



BRAIN wave

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**Dear pupils, as well
as their teachers,**

whose birthdays have passed
or will only be celebrated
in the autumn! Our school
newspaper BrainWave wants
to congratulate you on this
wonderful holiday and wish
you first of all strong health,
magnificent mood, great
weather and fast flight of fancy!
Let you, children birthdays,
have only 5-s in your diaries and
good friends everywhere! And
to You dear teachers, I want to
wish obedient disciples, bags
of warmth and joy and wagons
of patience!

Anastasia Markevich, 7A



Our Congratulations!



The international educational school Forum LUDI-2018 was held within the framework of the City educational project "School debate League of St. Petersburg" with the support of the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg, the Committee on Youth Policy and Interaction with public organizations. The forum lasted 3 days, from October 5-7.

The forum was attended by 26 teams, 78 speakers, of which two teams "KotvMeshke-1" (beginners) and "KotvMeshke-2 (experienced) were from school № 263. There were workshops, games, and teams swore an oath to the debaters. And, of course, the debate itself, for what the teams came. The second day was very busy-the teams met each other in 4 rounds.

2 rounds played in the prepared topic, "This House Believes that social networks negatively affect the formation of personality and worldview of a teenager".

3 round - unprepared topic "This House will cancel locking the Telegram»

4 round - untrained subject "To decriminalize repost in social networks»

The team "KotvMeshke-1" won 2 victories and had 2 losses. At the end of 4 games the team was on the 6th place. Galakhov Georgy was the 5th in a rating of 10 best speakers in the championship.

The team "cat in a sack-2" won 3 victories and had 1 loss therefore reached the final and took the 2nd place in the championship. Plashevskaya Ulyana was the 3rd in a rating of top 10 speakers in the championship and Mal'kov Alexander was the 4th, Malkov Stanislav- the 5th.





For almost 80 years, 17 November has marked International Student's Day. Its historical background is more tragic than you might suspect.

In 1933, Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany. Over the following years, the country expressed aggressive claims over territories outside their borders, but which they considered to belong to the German Reich.

On 28 October 1939, students at Charles University in Prague held a demonstration to commemorate the 21st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Czechoslovakia. This demonstration was suppressed brutally by the Nazi occupant forces; 15 students were injured, and one of them later died of his bullet wounds two weeks later.

They closed down universities, arrested more than 1,200 students and deported them to the Sachsenhausen concentration camp.

In 1941, two years after the events, the International Students' Council was held in London, United Kingdom. At the Council, it was decided to introduce International Students' Day on 17 November. The following years after World War II, the tradition has been observed by the International Union of Students and a range of other organisations.

The Czech Republic and Slovakia may today be the only countries where International Students' Day is officially a public holiday, even though indirectly.

However, the day holds significance in other countries, as well. With its rather sad history, 17 November is today mostly a day for commemoration and a vehicle for student activism. In this context, the most prominent organisation is the Organising Bureau of European School Student Unions (OBESSU). Every year, they raise awareness for students' rights and needs through various activities, always with the goal to improve higher education for students and for society on a wider scale.

Dariya Dorofeeva, 10A

Dear senior students of our school!

Nancy Burkhaler invites you to participate in the project the aim of which is to teach you to write for American newspapers and websites on the topic you would like to share. You will have the opportunity to attend workshops where you will be taught how to choose a topic, interview techniques, understand the audience, to write an article.

You will be given lectures about the role of journalism in the USA, first Amendment and its recent challenges, and the hard part-writing and organizing your article. Since Russia and America are at odds because of many current and past reasons, much healing can happen if both cultures try to explain theirs to the other.

And who better than young people to do that?



ДИЗАЙН И ГРАФИКА
OLX.RU

Have you ever heard about castles in Russia?

What do you know about life of A.S. Pushkin?

To find out the answers our tourist group sat in bus and our journey started. Firstly we came to Pskov whose history counts more than one thousand years. It has lots of historical places and traditions, which have their own history full of mystery, romance and battles. The Pskov Kremlin, a majestic construction, which symbolizes power, invincibility and beauty of Pskov region, was our first destination. Most of all I was impressed by the story of Davmont the Lithuanian prince, who became the prince of Pskov. It happened in the XIII century, and can you imagine that the throne was given to Davmont because of agreement of boyars!

Then we went to Izborsk and Pskovo-Pechorskii monastery. There we saw amazing scenery of old castles and peaceful valleys. Also we all were fascinated by the fact that each castle has its own secret such as a covert underground passage...

The next day met us with new adventures. We went to Michaelovskoe and Trigor'skoe. There we knew lots of interesting facts about biography of Alexander Sergeevich Pushkin, a famous Russian writer, who truly glorified Russian Literature and also we saw there a lot of old things, which were used by a famous writer. Most of all I was impressed by a famous oak from "Ruslan and Ludmila". It is much more than one hundred years and can you imagine that definitely Pushkin was sitting under it while he was composing his fairy tales...



Grigory Shabunin, 9B

Mark Twain and his Tom Sawyer

1 What did Tom do to earn some money at the beginning of the story in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*?

2 What was the name of Tom's aunt?

3 Who was the first one who thought about coming back to parents after boys left on island?

4 What did boys do after BBQ made by Thatchers?

5 Where Huck was found by Tom?

6 Father Finn was a good father, wasn't he?

7 What happened after Huck scatter the salt during breakfast?

8 Why didn't father Finn allow Huck to go to school?

9 How did Huck fake his death?

10 Who did Huck find on the island?

11 How did Huck sneak back to the town?

12 Who was suspected to be a killer of a found body?

13 What was the name of the river where Huck and Jim went to the north by?

14 What did Huck think about helping Jim to become free?

15 What gift did Tom make to Jim at the end of the story?

*Anatasia Semyenova,
10 A*



Records of our planet

The Meteora is a rock formation in central Greece. The six (of an original twenty four) monasteries are built on immense natural pillars and hill-like rounded boulders that dominate the local area..

Meteora is included on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

They were created to serve monks and nuns following the teachings of the Eastern Orthodox Church. They are now accessible by staircases and pathways cut into the rock formations.

The total monastic population of the Meteora monasteries in 2015 was 56, comprising 15 monks in four monasteries and 41 nuns in two monasteries. The monasteries are now tourist attractions.



The Katskhi pillaris a natural limestone monolith located at the village of Katskhi in western Georgian.. It is approximately 40 metres (130 ft) high, and overlooks the small river valley of Katskhura.

*The world is so full
of a number of things,
I'm sure we should all be
as happy as kings.*
R.L. Stevenson



At the base of the pillar are the newly built church of Simeon Stylites and ruins of an old wall and belfry.

A number of local legends surround the pillar. One of them has it that the top of the rock was connected by a long iron chain to the

dome of the Katskhi church, located at a distance of around 1.5 km from the pillar.

Casa do Penedo, also known as Stone Castle or a Stone House, is an architectural monument located in northern Portugal. It received its name because it was built from four large boulders that serve as the foundation, walls and ceiling of the house. Its construction began in 1972 and lasted about two years until its completion in 1974.

The residence was initially used by the owners as a holiday destination. Today, Casa de Penedo is a small museum of relics and photographs from Penedo's history.

Due to its unusual design and integration into the surrounding nature, the building has become a growing tourist attraction.



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