

The 1234 Times

EXPLORING HORIZONS, CELEBRATING STORIES: YOUR SCHOOL CHRONICLE



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“I AM!” CHARITY FAIR

The "I am!" charity fair held on December 2nd at the Department of Arts to support people with special needs was an event brimming with enthusiasm and purpose. Students from various classes participated in this altruistic initiative, offering items for sale, all purchasable using "Palashiki", a unique currency introduced for the fair.

The fair wasn't just about buying and selling; it was a platform where compassion and creativity merged seamlessly. The visitors to the fair could choose from a variety of goods on sale: from an assortment of toys to captivating soap sets and beyond. The students were full of enthusiasm contributing their efforts toward the noble cause of fundraising.



The fair's program also included a bit of entertainment. The choirs, composed of talented girls and boys, mesmerized the audience with heartwarming Christmas songs. Furthermore, the fair featured an assortment of engaging masterclasses in various artistic disciplines, including drawing, dancing, and embroidery. The "I am!" charity fair stood as a testament to the power of unity and compassion and left a lasting impact on all who participated and attended.

BY SERGEY LARIN 5 "B"

THE HISTORY OF NEW YEAR'S EVE

New Year is the most important holiday of the calendar, which is celebrated on the night from December 31st to January 1st in Russia. The beginning of the year on January 1st was established by the Roman ruler Julius Caesar in 46 BC. But not everyone celebrates the New Year on January 1st as in Russia. Chinese New Year is held in-between January 21st and February 21st, Iranian New Year Nowruz - at the end of March (Iran, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan), and Thai people celebrate this holiday, Songkkrat, in the middle of April.

2024

This year we celebrate the year 2024 based on the Eastern calendar - the year of the Green Wooden Dragon, let's talk a little about it.

The dragon is a popular character in Chinese mythology. This creature appears in many myths as the personification of unearthly power and harmony.

WHAT DOES THE DRAGON
SYMBOLIZE IN THE CHINESE
HOROSCOPE?

The ancient Chinese predictive system Ba Tzu, based on the solar-lunar calendar, defines the Dragon as a symbol of strength, energy, will and determination.

At the same time, the sign does not carry a negative, overwhelming meaning - on the contrary, it embodies the harmony of Heaven and Earth. This is a self-willed, extraordinary sign, tending towards mysticism, associated with gaining power, freedom and wealth.

WHAT TO WEAR?

The happy colours of the dragon, yellow and gold are the colours of the emperor, and black is a symbol of stability and peace. It is also believed that stones such as sapphire, amethyst, and green chrysolite can bring good luck during the year of Dragons.

BY MARIA KOVAL AND POLINA FOKINA 9 "B"

Who decorated the first Christmas tree?

No one knows for sure. The custom of bringing an evergreen tree indoors and decorating it at Christmas started in Germany. Decorating Christmas trees became popular in Germany. Then this tradition was taken to England. Both German and English people brought it to America.



СТЕПАНОВА ЕЛЕНА 9В

WEIHNACHTEN IN DEUTSCHLAND

Weihnachten wird in Deutschland am 25. Dezember gefeiert; für die Deutschen ist dies der wichtigste Familienfeiertag.

Am 11. November beginnen die Weihnachtsmärkte in deutschen Großstädten.

Die letzten 4 Wochen vor Weihnachten werden Advent genannt. Vor Beginn des Advents werden in den Häusern Kränze mit Adventskerzen niedergelegt, die zu Beginn jeder Woche abwechselnd angezündet werden.

An Heiligabend putzen Hausfrauen ihre Häuser und bereiten ein festliches Abendessen vor. Traditionelles deutsches Weihnachtsgericht – gebackene Gans mit Äpfeln. Kinder warten auf Geschenke vom Weihnachtsmann. Er kommt in der Nacht vom 24. auf den 25. Dezember und hinterlässt Süßigkeiten und Spielzeug.

Traditionelles Weihnachtssymbol in Deutschland - Fichte. Die Deutschen stellen in ihren Häusern Weihnachtsbäume auf, die sie mit Süßigkeiten, Weihnachtsmannfiguren, Engeln, Kugeln und Girlanden schmücken. Die Hauptfarben sind Rot und Grün.

