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# GYMLAND

MAGIC  
TIME



# THE PREMIERE OF THE YEAR

To my mind the most famous premiere of the season in the cinema is "Avatar". I have already seen this film. I have got great impression.

"Avatar" is a science-fiction story shot by James Cameron.

The action takes place in 2154 on the planet Pandora in the star system Alfa Centaurs. There are unusual inhabitants there. They are very tall & blue-colored. In the cinema at first I felt a little terrible. I consider it to be an exciting fairy tale.

The film was made in 3D format & you can watch it in stereospectacles.



"Avatar" is the second such famous film by James Cameron. His first well-known film is "The Titanic". "Avatar" has overtaken "The Titanic" by the latest news. It is collected more than 2,6 billion dollars. No other film has ever collected so much. "Avatar" was named the best film in the history of the world cinema.

This film has got the prize "Gold globe" & it has been called the best film of 2009. And the director of the film "Avatar" James Cameron has got the prize "Gold globe" as the best director.

People who had seen this film had a lot of impressions & opinions about the film. After watching the film the majority of people said that the film had been fantastic, the effects had been the best! And I agree with them! Because the film is the best one nowadays without doubts!!!



*Written by Anastasiya Sokovets,  
a pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form.*

# THE BEST AMONG THE BEST

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of December in 2009 the District Olympiad took place in Nesvizh in which near 100 pupils took part & 45 pupils among they were pupils from Nesvizh gymnasia.

All pupils with their teachers have been preparing & learning their subjects hard for some months. And only the best pupils managed to get over this stage & become a participant of the Regional Olympiad.

From the 11 to 15 of January the Regional Olympiad was taking place. It was taking place in Minsk, Borisov, Jodino, Dzerzhinsk & Molodechno. Near 50 pupils from Nesvizh area took part at the Regional Olympiad by the Belarusian & Russian language, the English language, mathematics, physics, history, social science, chemistry & biology. All participants aimed & tried to achieve the high results but some participants succeed more than others. They became the winner of the Regional Olympiad & were chosen to participate at the final stage of the Republic Olympiad which will be taking place in Minsk, Baranovichi, Vitebsk, Gomel, Grodno and other cities from the 29<sup>th</sup> of March to the 3<sup>rd</sup> of April.

The participants of the Republic Olympiad have been preparing for 3 months including 2 weeks with the teachers of the Republic Universities.

These are the names of pupils from Nesvizh gymnasia who have been successful at the Region Olympiad and will go to the final stage of the Republic Olympiad: Yana Yanchevskaya, the possessor of the diploma of the first degree in mathematics; Ivan Zhuk, the possessor of the diploma of the first degree in social science; and Aleksey Sorokin the possessor of the diploma of the second degree in biology. We wish them to be tolerated & successful at the final stage of the Republic Olympiad!!! We they trust!!!

*Written by Dariya Chemerevskaya,  
a pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form.*

# LEADER BY DEVOTION



On the 22nd of February the district contest “LEADER – 2010” took place in Nesvizh. At this contest only very active & authority pupils as in forms as in school of our area took part. Our school was introduced by the pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form Daria Chemerevskaya. Daria is the secretary of the primary organization BRUY. She is a very active & cheerful pupil in our school. And, of cause, she has been chosen to introduce our school in the contest.

At the first step “Self-presentation” Dasha displayed her best qualities as leader. And at next stage “Incomplete situation” Dasha showed her wittiness & sense of humor. There was one more condition of the contest: every participant had to represent his own project. The project which was represented by Dasha named “Nesvizh & Pulavy – the towns-friends”. That project was connected with the relationships which had constituted between two towns of two countries Nesvizh (Belarus) & Pulavy (Poland) for four years. In the project Daria described the engagements which had been taken place on the Belarusian & Poland land. We pay attention to the fact that Daria Chemerevskaya has taken part in those engagements herself. Dasha is a member of the dance ensemble which went to Pulavy last summer.

In that hard struggle Daria Chemerevskaya has won. She has been awarded by diploma of the first degree & valuable gifts. And in the future Daria Chemerevskaya will introduce our area at the Regional stage of the contest “LEADER – 2010” which will take place in Stolbtsy during the period from 27 to 28 of April.

