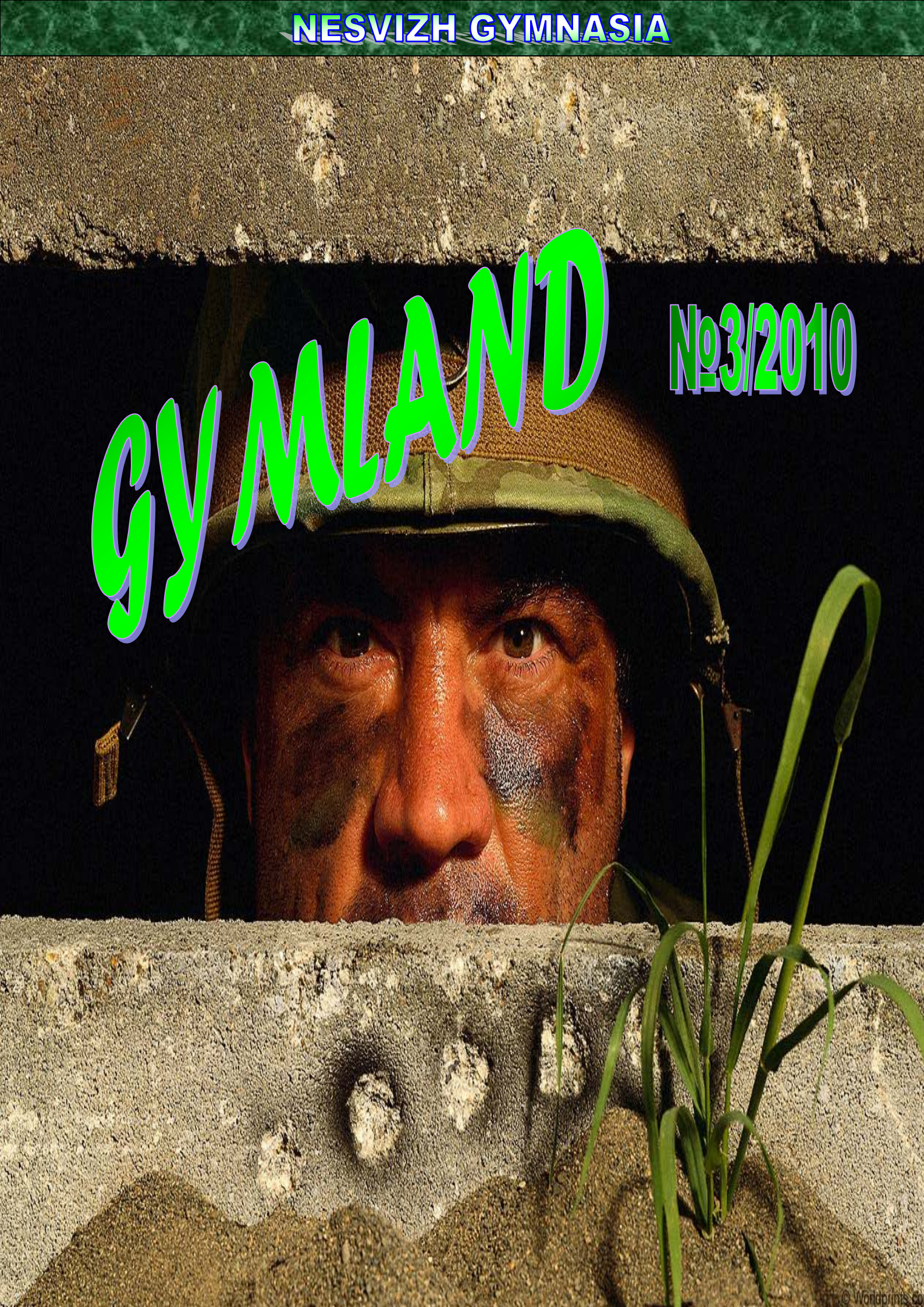


GYMLAND

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The week of the Russian language & literature in gymnasia



Every year we have different arrangements which help us to know our school subjects better. They may be different quizzes, performances, contests, everything which awakes our interest, makes us manifest our abilities & knowledge.

