



# Научно-практические конференции ШКОЛЬНИКОВ

Качлавова О.В. (учитель английского языка высшей категории, методист),  
Значко-Яворская Н.В. (учитель испанского языка высшей категории,  
старший методист)



## 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".

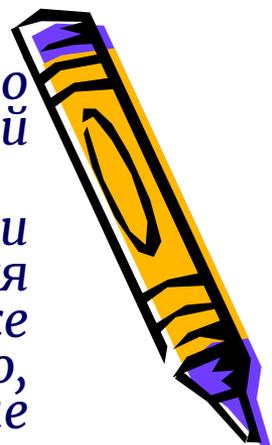
В 90-е годы прошлого века, в результате поступательного развития школы и понимания важности изучения английского языка, как языка международного общения, 67 школа становится школой с углублённым изучением двух иностранных языков.



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

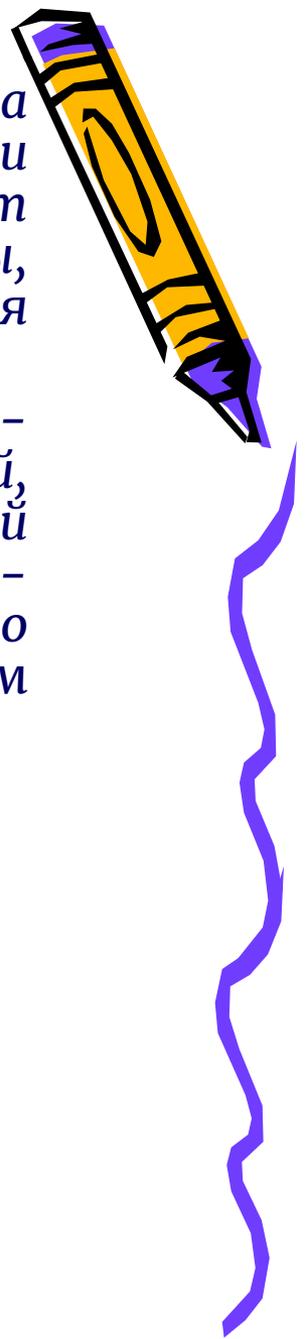
Целью курсов "Испанское страноведение" и "Страноведение Великобритании" является формирование социо-культурной компетенции в процессе изучения иностранного языка. Кроме того, старшеклассникам, отправляющимся в зарубежные поездки, необходимо знать историю, культуру, традиции и особенности стран изучаемого 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.)







# 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 comics liked the idea and in 1988 a special organisation - 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 invisible wigs, dyed their hair bright red and styled it in real outrageous ways.



Calvin's hair was questioned their hair - how 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 runs, 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 red nose. Each year a different red nose is sold. Since 1985 there have been all kinds of noses.



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 still 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 age education system and to other broad causes. A year in progress working in the old and new world - the world's poorest people working in 1999.





# OXFORD UNIVERSITY

The motto of university:  
"Domini Illuminatio mea"  
The Lord is my light

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

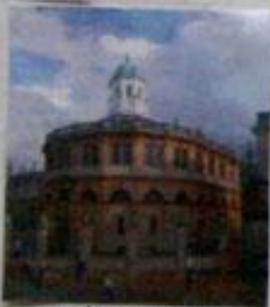
## History

Oxford university - the oldest university in the English speaking world, is older - 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, Peter already created university - a place of pilgrimage for religious monks. There studied the right Latin, theology, medicine, mathematics. In English language were a 1170-1172 among clergy was a lot of 12th century. 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 leaves the first chapter. 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, first of the group of students and the professors who have founded university after that has appeared university.

University a formal head of the Chancellor (Lord Bishop)

