a countercultural movement.



Rappers:

Western Siberia: 500 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 70 people

Nyagan: 5 people

Rap belongs to one of the genres of hip-hop. In general, hip-hop includes rap, breakdancing, graffiti, and DJing. In Russia, however, all these movements exist independently, with varying degrees of isolation. Rap is the reading of rhyming text to music. In the Tyumen region, the most popular genres of rap are diss, lyrics and hardcore. Diss is the expression of disrespect in the lyrics of one rapper for another. Obscene expressions and threats to the enemy are used. In the direction of rap lyrics, the main motif is the emotional experiences of the performer, the themes of love, friendship or betrayal are used.

Football fans:

Western Siberia: 50,000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 10000 people

Nyagan: 1000 people

Football fans are a group of young people who are fond of football and actively support their team. "Participants in the stands" can be divided into the following categories: fans, fans and football hooligans. Fans are an unorganized and significant group of people who regularly come to matches and buy football paraphernalia. Fans are more organized, attending the team's matches not only in their own city, but also outside it.



Emo:

Western Siberia: 1000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 100 people

Nyagan: 10 people

The name emo comes from the abbreviated English word

emotional. The subculture originated in the mid-1980s among fans of hardcore music in the United States. In Russia, it became known in the early 2000s, at the same time the appearance of the first emo in Siberia. At the moment, the subculture in the region is in decline. The emo worldview is dominated by the idea of openness of emotions and personal experiences, the basic principle of the subculture: "when we laugh, we laugh, when we cry, we cry." The appearance emphasizes the emotional component of emo. The main



colors are black and pink. Often the names of musical bands, pictures in the form of a split heart, crossed pistols are depicted on the clothes. They prefer to wear tight jeans, belts with studs, sneakers with bright lacing.

Gamers:

Western Siberia: 10000 people

Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug: 4000 people

Nyagan: 500 people

Human gamers who play computer games are one of the most popular modern subcultures. This is a very large and heterogeneous community, according to some reports. This includes those who play solo at home, streamers who broadcast their game live, and professional players who participate in tournaments with a multi-million dollar prize pool. The origin of the gamer subculture is usually associated with the early 1980s, when probably the most famous arcade

machine was released - Pac-Man, developed by the Japanese company Namco. In previous years, the most lucrative and popular slot machine was Space Invaders, which was a shooter in which the player defended a base from aliens.

The subcultures of Western Siberia, the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug and the city of Nyagan are very similar, in Western Siberia the number of young people enrolled in certain subcultures is much higher than in the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug, and in Nyagan even less. Our school also has representatives of different subcultures. Subcultures are transmitted from Western Siberia to Nyagan.



(Kate Verkeeva, Helen Chyornaya 8Z)

"The Battle" or healthy eating in England, Western Siberia and Hungary.



The culinary show "Battle of Chefs" within the framework of the MO Technology subject week at our school was an incentive for our communicative and cognitive activity in interdisciplinary relations, stimulated us to search and use various sources of information.

Having studied scientific materials, we have revealed that the topic of the history of food and food traditions is extremely relevant and can be practically used in a variety of areas of life. From the humanities, problems related to human nutrition are also seriously considered by intercultural communication.



The basis of any cuisine consists of three main factors: nationality, territoriality and food base. It should be national and adapted to territorial conditions, having its own food base characteristic of this area, on which national technologies are implemented.

English food is high in calories, its main feature and problem is that its consumption is aimed "at satisfying hunger, not at getting pleasure." Adherence to traditional culture, isolation, preservation of local customs, and using the best for their needs have always distinguished the inhabitants of foggy Albion.