We have managed to ask some questions to Daria Chemerevskaya:

- Dasha, without distrusting, during the performance you excited very much! If your friends had come to encourage you? Who had helped you to prepare for such responsible contest?
  - The performance was really exciting! The responsibility for the performance wasn’t so little. I wanted to introduce our school on worthy level & prove that our gymnasium & teachers are the best! The encouragement of my friends & classmates was very big. Thanks to them I was confident & knew how to behave on the stage. I was very surprised with poster which had been painted by my friends especially for me!!! I was lent a hand in preparing by Ludmila Evgenievna Kotkova. And I thank a lot to her!
  - What did you feel when you had heard the words “You are the winner!!!”?
  - I have doubted in the victory for the whole time. My opponent from Leonovichi performed in a worthy way & we were alike by the results of four steps. But at the last step I got bigger grades than he. And as a result I became the winner. I was glad & happy awfully. My aim was to win. And I achieved my aim!!!
  - To your mind what qualities must (обладать) have a leader?
  - I think that a leader must have such qualities as determination, self-confidence & sense of humor. A leader must be the first everywhere! And he must convince other people that his decisions are right.
  - How are you preparing for the Regional stage of the contest?
  - I’m preparing very hard. Do to the best of my abilities. And I’ll try to my best for the sake of excellent performance!
  - Thank you very much!!!
- Such am I, Dasha Chemerevskaya, leader by devotion!!!

*Written by Ivan Zhuk,  
a pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form.*



## ALEXANDER RYBAK

In this number of "GYMLAND" we decided to write the article about our native & the most popular singer with a great number of teenagers & grown-ups, about Alexander Rybak.

Alexander Rybak was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> of May 1986 in Minsk. He was born & grew in the family of musicians. His mother Natalie Valentinovna is a pianist & his father Igor Alexandrovich – a violin player. Since early age he has been brought up on folklore & classic music. And Alexander's father was his first teacher. Igor Alexandrovich worked in a musical ensemble of Vitebsk. Alexander's abilities in music appeared at the age of 4. When he was 5 he started to play the violin & piano, and he also started to sing songs of his own composition.



At the age of 4 the family immigrated to Norway where his father had been invited to work. Alexander came to Belarus for half a year & here he was studied at school of the Belarusian Academy of music. In Norway the family settled in the town Nessoden not far from the capital of Norway Oslo.



In 2006 Alexander Rybak won in prestige contest of young singers of Norway "Kjempejansen" with the song of his own composition «Foolin».

In the national selection of Norway Rybak has become the winner among 21 candidates to victory, & he was chosen to participate in the international musical contest "Eurovision – 2009". At this musical contest he performed his own folk-song "Fairytale".

Nowadays Alexander Rybak works as a concertmaster in the largest symphonic youth orchestra in Norway "Ung Symfoni" & he plans to be shot in a TV serial. His favorites are Mozart, "The Beatles" & Sting. Alexander Rybak is also the possessor of the premium in the sphere of culture.

But Alexander doesn't forget his native country. He regularly comes to Minsk in order to visit his granny.

And at the end of September he gave the concert at which he presented his new album. Our pupil Veronica Tsvirko had a chance to visit the concert. And she told us about her impressions:

"Alexander Rybak... The name which agitated the girls' hearts in all Europe in one night. The simple words of "Fairytale", a pretty smile, kind & honest eyes became theme number one at all discussions. When I heard that the concert of "Belarusian Norwegian" would take place in Minsk I couldn't but go. And in September I could see the winner of "Eurovision – 2009" with my own eyes & hear songs from his latest album of. The emotions which I got after the concert couldn't be expressed in some words. Most of all I was pleased with the professionalism of all the team. After the concert I got the autograph & being awfully happy went home. In spite of the fact that my affection for Alexander Rybak has decreased a little but, as soon as I learn about his other performance, I'll go there with great enjoyment!!!"