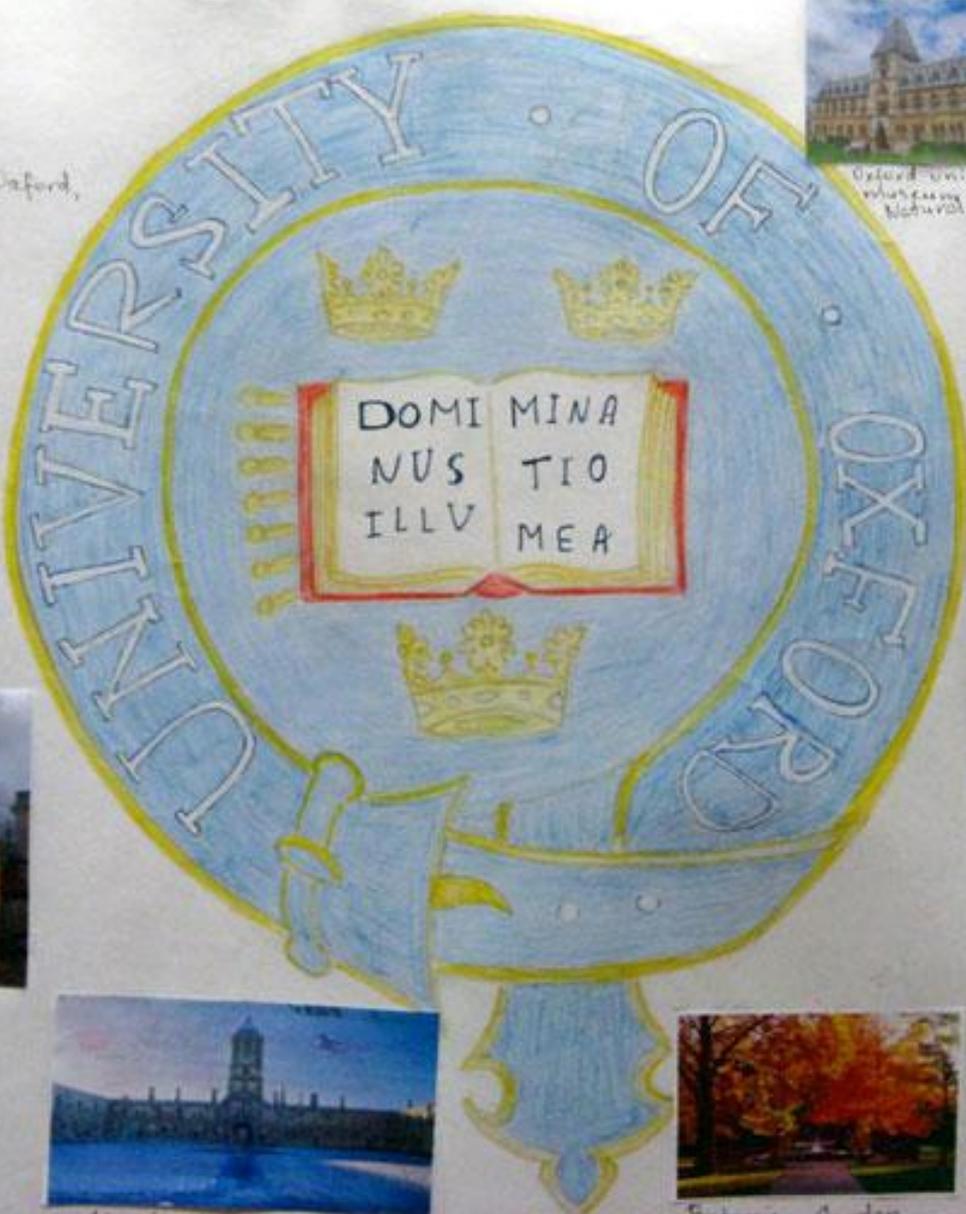


The Sheldonian theatre

## 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 work 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 alumnus of the university are known: Robert Appoth, Robert Arden, David Brewster, Harriet Wilson, Charles and Percy Bysshe Shelley, at least 25 other international authors have been educated at Oxford. The names include King Harold V of Norway, the 12 of Jordan, three King of kingdoms of Armenia (John Barter, Marston, and Isaac), two Prince of Monaco of India (Maharajah Singh and Indira), Sultan Abu Bakr and Sultan of Egypt of Palestine, Norman Washington (Chief Minister of Jamaica), and Bill Clinton, the first American President of Oxford. The famous Washington author and Nobel Laureate R. K. For was a student of St Hugh's College, including King King Sun Yat, 43 authors have studied or taught at Oxford.

