



# EURÓPAN

**elektronický jazykový kaleidoskop**

*žiaci a učitelia cudzích jazykov*



### **Milí študenti!**

Aj v tomto školskom roku Vám prinášame na stránkach nášho elektronického časopisu Európan množstvo zaujímavých tém, článkov, obrazového materiálu, doplnkových textov pre maturantov či testov zameraných na precvičovanie gramatických javov preberaných v každom cudzom jazyku. Nájdete tu i príspevky Vašich spolužiakov, ktoré by mohli byť vhodnou inšpiráciou i pre Vás ostatných. Zapojte sa a rozvíjajte i touto formou svoje jazykové zručnosti. Tešíme sa na Vaše príspevky!

*Vaši učitelia*

# American holidays

Americans celebrate a variety of holidays throughout the year. American holidays can be secular, religious, international or uniquely American. With the wide variety of holidays and the many levels of American government it can be confusing to determine what public and private facilities are open on a given holiday. You can usually find out in the daily newspaper or by calling the office you wish to visit.

**New Year's Day** is January 1st. The celebration of this holiday begins the night before, when Americans gather to wish each other a happy and prosperous coming year. Many Americans make New Year's Resolutions.

**Martin Luther King Day** is the third Monday in January. The Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. was an African-American clergyman who is recognized for his tireless efforts to win civil rights for all people through nonviolent means.

**Presidents' Day** is observed the third Monday of February to honor the legacy of all past presidents of the United States. Before 1971, February 12 and February 22 were observed as federal public holidays to honor the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln (February 12) and George Washington (February 22). In 1971, President Richard Nixon proclaimed one single federal public holiday, the Presidents' Day.

**Valentine's Day**, is celebrated on February 14th. The day was named after an early Christian martyr, and on Valentine's Day, Americans give presents like candy or flowers to the ones they love.

**Easter** falls on a spring Sunday that varies from year to year. Easter is a Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. For Christians, Easter is a day of religious services and the gathering of family. Many Americans follow old traditions of coloring hard-boiled eggs and giving children baskets of candy.

**Memorial Day** is observed the last Monday of May. It originally honored the people killed in the American Civil War, but has become a day on which the dead of all wars, and the dead generally, are remembered in special programs held in cemeteries, churches, and other public meeting places. The flying of the American flag is widespread.

**Independence Day** is July 4th. This holiday honors the nation's birthday – the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. It is a day of picnics and patriotic parades, a night of concerts and fireworks. The flying of the American flag is widespread.



**Labor Day** is the first Monday of September. This holiday honors the nation's working people, typically with parades. For most Americans it marks the end of the summer vacation season and the start of the school year.

**Columbus Day** is celebrated on the second Monday in October. The day commemorates October 12, 1492, when Italian navigator Christopher Columbus landed in the New World.

**Halloween** is celebrated on October 31. On Halloween, American children dress up in funny or scary costumes and go "trick or treating" by knocking on doors in their neighborhood. The neighbors are expected to respond by giving them small gifts of candy or money.

**Veterans Day** is celebrated on November 11th. Originally called Armistice Day, this holiday was established to honor Americans who had served in World War I, but it now honors veterans of all wars in which the U.S. has fought. Veterans' organizations hold parades, and the president places a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknowns at Arlington National Cemetery.

**Thanksgiving Day** is the fourth Thursday in November. The holiday dates back to 1621, when Puritans, who had just enjoyed a bountiful harvest, showed their gratitude to the Native Americans for their help by hosting a feast to give thanks. The Thanksgiving feast became a national tradition and almost always includes some of the foods served at the first feast: roast turkey, cranberry sauce, potatoes, and pumpkin pie.

**Christmas Day** is celebrated on December 25. Christmas is a Christian holiday marking the birth of the Christ Child. Decorating houses and yards with lights, putting up Christmas trees, giving gifts, and sending greeting cards have become traditions even for many non-Christian

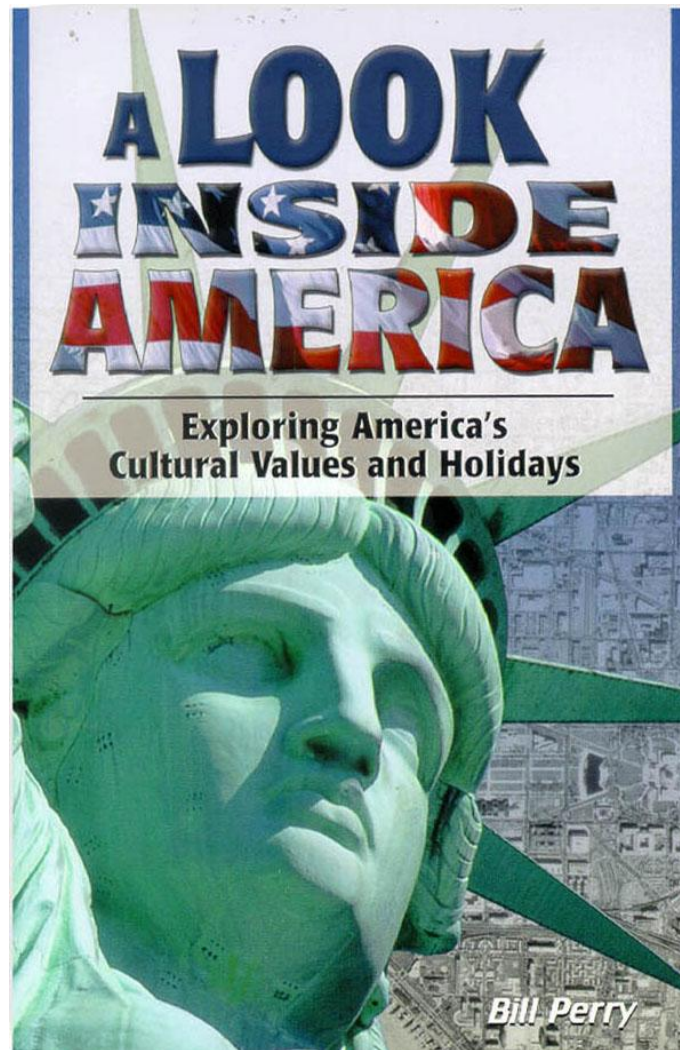
Americans.

### **Other Celebrations**

Various ethnic and religious groups in America celebrate days with special meaning to them even though these are not national holidays. Jews, for example, observe their high holy days in September, Muslims celebrate Ramadan, African Americans celebrate Kwanzaa, Irish Americans celebrate the old country's patron saint, St. Patrick, on March 17, and Mardi Gras is the day before the Christian season of Lent begins and is a big occasion in New Orleans, Louisiana, where huge parades and wild revels take place. There are many other such religious and ethnic celebrations in the U.S.

Helena Janová 3S





## The most beautiful holiday experience

This summer holiday was beautiful. The weather was warm and sun. First week of month I was on playground in my football club Slavoj Trebišov. Every day I trained and visited swimming pool.

