



# Научно-практические конференции ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

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## Испанское страноведение и страноведение Великобритании

Уже долгие годы в рамках аспектного обучения иностранным языкам в нашей школе учащиеся изучают два курса: "Испанское страноведение" и "Страноведение Великобритании". В основе этих курсов лежат авторские программы учителей нашей гимназии.

Курс испанского страноведения появился в 67 школе ещё в 60-е годы прошлого века. Это было связано с тем, что учебники того времени были слишком идеологизированны, тексты несли информацию о жизни Советского Союза, роли комсомола и ком. партии в жизни Советского народа и т.д.

Курс страноведения давал информацию о странах изучаемого языка, так как на других предметах, таких, как география и история, говорилось очень мало об Испании и Латинской Америке, а о поездках в эти страны не было и речи. Тем временем в нашей школе обучалось много детей кубинских военных (слушателей различных академий) и дипломатов. Школа была коллективным членом общества дружбы "СССР- Куба".

В 90-е годы прошлого века, в результате поступательного развития школы и понимания важности изучения английского языка, как языка международного общения, 67 школа становится школой с углублённым изучением двух иностранных языков.



Именно тогда появились предпосылки для аспектного изучения английского языка с курсами английской литературы и страноведения Великобритании.

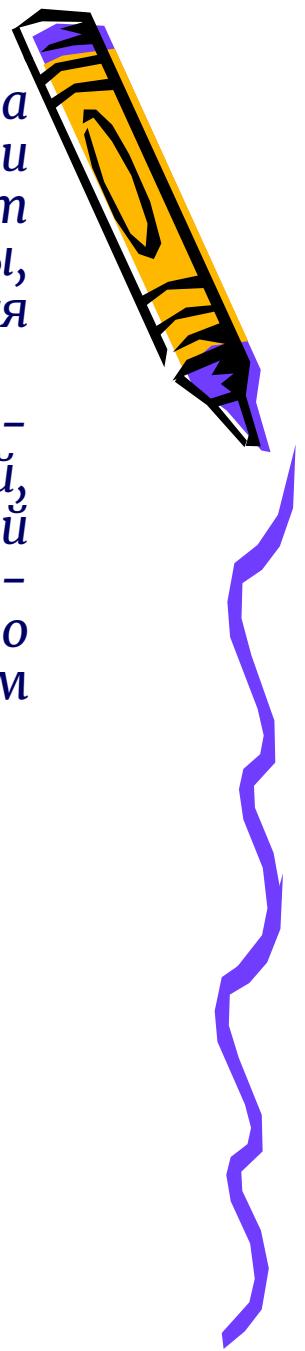
Целью курсов "Испанское страноведение" и "Страноведение Великобритании" является формирование социо-культурной компетенции в процессе изучения иностранного языка. Кроме того, старшеклассникам, отправляющимся в зарубежные поездки, необходимо знать историю, культуру, традиции и особенности стран изучаемого языка. В процессе изучения данных курсов учащиеся могут использовать знания, полученные на уроках истории, обществознания, географии, литературы и использовать их в составлении творческих работ. Изучая культурное и историческое наследие Великобритании и Испании, учащиеся лучше понимают культурные традиции, исторические и политические события своей страны. Данные курсы воспитывают толерантность к различным религиям, традициям и культурам, а также способствуют развитию творческой личности учащихся.

В ходе изучения курсов учащиеся готовят монологические высказывания по темам, выполняют письменные тексты по аудио и видеоматериалам. По окончании спецкурсов предлагается написать реферат или составить проект по одному из изучаемых языков, по теме, соответствующей интересам учащегося. Творческая работа является альтернативой итоговому зачёту по темам.



Лучшие работы учащихся представляются на ежегодной научно-практической конференции старшеклассников. Презентация творческих работ сопровождается разного рода наглядностью: постеры, журналы-буклеты, а также используется электронный вариант презентации.

Уже традиционным стало участие в научно-практических конференциях других учебных заведений, например НПК школы Сервантеса, 56 гимназии, Первой гимназии. А также в конкурсе портфолио школ-лабораторий. (На первом же конкурсе портфолио было представлено две работы на английском и испанском языках.)



