

School № 67

№ 6

November, 2012

★ *TeenLife* ★



A meeting to welcome a US citizen

Don't scream - it's only Halloween..!

School Uniform: Pros & Cons

To smoke or not to smoke ?

Do you like to read?



The city of New York, the biggest city in the world, situated at the mouth of the Hudson River, can be called the capital not only of the USA but even of the whole capitalist world. New York City is referred as "The City that Never Sleeps" or the "Big Apple". In New York, when you walk in the street, you are caught up in the stream of people hurrying along the streets and of motor-cars and buses speeding from one place to another. The old saying that "time is money" is a rule here; speed is necessary to make more money.

New York is the center of art and culture of the USA. Broadway is famous for the small area near Times Square where Broadway crosses seventh Avenue. This is the home of many Broadway theatres. This part of Broadway is also known as "the Great White Way" and is always full of tourists.

"Big Apple" has become a symbol of great hope and great achievements!

TeenLife

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Russia and America: the dialogue of cultures

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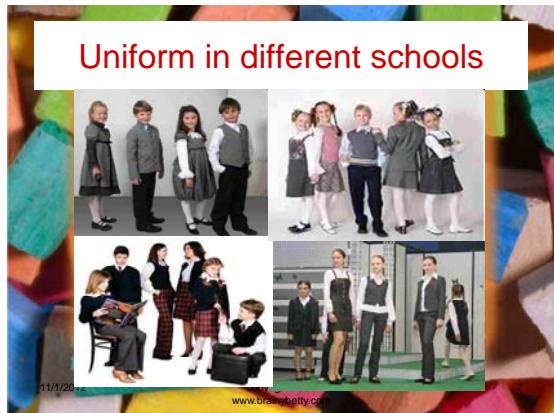
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School Uniform: Pros & Cons



Modern School Uniform



Uniform in different schools

The word “uniform” means “having the same form”. So a school uniform means that every child in the school wears the same clothes. In some countries school uniform is normal and most schools have one. In other countries, particularly in continental Europe, the USA and Canada, uniform is worn mostly in private schools.

In Russia, school uniforms were cancelled after 1917 revolution, but were re-introduced in 1948. Wearing uniform was made obligatory and pupils were punished for not following the rules.



There is also modern-day tradition for girls to dress into brown Soviet-style school uniform for their graduation ceremony.



In 1992, compulsory school uniforms were cancelled. Today, there is no unified standard uniform in Russia, however, many gymnasiums and lyceums, especially prestigious ones, as well as certain schools may have their own uniform that students are required to wear. Educational institutions without a uniform may also have a certain dress-code.



School uniform

Good things about school uniform

Having a school uniform gives you a school identity. It means that you belong to that particular school.

You don't have to worry about what to wear on a school day.

The clothes are usually practical and comfortable to wear.

Uniforms can be handed down to other children in the family.

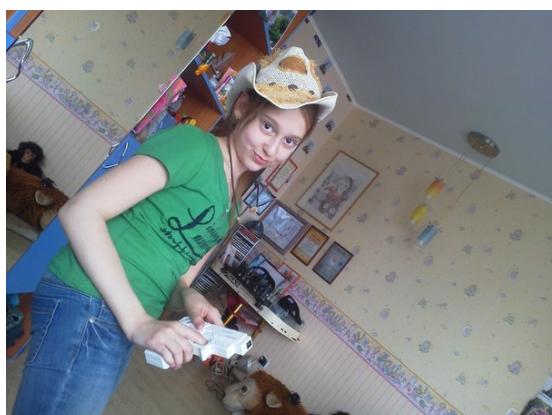
With a uniform you don't need many casual clothes. It reduces class differences because everyone has to wear the same.

Uniform is usually cheaper than everyday dress.

Wearing a uniform helps to prepare students for the world of work, where uniforms are often worn.

Schools with uniforms have better educational results.

This is because there is better discipline.



Our favourite subjects

I wanted to find out what the favourite subject of the students of 5-8th forms in our school is.

It turned out that the most favourite subject is PT(physical training). 14 pupils like it most of all. Maths is on the second place. 9 students like it most of all. Technology subject is the favourite one for 8 people. 5 pupils prefer Art. 2 persons like Russian. 1 – admires Literature. 1 – is fond of English. 2 students like IT(information technology). 2 students are interested in Biology most of all.



My favourite lesson is English. At the English lesson we write, read stories, learn new foreign words, listen to dialogues and speak English, learn poems by heart. It's important for me because I want to communicate with people in English. Our teacher tells us many interesting facts from the history and culture of England, America, Australia and other English-speaking countries. Recently we have read about beautiful sights of London, its parks and museums, cathedrals and bridges, customs and traditions of Britain.



Alina Abdullina, 6B

Bad things about school uniform

Uniform is often not practical or pleasant to wear.