Second week of month was my best week in my life. I went to visit my aunt in Albion. She lives in Plymouth. Plymouth is a city of history and beauty and pleasure combining the old with the new and has been " voted Britains Most Desirable City." All of year I can't wait to visit my aunt with my family. My first flight was fantastic. We flew at night and everything was royal. Two hours flight from Bratislava to London. When I saw the airport in London, "oh my god!" That was shock, it was huge. My aunt with her husband - Jay welcomed us at the airport. After that we travelled from London to Plymouth by car. Every day I visited the city, played football on playground and I visited local football stadium. Two days in Plymouth were fantastic. I went through the wide range of shops, pubs, restaurants, sport facilities, etc. My dad was very happy. He is a fisherman and by Plymouth is the Atlantic Ocean. Every day I was fishing with my dad and Jay. But yet I couldn't swim because weather was icy.

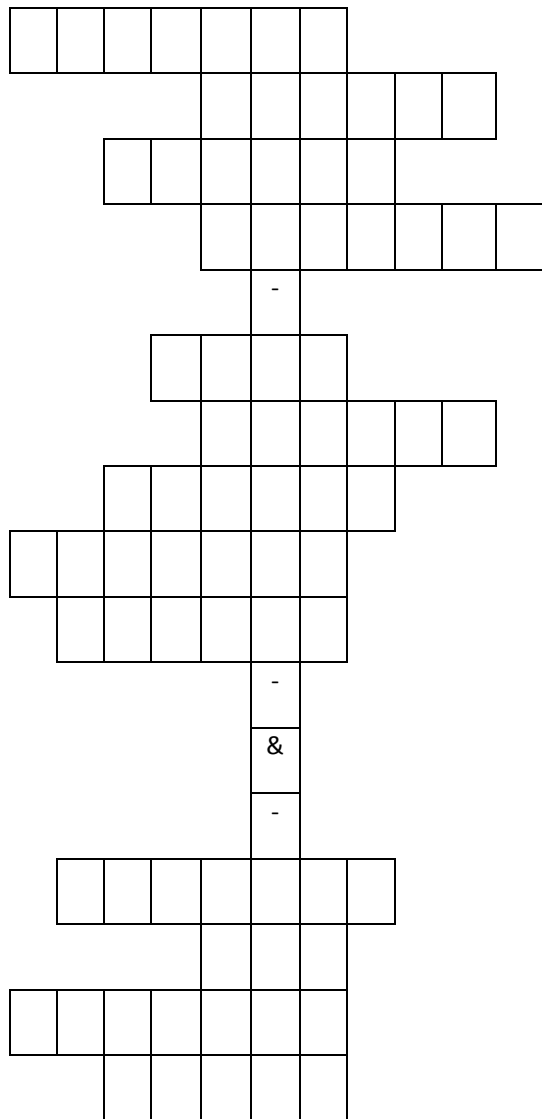
It was first month, it was very nice, lovely and funny. But second half of holiday I was training and playing football matches and visited fitness, swimming pool and went fishing etc. That has been the most beautiful holiday experience in my life.

Radoslav Drobnák 4.A



# Crossword

„’tis better to ..... and ..... than never to have loved at all“



- |  |
|--|
| 1, the past tense of „think“           |
| 2, the opposite of „wide“              |
| 3, a novel by Ch. Dickens ..... Twist  |
| 4, a capital city of the North Ireland |

- |   |
|---|
| 5, 1.609 km is a ...                      |
| 6, the 1st day in a week                  |
| 7, the plural of knife                    |
| 8, a reality show „Big .....“             |
| 9, a country next to the USA in the north |

- |   |
|---|
| 10, the 1st son of the British queen, Elizabeth II, „Prince ....“ |
| 11, the opposite of bottom  |
| 12, the highest mountain in the world „Mount .....“               |
| 13, not clean   |

## The night I met an alien



This story happened one clean, cold night in the year 1998, when I was 8 years old. It changed my life, because it happened for the first and last time.

Then my mother told me to bring out the basket. Suddenly, I heard something strange in the garden. I was so scared. I came closer. Suddenly, the sound stopped. I saw something strange and so, real, very real. The aliens were sitting under the tree in the garden. There were three of them, they sat on the ground in the circle and they played cards. Maybe, they didn't know that I walked. I was afraid of aliens. I caught one of the aliens for his arm and I said: "Hi". They weren't afraid of me, because they saw that I was friendly. They smiled at me.

They looked very interesting. Their bodies were green, they had big heads, twelve arms, three legs, friendly blue eyes and beautiful teeth. They said to me: "It happened them". I listened to them. One of the aliens told me: "We went on holiday, we fly through the galaxy. We saw your interesting country. When we flew nearer, we saw fields, birds, forests, rivers, cars..... it's a beautiful country". The other alien told me: "Wait for me". Later, it was fine. They waved to me and the spaceship left in the dark.

I took the basket. I was a little bit sad and I went to the house. I met my mum inside. I asked her: "Do you believe that aliens exist?" My mum started to laugh.



## The USA "Way of Life

The USA has the world's largest international student population, with nearly 600,000 students choosing to broaden their education and life experience in the United States. Nearly 4% of all students enrolled in higher-level education are international students, and the numbers are growing. From the mid-1950's, when international student enrollment was only just reaching 35,000, international education in the USA has come a long way.





If you are planning to live, learn and grow in the United States, you already possess a well-known American characteristic—a sense of adventure! As an international student, you will experience many new and exciting things. In this section, we hope to prepare you for some of the adventures involved in living in the United States.

It is difficult, if not impossible, to discuss exactly what "Living in the U.S." means to everyone. American culture has been enriched by the values and belief systems of virtually every part of the world. From an international student's perspective, that diversity is very valuable. If you choose to live in a completely different environment, you may be challenged with new situations every day; but if you decide to live in a part of the U.S. that resembles your home country in some ways, you may find comfort in those similarities.

Learning more about yourself is perhaps the most important part of your decision to travel to the U.S. Once you know what you want to achieve, then you can identify the right place to study and live and grow in the States.

## **Culture**

As you may know, one of the hallmarks of U.S. culture is independence. Here is some advice about written by non-U.S. students just like you! In order to make friends, you must take the initiative to meet people. Because of the American value of independence, Americans will not always be looking out for you, or making sure that you are getting acquainted with other people. They assume you are taking care of yourself unless you tell them differently. If you don't ask for help, Americans will assume you don't need anything. So remember—ask for help when you need it!

Another point of advice: In some cultures, it's polite to refuse two or three times if someone offers something to you. But in the U.S., it is polite to answer "Yes, please" if you would like what is being offered. Many interesting situations have come up when a non-U.S. student who was hungry or thirsty refused the offer of food or drink, thinking this was polite behavior. But when no second or third offer was made, there was no chance to say yes.

Contrary to the stereotype of independence and individuality, most Americans are conformists and gain their identity by belonging to groups. You may notice that many students join groups in order to both get acquainted with others and in order to satisfy a need to belong. You may be surprised at how many students look alike on your campus, with similar hairstyles and clothing.

Americans are sometimes difficult to figure out, so keep an open mind and get to know them as individuals.



## Culture Shock

You are about to embark on totally NEW experience. “New” means “recently discovered, recognized, or learned about; different from the former; being in a position or place for the first time.” You probably expect that things will not be the same in the United States as they are in your home country; but are you prepared to deal with those differences?