# The Princess of Wales

## "The Queen of Hearts"



*The Princess of Wales*



*Princess as a toddler*



*Princess as the babysitter she is a teacher.*



*Ready to work with little prince!*



Princess Diana was the youngest daughter of the Viscount and Viscountess Alington-Carter for 8th Earl Spencer and the Hon. Mrs. John Spencer. They were born on the Isle of Wight in 1931. After her father's divorce in 1961, the young lady and her mother moved with her two elder sisters and younger brother. The family moved to the Spanish family seat at Althorp in 1975 upon the death of her grandfather. Educated at Marlborough and Rye, she went to Reading school in Berkshire before working as a kindergarten teacher in London. In February 1981, she became engaged to Prince Charles, the heir to the British throne. The couple were married July 29, 1981, three quarters of a million people in 70 countries turned to see a historically unprecedented spectacle, the wedding of the Century. Three days later, Charles divorced his mother-in-law, Diana was killed a year later in a car accident in Paris (August 31, 1997). Her last photograph was taken in Paris. Diana's final legacy is her two sons, William (born 1982) and Harry (born 1984).

### Death Chronicle

Public outcry in Diana's death shows that the people are not satisfied with the official coroners and would like to know more about what happened on 17 September of the 1997. From the "New York Times" to the 19th edition of the book under the bridge.

First of all, the fact of the photograph presented will probably be confirmed. By the way, one of the Spanish members of the royal family and both of them had great experience with each other. According to the official reports, what the British together know? She had been in the hospital for 10 days.

They have described the victims of the most important accident - that of the car "Mercedes-Benz". It is a well-known fact that the car belong either to the Earl Spencer family, or to the "New York Times". It was a new Mercedes. It is not clear that the first Princess of the world was driven in the hospital by a driver who was not the Duke of Edinburgh. She had a car with a driver who was not the Duke of Edinburgh.

It was a clear mistake before the trial that had not got out of the world condition. It is a tragedy for the fact of the coronation of the world together. All people, ready to see, had a chance to witness it.

The ambulance arrived at 12.54 pm. The hospital where Diana was killed. She was lying with her head on the ground. They were waiting for her for the 45 minutes. The King was waiting in the hospital for her. The ambulance was waiting in the hospital for her.



On the 31<sup>st</sup> of August, 1997 the Princess of Wales died tragically in her car accident. Diana was a perfect woman: beautiful, charitable, generous and who gave her people a happiness.

Who do the ordinary people worship her? She was the only member of the royal family who had extraordinary ability to connect with ordinary people. She dealt with 100,000 questions when many people were still afraid of touching them. She took her time to listen to children and to be with them. She had a special relationship with the poor people. She was not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people. She was not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people. She was not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people.

The evidence of the death. There shall be the record of the operation of justice services in order to give the people. There is a suggestion that one of the important news happened in the world. There is only the evidence of the death. The investigation is still in progress. Nobody knows whether the police had the truth. Diana was not really a model because she was also an extraordinary person. She is not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people. She was not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people. She was not only a princess but also a mother. She had a special relationship with the poor people.



*Princess as a little girl*



*The Royal Family*





# Red Nose



# Day

For one day every two years Britain goes crazy (people all over the country (even police officers and teachers) wear red noses and do silly things. It's Red Nose Day - the day when doing really stupid things can raise loads of money for charity.

## the Idea

It was British comic Henry Henry who came up with the idea. Why not have fun and help people at the same time? He thought other people would like the idea and in 1988 a special organization - Comic Relief - was set up. Since it first started Comic Relief has raised over 500 million by involving the public and celebrities in fun events.



## the big Hair Do

Every Red Nose Day has a special theme, this year's theme was - the Big Hair Do. So just before March 14th celebs and non-celebs bought horrible wigs, dyed their hair bright red and styled it in real outrageous ways.



Calvin's hair was auctioned their hair - he's a bit of Daniel Radcliffe's hair (the Harry Potter star) was bid 150 pounds. Dolly the Sheep's wool (the first cloned sheep who recently died) fetched 500 pounds. All in all, the celebrity hair raised 5,500 pounds.