Das beliebteste Weihnachtsattribut der Deutschen ist die Weihnachtssternblume. Seine Hochblätter sind leuchtend scharlachrot und symbolisieren den Stern von Bethlehem. An Heiligabend werden Kränze an die Türen von Häusern und Wohnungen gehängt.

In Anlehnung an diese Traditionen feiern die Deutschen seit vielen Jahren ihren Lieblingsfeiertag, Weihnachten.

BY MARIA KORNILOVA 9 "A"



MY FAVOURITE HOLIDAY

My name is Sophie and I am 11 years old. New Year is the most popular holiday in my family.

We begin to prepare for the holiday in December. We put a Christmas tree at home and decorate it for the holiday.

We buy each other Christmas gifts. I help my mother to prepare a festive table on the 31st of December. I also help to clean our home. At 12 o'clock we wish each other a happy New Year, make a wish and exchange gifts.

What are your family traditions?

BY SOPHIE CHELEBI 5 "A"



NEW YEAR'S EVE AND CHRISTMAS

The New Year's tradition of putting up a Christmas tree appeared in 1513. The beginning of the tradition of decorating a Christmas tree was laid by the German reformer Martin Luther. Returning home on Christmas Eve, Luther was fascinated and delighted by the beauty of the stars, which covered the firmament so thickly that it seemed as if the crowns of the trees sparkled with stars. When he came home, he put a Christmas tree on the table and decorated it with candles, and placed a star on top in memory of the star of Bethlehem, which showed the way to the cave where Jesus was born.

Every year, together with our family, we decorate a Christmas tree. Look how wonderful it is!

BY ALEXANDRA SPECTOR 7 "C"



New year in China is celebrated on the 10th of February. It's called "Lunar New Year" because the dates of celebration pursue the phases of the moon. Chinese people celebrate Lunar New year for 15 days!

BY MAKSIM PETROV 7 "D"

I am going to tell you about a Jewish winter holiday. Hanukkah is a holiday of light, joy and miracles. This is a history of Hanukkah: after a long war the Jews returned to their ruined temple but all the lights in the temple were destroyed, and they needed some special oil to start service but they had only one pot of oil, it was enough for 1 day, and to make this oil they needed 8 days but the miracle happened and this only pot of oil continued to burn for 8 days.

BY DAVID U. 7 "D"

We like the tradition of baking gingerbread for the New Year to create festive mood.

Most often it is baked in the form of a little man. Ginger is native to South Asia, and unique characteristics of this plant have been known for more than 3,000 years.



We have already made gingerbread cookies a couple of times!

BY LILIANA BELOUSOVA
AND EVA OBLEUKHINA 7 "D"

New Year's Day is an international winter holiday. On this day we celebrate the start of a new year.

We cut down a Christmas tree and give each other gifts. We make a snowman and play snowballs.

In Russia We eat an Olivier salad and drink champagne. We listen to the announcement of the President and sing the anthem of the Russian Federation together.

And then we eat everything that we have prepared for the holiday.

BY ROBERT BABAJAN 6 "C"



In Russia, New Year's Eve is the biggest holiday of the year, and it's celebrated with a festive feast called "Novy God." Ded Moroz (Grandfather Frost) and his granddaughter Snegurochka (Snow Maiden) bring gifts for children, and families gather around the table to enjoy a meal of traditional dishes and exchange presents.

TRADITIONS AROUND THE WORLD

Christmas is celebrated all over the world. Every country has its own special Christmas traditions, no two countries do it the same way. Here are three interesting insights about Christmas traditions and celebrations from around the world.

1. Krampus, Austria

In most countries Father Christmas, Santa Claus, or Saint Nick brings children presents for Christmas, but Austria is also home to his evil partner. The half-goat, half-demon Krampus walks across the streets carrying a huge basket in search of badly-behaved children. Krampus is said to catch the naughtiest children and carry them away in his sack. The folktale is popular throughout Austria, southern Germany, Hungary, and even northern Italy.



2. Hiding Brooms, Norway

According to the folklore, witches and evil spirits come out on Christmas Eve. So families hide their brooms to stop them from being stolen for a midnight ride. Sometimes they even burn logs in the fireplace to stop them from coming down the chimney.