Designs are often old-fashioned and ugly.

Forcing children to wear uniform can ignore their religious and cultural needs.

Wearing a school uniform is not good preparation for working. Only a few jobs require uniforms, and many of these are low-paid service jobs.

Skirts or formal trousers are not good for doing sport or running around at lunchtime or breaks. Some uniforms are a bit too casual and can look not very neat.

They can be very expensive.

You can get fed up of wearing the same old, same old every day.

You get into trouble if you don't wear uniform.

Do you need school uniform?

I wanted to know my schoolmates' opinions about school uniform. I interviewed 55 students from 6-8 forms. And we have got the following results:

Yes – 5 students

No – 36 students

Yes, but it may be some alteration – 14 students

Aleksandra Duhovich, 6B

To Smoke or Not to Smoke?

Humanity is developing very fast. More and more temptations appear every day. Many of them can become the reason of bad habits. Bad habits rather widespread among the young people are: smoking, alcoholism.

To my mind smoking and drinking alcohol are up-to-date because teens want to be "like others". It also seems to them smoking, drinking alcohol help them express their individuality and independence. I think young girls who smoke, they don't think about their future life as mothers and wives. Will they be a good example to follow for their children? I don't think they will. In addition, they look ugly. Smoking makes teeth yellow, hair and clothes smell. It causes a headache, a cough, pneumonia and even cancer.

In recent years smoking has received a lot of bad publicity all over the world, because smoking affects other

people's life too, it's unpleasant and harmful to non-smokers.

Many companies have banned smoking in their offices and canteens. Smoking is banned in the Underground, in cinemas and theatres, restaurants, etc. An official warning is printed by law on all cigarette packets. Cigarette advertising is banned on television and radio.

Bad habits affect our social controls, our knowledge, our families and the people around us. That's why more and more people nowadays think about their health. They are changing their health habits. They begin to follow healthy living guide.

It's necessary to take care of our health. If you are strong in health, you will be able to learn well, to have an interesting hobby, to spend free time with your friends, to travel much, to achieve the goals you dream. And you will become a really successful person!



Olga Koporulina, 10B



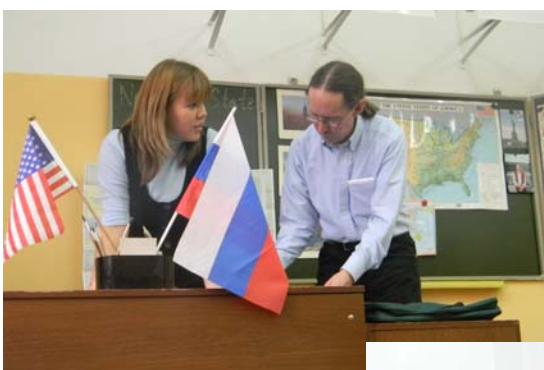
**Life or death? Stop smoking!
We are for healthy lifestyle!**

Our Guests

A meeting to welcome a US citizen

On the 3rd of October, 2012, in our school there was a meeting to welcome a US citizen Bruce Bertrand. Bruce spoke about his native city Lake Placid, about its history and sights, about the Olympic Games and the peculiarities of the English language. He shared his impressions of Russia and of Yekaterinburg in particular with all the audience. And the pupils present asked him a lot of questions.

The members of the *TeenLife* editorial board told him about their work on the magazine making and presented the guest with the fresh issue of the magazine. Children had a chance to recite some poems in English for him. After that B. Bertrand attended several classes of English. And our teachers Shihovtseva M.I., Bodrova M.S. and Vatoropina E.V. made a tour of the school for him.



Travelling around the world

Autumn trip to St. Petersburg

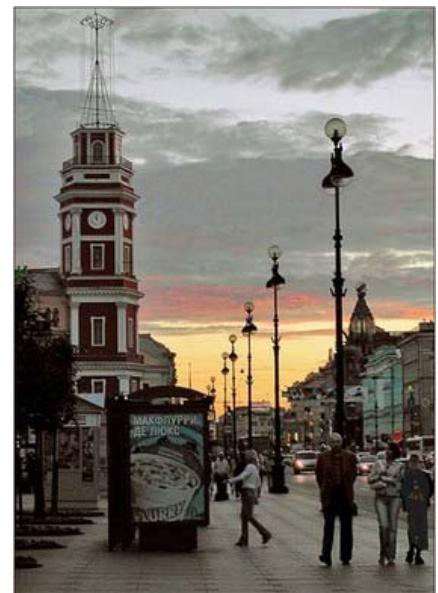
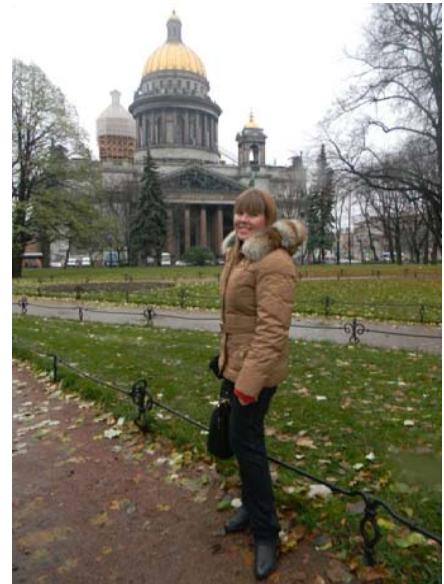
St Petersburg is the second largest city in Russia and one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It was founded in 1703 by Peter the Great as the "Window on the West". St Petersburg is a city of great beauty, with palaces, cathedrals, churches, museums, government buildings. It is an important industrial, cultural and educational centre of our country.