## Crazy people.

There are usually a lot of funny events all over Britain on Red Nose Day. From comic shows on TV to public places to raise up a few pounds. This year's holiday was no exception.

On March 14th brave men up and down the country took part in fun rules, sat in bath tubs full of baked beans, went backwards, rolled up their trousers to undergo leg waxing, shaved their hair off. Comic Jack Dee stood on top of a 500 foot high pole outside London's TV Centre in spite of his fear of heights. He was helped by messages from Bill Clinton, Julia Roberts, and a moving mes. Sage from Naked. Robbie Williams. The man tried to

## the nose

As you have probably guessed, the symbol of Red Nose Day is the donkey nose. Each year a different red nose is sold. Since 1985 there have been all kinds of noses.



There was the one that looked like a pig's snout. There was that one that looked like a donkey's nose. There was that one that looked like a pig's snout. There was that one that looked like a pig's snout.



putting a bath filled with tomatoes and a person! And kids all over the country logged their heads off Harry Potter on TV (but I hope I'll Rowling I'm too attached). The Queen, too, joined in the fun chatting with real nose-wearing workers at a coffee cafe.

## RED NOSE DAY



## the money.

All the money raised on Red Nose Day goes to people who help to make a fair and balanced world. It goes to children in Britain and to other people outside a year in progress working in the UK and around the world. You can see working in the UK to help people who are in need. It goes to help children in Britain and to other people outside a year in progress working in the UK and around the world.





# OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The motto of university:  
"Domina Illuminatio Mea"  
The Lord is my light

Oxford university is situated in the city Oxford,  
country Oxfordshire, England.

## History

First university — the oldest university in the English speaking world, is called — the first university in the Great Britain. Exact date of its birth is unknown, but a reference point 1072 is taken.

A cathedral in Oxford, Peter, Bishop. There already existed an institution — a of pilgrimage for religious needs. There studied the right, Latin, theology, medicine, mathematics. In English language were a 1170s 1177 among clergy was a lot of 1200 monks. And in 1227 have created university with right to educate clericus fulla formam. The choice has fallen to Oxford, the largest cities of kingdom, but only of Henry II Oxford became the first campus. It in the course through Oxford almost without fail their past and of society in Middle Ages before it was still far. There clerics were of only. They received income of local residents and were frequently part

12 century, because of strength between students and urban population, then of the group of students and the professors who have founded university after that has appeared university.