New challenges always accompany new experiences. You may occasionally feel confused, unsure and uncomfortable in the United States. People may have different values and new ways of doing things that seem strange to you. You may feel that everything has changed, including your immediate support system of family and friends.

All of these things may contribute to “culture shock.” To minimize the shock, you will probably want to keep in touch with family and friends back home—but it is important to also identify new sources of support. People that you meet through your school’s international student office may also be a likely source of support. You could also contact relatives or friends who live in the United States to ask for their advice.

## **Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic**

---

Rusínsky About Us Ministry of Environment of the Slovak Republic

The Ministry of the Environment was re - established as of 2 November 2010 to function as the central state administrative authority and supreme inspection authority in environmental affairs.

To guarantee and inspection activity of the Government of the Slovak Republic, the Ministry of the Environment co-ordinates the activities of all Ministries and other central state administrative authorities of the Slovak Republic in environmental matters.

- nature and landscape protection

- waste management

- protection of water resources and the quality of groundwater and surface water

- fisheries and forestry in national parks

- environmental impact assessment of activities and their consequences

- air protection,



- geological works,
- genetically modified organism.
- national environmental policy
- unified information system on environment and area monitoring

## Pollution

Every year in the U.S. factories release over 3 million tons of toxic chemicals into the land, air and water. This hazardous waste causes us to lose over 15 million acres of land every year, it leads to respiratory complications and other health problems and it makes our rivers and lakes too polluted for us to swim in and drink.

But factories are only part of the problem of pollution. Pollution is caused by industrial and commercial waste, agriculture practices, everyday human activities and most notably, modes of transportation. No matter where you go and what you do, there are remnants of pollution.

### What is pollution?

Pollution is the introduction of a contaminant into the environment. It is created mostly by human actions, but can also be a result of natural disasters. Pollution has a detrimental effect on any living organism in an environment, making it virtually impossible to sustain life.

### Why are the different types of pollution?

Pollution harms the Earth's environment and its inhabitants in many ways. The three main types of pollution are:

#### Land Pollution

Land pollution is pollution of the Earth's natural land surface by industrial, commercial, domestic and agricultural activities.

### What are the sources of land pollution?

Some of the main contributors to land pollution are:

- Chemical and nuclear plants
- Industrial factories
- Oil refineries
- Human sewage
- Oil and antifreeze leaking from cars
- Mining
- Littering
- Overcrowded landfills
- Deforestation
- Construction debris

### Facts about Land Pollution

Here are a few facts about land pollution:



- Every year one American produces over 3285 pounds of hazardous waste
- Land pollution causes us to lose 24 billion tons of top soil every year
- Americans generate 30 billion foam cups, 220 million tires and 1.8 billion disposable diapers every year
- We throw away enough trash every day to fill 63,000 garbage trucks
- Every day Americans throw away 1 million bushels of litter out their car window
- Over 80% of items in landfills can be recycled, but they're not

### How to Prevent Land Pollution

The best way to prevent land pollution is to recycle. Here are a few other ways you can reduce land pollution:

- Reuse any items that you can
- Buy biodegradable products
- Store all liquid chemicals and waste in spill-proof containers
- Eat organic foods that are grown without pesticides
- Don't use pesticides
- Use a drip tray to collect engine oil
- Buy products that have little packaging
- Don't dump motor oil on the ground

### Air Pollution

Air pollution is the accumulation of hazardous substances into the atmosphere that danger human life and other living matter.

What are the sources of air pollution?

Some of the main contributors to air pollution are:

- Automobile emissions
- Tobacco smoke
- Combustion of coal
- Acid rain
- Noise pollution from cars and construction
- Power plants
- Manufacturing buildings
- Large ships
- Paint fumes
- Aerosol sprays
- Wildfires
- Nuclear weapons

### Facts about Air Pollution

Here are a few facts about air pollution:

- Almost 232 million different types of vehicles are driven by U.S. citizens every day, adding greenhouse gases into the air
- U.S. vehicle emissions contribute 45% to global warming
- The average adult consumes 3,000 gallons of polluted air every day
- Vehicle exhaust contributes to 60% of carbon monoxide emissions in the U.S. and up to 95% in large cities
- Every year 335,000 Americans die of lung cancer, which is a direct result of air pollution



## How to Prevent Air Pollution

The number one way to prevent air pollution is to walk or bike more and drive less. This will prevent fossil fuels from polluting the air. Here are some other ways to prevent air pollution:

- Carpool or join a ride share with friends and coworkers
- Don't smoke
- Keep your car maintenance up-to-date
- If you have to drive, do your errands at one time
- Don't buy products that come in aerosol spray cans
- Avoid using lighter fluid when barbecuing outside
- When you drive accelerate slowly and use cruise control
- Always replace your car's air filter
- Use a push or electric lawnmower rather than a gas-powered one
- Don't use harsh chemical cleaners that can emit fumes
- Inspect your gas appliances and heaters regularly

## Water Pollution

Water pollution is the introduction of chemical, biological and physical matter into large bodies of water that degrade the quality of life that lives in it and consumes it.

What are the sources of water pollution?

Some of the main contributors to water pollution are:

- Factories
- Refineries
- Waste treatment facilities
- Mining
- Pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers
- Human sewage
- Oil spills
- Failing septic systems
- Soap from washing your car
- Oil and antifreeze leaking from cars
- Household chemicals
- Animal waste

## Facts about Water Pollution

Here are a few facts about water pollution:

- Over two-thirds of U.S. estuaries and bays are severely degraded because of nitrogen and phosphorous pollution
- Every year almost 25% of U.S. beaches are closed at least once because of water pollution
- Over 73 different kinds of pesticides have been found in the groundwater that we eventually use to drink
- 1.2 trillion gallons of sewage, stormwater and industrial waste are discharged into U.S. waters every year



- 40% of U.S. rivers are too polluted for aquatic life to survive
- Americans use over 2.2 billion pounds of pesticides every year, which eventually washes into our rivers and lakes

### How to Prevent Water Pollution

The best way to prevent water pollution is to not throw trash and other harmful chemicals into our water supplies. Here are a few more ways you can prevent water pollution:

- Wash your car far away from any stormwater drains
- Don't throw trash, chemicals or solvents into sewer drains
- Inspect your septic system every 3-5 years
- Avoid using pesticides and fertilizers that can run off into water systems
- Sweep your driveway instead of hosing it down
- Always pump your waste-holding tanks on your boat
- Use non-toxic cleaning materials
- Clean up oil and other liquid spills with kitty litter and sweep them up
- Don't wash paint brushes in the sink

### How can you get involved in pollution prevention?

The best way for you to get involved with pollution prevention is to practice efforts on your own or join a project or program. You can see a complete list of U.S. Pollution Prevention Projects & Programs by checking out the Environmental





### Pirates of the Pacific



- The high seas pockets have long been a playground for pirate fishermen making it difficult for surrounding Pacific Island countries to manage their shared fish stocks. Since 2008, the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (the international body responsible for governing the overall management of the Pacific tuna fisheries) closed high seas pockets 1 and 2 to purse seine fishing. In January 2010, an additional agreement by the Parties to the Nauru Agreement (PNA) closed additional areas of high seas to purse seine fishing, protecting 4.5 million square kilometers of the Pacific. That's an area approximately half the size of Europe.