It would be more correct to divide the culinary culture of Western Siberia into two branches: - originally existing national cuisines of different peoples, united by living conditions-the cuisine of the indigenous inhabitants of Siberia;



- A common Siberian cuisine created by immigrants and uniting them. On the one hand, the dishes of Siberian cuisine are similar to the culinary traditions of the peoples of the North. On the other hand, Siberian cuisine is much more diverse. This is primarily due to the rich natural diversity of the flora and fauna of Siberia. The Siberian climate is harsh; winters are long and in order not to freeze, and Siberians are well warmed with nutritious high-calorie dishes of Siberian cuisine.

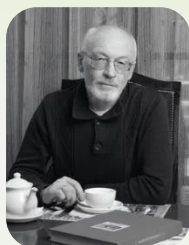


Each of the regions represented has had its own way of life, language, and material culture for thousands of years. Despite the spread of English culture around the world, Britain's culinary traditions have not received international recognition. British cuisine is called simple, unexplored, devoid of imagination, satisfying and heavy. The British use simple and high-quality products of local production - meat, fish, cheese, bread, vegetables.

West Siberian cuisine, like the cuisine of any other region, is most directly related to the natural and socio-economic conditions of life, and at the same time it is distinguished by the stability of national forms. Russian immigrants brought their traditions of table rituals and the mystery of home cooking to Siberia. In their new place, they absorbed the traditional culture of the aborigines, using the gifts of the generous Siberian nature. They gave the secrets of their skills to the local population, changed their traditions under the influence of interbreeding cultures of aliens of other nationalities, forming their own "purely Siberian".

Pavlovskaya A.V. argues that nothing unites like food, but nothing separates like that, causing rejection on a physiological level in some and serious resentment in others. That is why the dissemination of scientific knowledge about food contributes to the education of tolerance and tolerance, as well as the promotion of the idea of family values, which is also important in the modern world. This is especially important for children and youth, who, as a rule, are not familiar with this side of life.

Food plays an important role in creating a positive image both within the country and in the world. It is no coincidence that the governments of many countries have taken care of the policy of creating a positive image of their national cuisine and have been very successful in this matter. For example, by setting the task of including your kitchen in the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage of mankind. Through the prism of food, you can learn a lot about society, and therefore about yourself and your culture. The strongest, healthiest and happiest people are those who truly appreciate food.



Gastroarchaeologist Igor Shein believes that everything new is well-forgotten old. We must respect the drinking experience of our ancestors: they developed physiologically correct nutrition technology and food preparation. We must preserve this food system and pass it on to the next generations.

You can read our tips in the booklet "Food is the greatest health. Health is the greatest wealth" ("Food – Health - Wealth").

Elizaveta Durnikova, Yana Shishkova 9A



Sociolinguistic analysis of dialects in English, Russian, Khanty and Mansi languages

