

The school Times

I ♥ English



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Quotes of great people:

•“The limits of my language mean the limits of my world.”

Ludwig Wittgenstein

•A mind enclosed in language is in prison.

Simone Weil

•It's a strange world of language in which skating on thin ice can get you into hot water.

Franklin P. Jones

Newspaper release

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Welcome to the English club!

Good afternoon, dear friends, lovers of English!

We have wonderful news for you!

Starting from this year, our school will constantly publish a school newspaper in English, which will highlight the most interesting events, competitions and facts from our everyday school life.

Here you can also find a lot of interesting and useful information, remind-

ers and tips how to make learning English easier and more interesting.

The editorial staff of our newspaper will be glad to cooperate with each of you. If you have a lot of interesting creative ideas how to make our newspaper interesting for all readers, join our ranks!

We are glad to everyone!



European Day of Languages



The European Day of Languages is 26 September, as proclaimed by the Council of Europe on 6 December 2001, at

the end of the European Year of Languages (2001), which had been jointly organised by the Council of Europe and the European Union. Its aim is to encourage language learning across Europe.





"A different language is a different vision of life."

Federico Fellini



The European Day of Languages : Objectives

The general objectives of the European Day of Languages are to:

Alert the public to the importance of language learning and diversify the range of languages learned in order to increase plurilingualism and intercultural understanding;

Promote the rich linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe;

Encourage lifelong language learning in and out of school.

In keeping with these rules, people, young and old, are encouraged to take up a language, or take special pride in their existing language skills. Also, those responsible for providing access to language learning are encouraged to make it easier for people to learn a range of languages, and to support

policy initiatives to promote languages. There is also emphasis on learning a language other than English.

On the occasion of the day, a range of events are organised across Europe, including those for children, television and radio programmes, language classes and conferences. The events are not organised by the Council of Europe or the European Union nor do they allocate special funding (i.e. apart from their existing language programmes) for the day. Member states and potential partners are given a free hand to organise activities. To coordinate the activities organised at national level, the Council

of Europe asks participating countries to nominate "National Relay Persons" for the day. The national relay in the UK used to be CILT, the National Centre for Languages.



Languages of Europe

There are about 225 indigenous languages in Europe - roughly 3% of the world's total. Most of the European languages are of Indo-European origin. Since the end of the 18th century, the most widespread language of Europe (both in terms of geography and the number of native speakers) has

been Russian, which replaced French. Counting only native speakers, approximately 150 million Europeans speak Russian on a daily basis, followed by German (approx. 95 mil.), English and French (each by 65 mil.), Italian (60 mil.), Spanish and Polish (40 mil. each), Ukrainian (30 mil.) and Romanian (26 mil.). As far as foreign language studies are concerned, English is currently the most

popular foreign language in Europe, followed by German, French, Italian, Russian and Spanish



Multilingualism today

List of multilingual countries and regions in Europe.

According to the European Union survey "Europeans and their Languages" ("Special Eurobarometer 243", February 2006),[5] 56% of EU citizens (25 member states) speak a language other than their mother tongue, but 44% admit to not knowing any languages other than their native language. However, 28% have knowledge of two foreign languages. Among EU citizens, 38% indicate that they know English, followed by 14% knowing French or German, 7% Russian, 5% Spanish and 3% Italian. The typical multilingual European is a student or someone holding a managerial position or someone born in a country where the language of his/her parents is different from the main language of the country.

With greater numbers of immigrants and refugees, European cities

have become more multilingual. For example: in Moscow and Saint Petersburg many recent immigrants speak Ukrainian, Moldovan, Armenian, Tatar, Azeri, Tajik, Chinese or one of many other languages; in London some 300 languages are spoken (English, French, Chinese, Polish, Russian, Spanish, Portuguese, Arabic, Bengali, Turkish, Kurdish, Berber, Hindi, Urdu, Punjabi etc.).

The European Union adheres to a policy of multilingualism, both in its institutional workings and as an aim for its citizens. At the 2002 EU summit in Barcelona, it set a target for children to learn at least two foreign languages from an early age.[6] Multilingualism for the EU is linked to worker mobility and the European economy. The European Union spends more than €30 million a year promoting

language learning and linguistic diversity through the Socrates and Leonardo da Vinci programmes, a policy that began with the pioneering Lingua programme in 1990.



Learn languages!

Be smart!



Let's greet each other!

And now we will tell you how we celebrated the day of European languages in our school. It was a really busy but interesting day. In the morning in the school hall right at the entrance there was a colourful information



stand. But it not only introduced children the holiday and the plan of events, but also gave the children a wonderful opportunity to greet each other in different European languages. All day the crowds of children did

not depart from the stand and tried to learn different greetings. It was a lot of fun, and it gave the guys positive emotions!





Do not be bored, an exciting journey awaits you!



Let's do the quiz!

Probably, each of us loves to travel, but unfortunately not everyone has an opportunity to go to the country we are very interested in. Only on the day of European languages everyone had a wonderful chance to go on a mini-trip to the most beautiful places in Europe. This journey was like a game of stations. Children moved along the arrows from one station to the other and at each station they could find interesting tasks to do. They needed to show their erudition and

knowledge both of the country and the language because all tasks were in English.

At the finish the fastest and smartest were awarded with special prizes. In general, each participant was the winner, because they learned a lot of new interesting facts and made a virtual excursion to the country the language of which they study.



It's really interesting!



Game of stations





Excursion to the most beautiful places of Great Britain



At English lessons we talk so much about the culture, traditions, sights of the United Kingdom that every pupil has dreamed and imagined himself as a tourist visiting various attractions. English teachers have

prepared for their students a virtual excursion to the most beautiful and famous places in the United Kingdom. During the excursion children could not only see the most famous British sights, but also learn interesting facts from the history, get acquainted with the events that took place there and famous people who are connected with these places. Probably eve-

ryone who visited this excursion learned a lot of new things for themselves and was able to make a list of places that are worth visiting in the future.



“*Language exerts hidden power, like the moon on the tides.*”
Rita Mae Brown



Tips for English learner

There are some easy-to-remember steps how to retell the text:

1 First, you need to understand the content as well as possible, so that you can work in an absolutely comfortable condition.

2 Group the text into paragraphs. You can do it logically or by paragraphs - finally you should get several headlines that will briefly express the main idea of the material.

3 Using phrases from the original text, write a short summary of each of the previously made

paragraphs. At the same time, try to avoid words and constructions that you don't understand or you can forget: you will always have time to enrich your vocabulary but now go on to work on speaking. Retell using the main points. You need to do this 3-4 times, until you remember completely the order of the actions. At this stage you must fully do the first part of the work: prepare for retelling the text.

4. Try to write the text again but without using the original text. Realize

that at this stage you are almost completely self-paraphrasing the text.

5 Finally, try to retell the text 2-3 times. Retelling will not be difficult for you after all the work you have done: you know the content very well, you have worked with the vocabulary and you've already retold it. All the material is in your memory and that's why it will be very easy to remember it.



FUNNY ENGLISH

Raining cats and dogs



Raining very heavily.

Cold shoulder



To pay no attention to.

We speak English

Editorial:

Chief editor:

Design:



'In seventh heaven.'



'On cloud nine.'

Couch potato



A lazy person who watches too much TV.

Tough cookie



A very determined person.