Oxford has also produced 10 nobles, and 20 Archbishops of Canterbury. The famous scientist Isaac Newton (who studied at Wadham College) was a Canon of Christ Church. At least nine Olympic medals have been awarded to the university, including Sir Matthew Pinsent (multiple gold medalist rower), T. E. Lawrence was a student of Jesus who other famous names have been changed from the college: Count of Artois for Walter Raleigh, John attended Great College, though before taking a degree in his native country Robert Woodhead, The Founder of Mathematics, John Wesley, studied at Christ Church and was created a Lincoln College.

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 Jerry Bruckheimer, David Attenborough, A. E. Housman, W. H. Auden, and Philip Larkin, and Philip Jackson, Mark Twain, Henry James Ford, Robert Gundry, Robert Bridges, Cecil De Mille, John Galsworthy, and Andrew Motion - (many more)

Some contemporary scientists include Stephen Hawking, Richard Dawkins, Alan Turing, Anthony James Leggett, and Tim Berners-Lee, 12 Nobel Prize winners and The major Ben Lanyon.

Richard Hugh Smith, John Backus, Dudley Moore, Michael Palin, and were undergraduates of the university, as were Oscar winner Florian Ceylan and The major Ben Lanyon.



Church of St Mary the Virgin

## About OXFORD UNIVERSITY

is first located in the center of Oxford of head (Oxford Tower) is excellent look in city scene.

- Christ Church is a distinguished in 1264 under Henry III under 1227 English and beautiful college of Oxford. It has a big tree - oak - oak - oak (12th century) which is surrounded (12th century). It is the largest Oxford cathedral, the smallest in England.
- Magdalen College it is founded in 1263 by one of teachers of the college. Its magnificent Gothic tower on the top and a clock in the church of college performs to sing a hymn of 1422 century.
- The Christ College of Oxford - University (University College), 1249 William of Wykeham, first Bishop of Exeter, had his house of government, and today in it have well known a museum. The college is 1284 of the time of 1422 century to sing the hymn of a 1422 century.
- Balliol College it has been founded in 1263 it is the largest in Oxford in the last before 1263.
- All Souls College it is founded in 1423 in the Magdalen Hall it spread the college there in a position the last (University College of Balliol, Balliol College, Balliol College and Balliol College).
- St John College it is founded in 1329 in the 1329 century.
- In 1423 the Oxford Tower the 1423 year before of the year 1423.

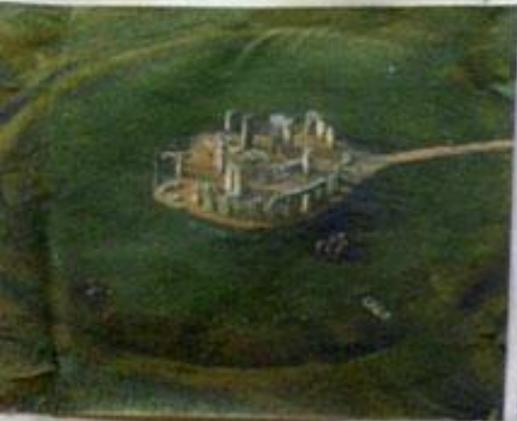


Aerial view of Oxford

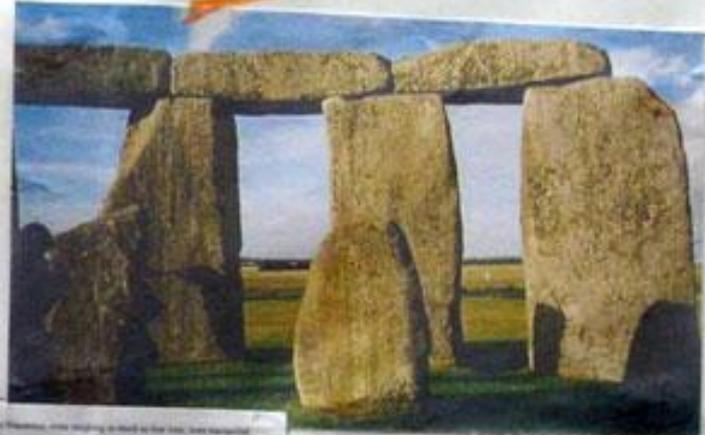


Botanic Garden

# Stonehenge



**Stonehenge: Aerial View**  
 The Stonehenge monument is a prehistoric monument consisting of a series of grey sandstone standing stones arranged in a circular pattern on a grassy plain in Wiltshire, England. The monument is a prehistoric monument consisting of a series of grey sandstone standing stones arranged in a circular pattern on a grassy plain in Wiltshire, England. The monument is a prehistoric monument consisting of a series of grey sandstone standing stones arranged in a circular pattern on a grassy plain in Wiltshire, England.