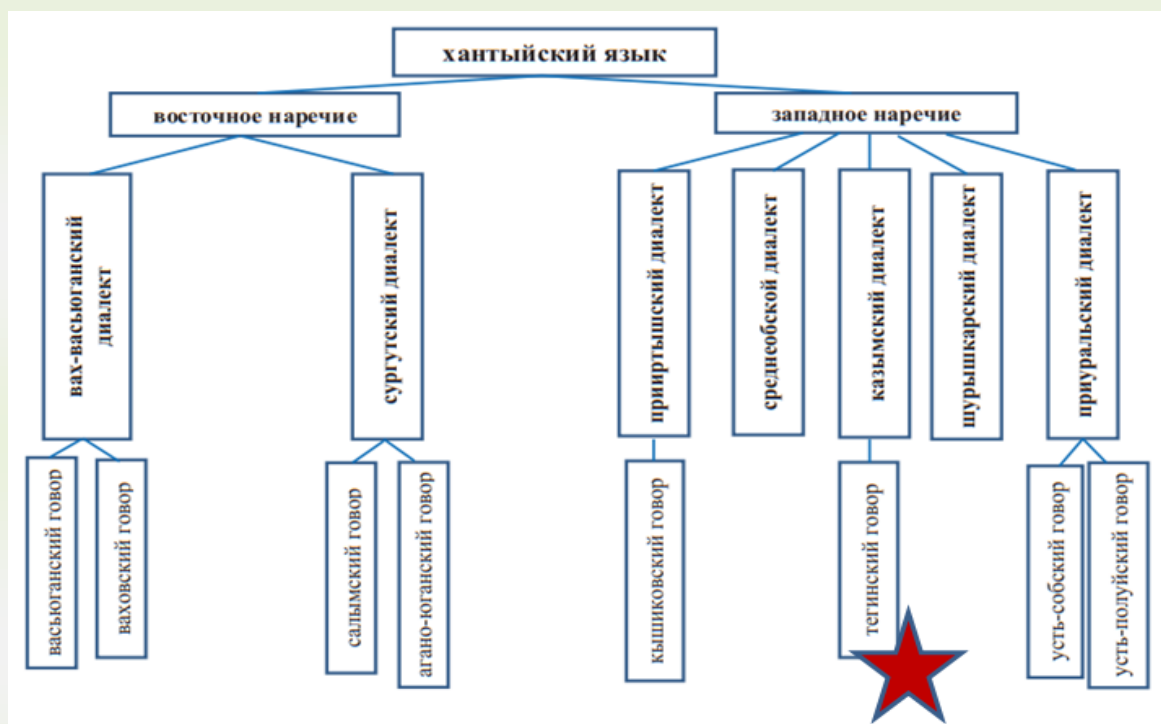
There are about thirty territorial dialects of Great Britain. Some of them continue to develop,

северные диалекты: 1) Нортамберленд, сев. Дарем, 2) южн. Дарем, большая часть Камберленда, Уэстморленд, сев. Ланкашир, холмистая часть Вест-Райдинга в Йоркшире, 3) Ист-Райдинг и Норт-Райдинг в Йоркшире;	средние диалекты: 1) Линкольншир, 2) юго-вост. Ланкашир, сев - вост. Чешир, сев-зап. Дарбишир, 3) сев-зап. Ланкашир, южн. Риббл, 4) средний Ланкашир, остров Мэн, 5) южный Йоркшир, 6) большая часть Чешира, сев. Стаффордшир, 7) большая часть Дарбишира, 8) Ноттингемшир, 9) Флинт, Денбай, 10) вост. Шропшир, южн. Стаффордшир, большая часть Уорикшира, южн. Дарбишир, Лестершир;	южные диалекты: 1) часть Пемброкшира и Глэморганшира, 2) Уилтшир, Дорсетшир, сев. и вост. части графства Сомерсетшир, большая часть Глостершира, юго-зап. Девоншир, 3) большая часть графства Хемпшир, остров Уайт, большая часть Беркшира, южная часть Саррея, зап. часть Сассекса, 4) сев. Глостершир, вост. Херфордшир, Вустершир, южн. часть графства Уорикшир, север Оксфордшира, юго-запад Нортхемптоншира, 5) большая часть графства Оксфордшир, 6) север графства Саррей, северо-зап. Кента, 7) большая часть графства Кент, восток графства Сассекс, 8) зап. Сомерсетшир, сев-вост. Девоншир, 9) вост. Корнуолл, большая часть Девоншира, 10) зап. Корнуолл.
западные диалекты: 1) зап. и южн. Шропшир (к западу от реки Северн), 2) Херфордшир, кроме восточной его части, Рэднор, вост. часть Брэкнока;		

others are already considered extinct. All the territorial dialects of Great Britain differ from each other at the level of phonetics, vocabulary and grammar.

The Siberian dialect was formed from a variety of dialects, both in central Russia and from the languages of different nationalities of our once huge country. Dialect features of the West Siberian dialect: fast speech, swallowing letters and whole syllables, replacing the vowel sounds "a" with a short "o"; stretching some unstressed vowels, especially at the end of the word; lack of stress, which makes speech monotonous, monotonous.





The territorial fragmentation of Khanty and the diverse external influence from neighboring languages served as the main reason for the formation of the number of dialects and dialects of the Khanty language, while Western and eastern dialects differ so much that understanding between their speakers is often difficult.