3. Throwing Shoes, Czech Republic

There are various traditions associated with the official holiday, especially for young single women hoping for love. On Christmas Day in the Czech Republic unmarried women throw a shoe over their shoulders towards the front door. If the shoe lands with its toe towards the door, she will get married in the following year. However, if the heel points toward the door, she'll remain single.

BY NINA GIGINEISHVILI 6 "C"

New Year's Eve is a festive time celebrated all around the world. While many countries have similar traditions like watching fireworks and counting down to midnight, different cultures have their own unique customs and beliefs for welcoming the New Year. Let's explore some of them:



1. United States of America

In the USA, New Year's Eve is celebrated with parties, fireworks, and the famous Times Square Ball Drop in New York City. People gather around the TV to watch the iconic ball descend from the flagpole at midnight, marking the beginning of the New Year.

2. Greece

A coin is hidden inside a special cake, "Vasilopita", and the person who finds it is said to have good luck. At midnight, people break open pomegranates on the front doorstep to ensure a fruitful year.

3. Japan

"Oshogatsu" or the NY is the time for cleaning, decorating, and paying respects to ancestors. People visit temples, and they believe that watching the first sunrise of the year brings good luck.

4. Brazil

New Year's Eve is known as "Reveillon." People dress in white and gather on the beaches to celebrate, offering flowers and other gifts to the sea goddess Yemanjá. As midnight approaches, everyone jumps seven waves to make seven wishes.



No matter which country you are in, the New Year is a time for celebration, reflection, and hope for a bright future. So, as the clock strikes midnight, let's embrace the new beginnings and make resolutions to make the coming year a memorable one.

BY ARGEN ORUMBAEV 10 "A"

TRADICIONES GASTRONÓMICAS DE AÑO NUEVO

El Año Nuevo y La Navidad son siempre mucha nieve, guirnaldas, tiempo con la familia. La gente se reúne en una mesa para comer la comida tradicional. Quiero hablar de los platos que se comen Durante los vacaciones en Rusia.

Todos los rusos cocinan las ensaladas diferentes: Olivier (o Ensaladilla rusa), Seld Pod Shuboi (o Ensalada rusa de arenque), Mimoso. También nos gusta preparar los aperitivos de pescado o mariscos, por ejemplo los bocadillos de queso crema y salmón o caviar. Para plato principal servimos las carnes, a menudo pollo o pato con las manzanas, la "jalea" de carne con la mostaza. Nadie se va nunca sin postre. En Rusia a cada familia le gusta cocinar dulces diferentes, pero los más populares son las tartas "Napoleón" y "Praga" y por supuesto los mandarines.

¿Qué te gusta preparar para la mesa navideña?

BY ARINA IVANOVA 9 "B"

LA NAVIDAD EN ESPAÑOL

Aunque la fecha oficial sea el día 24, todo el mundo sabe que ha llegado la Navidad el 22 de diciembre. Es el día en el que se celebra el gran sorteo de la Lotería Nacional. Desde meses antes, muchísima gente va comprando su décimo de lotería para esperar a que los niños que van cantando los números y los premios digan el suyo con una gran cantidad de dinero.



Desde este momento, tanto a los que les ha tocado la lotería como a los que no, todos saben que ha llegado la Navidad y empiezan a ultimar los preparativos para celebrar estas fiestas.

El día 24 se festeja la Nochebuena, una celebración generalmente familiar. Normalmente, todos los miembros de una misma familia se reúnen esa noche alrededor de una cena copiosa, llena de carnes, vinos y de alimentos que no se comen durante el resto del año y con una gran cantidad de dulces para el postre.

Para los más creyentes, esa noche no acaba con la cena, sino con la Misa del Gallo que se celebra tras la cena. Es el momento en el que se celebra el nacimiento del Hijo de Dios cantando los famosos y tradicionales villancicos con zambombas, panderetas y guitarras.

En muchas casas, especialmente en las que hay niños, esta noche tiene algo todavía más interesante. Es la noche en la que Papá Noel les lleva regalos a todos los que se han portado bien. En el País Vasco es el Olentzero el que deja los juguetes y en Cataluña y en Aragón es el Tió de Nadal.

Como era de esperar, la Navidad solo acaba de empezar. El día 25 de diciembre es el verdadero día de Navidad.