Recently we have had a very interesting party which was devoted to the most famous works by Russian writers. The party was held as a collective performance. Each class had received the assignment to dramatize one piece of a famous play written by a Russian playwright.

We haven't even expected that our pupils possess such excellent artistic abilities.

They put on the extracts from different plays. Everybody got excited: both the performers & the spectators.



THE SCIENTIFIC-PRACTICAL CONFERENCE

The scientific-practical conference is an annual event which is expected by all the pupils with impatience & hope. Pupils who take part in the conference prepare hard for the whole school year: they choose the theme of their report, find necessary material, sort out the main subjects, and study additional literature.

The conference takes place in some stages. The first one - (the choice of the theme for the research) among pupils of denominative school. The works, which will be approved of, will get the admission to the district scientific-practical conference where they will compete against the pupils from different other schools. And the winner of the district scientific-practical conference will be chosen to participate at the region & republic conference.

In our gymnasium the first stage is known as "Gymnasium readings". This year the first stage took place in March, 19 - 23. Nearly 52 pupils of 4-10 forms took part in "Gymnasium readings" who presented works on different themes in the Belarusian & Russian languages & literature, the English language, history, mathematics, physics, informatics & biology. The jury has summed up & chosen the works which will be represented at the district scientific-practical conference which is well-known in our town as "The step to the future". The conference will take place in Nesvizh lyceum on the 17th of April.



When the winners were getting their diploma at gymnasium meeting, the members of the jury gave comments on the reports presented at the gymnasium conference. They highly appreciated the scientific research work made by Dasha Chemerevckaya. She studied the similar & distinguishing features of the book & the film "Eugene Onegin". High praise was given to Irina Zherko whose work dealt with the subject of the specific vocabulary in children books. The pupil of the 10th form Ivan Zhuk devoted his research to the compound words of the English language.

Quite amazing was the report made by the pupil of the 5th form Nikita Makarov in which he told so many interesting things about wolves.

All the participants of the conference remarked that such research work is much for their good. They learn how to work with different sources of information, learn how to sort out the key questions, how to analyze & make conclusions. This work widens their outlook, provides them with additional skills, make them more confident.

I am a citizen of the Republic of Belarus



The 15th of May is the Day of Belarusian Constitution. This holiday began to be celebrated since the day when the constitution of the Republic of Belarus as independent country was adopted. This constitution is the fifth by account & was adopted on the 15th of March in 1994.

The constitution of Belarus is the principal law of the country & nucleus of the chartering system. Our constitution consists of introduction, 9 sections, 8 charters & 146 articles. Everybody who is situated on the territory of the Republic of Belarus & the citizens of Belarus as well have to observe the main law of the country.

Our country makes the policy directed to education of a worthy citizen of Belarus & a full member of society. That is why in our country there are created the conditions for the development of a person's individuality & his further self-realization.

Without doubt if a man wants to become a personality & a full member of society he has to know the structure & the function of the society in which he lives.

For this reason our ideologists & scientists have printed the book "I am a citizen of the Republic of Belarus". Such book is given to every teenager who has achieved the age of sixteen. There are different types of information in this book. Everybody who has such a book can learn about the system of the Belarusian public government; about such document as passport of the citizen of Belarus. Moreover, in this book there is the information about the prize premiums of the highest degree & about people who have got such prize premiums. And also there is the information about the social structure of the Belarusian society.

To my mind, this book helps children to develop spiritually & educate themselves. After learning this book the level of political & chartering culture of teenagers become higher. The book is very useful for all people especially for children who want to connect their life with social, political or scientific work! Read the book with enjoyment!!!

THE HISTORY OF NESVIZH SLUTSKAYA BRAMA



Slutskaya Brama (or town's gate) is the unique monument of Belarusian baroque style. This gate is the single preserved gate among other five town's gates which were built as a system of town fortification at the end of the sixteenth century & at the beginning of the seventeenth century. This gate is the only gate conserved both in Nesvizh

and in whole Belarus.

There were five gates in Nesvizh which were built at the entrance to the town. The first is known as Vilenskaya (but before it had been called Mirskaya); the second - Slutskaya (before it had been known as Kopylskaya); the third - Zamkovaya; the fourth - Kletskaya & the fifth brama was situated near the Bernardino monastery.