One of the most mysterious and little-described languages is the Mansi language. The differences between the individual groups of dialects (or adverbs) are very significant. They cover to some extent all levels of the language: phonetic, morphological, syntactic and lexical, as a result of which representatives of these dialect groups understand each other with difficulty.

Диалектные группы мансийского языка		
Названия по территориям	Говоры	Фонетика
Северная по рекам Сосьва и Верхняя Лозьва	1.верхнесосьвинский; 2.нижнесосьвинский; среднесосьвинский; 3.сыгвинский; 4.устьосвинский; верхнедозьвинский; обской	1.говорят: полу-языком, т.е. этот говор определяется по особенностям произношения сонорного л , где этот согласный артикуляционно близок к какуминальному мягкому, иногда произносимому с начальным слабым смыком, близким к т . 2. говорят низким (глубоким) голосом, широко раскрывая рот, особенность произношения гласных звуков, более открыты и более продвинуты назад. 3. мягко, плавно, т.е. по этому говору отмечается смягчение согласных, например переход к в ть перед гласными е, ё, и, й . 4. говорят, чуть подражая ханты (языку), т.е. у обских манси отмечается влияние хантыйского языка
Западная по рекам средней и нижней Лозьве, Пелыму и Вагильску		
Восточная и Южная группа	Исчезли (последний носитель диалекта умер в 2018)	

Расхождения между говорами сводятся в основном к звуковым (фонетическим) различиям, которые не затрудняют взаимопонимания

Regional differences are more pronounced in the UK than in Russia. We easily understand the residents of other cities. All Russians speak about the same way, at most they pronounce some vowels differently. And Britons from different regions have different accents, word choices, and even

grammatical rules. The ethnic languages of Khanty and Mansi, like British English, also differ greatly in dialect speech and are understandable only to geographically residing peoples.

The materials of the anthology on English literature of the XIX century, textbooks for students and books for reading where I found the historical Cockney dialect of Bernard Shaw and slang from O'Henry, Thomas Hardy, Nigel Balchi were studied. The selection was made specifically for English writers, because the work is dedicated to England.



Диалекты в литературных произведениях

"Thank ya, lady!" (sl.)-you - **Б.Шоу**

"I ain't done nothing wrong!" (sl.)-am not

"He ain't a policeman, are you?"(sl.)-isn't



"Mammon and the Archer" - **О. Генри**

"If he was like you say, maybe the cops pinched him before I got there." (sl.)-arrested

"Death of a Gunner" - **Нигел Балчи**

"But since then he's been right under."(sl.)-has been unconscious

"His pal did."(sl.)-comrade, friend



"Andrey Satchel and Parson and Clerk" - **Томас Харди**

In this story the narrator uses numerous ungrammatical, dialectal words and expressions:

"...to see the ships and the sea and the sojers, instead of coming back to a meal at the house of the distant relation she lived wi,... (soldiers; with)



In the study of Western Siberia, she turned to the prose of V.M. Shukshin, where dialect words typical of Siberia and the Altai Territory prevail; to the Ural tales of Pavel Bazhov and Viktor Astafyev.

Напугжал, прямо сердце упало... - (напугал)

— Вань, ты бы сейчас аржаных лепешек поел? - (ржаных)

Опять раздешиной высказываешь! - (раздетый)

и предупредительно мотнулся на полати за юрытцем. - (настил из досок для спанья, устраиваемый в избе под потолком между печью и противоположной ей стеной)

Если бы в камельке горел огонь. - (небольшой очаг, камин для обогрева жилища)

— Завтра зайду к учительше, — сказала мать — (учительнице)

Пойдем в березник, сынок. - (сплошной березовый лес)



— Зато как тятка (отец) шурунет(спутнет, погонит) нас — бегишь (бежишь) и не запнешша (запинаться, спотыкаться).