However, pirate (or Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated) fishing is alive and well in the high seas– globally, it could account for over one-third of the total catch and at an enormous cost. One of the biggest threats to marine biodiversity, it is also a threat to the legitimate fishing industry. It damages the ocean habitat and steals food and income from vulnerable coastal communities.

Over the years, Greenpeace has been out at sea taking action on illegal and destructive fishing practices. Apart from the overt illegal operators, we have also proven that pirate fishing is associated with legal authorised vessels either facilitating the operations of illegal vessels or misreporting and underreporting their catch.



# CHRISTMAS



**Christmas** or **Christmas Day** is an annual [holiday](#) generally celebrated on [December 25](#) by billions of people [around the world](#). It is a [Christian feast](#) that commemorates [the birth](#) of [Jesus Christ](#), [liturgically](#) closing the [Advent](#) season and initiating the season of [Christmastide](#), which lasts [twelve days](#). In [much of the world's nations](#) Christmas is a [civil holiday](#), is celebrated by an increasing amount of non-Christians, and is an integral part of the [Christmas and holiday season](#).

The precise day of [Jesus' birth](#), which historians place between 7 and 2 BC, is unknown. In the early-to-mid 4th century, the [Christian Church](#) in the West first placed Christmas on December 25, a date later adopted also in the East. Theories advanced to explain that choice include that it falls nine months after the Christian celebration of the [conception of Jesus](#),<sup>[15]</sup> that it was the date of the [Roman winter solstice](#) or of some ancient [winter festival](#).

The original date of the celebration in the East was January 6 (see [Epiphany](#)) and that is still the date of the celebration in [Armenia](#), where it is a [public holiday](#), and for the [Armenian Apostolic Church](#).

In the present century there is a difference of 13 days between the [Julian Calendar](#) and the more generally used [Gregorian Calendar](#). Those who use the Julian calendar or its equivalents thus celebrate December 25 and January 6 on what for the majority of people is January 7 and January 19. For this reason, Ethiopia celebrates Christmas, both as a Christian feast and as a public holiday on what in the Gregorian Calendar is January 7.

Many of the popular celebratory customs associated in various countries with Christmas have [pre-Christian](#) or [secular](#) themes and origins. Popular modern customs of the holiday include [gift-giving](#), [music](#), an exchange of [Christmas cards](#), [church](#) celebrations, a special meal, and the display of various decorations; including [Christmas trees](#), [lights](#), [garlands](#), [mistletoe](#), [nativity scenes](#), and holly. In addition, several figures, known as [Saint Nicholas](#), [Father Christmas](#), and [Santa Claus](#), among other names, are associated with bringing gifts to children during the Christmas season.





Because gift-giving and many other aspects of the Christmas festival involve heightened economic activity among both Christians and non-Christians, the holiday has become a significant event and a key sales period for retailers and businesses. The economic impact of Christmas is a factor that has grown steadily over the past few centuries in many regions of the world.



# JOKES



Teacher: Why are you late, Joseph?

Joseph: Because of a sign down the road.

Teacher: What does a sign have to do with your being late?

Joseph: The sign said, "SCHOOL AHEAD. GO SLOW!"



"If there are any idiots in the room, will they please stand up" said the sarcastic teacher.

After a long silence, one freshman rose to his feet.

"Now then mister, why do you consider yourself an idiot?" enquired the teacher with a sneer.

"Well, actually I don't," said the student, "but I hate to see you standing up there all by yourself."



The psychology teacher had just finished a lecture on mental health and had proceeded to give an oral quiz to the students. Speaking specifically about manic depression, the teacher asked, "How would you diagnose a patient who walks back and forth screaming at the top of his lungs one minute, then sits in a chair weeping uncontrollably the next?"

A young man in the rear of the room raised his hand and answered, "A basketball coach?"



Physics Teacher: "Isaac Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple fell on his head and he discovered gravity. Isn't that wonderful?"

Student: "Yes sir, if he had been sitting in class looking at books like us, he wouldn't have discovered anything."



How many college students does it take to screw in a light bulb?

Will this be on the test?



The teacher of the earth science class was lecturing on map reading.



After explaining about latitude, longitude, degrees and minutes the teacher asked, "Suppose I asked you to meet me for lunch at 23 degrees, 4 minutes north latitude and 45 degrees, 15 minutes east longitude?"

After a confused silence, a voice volunteered, "I guess you'd be eating alone."



Two engineering students meet on campus one day.

The first engineer calls out to the other, "Hey nice bike! Where did you get it?"

"Well," replies the other, "I was walking to class the other day when this pretty, young coed rides up on this bike.

She jumps off, takes off all of her clothes, and says 'You can have anything you want!'"

"Good choice," says the first, "her clothes wouldn't have fit you anyway."



# English Grammar

Dear students,

Have fun with some YouTube English grammar videos:

*The Simple Past Tense:*

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J5E9SWg6\\_fw&feature=channel](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J5E9SWg6_fw&feature=channel)

*Passive Voice:*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xxHpA2KAUc4&feature=related>

*IN/ON as prepositions of time:*

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GinSHimulAo&feature=channel>

Test yourself

**Click here**

<http://www.test-your-english-now.net/>



## Liebe Studenten!!!

Die Ferien sind vorbei. Die Schule fing wieder an. Nach zwei schönen sommerlichen Monaten sind wir wieder in der Schule. Die Ferien waren wunderbar, aber auch sie haben ihr Ende. Viele Schüler sagen sich am Ende August : „Leider , dass die Ferien schon vorbei sind “. Das sagen sich natürlich auch die Lehrer. Aber seien wir nicht traurig. Etwas Schönes endet und etwas Neues und Interessantes beginnt. Auch in diesem Schuljahr kann man viel erleben. Auf euch warten neue Informationen, unvergessliche Erlebnisse und natürlich etwas Besonderes, z.B. Ausflüge, Schikurs oder Abiball... Sie können sich schon jetzt auf diese Aktivitäten freuen .



## Unsere Reise nach Wien



Die erste Aktivität, auf die sich Studenten unserer Schule teilnehmen konnten , war die Reise nach Wien. Am 24.-25. September 2011 fand in Wien die Ausstellung „Trends of Beauty“ statt.





An dieser Ausstellung nahmen sich unsere Studentinnen im Fach „ Kosmetikerin“ aus den 1.-4.- en Klassen teil. Mit ihnen waren ihre Klassen – und Fachlehrerinnen Frau Vargová, Frau Kordischová und Frau Ňaršanská.



Sie fuhren mit dem Bus. Die Asstellung fing um zehn Uhr an . Dort war es viel zu sehen . Sie konnten sich neueste Kosmetikprodukte ansehen und viele auch kaufen.[Zadejte text.]



Die Ausstellung war toll und sehr interessant. Unsere Studentinnen und Lehrerinnen absolvierten eine gelungene und günstige Exkursion, mit der sie sehr zufrieden waren. Ihr Aufenthalt in Wien war nicht nur die Ausstellung. Danach besichtigten sie sich historische Denkmäler der Hauptstadt. Sie besuchten Schloss Schönbrunn- die Sommerresidenz der Habsburger und ein herrliches Gardenpalais Belvedere , dass aus zwei Schlössern ( Oberes und Uteres Belvedere) besteht.