According to the chart by Tomash Makovski (the beginning of the seventeenth century) originally Slutskaya brama was as tower with a four-sloped roof. Brama was separated from the dam by raising bridge. During the military events of 1654 & 1660 the town's fortified system including town's gates were damaged. Due to the king's order Slutskaya Brama had been rebuilt. In 1700 Slutskaya brama was restored in baroque style.

And now the description of Slutskaya brama inside. On the first floor there was a little room for the guards & officials who took contribution. On the second floor there was a chapel of God's Mother with wooden altar.



In the 1970s Slutskaya brama was restored both inside and outside. Roof, windows, stairs & doors were changed.

In September of 2007 the repair of the town's gates was finished & the territory surrounding Slutskaya brama was renovated.

To the 65th anniversary of the great victory



The pupils of our gymnasia honor the memory of those people who sacrificed their lives in the fierce battle against the fascist invaders. We invite them to school or visit them at their places. We are eager to listen to their stories because they are like a live history for us.

Recently we had a chance to invite to school Alexander Pavlovich Lebedev who joined the Soviet army being a 20 year-old fellow. At first he served as a private- chemist in the detachment of chemical defense. Their assignment was to produce a lot of smoke & to help our soldiers start the attack unnoticeable.

When the chemical detachment attacked Kaunas, Alexander Pavlovich was wounded & sent to hospital. After the hospital he continued his march to the West on the roads of Europe. Alexander Pavlovich doesn't like to remember those disastrous days. We understand how difficult for an old soldier to revive in his memory the days when his friends were killed, the days when innocent children & woman fell the victims of fascist cruelty. We understand it & there is a pause, a pause of silence as if all of us give the tribute to all those who stayed to lie in strange land, who never saw his mothers, wives, children.

Then all of a sudden the eyes of the veteran brighten & with a smile he tells us one amusing story.

“It happened in 1945 when Alexander Pavlovich served in Belarus. Once the soldiers were lined & were ordered to take out clean handkerchiefs. The soldiers were greatly confused as some didn't have them at all, others had dirty handkerchiefs & only Alexander Pavlovich had a clean white handkerchief. The matter was that in such a way they chose a driver for the commander of the political department. So, he began to serve as a military driver & was such a professional that he got a nickname a driver- bee. Once he even was assigned to drive the commander-in-chief of the second Belarusian front Timoshenko.

After the war Alexander Pavlovich decided not to go his native place tatarstan but to settle here in Nesvizh. Here he married, brought up his children, saw his grandchildren & great-grandchildren. His life was fortunate, he thinks.

He had discharged his main duty: he had defended his Motherland & fought for its independence & freedom.

We congratulate Alexander Pavlovich on the occasion of the Great Victory Day & want to assure him that our generation will remember & honor the heroic deeds of our ancestors.



ENGLAND IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR

The main factors which defined military-political situation at the beginning of the fifth year of the Second World War were the historical victories of the soviet armed forces. Thanks to them the times of great military victories of Germany & Japan went to the past.

The results of the victory of the Soviet Union overwhelmed the borders of Soviet-German front & got a great military-political importance. The important consequence of those times was the changing of the situation at all the fronts of the Second World War



The countries which participated in anti Hitler coalition possessed different economic, military & political possibilities. They played not similar role in the struggle against the fascist block. The nuclear of this coalition consisted of the Soviet Union, the USA & England. The English military forces reached the number of more than 4 million people. Regarding the fact of the weakening of Germany the members of the coalition began to discuss the tactics of the advance of English & American troops. For this reason there was called the Teheran conference which was attended by the three leaders of these countries. In December, 1,

1944 Stalin, Roosevelt & Churchill signed up the resolutions of the Teheran conference. Due to this resolution the USA & England had to overtake the operation 'Overload' & the Soviet army had to advance in order to prevent the delivery of the German troops to the West.

In summer 1944 the second front was opened by the USA & Great Britain. In June, 1944 American- English troops landed in the north of France having crossed the English Channel. The plan was to land on the coast of Normandy, to take over the territory & then, having collected sufficient forces, to undertake the advance in the eastern direction to seize the territory of northern-eastern France. It gave a lot of chances for the troops because the German defense was rather weak there.