— Я, Петровна, слободу люблю! (свободу)

— Хорошо! Как на море! Ништо (ничто) глаз не угнетат (мучить, отягощать)!

— Выль отсюдова! - (выйди отсюда)

— Восподь тебе пособил, воспо-дь! - (господь)



- Это не диво, что черненька. - (черненькая)

Отец-то ведь с малых лет в земле скыркался. - (скрести, скрестись в земле)

А что пазки зеленые - тоже дивить не приходится. - (удивлять, поражать)

Вот памятка мне и осталась. - (Нравоучительный случай, предостерегающий в будущем от чего-н.)

- Мамонька, сколь хорошо тятину-то подаренье! - (подарок)

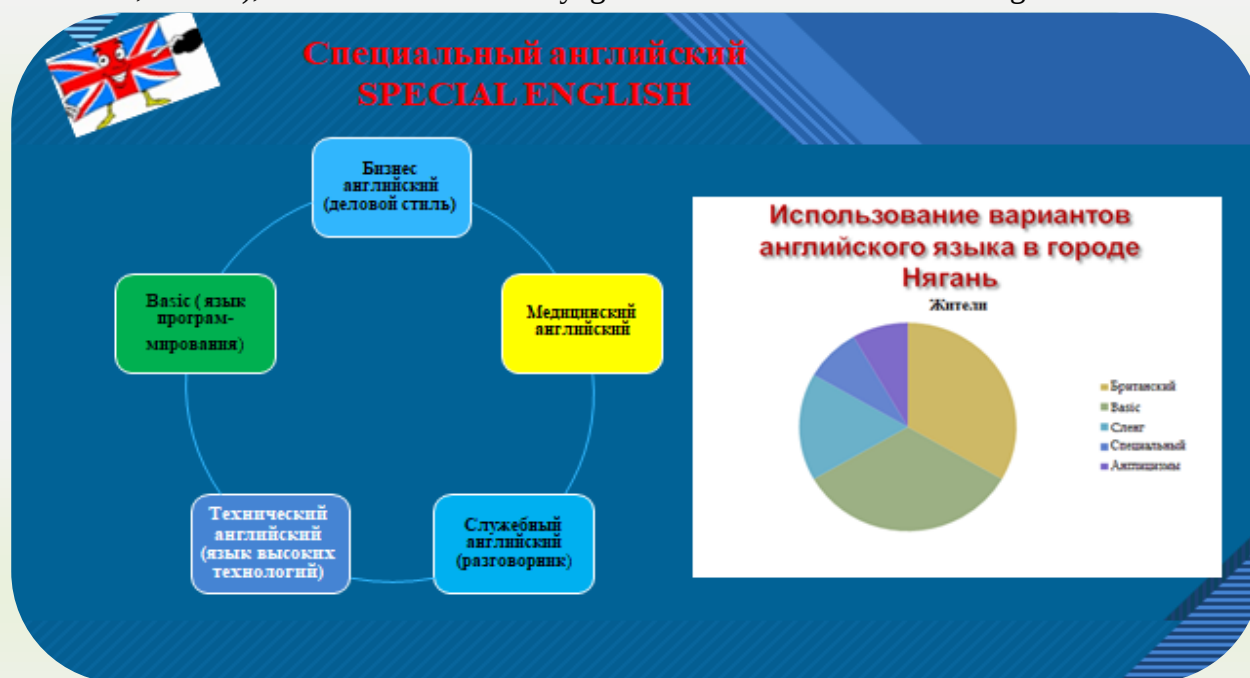
Тепло от него, будто на пригревинке сидишь, да еще кто тебя мягким гладит. - (завалинка)

Раз к ней и забрался хитник. - (хищник, вор, грабитель)



It is the dialect vocabulary that contributes to the imaginative perception of the text, a more complete understanding of the meaning of the work, and awareness of the originality of the author's work in English, Russian, Khanty or Mansi language.