Danach machten unsere Studenten und Lehrerinnen einen kleinen Stadtbummel und lernten das Stadtzentrum von Wien kennen.



Wien ist eine schöne moderne Stadt, in der man viel sehen kann. Die Exkursion nach Wien hat unseren Studenten sehr gefallen . Viele können ihre Sprachkenntnisse ausprobieren. Alle waren sehr zufrieden. Wenn Sie eine Möglichkeit hätten , an einer ähnlichen Exkursion teilzunehmen , machen Sie das. Es lohnt sich.







## Die Sehenswürdigkeiten Wiens

### Wien

Die Hauptstadt Österreichs ist Wien .

Heute können wir die meisten Sehenswürdigkeiten direkt im Stadtzentrum in der Ringstrasse und ihrer Umgebung bewundern. Am Rande der Stadt stehen Schönbrunn und Belvedere – herrliche Bauten, ohne die man sich Wien gar nicht vorstellen könnte.



### Schloss Schönbrunn

Die Sommerresidenz der Habsburger hat 1441 Räume ; davon können 45 besichtigt werden. Die Innenausstattung ist im Rokostil gehalten und umfasst böhmische Kristalluster und Kachelöfen. Die Wohn- und Arbeitsräume von Kaiser Franz Joseph sind einfach gehalten; umso prunkvoller die Repräsentationsräume und die Gästezimmer. Im Spiegelsaal musizierte Mozart als sechsjähriges Wunderkind.



Im Blauen Chinesischen Salon unterzeichnete 1918 Kaiser Karl I. seinen Verzicht auf die Regierung ( Ende der Monarchie ). Das Millionenzimmer, mit wertvollen Miniaturen aus Indien und Persien versehen, zählt zu den schönsten Rokokoräumen überhaupt. In der Grossen Galerie finden heute Staatsempfänge statt.



## Belvedere

Prinz Eugen von Savoyen (1663-1736), erfolgreicher Feldherr und Kunstliebhaber, liess sich das Gartepalais Belvedere von Johann Lukas von Hildebrandt als Sommersitz- damals vor den Toren der Stadt- erbauen . Das barocke Gesamtkunstwerk besteht aus zwei Schlössern ( Oberes und Unteres Belvedere) und beherbergt heute österreichische Kunst vom Mittelalter bis zur Gegenwart.

Schlossanlage und der weitläufige Garten.

Zum Schloss gehört die barocke

Am 26.Oktober 1955 wurde

im Schloss Belvedere die immerwährende Neutralität Österreichs unterzeichnet.



## Stephansdom

Die gotische Kathedrale aus dem 14.Jahrhundert steht im Stadtzentrum am Ende der bekannten Kärtnerstrasse, die die Stadtbesucher zum Einkaufen lockt .

Die Kirche ist mit ihrem hohen

Turm die Dominante der Stadt . Die Wiener nennen die Kirche

„ Stefl,, die Glocke heisst „ Bummerin,, , oben

vom Turm können die Besucher das Panorama der Stadt bewundern.



## UNSERE SPASS SEITE

Sagt die Mutter zu Fritzchen : „ du musst den Fischen frisches Wasser geben!“

Darauf Fritzchen : „Nein, die haben ihres noch nicht ausgetrunken!“





„Ein preiswertes Zimmer , bite !“

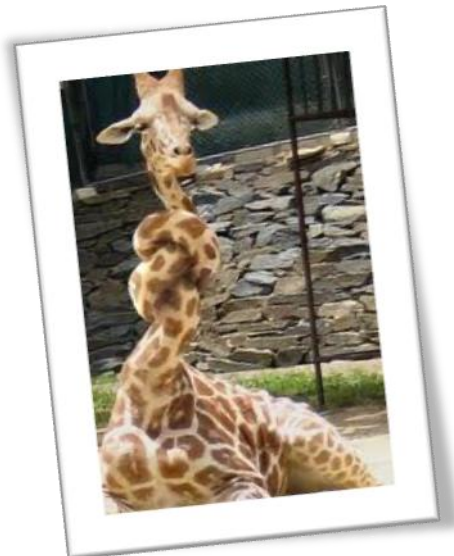
„Wir haben nur noch Zimmer mit Meerblick. Die kosten aber 10 Euro extra.“

„Und wenn ich verspreche, ganz bestimmt nicht hinauszuschauen?“

Der kleine Benny sieht zum ersten mal in seinem Leben einen Regenbogen. Aufgeregt fragt er seine Mutter : „Mami , was ist den das für eine Werbung?“

„ Kriegen Giraffen eigentlich auch Halsschmerzen, wenn sie nasse Füße bekommen?“

Will Silke von ihrer Freundin wissen . Darauf sagt die Freundin „Ja, aber erst ein halbes Jahr später !“



„Wie viele  
Tobias : „Sieben!“ -  
vier...!“

Weltwunder hat es gegeben?“, fragt der Lehrer.  
„Zähle sie doch bitte auf.“ - „Eins , zwei , drei,

Zwei Milchflaschen stehen vor der Haustür.Fragt die eine : „ Was ist denn mit dir los?“ Darauf die andere : „ Lass mich, ich bin sauer!“



Der kleine Max kommt heulend zur Mutter: „ Unser Nachbar iste in Lügner!“

- „Warum denn ?“- „Er hat gesagt , ich soll meine Trommel aufschneiden , da sei was Schönes drin !“



Der Lehrer erklärt : „Wie ihr ja alle wisst, leben auf dem Mond viele Millionen Menschen !“ Da lacht kleine Erna vor sich hin und der lehrer stellt sie zur Rede: „ Warum lachst du denn so ?“, will der lehrer wissen. Darauf kleine Erna : „Ich stelle mir nur gerade das Gedränge bei Halbmond vor!“

Fragt der Gönig seinen Diener : „Regnet es ?“ Der Diener: „Jawohl, Majestät!“- „Dann führen Sie doch bitte die Fische spazieren!“

Paul und Fritzchen gehen auf den Schrottplatz : Da sieht Paul einen Spiegeln.

Er hebt ihn hoch , guckt hinein und sagt zu Fritzchen :

„ Bei dem Spiegelbild hätte ich den Spiegel auch weggeworfen !“

Susanne geht mit dem kleinen Stefan durch den Wald . Da entdeckt dieser eine Schlange und ruft aufgeregt : „ Schau mall , da ist eine Schwanz ohne Hund!“





## Pages en français

### Biographie de Gabriel Garcia Marquez

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★



★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Ecrivain d'origine colombienne, Gabriel Garcia Marquez incarne à la fois le 'réalisme magique', mouvement littéraire majeur du XXe siècle latino-américain et l'engagement révolutionnaire. C'est grâce à la presse qu'il débute à la fois une carrière de journaliste et d'écrivain en publiant des nouvelles comme 'La Troisième Résignation' ou 'Récit d'un naufragé' dans le journal *El Espectador*. Avec son chef-d'oeuvre 'Cent ans de solitude', publié en 1967, Garcia Marquez accède à une notoriété incontestable et internationale. Ce roman, à l'instar de l'ensemble de la production littéraire de l'écrivain, mêle avec brio différents registres et s'apparente aussi bien à la fresque familiale, au roman politique qu'au récit fantastique. L'écrivain, dont les textes sont mal perçus par les autorités colombiennes, passe une partie de sa vie en exil, en Europe, à Cuba et au Mexique. Il se fait alors connaître pour son engagement auprès des causes révolutionnaires et son soutien au régime castriste. Un an après la sortie de 'Chronique d'une mort annoncée', Gabriel Garcia Marquez reçoit le prix

Nobel de littérature, un prix qui vient couronner une oeuvre exceptionnelle, en perpétuel renouvellement.