These autumn holidays a group of students from our school went to the North capital of our Motherland. Teachers and pupils have been there for 5 days. All the days were full of admiration and joyous events. We visited such interesting places as The Winter Palace (the State Hermitage), which contains the richest collection of pictures in the world, The Kazan and the St Isaac's Cathedrals, the Peter-and-Paul Fortress, the Zoological Museum and Kunstkammer and the Catherine Palace in Tsarskoye Selo. We had a great view of the Spit of Vasilyevsky Island, the Palace Square, the Admiralty building, the monument to Peter the Great, the Church of the Resurrection of Christ, had a walk along Nevsky Prospekt. St Petersburg

is a wonderful city. At every turn there's something to catch your eye. It attracts thousands of tourists from every corner of the world.

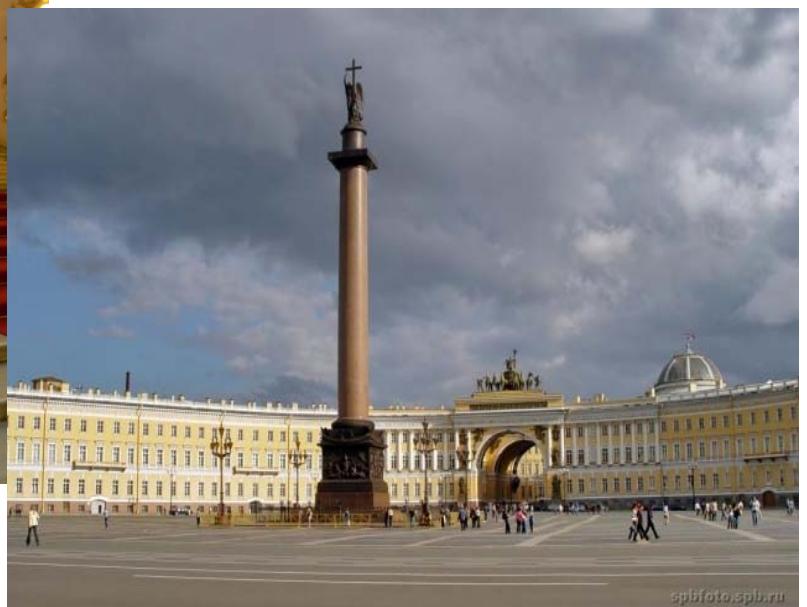
All the students were happy to stay in a very comfortable four star hotel Park Inn Pulkovskaya. We had good breakfasts there and dinners in cafes. Teachers and students had lots of photos with sights of the city. Also we celebrated Halloween in a hotel. Boys and girls colored their faces in white, grey, red and black. That was awesome!

St. Petersburg is called the Northern Venice because there are 65 rivers, arms and canals there with artistically decorated bridges. I like this city very much and I dream to come back there in summer because it's famous for its beautiful white nights. Also I want to see draw-bridges and Peterhof with its fantastic fountains and sculptures. If you haven't visited St. Petersburg yet come to this great city! It's worth it!



M. I. Shikhovtseva





Contests. Olympiads

School English Olympiad was held on the 8th of October.

62 pupils of 5-11 forms took part in it.

We congratulate the winners and their teachers! Well done!

5-6 form

1. Aidartsyan G., Duhovich A. – *Shadrina N.N., Bodrova M.S.*
2. Streltsov V., Potapova D. – *Shadrina N.N., Sinitcina M.V.*
3. Popkova P., Romanova K. – *Sinitcina M.V., Bodrova M.S.*

7 form

1. Tolstenkov E., Bortyazh M. – *Shihovtseva M.I.*
2. Murtazina L. – *Sinitcina M.V.*

8 form

1. Zhukova O. – *Vatoropina E.V.*
2. Manasyan E. – *Bodrova M.S.*
3. Dmitrieva A. – *Shihovtseva M.I.*

9 form

1. Telmenova A. – *Bodrova M.S.*
2. Sitnikov E. – *Vatoropina E.V.*
3. Demidovich D., Gilyov I., Denisov A. – *Vatoropina E.V., Shihovtseva M.I., Bodrova M.S.*