A pesar de la copiosa cena de Nochebuena, el día de Navidad se vuelve a reunir la familia para comer, pero no como la noche anterior. Especialmente en las familias en las que hay niños pequeños, este día se utiliza para poner en común los regalos que Papá Noel ha ido dejando en cada una de las casas. Las calles se llenan de niños probando sus patines o sus bicis nuevas y de coches radiocontrol.

BY SONYA SHKOLNIKOVA 10 "A"



OUR FIRST PROJECTS

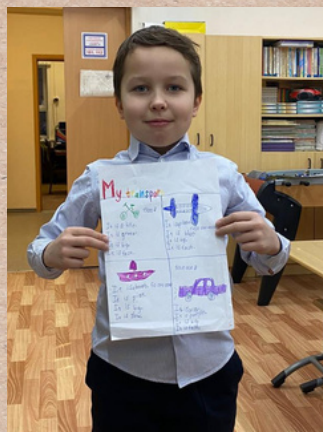
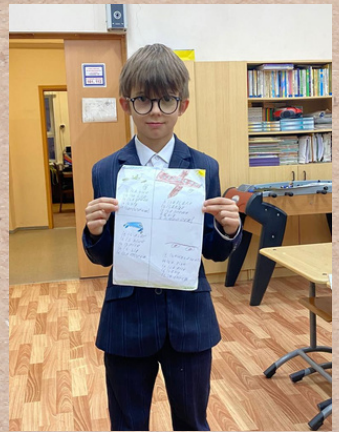
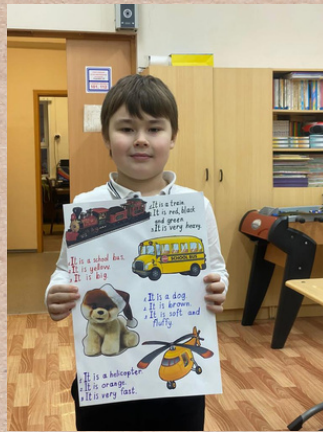
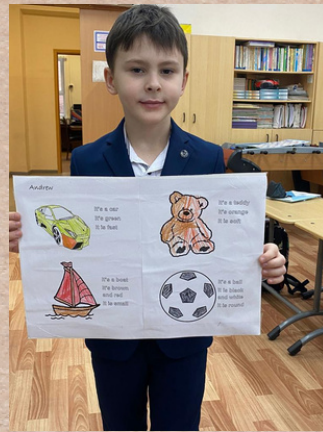
In September the second-grade students of our school began learning English language

They have learnt the alphabet successfully and now they can count up to 10 and name simple objects around them.

Recently these students have done some projects about their favourite toys and different types of transport

You can see some of the projects below.

BY KSENIYA YEVGENYEVNA



SCHOOL TRIPS



On the 6th of October 6 "C" visited Kolomna. Kolomna is one of the most ancient towns in Russia. It has got its own Kremlin. Kolomna's Kremlin is very massive and well fortified.

Kolomna is famous for its marshmallow. Within the town there could be found a few Marshmallow factories, that make lots of different types of marshmallows. At one of the factories, you can watch and participate in the process of making apple marshmallow.

Kolomna's soap is famous, too! There are more than fifty different aromas of a soap. The most famous smell is «cucumber». At the soap factory you can even make your own soap. During the last part of the trip, 6 "C" was invited to visit the arms chamber of Kolomna Kremlin. There students could hold the real ancient weapons: crossbow, axe, sword and even a giant wooden bet.



The class liked the trip to Kolomna.

Look how happy the children are!

BY LEV ZLATOPOLSKY 6 "C"



THEATER REVIEW

The play "Treasure Island" is currently being performed at the RAMT Theater. I was there with my younger brother and my mother on November 21st. The performance ran for 2 hours and 40 minutes. The performance was simply amazing! Everything from the plot and the acting to the scenery and the music was amazing.

At some moments, goosebumps ran down my back, and at others I wanted to cry. Separately, I would like to highlight Denis Balandin Balandin, who played the role of Dr. Livesey. The actor coped with his role perfectly and attracted attention every time he appeared on stage. His attitude towards Jim as a son genuinely touched me. However, there are also moments that fascinated me a little. Firstly, I was very upset by how little time was given to Blind Pugh, played by Dmitry Burukin. I also want to note that in some moments there were very bright unexpected flashes and loud noises that can harm people who have heart problems. But still, I recommend everyone to go to the theater for this performance. It is suitable for viewing by both children and adults.