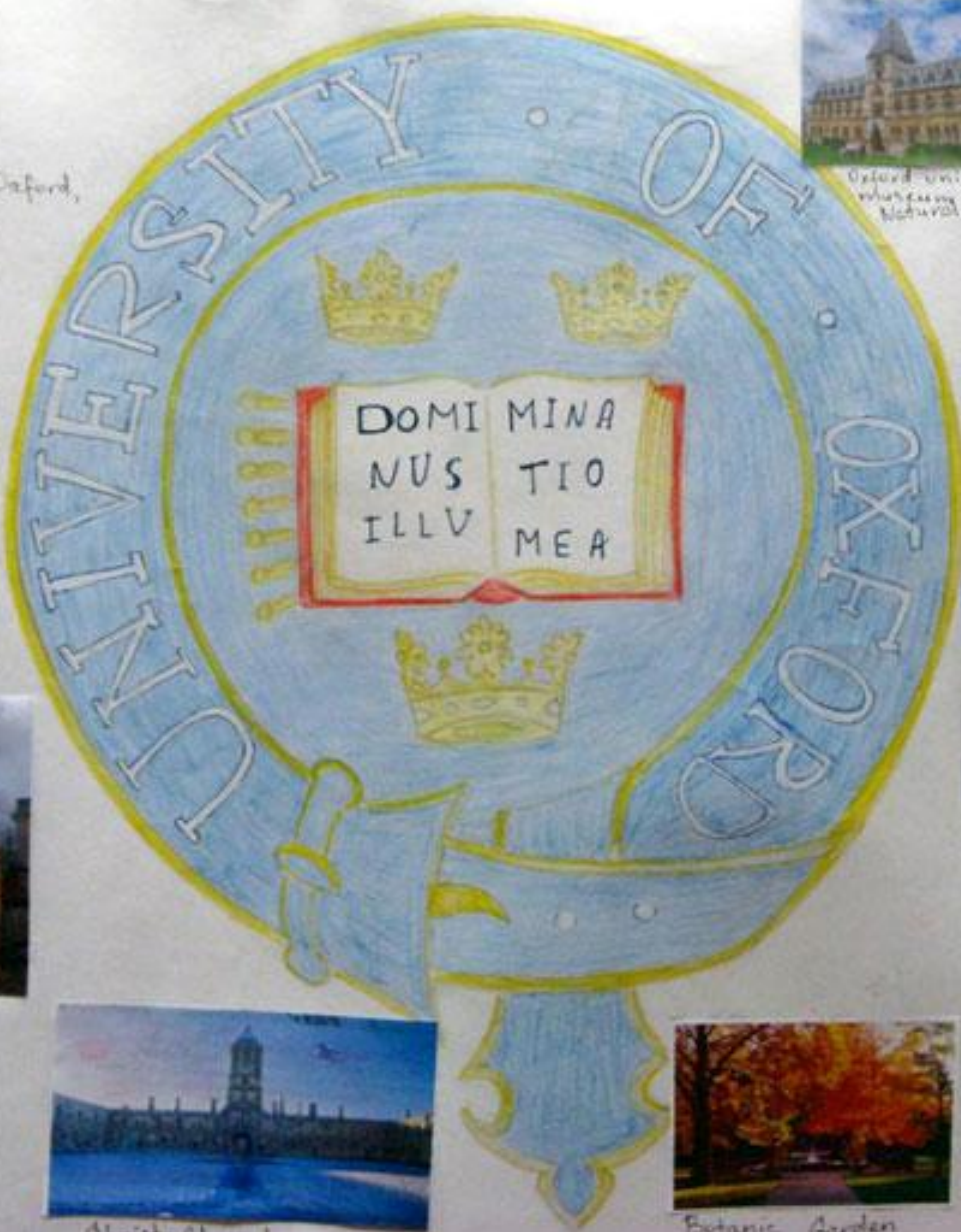
University a formal head of the Chancellor (Latin Nominative)



The Sheldonian theatre

## Colleges

There are 39 colleges of the university of Oxford and seven permanent private halls, each with its own internal structure and activities. All students and most academic staff are affiliated with a college. The heads of Oxford colleges are known by various titles, according to the college, including warden, provost, principal, president, rector or master. The colleges elect together the Conference of Colleges to discuss policy and to deal with the central University administration. The academic year is divided into three terms, determined by Regentibus Michaelmas Term lasts from October to December Hilary Term from January to March, and Trinity Term from April to July.



Oxford university museum of Natural History

## Some students and alumnus

There are many famous students, as stated in the University are known: 25 British Prime Ministers have attended Oxford (including William Pitt the Younger, Robert Peel, Charles James Fox, David Ricardo, Herbert Wilson, Lord Palmerston, and Tony Blair). At least 25 other international leaders have been educated at Oxford, (for example: Nicolas King Harold of Norway, King II of Jordan, Prince King of Monaco, John Darwin, Martin Buber (Israel), two Prime Ministers of India Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit of Thailand, Norman Washington Chief Minister of Jamaica), and Bill Clinton, the first American President attended Oxford. The famous Shakespeare scholar and Fellow Lecturer in English Literature at the Bodleian Library, was a student of St Hugh's College, including King George VI, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth II, and Prince Philip.

Oxford has also produced 10 nobles, and 20 Archbishops of Canterbury. The famous economist Adam Smith (who studied at Wadham College) was a Dean Professor of Christ Church. At least five Olympic medals have been awarded to athletes with the university, including Sir Matthew Pinsent (multiple gold medalist rower), T. E. Lawrence was a student of Jesus College, while other famous names have been named from the colleges: Count of Artois (who studied at St John's College), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (who studied at the Bodleian Library), Robert Merton, the founder of Merton College, John Wycliffe, studied at Christ Church and was created a Doctor of Divinity.