### Eloges

Milan [Kundera](#) sur Gabriel Garcia Marquez : *'Sa poésie n'a rien à voir avec le lyrisme (..) c'est par l'intensité de sa [poésie](#) de même que par la virulence de son antilyrisme que Garcia Marquez se distingue si clairement du [roman contemporain](#) en Europe.'*

Regardez et écoutez.....(ci-joint)





## Les maisons d'écrivains

Les maisons sont comme les gens, elles ont leur âge,  
Leurs fatigues, leurs folies, Ou plutôt non: ce sont les gens qui sont  
comme des maisons, avec leur cave, leur grenier, leur murs et, parfois,  
de si claires fenêtres donnant dans si beaux jardins...

**"La maison, plus encore que le paysage, est un état d'âme"** (Gaston Bachelard).

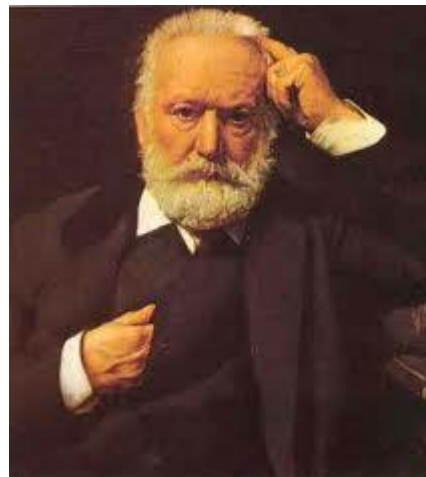
**J'ai construit ma maison comme un jouet et j'y joue du matin au soir",** disait Pablo Neruda

## Victor Hugo – et sa maison Villequier

Victor Hugo avait composé pendant la messe le poème qu'il envoya à sa fille Léopoldine le lendemain, poème conservé chez les Vacquerie et donné par Jean Lefèvre-Vacquerie au musée en 1967 :

"Aime celui qui t'aime, et sois heureuse en lui.  
— Adieu ! — sois son trésor, ô toi qui fus le nôtre !  
Va, mon enfant béni, d'une famille à l'autre.  
Emporte le bonheur et laisse-nous l'ennui !

Ici, l'on te retient ; là-bas, on te désire.  
Fille, épouse, ange, enfant, fais ton double devoir.  
Donne-nous un regret, donne-leur un espoir,  
Sors avec une larme ! entre avec un sourire !"  
"Que reste-t-il de la vie, excepté d'avoir aimé.





<http://maisonsecrivains.canalblog.com/archives/2011/09/27/20320918.html>

.....à suivre

**Mettez une croix devant les éléments correspondants**

	ELLE	VOUS	J'	IL	JE
écris					
parlez					
comprend					
écoute					
regardez					
lis					
parle					
connais					
habite					

**On dit en français:**

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A – Blanc comme... | 1. - une tomate  |
| B – Rouge comme... | 2. - de l'encre  |
| C – Noir comme...  | 3. - un citron   |
| D - Jaune comme... | 4. - de la neige |
| E – Vert comme...  | 5. - les prés    |
| F – Bleu comme...  | 6. - le ciel     |





<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-47094.php-1>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-34820.php-1>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-20233.php-2>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-1/exercice-francais-178.php-2>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-44714.php-2>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-42485.php-2>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-49997.php-3>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-1/exercice-francais-185.php-3>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-19839.php-4>.

<http://www.francaisfacile.com/exercices/exercice-francais-2/exercice-francais-10154.php-4>.

## BEAUBOURG – Centre George-Pompidou

### Centre national d'art et de culture Georges-Pompidou – l'architecture bizarre







C'est un établissement poly-culturel situé dans le quartier de Beaubourg, dans le 4<sup>e</sup> arrondissement de Paris, entre le quartier des Halles et le quartier Marais. Le centre est né de la volonté de Georges Pompidou, alors Président de la République française, de créer au cœur de Paris une institution culturelle originale entièrement vouée à la création moderne et contemporaine où les arts plastiques voisinaient avec les livres, le design, la musique et le cinéma.

Inauguré en 1977, le centre Pompidou accueillait en 2006 6,6 millions de visiteurs par an, ce qui en fait la troisième institution la plus visitée en France après le musée du Louvre et la tour Eiffel. Au sein du musée national d'Art moderne / centre de création industrielle il conserve l'une des trois plus importantes collections d'art moderne et contemporain au monde avec celle du Museum of Modern Art de New York et du Tate Modern de Londres, abrite d'importantes galeries d'expositions temporaires, des salles de spectacles et de cinéma, et la BPI, première bibliothèque de lecture publique en Europe. De part et d'autre de la piazza deux bâtiments annexes sont occupés par l'IRCAM et l'atelier Brancusi.





- Une blonde voulait vendre sa vieille voiture, mais elle avait beaucoup de difficulté car sa voiture avait 250,000 km d'usure. Elle demande conseil à une amie brunette.

La brunette lui dit :- Es-tu prête à faire quelque chose d'illégal ?

La blonde de répondre : - Oui, je veux la vendre à tout prix !

La brunette enchaîne : - Tu vas aller voir mon ami Tony qui est mécanicien. Il va mettre ton compteur à 50,000 km

La blonde va voir Tony, et Tony remet le compteur à 50,000 km. Quelques jours plus tard , la brunette de mande à la blonde : - Pis as-tu vendu ton auto ?

La blonde de répondre : - Es-tu folle ! maintenant qu'elle a 50,000 km d'usure je la garde !

- **Comment appelle-t-on une blonde avec 1 cerveau ?**

**Une femme enceinte !**



- Deux ouvriers prennent leur pause de midi, le premier fait :

-- Tu connais Victor Hugo ?

-- Non

-- T'as tort, tu devrais suivre les cours du soir !

Le lendemain, toujours le même : - Tu connais Albert Einstein ?

- Non -

T'as tort, tu devrais suivre les cours du soir !

Le surlendemain, ça recommence :

-- Tu connais Karl May?

-- Non.

-- T'as tort, tu devrais suivre les cours du soir !

Alors l'autre tout énervé fait :

-- Et toi, tu connais Jean Dupont ?

- Non ???

- T'as tort, c'est celui qui baise ta femme pendant que tu suis les cours du soir !





➤ **Un Ecossais arrive à l'aéroport et interpelle un taxi.**

**-Combien ça coûte pour nous emmener à l'hôtel?**

**Le taximan répond:**

**- 15 Euros pour vous, 15 Euros pour votre femme, les enfants et les bagages sont gratuits.**

**L'Ecossais réfléchit un instant et dit:**

**- Ok allez y avec les bagages et les enfants, ma femme et moi prendrons le bus.**

*Plus je ris plus je pense!*

*Plus je pense plus je ris!*

# Astérix

**Astérix (anciennement Astérix le Gaulois)** est une série de bande dessinée française, créée le 29 octobre 1959 par René Goscinny (scénario) et Albert Uderzo (dessins puis, à partir de 1980, scénario et dessins) dans Pilote. Il s'agit certainement de la bande dessinée française qui a connu le plus de succès, avec 350 millions d'albums vendus dans le monde en 50 ans.