10 form

1. Shishmarina E. – *Bodrova M.S.*
2. Mikhailenko E., Koporulina O., Chufarova A. – *Vatoropina E.V.*
3. Novosyolov S. – *Bodrova M.S.*

11 form

1. Evglevskaya E., Chikurov A., Shkurevskih A. – *Vatoropina E.V., Shihovtseva M.I.*
2. Masalyova A. – *Shihovtseva M.I.*
3. Rahkmanova I. – *Vatoropina E.V.*





Lada Kozlova, 9a, Evgenii Sitnikov, 9C, Evgeniya Mikhailenko and Nastya Chufarova, 10C, took part in the Contest devoted to the International Day of Translator. They recited poems and told students and teachers of many schools and colleges about our school magazine "TeenLife" in the Urals Humanitarian Institute.

**All of them were awarded Honorary Diplomas.
Lada Kozlova became the winner of the contest! Our congratulations!!!**

Translation Contest "Amber September" at Ural State Pedagogical University

Health, Environmental Hazards From Chemicals Are Rising

GENEVA — The United Nations is calling for urgent action to reduce the growing health and environmental hazards from exposure to chemical substances. A new study - "Global Chemicals Outlook" - by the U.N. Environment Program [UNEP] finds sound management of chemicals could save millions of lives and provide an economic bonanza to nations worldwide.

The report presents a stark view of a world that is overwhelmed by increased volumes of chemicals. The most frightening aspect of this scenario is that very little is known about the estimated 143,000 chemicals being produced.

The U.N. Environment Program says only a fraction of these chemicals have been evaluated to determine their effects on human health and the environment. Chemicals are pervasive in every aspect of life. The report says they are used in agriculture, electronics and mining. They are found in products such as paints, adhesives, textiles and toys for children.

The report says death and disability rates from the unsafe use of chemical products are high. For example, it notes that poisonings from industrial and agricultural chemicals are among the top five leading causes of death worldwide, contributing to more than 1 million deaths annually.



Besides the health costs, UNEP'S director of the Division for Technology, Industry and Economics, Sylvie Lemmet, said the unsound management of chemicals has very high economic costs. "If you look at the estimated cost of poisoning from pesticide in sub-Saharan Africa, only the injury and the loss of working time...is estimated to be 6.3 billion U.S. dollars in 2009," said Lemmet. "This is higher than the total ODA [Overseas Development Aid] that is going to the health sector in that same area. So, the argument is there to say... the cost in a way of inaction is so high that preventing these costs makes an economic benefit."

UNEP reports global chemical sales are set to increase by around 3 percent a year until 2050. It says production is quickly shifting from developed to developing countries. The report says chemical production is set to increase by 40 percent in Africa and the Middle East between 2012 and 2020 and Latin America is expected to see a 33-percent rise. The report cites as key environmental concerns pesticide and fertilizer contamination of rivers and lakes, heavy-metal pollution associated with cement and textile production, and dioxin contamination from mining. It also stresses the dangers of persistent organic pollutants, which can be transported over long distances in the air, and are later deposited onto land and water resources. As these chemicals accumulate in organisms, they move up the food chain. Scientists say they are responsible for the near extinction of some species.



Здоровье и окружающая среда: опасное воздействие химических веществ *Перевод Дарьи Демидович, 9В*

Женева. Организация Объединённых Наций призывает к принятию срочных мер для снижения опасности для здоровья и окружающей среды от воздействия на них химических веществ. Новое исследование – “глобальный химический прогноз”, проведенное программой ООН по окружающей среде (ЮНЕП) решает, как рационально использовать химические вещества, чтобы сохранить миллионы жизней и обеспечить экономическое процветание всех стран мира. В докладе представлена точка зрения о мире, поражённом ростом объёмов химических веществ. Самая пугающая сторона сценария – это то, что практически ничего не известно о приблизительно 143,000 производимых химических веществ.

The World Health Organization [WHO] estimates that more than 25 percent of the global burden of disease is linked to environmental factors. The director of WHO's Department of Public Health and the Environment, Maria Neira, said 4.9 million deaths from these diseases are attributable to environmental exposure of selected chemicals.

“We have data available proving that. I think that is an enormous figure - 4.9 million deaths that could be avoided if we have better management in reducing exposure to those chemicals,” said Neira. “Obviously, this figure is an underestimation. This is just the tip of the iceberg. We know that data is only available on a very small number of chemicals. If we go for more that would probably give us a more dramatic figure.” Authors of the report say preventing harm is cheaper than fixing it. They say poor management of chemicals creates health and environmental safety hazards. It also incurs multi-billion-dollar costs worldwide.