In the city of Nyagan, the British version of the English language "accepted standard" (RP) is being studied. Residents of our city use social dialects in their daily activities (professional, slang, Anglicisms) and special English (programming language - Basic, Business English, technical, service), hence it follows that Nyagans use different versions of English.



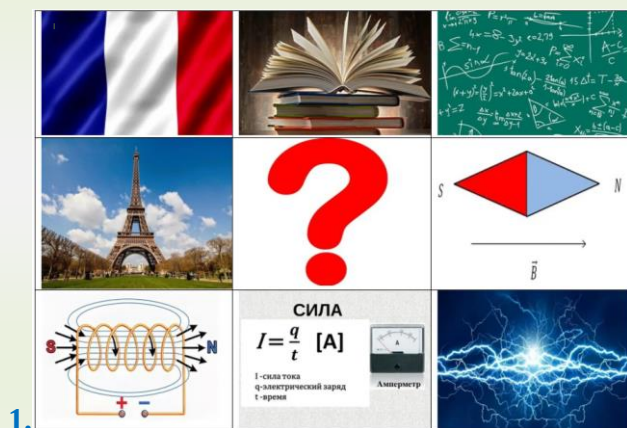
According to information from the Internet, the Mansi language is disappearing, only about 200 people use it in their daily activities. Khanty is represented in the northern part of the district. In England and the Khanty–Mansiysk district, even native speakers find it difficult to understand dialects. Dialects of the Russian language are easier to understand by context. But when studying the works of writers, you involuntarily open a dictionary to understand the meaning more precisely.

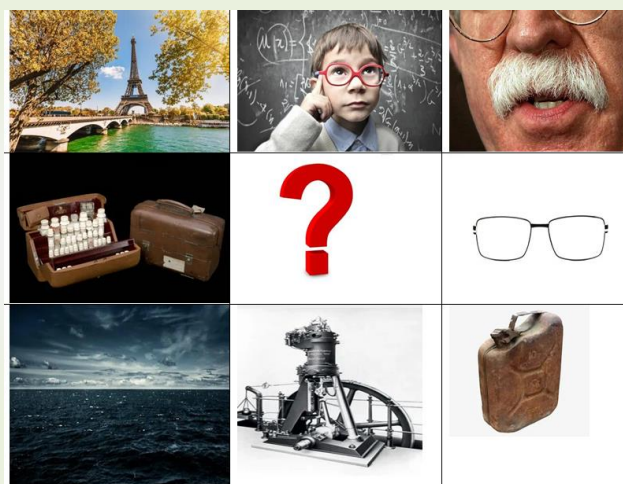
If you are planning a vacation in England or on the West Siberian Plain, where different dialects are spoken, check out our booklet "Dialect language is a national treasure of folk speech".

Anna Shishkova 8V



CROSSENSE





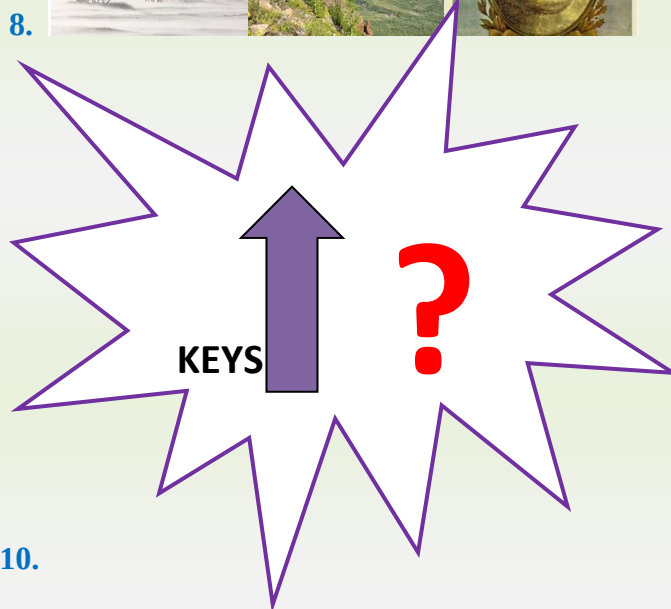
7.