Astérix est un guerrier gaulois et le héros de la série. Il apparaît pour la première fois dès la première planche de la première histoire, il porte déjà son uniforme de héros composé d'un haut noir, d'un pantalon rouge et surtout d'un casque agrémenté de deux plumes qui selon leurs orientations révèlent son humeur. Petit, maigre, voir laid, il est loin du physique traditionnel des héros de bande dessinée de l'époque. Au début, Albert Uderzo voulait le dessiner grand et fort, mais le scénariste René Goscinny souhaitait absolument un anti-héros qui ait un physique marrant. Les auteurs souhaitaient qu'il soit teigneux, intelligent et débrouillard afin de coller à la caricature du français moyen. Son nom commence par la lettre « A » afin, selon les auteurs, d'être référencé au début des futurs encyclopédie de bande dessinée. Le suffixe « ix » est ajouté en référence au chef gaulois

## **Vercingétorix.**

Il est né en 85 avant J.-C., le même jour que son ami Obélix. Son père s'appelle Astronomix et sa mère Praline, ils tiennent une boutique de souvenir à Condate avec les parents d'Obélix. Il est célibataire sans enfant et a un cousin germain breton, Jolitorax.

**Obélix** est un livreur de menhirs et meilleur ami d'Astérix. Tombé dans la marmite de potion magique quand il était petit, ses effets sont maintenant permanent chez lui. Il porte des braies à rayures verticales blanches et bleues et le torse



nu, uniforme qu'il porte tout au long de la série à quelques exceptions près . Son nom vient, comme celui d'Astérix, d'un signe typographique, l'obèle. Il est ajouté dans la série par Albert Uderzo qui souhaitait un personnage grand et fort, après le refus de René Goscinny qu'Astérix ait ce physique de superhéros. Grand amateur de chasse (aux sangliers ou aux Romains) et de festins interminables, il est aussi susceptible (il n'aime pas être traité de gros), romantique et sensible.

Il est né en 85 avant J.-C., le même jour que son ami Astérix. Son père s'appelle Obélodalix et sa mère Gélatine, ils tiennent une boutique de souvenirs à Condate avec les parents d'Astérix. Il est célibataire sans enfant, a un cousin germain Lutécien, Amérix qui fabrique des serpes d'or et un descendant nommé Obélisc'h qui vit au XXe siècle.

**Panoramix** est le druide du village, c'est lui qui prépare les potions dont celle qui rend invincible. C'est l'un des personnages clefs de la série, car c'est de lui que dépend la survie du village gaulois. Il apparaît pour la première fois dans la troisième

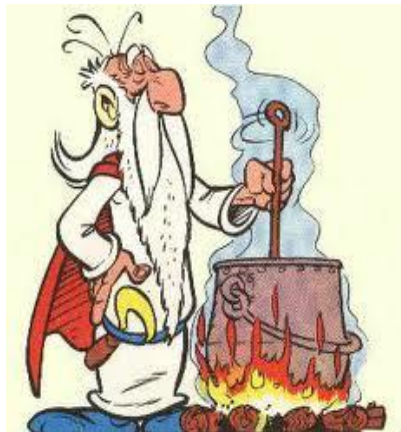


planche de la première histoire intitulée Astérix le Gaulois, il porte déjà son uniforme composé d'un habit blanc et d'une cape rouge. Il a aussi une longue barbe blanche et une serpe en or qui lui permet de cueillir le gui. Son nom vient de « Panoramique », un vaste paysage.

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jceFDsS\\_7o](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0jceFDsS_7o)





## Pour les bacheliers - **vocabulaire**

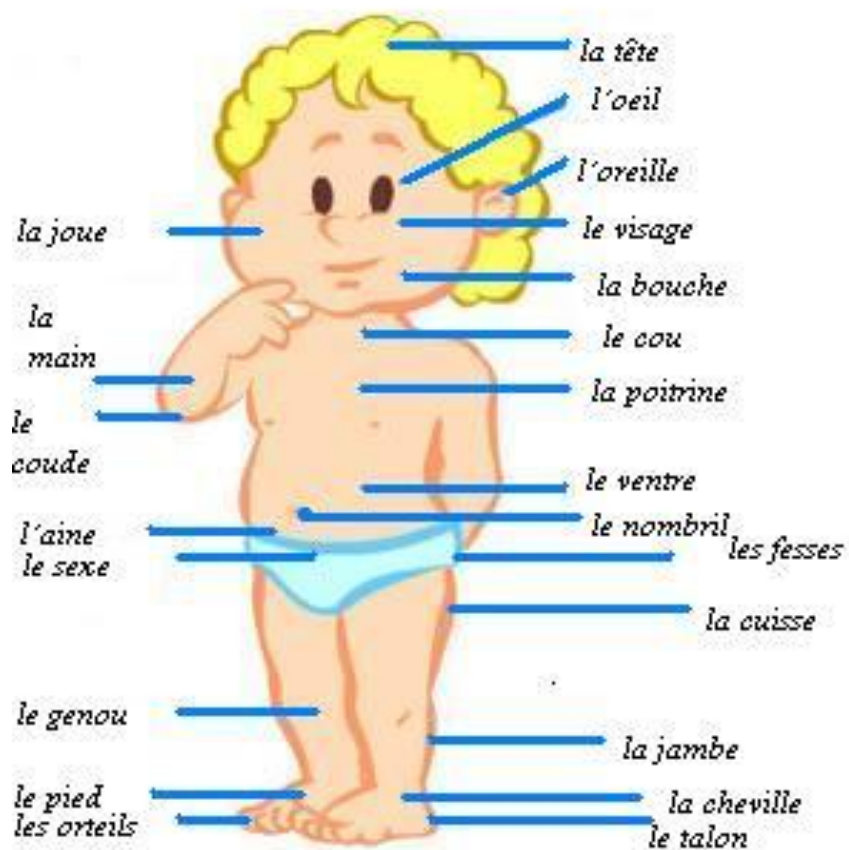
Associez les noms et les adjectifs qui vont ensemble:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. l'espace    | a) routier      |
| 2. l'homme     | b) animal       |
| 3. la semaine  | c) spatial      |
| 4. l'espagnol  | d) végétal      |
| 5. la route    | e) vivant       |
| 6. la langue   | f) seul         |
| 7. la solitude | g) mensuel      |
| 8. le mois     | h) hispanophone |
| 9. la faune    | i) hebdomadaire |
| 10. la mère    | j) ferroviaire  |
| 11. la flore   | k) masculin     |
| 12. le corps   | l) linguistique |
| 13. la vie     | m) visible      |
| 14. le train   | n) corporel     |
| 15. la vue     | o) domestique   |
| 16. la maison  | p) maternel     |