Among its recommendations, the report urges chemical producers, manufacturers and importers to play an active role in developing safety policies with governments. It urges governments in developing and emerging countries to develop policies that focus on preventing risks and promoting safer alternatives, rather than only rectifying hazards. The Global Chemicals Outlook, the first comprehensive assessment of its kind, will be reviewed during the third session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management in Nairobi later this month.

Программа ООН по окружающей среде оценила только часть этих химических веществ, чтобы установить их влияние на здоровье человека и окружающую среду. Химические вещества распространяются во всех сферах нашей жизни. В докладе говорится о том, что они используются в сельском хозяйстве, электронике и горнодобывающей промышленности. Химические вещества найдены в таких продуктах как краски, клей, текстиль и даже в игрушках для детей. Так же в докладе говорится о высоком уровне смертности и инвалидности, вызванном небезопасным использованием химической продукции. В качестве примера можно отметить то, что отравления от промышленных и сельскохозяйственных химикатов входят в пятёрку наиболее распространённых причин смертей во всём мире, вызывая более чем миллиона смертей в год.

Помимо расходов на здравоохранение, директор отдела технологий, промышленности и экономики ООН по окружающей среде, Сильви Леммет, сказала, что нерациональная регулировка химических веществ влечёт за собой большие затраты. “Если вы посмотрите на приблизительные расходы, связанные с отравлением ядохимикатами в Африке, к югу от Сахары, только травмы и потеря рабочей силы оценивается в 6,3 миллиардов долларов США в 2009 году,” - говорит Леммет. “Эти расходы превышают общий объём ОПР (официальной помощи в целях развития), которая осуществляется в секторе здравоохранения того же района. Стоимость бездействия очень высока, поэтому нужно предотвращать эти расходы, чтобы извлечь экономическую выгоду”. Отдел ООН по окружающей среде сообщает, что продажи химикатов по всему миру будут расти примерно на 3 процента в год до 2050 года. Это говорит о том, что продукция перемещается в развивающиеся страны из развитых. В докладе говорится о том, что производство химикатов будет расти на 40 процентов в Африке и на Ближнем Востоке в период с 2012 по 2020 год, а в Латинской Америке ожидается повышение производства на 33 процента. В докладе в

качестве ключевых экологических проблем рассматриваются следующие: ядохимикаты и удобрения, загрязнение рек и озёр тяжёлыми металлами, отбросы текстильного производства, и загрязнение диоксином от горнодобывающей промышленности. Также в докладе подчёркивается опасность стойких органических загрязняющих веществ, которые переносятся на большие расстояния по воздуху, а затем накапливаются на земле и в воде. Так как химические вещества скапливаются в организмах, это обеспечивает их продвижение вверх по пищевой цепи. Учёные говорят, что это влечет за собой исчезновение некоторых видов.

Всемирная организация здравоохранения (ВОЗ) определила, что больше 20 процентов болезней связаны с факторами окружающей среды. Директор департамента здоровья и экологии всемирной организации здравоохранения, Мария Нейра, сказала, что 4,9 млн смертей от этих заболеваний обусловлены воздействием на окружающую среду отдельных химических веществ.

“У нас есть сведения, доказывающие это. Я считаю, что эту огромную цифру – 4,9 миллионов смертей, можно избежать, если мы будем тщательнее контролировать снижение воздействия химических ве-

ществ,” - говорит Нейра. “Очевидно, что эта цифра недооценена. Это лишь верхушка айсберга. Мы знаем, что информация распространяется лишь на незначительное количество химических веществ. Если так будет продолжаться и дальше, то эта цифра – 4,9 миллионов смертей изменится на более драматичную”. Авторы доклада утверждают, что предотвращение вреда дешевле, чем его устранение. Так же они отмечают, что неправильное использование химическими веществами создаёт опасность для здоровья и экологии. На это расходуется несколько миллиардов долларов по всему миру.

Авторы доклада призывают производителей и импортеров химической продукции активно принимать участие в разработке политики безопасности вместе с государством. Так же они призывают правительства всех развивающихся стран к разработке такой политики, которая была бы направлена на предотвращение риска и предлагала бы более безопасные альтернативы, а не просто устранила бы опасности. Глобальный химический прогноз, первая всесторонняя оценка данной проблемы будут даны в ходе третьей сессии на международной конференции в Найроби в конце этого месяца.



Our Translations

Snowflakes

by Linda A. Copp

Snowflakes spill from heaven's hand
Lovely and chaste like smooth white sand.
A veil of wonder laced in light
Falling Gently on a winter's night.
Graceful beauty raining down
Giving magic to the lifeless ground.
Each snowflake like a falling star
Smiling beauty that's spun afar.
Till earth is dressed in a robe of white
Unspoken poem the hush of night.