Alexander Rybak doesn't forget his native culture thanks to which he started to develop his abilities. He often sings songs based on the poems by Maxim Bagdanovich & other Belarusian folk-songs. In September Alexander came to Minsk in order to take part in the international contest of beauty "Miss Intercontinental – 2009" where he sang the song "Kupalinka" in the Belarusian language. And he was a member of the jury at that spectacular show.

# COMPUTER DEPENDENCE AMONG TEENAGERS

The 21<sup>st</sup> century is the century of techniques & technology. Only 30 or 40 years ago nobody could imagine that the computer would lead the prior place in the life of teenagers. During some decades science has made a breakthrough & today almost every family has a computer.

However, the development of the computer & informational technologies includes both positive and negative sides. In this article we will try to emphasize positive & negative effects of computers & computer technologies.

The computer - is an electrical machine which keeps & processes information. The basic quality of a computer is connected with the fact that thanks to it we can easily & quickly process different information. We can get, keep & transfer information thanks to the local & global net. Thanks to the computer & other technologies teenagers can develop their mentality & master new electronic inventions. And computer also helps to develop spiritually because the information which teenagers get from the computer & Internet widens their outlook, different abilities, allows them to feel a part of the world human society.

But, we can't but mention such a phenomenon as computer dependence. Teenagers become uncontrolled. They don't react to the remarks of their parents, become aggressive to their relatives & friends. They sleep very little and as a result, their industriousness lessens, their performance at school worsens. We have conducted a survey & learnt how much time a day pupils of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> forms work on the computer. The results of the survey can be seen on the following table.

According to the rules a teenager is allowed to work on the computer only half an hour a day. Due to the data of the chart we can make a conclusion that the time which teenagers spend working on computer overrates many times the norm. But it can't but reflect on the health of the growing generation

Summarizing the results of the survey we can assume that even the most advanced technology can be harmful if you use it uncontrollably. Everything depends on our consciousness & education. If we use the whole specter of inventions proposed by science rationally we will be able to save our health & multiply the achievements of modern science!

Our security is in our hands!!!

<u>The number of hours which teenagers spend working on computer</u>	<u>The percentage of answers</u>
Less than 1 hour	11 %(6)
From 1 to 2 hours	30 %(17)
From 1 to 4-5 hours	38 %(21)
More than 5 hours	21 %(12)

\*The whole number of surveyed pupils - 56

Written by Anastasiya Sokovets,  
a pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form.

# THE HISTORY OF NESVIZH

## NESVIZH CITY HALL

Nesvizh is one of the most ancient & famous towns of Europe. A lot of legends, names & historical events are connected with the town. I am proud of living in this wonderful, quiet & ancient town. In some issues of our journal you can read some interesting facts from the history of Nesvizh & also learn a lot of new information about the main sights of Nesvizh. In this edition of "GYMLAND" I decided to write about the Nesvizh City Hall.



Its history & origin begins in 1223. Nesvizh had been developing rapidly for 3 centuries & in the 16<sup>th</sup> century Nesvizh became the political & cultural centre both in Great Principality of Lithuania and in Central & Eastern Europe

In 1562 the major historical event happened in Nesvizh: in the printing-house of Nicola Radzivil the Black the book of a philosopher & humanist Sumon Budny was printed. It was his most famous book which was called "Catechizes" - the first book on the territory of Belarus which was published in the ancient Belarusian language.

On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of April in 1586 Nesvizh got Magdeburg right. At the same time the town got its own blazon. It symbolized the independence from the king's power & the power of the dukes.

Let's speak about the Nesvizh City Hall which was built in 1596 - in ten years after the day of getting Magdeburg right. The construction was carried out according to the project of an Italian architect Yan Maria Bernardoni. The Nesvizh City Hall is the most ancient Hall preserved on the territory of Belarus. In this City Hall the authorities of the town self-government were located. During the Northern War the City Hall was burnt down & then rebuilt in 1752. After the fire in 1836 the tower was lessened to four floors. The tower was restored during the renovation which lasted from 1997 to 2004.



The entrance to the City Hall leads to the tower. From here you can enter the rooms on the ground floor. And going upstairs you can rise to the first floor where the assembly hall which saw the governors of Nesvizh at different historical periods is situated.