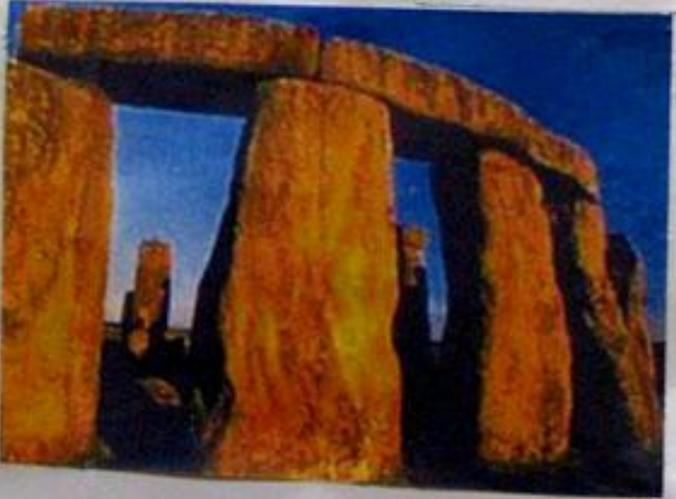
View of the Stonehenge monument from the air. The stones are arranged in a circular pattern on a grassy plain in Wiltshire, England.

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# 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 documents, appointments and expenses are paid for by the taxpayer. A series of royal scandals, such as the divorce of Princess Diana, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, 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' first son. Prince William, whose great-grandfather was to take his mother's side, has his own, Queen 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 Oxford 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 ПОСДИПЛОМНОГО 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

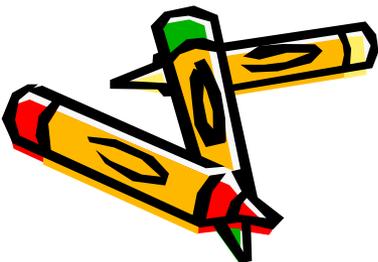
С.В. Жолован

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

С.Г. Вершловский

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*

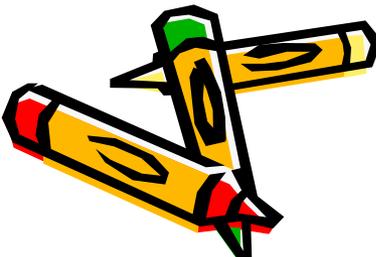
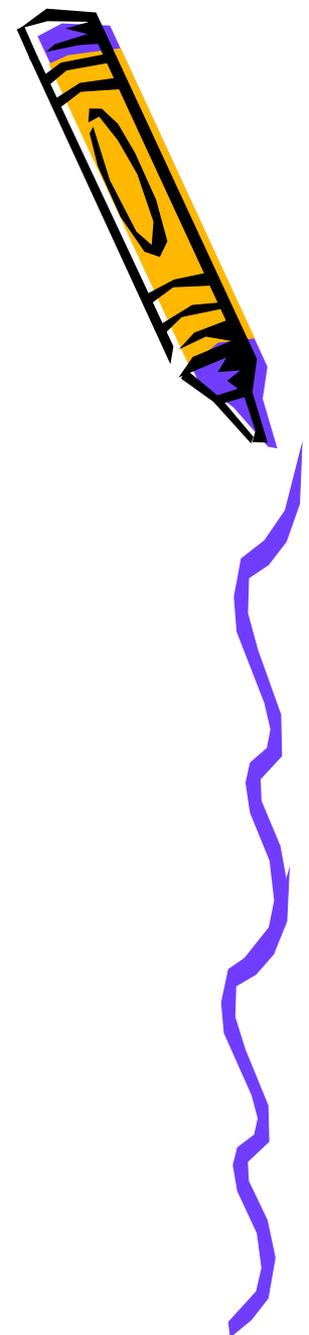
Директор гимназии  
имени Сервантеса

Председатель оргкомитета  
конференции

Научный руководитель  
секции



Санкт-Петербург



Первый городской  
**ФЕСТИВАЛЬ ПОРТФОЛИО**  
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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

Ж.О.Андреева

2012-2013 учебный год

15.03