How to spend free time with pleasure

Everyone has free time. But how to spend it? I'll help you, dear readers. You can see the twenty-third film about the English special agent James Bond which is called "Skayfol". This film continues the tradition of previous films and was made in honour of the fiftieth anniversary of the Bond movies. Thriller fans will enjoy this film. This time Bond will protect his boss M against mortal danger.



Снежинки. Линда А. Конн

Перевод Максима Сальникова, 5Б

Снежинки льются с небес на руку
Прекрасно и целомудренно, как гладкий белый песок.
Через чудесную вуаль видно как лазурный свет
Мягко падает в зимнюю ночь.
Изыщная красота снежного дождя придает очарование
Безжизненной земле.
Каждой снежинке нравится падать звездой,
Возвращающейся издалека.
Земля одевается в белую мантию.
В безмолвной тишине ночи рождаются стихи...

Снежинки

Перевод Гриши Айдарциан, 5Б

Снежинки падают с небес,
Прекрасные и чистые, как гладкий, белый песок,
Вуаль удивительных в свете кружев
Спокойно покрывает зимнюю ночь.
Изыщная красота спускается вниз,
Придавая волшебство безжизненной земле.
Каждая снежинка как падающая звезда,
Улыбаясь красоте, которая закружилась издалека.
До земли, одетой в белый халат,
Невысказанная поэма тишины ночи.



Soon there will be the exhibition of Dmitry Vasilyev "Keeping traditions from Ladoga to China". Classic lyrical and vivid landscapes, genre scenes unite geographically disparate species in reverent, careful attention to the grandeur of nature and man.

On October 27, Yekaterinburg circus will start new program! Budapest circus! Famous Artist of Hungarian arena Antal Donert and his five-ton ward Lila, who loves to make viewers hairstyle! Also, you'll be surprised - in the program you will see a special prize of Monte Carlo, participants of the Fourth World Festival of Clowns – attraction of acrobatic ensemble on the track "Rusichi" and "Rescuers", under the direction of the Honored Artist of Russia Igor Mayorov.

Grisha Aydartsyan, 5 "B"

HALLOWEEN

Halloween is coming... Here you can read about some places which are the most mysterious and frightening in the world....

The most mysterious islands

The dolls' island

One day a young man Julian Barrera by name found a doll on the site of the recent girl's death. The man decided, that that was her spirit, and took the doll. He spent the rest of his life, collecting old discarded dolls for the little girl. After moving to live on that island, he hung these dolls in the trees. When he died, the dolls with empty eyes continued to live in the cemetery waiting for a new owner and scaring visitors by their look ...



Island Flannan (Scotland)

In 1900 three light houses mysteriously disappeared on that small desert island. They were the last residence of the island. Their belongings were untouched.

The most mysterious lake

The Lake of ghost Ertso (Kodori Gorge, South Ossetia)

On the shore people feel irrational fear. If you do not run away immediately – you are at risk of going mad. People say that the water is drawn into the depths of man, and if succumb to it, you see the dead are just sitting on the bottom and look at you. Even fish can not live there.

The worst museums

Mutter Museum of Medical History (Philadelphia)

The original purpose was to create a collection of medical research and education. But these days, a collection of medical school was taken into museum. You can enter a query in any search engine and see pictures from there. If you dare.

The most frightening places of Russia

Malovishersky forest (village of Malaya Vishera, Novgorod region). In this forest live snow people. So be careful if you decide to go camping. Hairy monsters are called "avdoshki" – from Avdotya, first snowman's mother. Molebsky triangle (on the boundary of Perm and Sverdlovsk regions). Here is the famous dowsing anomaly. Because of it, people who have got here, cured chronic ailments. In the village you can see black pieces, reasonable glowing balls watching for people in the woods. And sometimes people even see the UFO here ...

Olga Zhukova, 8C

Witches, Witches...

Witches flying through the air.

Witches, witches everywhere.

Witches here, witches there.

Witches, witches everywhere.

Witches hiding in the dark.

Witches dancing in the park.

Witches here, witches there.

Witches, witches everywhere.

Witches flying through the air.

Witches, witches everywhere.

Big black hats on their bright green hair.

Witches, witches everywhere.

Witches here, witches there.

Riding on a broom-stick, flying through the air.