8.



9.



10.

20 апреля в актовом зале школы собрались участники познавательно - логического фестиваля «КРОССЕНС». В первой части восьмиклассники **знакомились** с защитой презентаций учеников 8В и 8З классов по теме «Great Minds/ Великие умы» на английском языке. Нужно было внимательно слушать первую часть, чтобы успешно выполнить кроссенсы во второй части. **КРОССЕНС** – игра для эрудитов! Это головоломка нового поколения, соединяющая в себе лучшие качества сразу нескольких интеллектуальных развлечений: загадка, ребус, головоломка. Слово «кроссенс» означает «пересечение смыслов», он представляет собой ассоциативную цепочку из девяти картинок, замкнутых в стандартное поле, как для игры в «Крестики-нолики». Изображения расставлены таким образом, что каждая картинка имеет связь с предыдущей и последующей, а центральная объединяет по смыслу сразу несколько картинок. Перед восьмиклассниками стояла следующая задача: составить ассоциативную цепочку, посредством взаимосвязи изображений.

При создании «Кроссенса» волонтеры 9а класса использовали материал из проектов и презентаций восьмиклассников. Во время фестиваля они сопровождали команды, наблюдали за их действиями и информировали жюри о выполнении заданий. Это **Белова Виолетта, Массан Ева, Потайчук Артем, Зайтова Регина, Мамедова Зехра, Александрова Мария, Дурникова Елизавета.**

Первый этап нашего Фестиваля длился около 35 минут и назывался «Узнай данные о великих людях» через проектные презентации 8 – классников по алгоритму: Рождение, Учеба, Образование, Работа, Открытие, Награды, Память. Победителем стала **Меньшенина Ангелина (8В класс)** с работой о физиках; II место поделили **Сумкин Кирилл** о Петре I и **Идиятова Алиса** о моде 17 и 20 веков (8З класс); III место жюри присудило сразу трем проектам: **Орловской Ольге и Тищенко Арине** о биологах (8В класс), **Коваленко Юле** о географах и **Бегашевой Веронике и Новых Ксении** о химиках (8З класс).

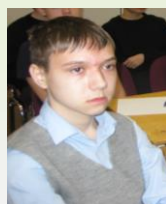
На **втором этапе** команды получили конверты с 10 кроссенсами. За каждый правильно угаданный кроссенс могли получить 1 балл. Максимальный балл – 10. Конкурсанты должны были написать имя Великого Ученого или Деятеля в листе ответов. 15 минут участникам было недостаточно выполнить кроссенсы и они попросили у жюри добавить еще 5 минут. В телефонах, к сожалению, интернет не помог. Создавали то кроссенсы наши девятиклассники.