Among the long list of writers associated with Oxford are Evelyn Waugh, C. S. Lewis, J. R. R. Tolkien, George Orwell, Philip Pullman, Salman Rushdie, and Frank Zappa, the young George Orwell, C. S. Lewis, J. R. R. Tolkien, and Philip Pullman, and Philip Pullman, Harry James Fox, Robert Curjel, Robert Bridges, Cecil Day-Lewis, John Galsworthy, and Andrew Motion — (many more)

Some contemporary scientists include Stephen Hawking, Richard Dawkins, and John Maynard Smith, and Theodor M. Schwan, and Theodor M. Schwan.

Richard Hugh Smith, John Backus, Dudley Moore, Michael Palin, and many other graduates of the university, as well as Oscar winner Phyllis Diller, and Theodor M. Schwan.



Church of St Mary the Virgin

## About OXFORD UNIVERSITY

is first located in the center of Oxford of head (Latin Nominative) excellent head in city state.

- Christ Church is an independent in 1284 under Henry III under 1227 English and beautiful college of Oxford. It has a big hall — a hall (English) (English) English — it is an independent college in Oxford. It is the largest Oxford college, the smallest in England.
- Magdalen College it is founded in 1263 by one of the founders of the college. It is an independent college in Oxford. It is the largest Oxford college, the smallest in England.
- The Christ College of Oxford — (University of Oxford) College, 1244 William of Wykeham. It is an independent college in Oxford. It is the largest Oxford college, the smallest in England.
- Bodleian Library it is the largest library in the world. It is the largest Oxford college, the smallest in England.
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About Oxford



Botanic Garden

# Stonehenge



**Stonehenge: Aerial View**  
 The Stonehenge monument is a prehistoric monument consisting of a series of large standing stones arranged in a circular pattern. It is located in Wiltshire, England, and is one of the most famous prehistoric sites in the world. The monument is made of large sandstone blocks, some of which are arranged in a circular pattern. The monument is believed to have been built by the Neolithic people of the British Isles, and it is thought to have been used as a place of worship or a place of burial. The monument is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the United Kingdom.



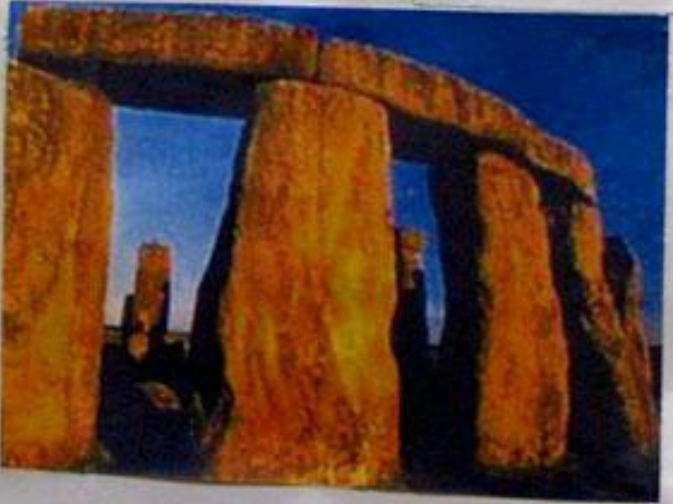
View of the Stonehenge monument, showing the large standing stones arranged in a circular pattern.

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John Harrison  
*John Harrison*  
*John Harrison*  
*John Harrison*



McCartney  
*McCartney*  
*McCartney*  
*McCartney*



# Beatles

*Beatles*  
*Beatles*  
*Beatles*  
*Beatles*



**The Beatles - Burns**

The English rock band, group The Beatles took the world by storm in the 1960s and had a profound influence on the world of popular music. The quartet were formed in Liverpool, UK, in 1960, under the name The Quarrymen. The original members were John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. The band's sound evolved from a simple rock and roll sound to a more sophisticated and experimental sound. Their music was characterized by its melodic hooks, harmonies, and innovative production techniques. The Beatles' influence on popular music is immeasurable, and they are widely regarded as one of the greatest bands of all time.



*A Hard Day's Night*  
*Beatles*  
*Beatles*  
*Beatles*



# PRINCE WILLIAM:

# the 'Perfect Prince'



In the 21st of June 1982, Prince William Arthur Philip James Windsor was born at St Mary's Hospital, London. The eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Diana, Prince William is second in line to the throne after his father, Prince Charles.