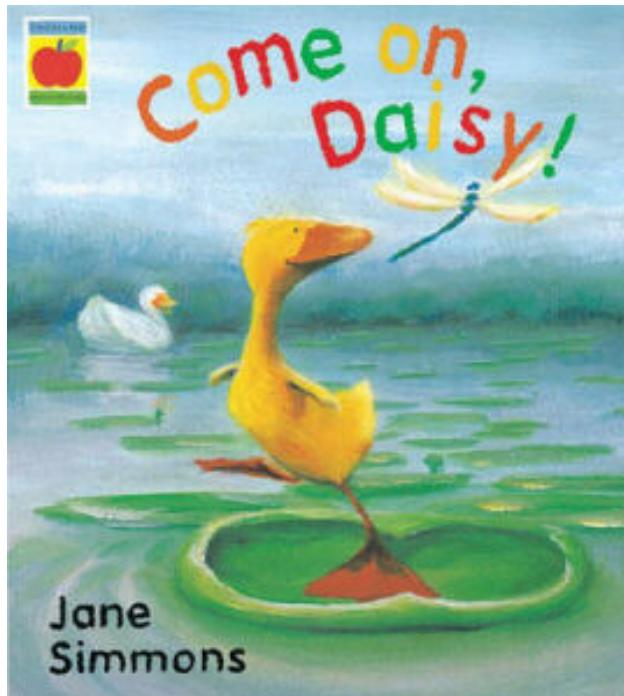
Witches here, witches there.

Witches, witches everywhere.



Do you like to read?

Come on, Daisy! *By Jane Simmons*



duck – утка

fish – рыба

chase – преследовать, гнаться за кем-л.

dragonfly (мн.ч. - dragonflies) – стрекоза

butterfly (мн.ч. - butterflies) – бабочка

to bounce – подпрыгивать

lily pad – лист кувшинки на поверхности воды

frog – лягушка

to stir – шевелить(ся); двигать(ся)

to shiver – дрожать

to scramble – карабкаться

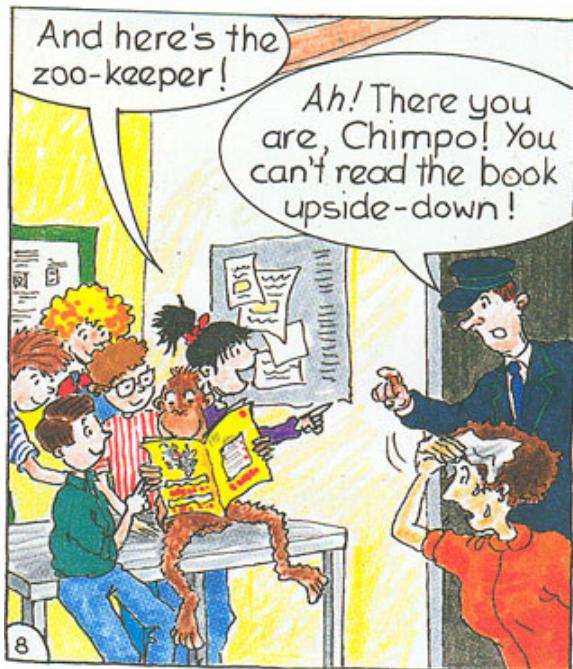
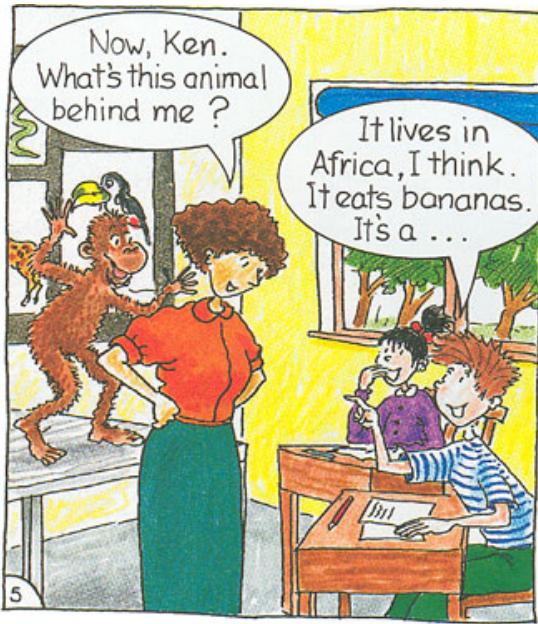
to screech – визжать