The landing of American-English troops which meant the opening of the second front became one of the largest military operations during the Second World War. By the end of 1944 the fascist troops were completely driven away from the territory of France.

The landing of allies' forces provided the defeat of the German army, but it happened that time when the Soviet Army had already undertaken severe blows at the expense of millions of soldiers' lives.



OLIVER CROMWELL

Oliver Cromwell is one of the most famous & greatest personalities in the history of the formation of the capitalist England. He was born on the 25th of April in 1599 in the town of Huntingdon. His parents were the nobles. When Oliver was born his grandfather was the richest landowner in Huntingdon. But Cromwell's father wasn't so rich & had a modest income. In 1616 Oliver finished school in Huntingdon. After that he was sent to one of the colleges of Cambridge University. But a year later his father died & Oliver as the only sun in the family had to leave the University in order to help his mother & sister. When Oliver was 21 he married Elizabeth Burshir, the daughter of a trader.



During next 20 years Oliver Cromwell was living as simple country noble. But besides he was taking an active part in the local political life.

Both in school & University and during his further life Oliver Cromwell was influenced greatly by puritans' movement which aimed at radical reforms of the Anglican Church.

In the spring of 1640 the Parliament gathered. Oliver Cromwell was elected to the House of Commons. He showed himself as an active puritan upholding the critics of the Public Church & Government.

In spite of the fact that Oliver Cromwell wasn't such an experienced leader but while struggling against King Charles I he became the famous personality in the country.

Cromwell saved the place in the Parliament. Sometimes there were conflicts between the Parliament & army. And Oliver Cromwell was the mediator between the opponents. But his sympathy was given to the army & he tried to protect the interests of the army.

Moreover we can't imagine Great English Bourgeois Revolution without Oliver Cromwell. That Revolution played the greatest role both in the history of England and in the history of Europe. It destroyed the feudal system & installed capitalism in different spheres of peoples' lives. Even the restoration of the monarchy in England in 1660 didn't change the total of Cromwell's revolution. Great English Bourgeois Revolution became the example for other revolutions in different countries. Cromwell's Revolution was very fierce, disciplined & bloody but even that didn't prevent England from becoming one of the strongest & most powerful country in the world at that time.

THE QUIZ

"The Second World & Great Patriotic War"

A war is a very strict, terrible & bloody phenomenon in the life of humanity. Millions of wars have happened for thousands of years. Our country has overcome hundreds of wars for its history. Peace - is the greatest present of those people who sacrificed their lives for the peaceful sky above us. And everybody has to know history so well that past horrible & destroyable events won't ever repeat again. And we propose you to test your knowledge "The Second World & Great Patriotic War". Right down the answers & send us them by address which is written on the last page of the journal. The winner will be given the valuable prize!

1. When did the Second World War start?
a) on the 22nd of June in 1941; b) on the 31st of December in 1940;
c) on the 2nd of September in 1939.
2. When was the Western Belarus included to USSR?
a) on the 15th of March in 1994; b) on the 17th September in 1939;
c) on the 25th of August in 1944.
3. What date was the beginning of the Great Patriotic War?
a) the 22nd of June in 1941; b) the 2nd of September in 1939;
c) the 11th of May in 1942.
4. What was the name of the military operation after which the territory of Belarus was liberated?
a) "Overload"; b) "Normandia-Neman"; c) "Bagration".
5. When was the capital of Belarus Minsk liberated?
a) on the 8th of May in 1945; b) on the 3rd of July in 1944;
c) on the 9th of May in 1945.
6. Who was the first soldier who entered Minsk after the blockade?
a) Frolikov; b) Morozov; c) Olshevsky.
7. When did the Second World War finish?
a) on the 9th of May in 1945; b) on the 1st of September in 1945;
c) on the 22 of April in 1944.
8. When did the Great Patriotic War finish?
a) on the 1st of September in 1945; b) on the 9th of May in 1945;
c) on the 3rd of July in 1944.

We are waiting for your answers!!!



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