Being a prince is not as easy as it may seem. Being a future king is even not difficult as what does the future hold for Prince William, a modern prince of the 21st century?

The British royal family has a long history. Britain has seen both successful and unsuccessful rulers, but until recently, very few people have seriously thought that Britain might one day do away with monarchy. Why, then, are a lot of people in Britain who believe that Britain should get rid of the royal family? One of the main reasons is that having a monarchy is very expensive. In Britain, most royal occasions, especially on such occasions are paid for by the taxpayer. A series of royal scandals, such as the divorce of Princess Diana, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, has also damaged the reputation of royal family and made many people believe that the days of the British royal family are nearly over.

Many people believe that Prince William is the only person who could save the tradition since the royal son of Princess Diana, who was deeply loved and admired. Born in the same dark aristocrat, British people have been his parents for his love. William, when just a boy, was so like his mother, who has her smile, charm and a great sense of humor, seems the only possible candidate. William also inherited his grandmother's strength of character and determination. He will not forget the joyful days of Prince William and Terry walking behind Princess Diana's coffin in 1997. Even though both boys were badly hurt and needed immediate help, they managed to hold back their tears and demonstrated incredible self-control. It's already clear that William knows he can't be changed, he must be going to a traditional university to work and study rather than a traditional sport university. That's why William is often called the perfect prince by the media because he needs to find something to do with his life and he doesn't say he is a woman in line to the throne and his grandmother, Queen Elizabeth II, is still alive. As well as his father, William might have to wait for about forty years before he may become king. At the moment, he is studying history at St. Andrews University in Scotland but it will not be long before he starts thinking about what he wants to do in life. Therefore, it's not surprising that there have been rumors that William does not want to be king and sees his royal status more as a burden than a blessing. This does not seem to be true. In his special birthday interview to 'Time' magazine, William said that the stories about him not wanting to be king were wrong, as it was something he was 'born into' and he's 'duty'. Whatever the truth, it is clear that William will have to work hard to organize his life. Let's wish him very good luck!



Первый городской  
**ФЕСТИВАЛЬ ПОРТФОЛИО**  
учащихся школ-лабораторий  
Санкт-Петербурга



# ДИПЛОМ

КОМИТЕТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА  
АКАДЕМИЯ ПОСТДИПЛОМНОГО ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ  
КАФЕДРА ПЕДАГОГИКИ И АНДРАГОГИКИ

*НАГРАЖДАЕТСЯ*

**Анипченко Мария**

ученица 67 гимназии Петроградского района

*за творческую работу*

Молодежная субкультура («готический стиль»)  
и автопортрет, открывающий портфолио.



Ректор СПбАИПО \_\_\_\_\_

С.В.Жолован

Зав. кафедрой педагогики и андрагогики, проф., д.п.н.

С.Г.Вершиловский

Зам. председателя оргкомитета фестиваля \_\_\_\_\_

Ж.О.Андреев





Комитет по образованию  
Санкт-Петербурга.  
Координационный совет программы  
"Ученые будущего".  
Гимназия имени Сервантеса.



**ДИПЛОМ**  
**НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ**  
**"Сервантесовские чтения"**

НАГРАЖДАЕТСЯ

*Анищенко Мария*  
*Хуторная Виктория*

ЗА РАБОТУ

*Тютика в молодежной*  
*субкультуре*

Директор гимназии  
имени Сервантеса

Председатель оргкомитета  
конференции

Научный руководитель  
секции



Санкт-Петербург



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КАФЕДРА ПЕДАГОГИКИ И АНДРАГОГИКИ

**ПАГРАЖДАЕТСЯ**

**Качлавова  
Ольга Владимировна**

*Учитель английского языка  
67 гимназии, Петроградского района*

**За руководство ученической работой**

Проект «Молодежные субкультуры» и «Готический стиль»,  
выполненной ученицей Анипченко Марией

Ректор СПбАППО

С.В.Жолован

Зав. кафедрой педагогики и андрагогики, проф., д.п.н.

С.Г.Вершловский

Зам. председателя оргкомитета фестиваля

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