From three sides the Nesvizh City Hall is surrounded by trade rows forming the whole & large architectural composition which beautifies the centre of the town's square.



Nowadays, in the Nesvizh City Hall you can see different exhibitions which periodically vary. In these days in Nesvizh City Hall there takes place marriage registration. Wedding escorts approach the entrance of the City Hall. Just-married are met by the artists who are dressed like the princes Radzivils. And the procedure becomes more beautiful & colorful. Dear readers! We invite you to visit our town & look at all its sights! We are glad to see you!!!

*The article is prepared by Ivan Zhuk,  
a pupil of the 10<sup>th</sup> form.*

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLAND IN THE MIDDLE AGES

The feudalism replaced the slave-owning system as a new & more developed stage in the history of the development of human society. The classical example of the transition of the slave-owning system to the feudalism was the events in the late Roman Empire where under the conditions of the crisis of the slave-owning way of production there underwent the process of collapsing of slave-owning relations & birth of the elements of the feudal way of production. Slave labor didn't justify itself from the economic point of view, it didn't provide the possibility of the further development of productive forces. The struggle of exploited classes against slave-owners, which took various forms, undermined the slave-owning system & shook the Roman Empire from inside & numerous intrusions of the Germanic tribes in the west & Slavonic tribes in the east completed its collapse. However, the ways of transition from the slave-owning system to feudalism in other countries differed from that one in the Roman Empire.



The completion of the process of feudalization in England was connected with the Norman invasion in the second half of the 11<sup>th</sup> century. The Norman Duke William, one of the mightiest feudal of France, headed this intrusion. Not only Norman barons but numerous knights from other areas of France & even Italy participated in this military venture. They were attracted by military tribute, the chance to take over the lands of the Angles & Saxons, to acquire new mansions & serfs.

Having sailed across the English Channel, the army of William went ashore in September 1066 in the southern coast of England. It was more numerous & much better armed than the army of the Anglo-Saxon king. In addition William had more power over his vassals, the Norman barons. The power of the English king over mighty landowners was rather weak.





The earls of the middle & northern- eastern England didn't give Harold military assistance.

In the decisive battle at the settlement of Hastings in October 14, 1066 the Angles & Saxons were defeated in spite of their courageous resistance. King Harold was killed. Having invaded London, William became the king of England. He got the name William the Conqueror.

The England of that time was characterized by considerable strengthening of the central power. It can be explained by the following reasons:

Firstly, the Anglo-Saxon population, mainly peasants, produces persistent & continual resistance to the invaders. William 7 his barons needed a lot of time to subdue the whole England.



In response to the mass confiscation of their lands there broke out numerous uprisings of the Angles & Saxons. In order to keep the defeated nations in obedience, the Norman nobility had to put up with the king's power & its strengthening.

Secondly, the distribution of the lands to the Norman barons was arranged by & by as long as it was confiscated, in this way, they got possession of the lands which were located in different regions of England. Thus, it made an obstacle to the formation of separate duchies independent on the king's power. In addition William himself took over one eighth of the cultivated lands. The major part of the forests, which were turned into hunting reserves, was also William's property.



Thirdly, the Normans replaced the Anglo-Saxons at nearly all the posts both in civil office and in religious hierarchy which, in its turn, also strengthened the power of William.

New mighty feudal lords-barons, while receiving the lands from the king, were his vassals as they were wholly dependent on him. They were obliged to their master by their military service & considerable money payments. The king demanded the obedience not only from his vassals, but from the barons' vassals, their knights. Thus, the vassal system in England was more complete & centralized than it was on the Continent, where there reigned the rule: "The vassal of my vassal is not my vassal".

# Exercise for intelligence

Dear readers! In this task you have to delete the name of animals and using the letters which will be remain you have to make the key word of this task.  
We wish you luck!!!

D	O	G	C	G	I	R	A
T	I	G	A	T	S	L	F
D	G	E	R	M	H	E	F
W	H	L	Y	R	A	O	A
B	A	L	E	K	A	P	N
E	A	R	H	E	R	D	H
L	I	O	N	A	R	N	E

*KEY WORD*

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