BY MARINA ALEKSEEVA 10 "A"

CULTURAL VISIT TO PENZA



In November 2023 grades 9C and 10 A went on a school trip to Penza region and visited the town of Penza, the village of Narovchat and the village of Tarkhany.

Tarkhany is the place where the memorial estate of the great Russian poet and prose writer Mikhail Yuryevich Lermontov is located.

The children learned a lot about the Russian writer Alexander Ivanovich Kuprin in his estate in Narovchat.

And in Penza we saw a colorful performance in the theatre of Dr. Dapertutto, located in the house-museum of Vsevolod Emilievich Meyerhold, the famous director and reformer of theatrical art.

The students went to the Penza Art Gallery, one of the oldest in the Russian Empire. The works of Ivan Shishkin, Vasiliy Vereshchagin, Isaak Levitan and Arkhip Quindzhi are represented here. Konstantin Savitsky was the director of the Penza Art Academy and the director of the gallery. He donated many of his paintings to the gallery.

The children also visited the unique Skanovsky Male Cave Monastery, consisting of five underground levels! The caves of this monastery are the longest human-made caves in Russia!

We learned a lot about the history of literature, art, theatre and religion.

We also walked around the city, saw various monuments and enjoyed beautiful views.

This city has a very rich history. It also has factories for the production of paper, medicine and food.

In general, it was a wonderful trip, we left full of impressions and memories for a long time.

BY ALEXANDER KROTOV 9 "C"
MELISSA RUSINA 9 "C"
ALISA BULICHEVA 10 "A"



SPEAKER'S COUNCIL

HISTORY

The Speaker's Council, a school self-government authority, was established in our school in 1997 on the initiative of two students from the 10th grade. Our school was one of the first in Moscow, who introduced such a "vertical of power" to involve almost the entire school in extracurricular activities based on interests. It was not necessarily to elect the excellent students to enter the Speaker's council, but the most active, strong persons who were respected by the classmates.

RESPONSIBILITIES

The main activity of the Speaker's council is to act on behalf of students and to express the interests of classes to the administration of school and to the teachers' board, as well as solving students' problems on school life issues. Being a member of the Speaker's council is prestigious, but at the same time it's not easy. This is a responsibility not only towards the classes, the teachers, but also to yourself.

MEMBERSHIP

The Speaker's Council consists of representatives of 5th-11th grades. The duties of the SC members include attending meetings and delivering information and decisions to the students of the class. Grades 9-10, in addition to two speaker representatives, nominate their candidates for the posts of Chairman of the Council, Deputy Chairman, heads of headquarters, as well as participants to work in headquarters. The Speaker's Council meets and discusses all current questions and problems.

AREAS OF ACTIVITY

The Council includes such headquarters as "Culture", whose members plan cultural activities and organise school events; "Education", based on active cooperation with teachers they improve the educational process; "The Mentoring Committee" the purpose of which is to support the younger ones and to organise various activities for elementary school students.

"The Volunteer movement" has been cooperating with the territorial organisation of the Council Arbat veterans. Our students help veterans, visit the military Hospital named after P.V. Mandryk. Besides, there is a "Sports division" which organizes sports events and competitions among students. "The Media sector" covers the events of school life, informs the school about the decisions of the council, organizes the release of the regular school newspapers, makes podcasts on relevant interesting and informative topics with the teachers of our school.



The Speaker's Council teaches us to be real friends, resolve conflicts and defend our point of view, as well as participate in public life. It makes school life more diverse and interesting.



Mentoring Committee's Performance

The committee together with the 9th grade students are setting a New Year's performance for the kindergarten and elementary school. The students will showcase two plays: the New Year's Eve adventures of Masha and Vitya and an original production of "The Wolf, the Fox and the New Year's Letter".

We have integrated lots of interactive experiences, games and puzzles to help children feel the holiday vibe. Scriptwriting, staging, costume and prop making are carried out entirely by students themselves. We really hope that kids will like the production.

BY POLINA BYCHKOVA 9 "B"

May you feel the warmth of your family's love, and may peace and hope fill your life throughout the year!

HAPPY NEW YEAR 

We wish you a glittery, sparkly, joyous

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