reed – тростник, камыш, болотное растение

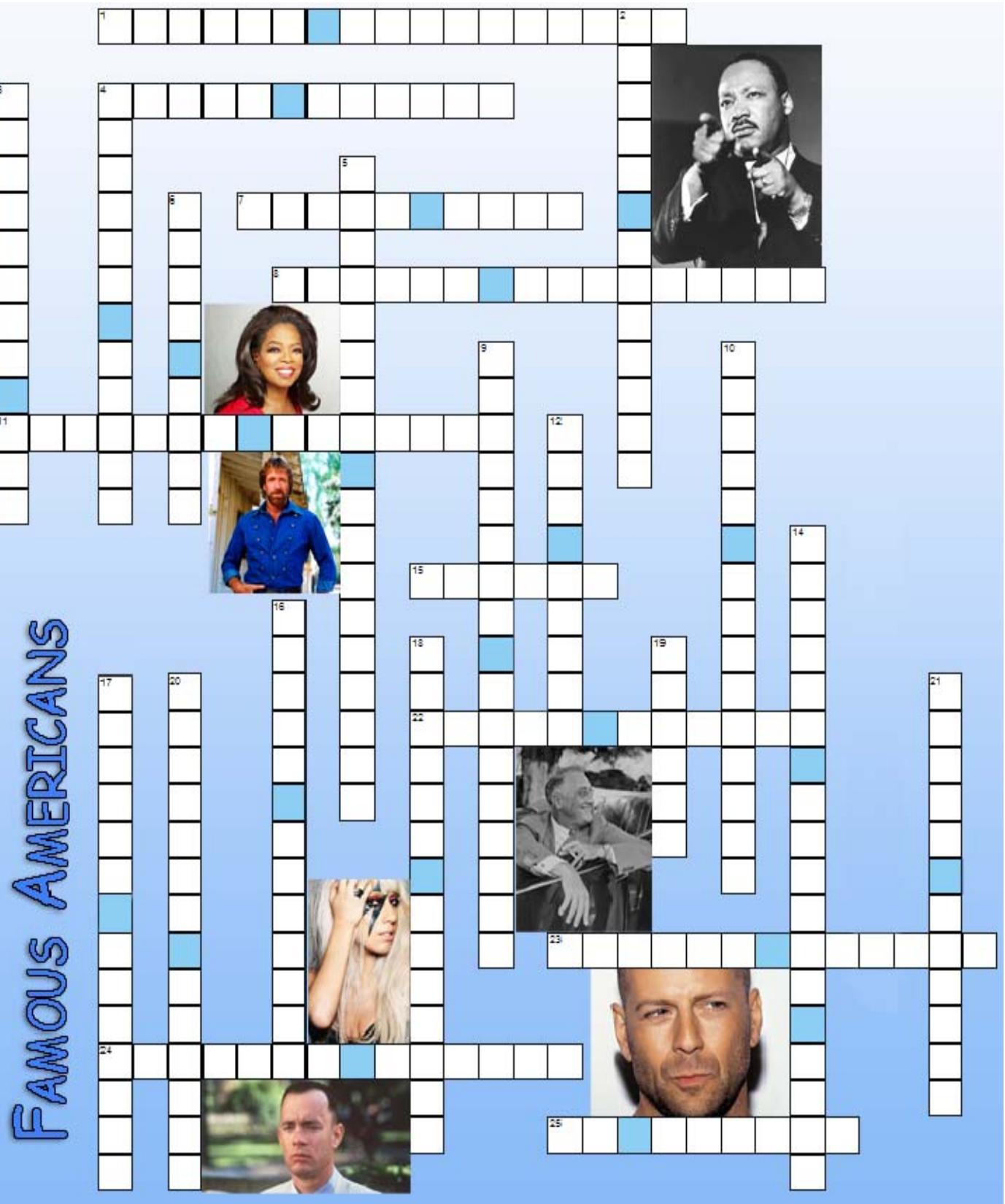
to rustle – хрустеть, шуршать

COMICS / CARTOON





Crossword "Famous Americans"



Crossword "Famous Americans"

Across

1. The first President of the United States of America, commander-in-chief of the Continental Army.
4. American actor, producer, musician. He is famous for films "Pulp Fiction", "The Fifth Element", "Armageddon".
7. His slogan was "a car for everyone".
8. American author and journalist, who won the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1954.
11. The 16th President of the United States. He abolished slavery.
15. The two brothers, who invented the first successful airplane.
22. American businesswoman, film producer, singer. Her father owns a big number of hotels.
23. One of the most famous American inventors who had more than 1,000 patents.
24. American actress, singer, model and showgirl, sex symbol of the 1950s.
25. The most famous Italian-American gangster.

Down

2. American media proprietor, talk show host, actress, producer and philanthropist. The first and the only black female billionaire.
3. A professional boxer. His real name is Cassius Clay.
4. President of the United States.
5. The only American president elected for more than two terms.
6. American singer and song writer. She is famous for the "poker face".
9. President of the USA. He is depicted on a hundred dollar bill.
10. Famous American jazz singer.
12. American actor, producer, writer, and film director. He is known for Andrew Beckett in "Philadelphia" and the title character in "Forrest Gump".
14. American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader of the African-American Civil Rights Movement. He has become a national icon in the history of modern American liberalism.
16. One of the most popular American singers of the 20th century. King of Rock and Roll.
17. American writer and humorist, better known after his pen name - Mark Twain.
18. American media mogul. He is the founder and Chairman and CEO of News Corporation, he is a main owner of American Mass Media (newspapers, TV).
19. The most famous blonde American rapper, record producer, songwriter and actor.
20. Famous American professional basketball player.
21. American martial artist and actor. He really knows what "mavashi geri" is.



Do the crossword! The best works will be awarded!