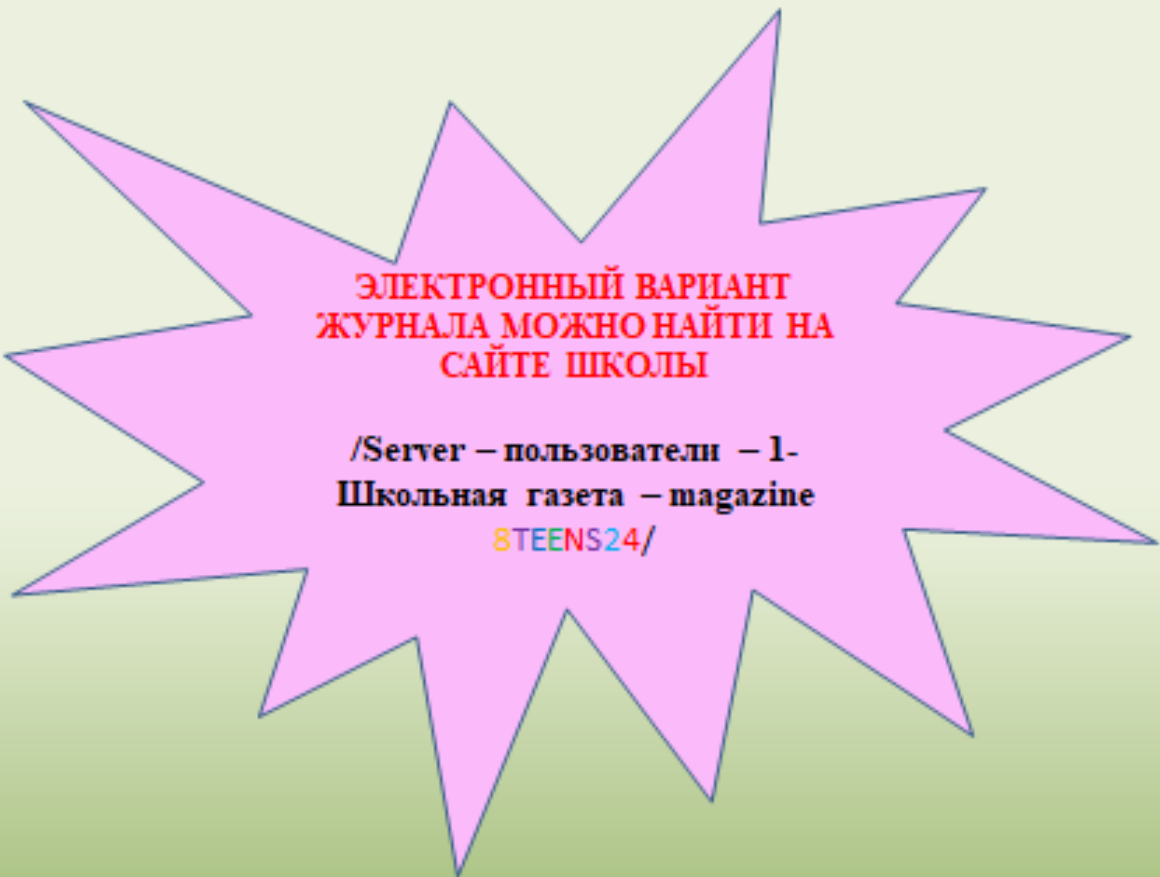
На **третьем этапе** представитель от каждой команды с помощью жеребьевки выбирал о ком, из великих людей на английском языке будут рассказывать. (Подготовка 5 минут). Максимальный балл – 10 (10 правильных предложений, понятных для жюри).

Суммировав баллы за два этапа, справедливое жюри определило **победителя**, им стала команда из **8А класса -19 баллов**, II место: **8В (1); сборная 8ГЕ; 8З – 15 баллов**, III место: **8Б; 8В(2), 8Ж – 13 баллов**; участником стала команда **8Д класса**.

Оценивали наших конкурсантов компетентное жюри в составе: учителей английского языка **Протасовой Татьяны Валерьевны, Желтышевой Анны Николаевны, Тютяева Германа Евгеньевича, Полевой Ирины Григорьевны**, библиотекаря школы **Денисовой Марии Олеговны**. Вручила заслуженные грамоты завуч по учебно-воспитательной работе **Зинковская Ирина Борисовна**.

Замечательными ведущими Фестиваля и дизайнерами красивых грамот были **Штепин Семен** и **Марчева София**. Режиссером была **Загороднева Галина Васильевна**, учитель английского языка. Поддержала идею проведения данного мероприятия **Фрезе Вера Викторовна**, завуч по учебно-воспитательной работе. Рефлексия показала, что познавать и логически думать нашим ребятам нравится!





**ЭЛЕКТРОННЫЙ ВАРИАНТ
ЖУРНАЛА МОЖНО НАЙТИ НА
САЙТЕ ШКОЛЫ**

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