## Vocabulaire – le corps



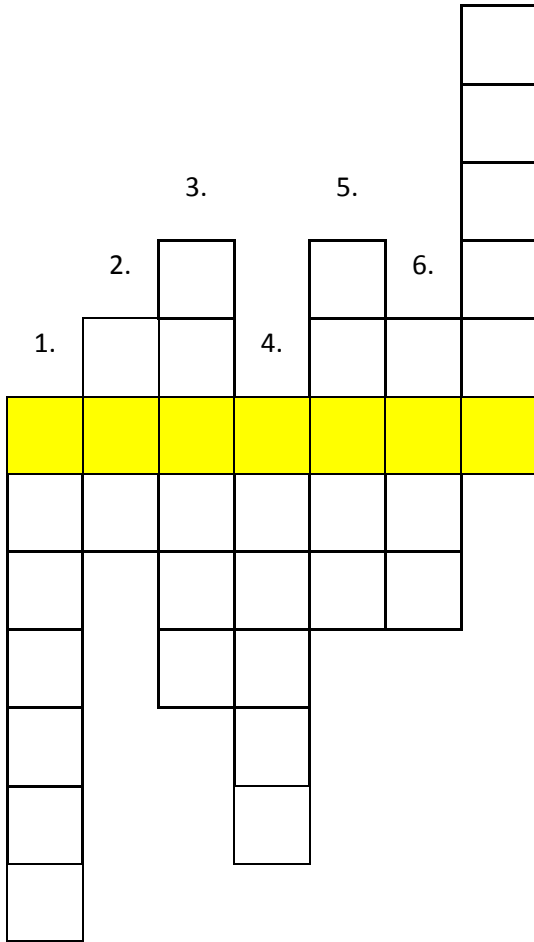
**Je connais mon corps.**

Préparé par Silvia Astrabová, 2.G



# Complétez

7.



1. Opak slova málo
2. Prívlastňovacie zámeno
3. Preklad slova zmeniť
4. Prídavné meno pre mladú ženu
5. Číslovka
6. Letný mesiac v roku
7. Každodenná činnosť človeka

Lucia Marinčáková, 2.A



## Douce nuit, sainte nuit

O douce nuit, sainte nuit  
C'est Noël aujourd'hui  
Et pendant que les clochers joyeux  
Carillonnent sous la voûte des cieux  
Sous les toits des chaumières  
On a le coeur bien heureux.

Douce nuit, sainte nuit  
C'est joli un sapin vert  
Recouvert de sa neige d'argent  
Près du feu qui s'endort doucement  
Cette nuit une étoile luit  
Là où l'enfant descendit.

O cette nuit, douce nuit  
Quand il vient, à minuit  
Presque nu dans le froid et le vent  
Attendu depuis la nuit des temps  
Pour offrir à tous les hommes  
Un peu de son paradis.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QmevyEu8m>





## СКАЗКА

Толстой А.:

### Лев и мышь



Лев спал. Мышь пробежала по его телу. Лев проснулся и поймал её. Мышь стала просить: «Если ты меня отпустишь, я тебе тоже добро сделаю». Лев засмеялся, что мышь обещает ему добро сделать, но отпустил её. Как-то охотники поймали льва и привязали его верёвкой к дереву. Мышь услышала львиный рёв, прибежала, перегрызла верёвку и сказала: «Помнишь, ты смеялся, не верил, что я смогу тебе добро сделать, а теперь видишь, - бывает и от мыши добро».

<http://www.planetaskazok.ru/>

## Афоризмы о воспитании...

Цель обучение ребенка состоит в том, чтобы сделать его способным развиваться дальше без помощи учителя. (Э. Хаббард)

Будущее нельзя предвидеть, но его можно изобрести. (Д. Габор)

Все мыслители пришли к тому заключению, что воспитание лучше начинать с колыбели. (Н. Пирогов)

Каждый ребенок отчасти гений, а каждый гений отчасти ребенок. (А. Шопенгауэр)

Воспитывая других мы воспитываем прежде всего самих себя. (А. Острогорский)

Настоящие познание дается сердцем. Мы знаем только то, что любим. (Л. Н. Толстой)





# Из истории Азбуки

«Начало учения детям, хотящим разумети писание» – первая русская печатная Азбука, изданная во Львове в 1574 году в типографии великого русского первопечатника Ивана Федорова, открывает историю русских печатных азбук.

Название «Азбука» происходит от первых букв «АЗ» и «БУКИ» славянского алфавита, который был изобретен солунскими братьями Кириллом и Мефодием в 863 году и вошел в историю славянской письменности под именем «кириллица». В основу Азбуки Кирилла и Мефодия был положен греческий уставной алфавит.

Азбука очень быстро завоевала высокий авторитет в восточных славянских странах, сплотив их на основе единого алфавита.

В 989 году, после принятия христианства, кириллическая азбука перешагнула границы Древней Руси и стала основой русской письменности и культуры, подарив жизнь первым русским рукописным книгам. Вот уже более тысячи лет весь восточный славянский мир учится читать и писать благодаря Азбуке Кирилла и Мефодия.



Конечно, за эти столетия изменились и очертания букв и состав азбуки, что требовало само время, но в основе своей она осталась неизменной и по сей день.

Первое серьезное реформирование Азбука пережила в XVIII веке, став источником гражданского шрифта, введенного по указу Петра I в 1708-1710 годах. Сложная графика кириллической древнерусской азбуки, ее надстрочные знаки и некоторые буквы, унаследованные ею из греческого алфавита, были упразднены. Буквы стали намного лаконичней и стройней. По образному выражению М.В. Ломоносова, «При Петре Великом ни одни бояре и боярыни, но и буквы сбросили с себя широкие шубы и нарядились в летние одежды».



В 1735 году Азбука по указу Российской академии наук претерпела еще одну реформу, в результате которой были не только упразднены несколько букв, но и введены новые. И вот уже около трехсот лет в нашей азбуке живут буквы «Й», «Э», «Я» и «Ю». Последнюю из них придумал и ввел в русский алфавит историк Николай Михайлович Карамзин. С тех пор азбука живет практически без изменений, за исключением ее оформления. Чтобы вызвать у детей охоту учиться, в России XVII века появились первые иллюстрированные азбуки, в XIX- начале XX века в оформлении русских азбук появляется социальная направленность.



**И немножко грамматики...**

**как составить предложение**

**(с английским переводом)**



# ☺ Fun Sentence Builder!



1	2	3	4
	<b>У кого?</b>	<b>Где?</b>	<b>Что?</b>
у	него	на столе	очки (glasses)
	неё	под кроватью	тигр (tiger)
	нас	в зоопарке	беспорядок (a mess)
	них	в России	жена (wife)
	вас	в кармане	кот (a cat)
	директора	на голове	обед (a dinner)
	слона	Дома	кризис (crisis)
	космонавта	на даче	друг (a friend)
	бабушки	в машине	бутылка (a bottle)
	Наташи	в городе	компьютер (a computer)

<http://www.russian-plus.com/Russian-Words/russian-words-in-bag.html>

## Как празднуют Новый год в России

Для большинства европейцев и американцев главным зимним праздником было и остается Рождество. Конечно, Новый год во всем мире празднуют шумно и пышно, однако самые веселые и богатые на подарки торжества все же приходится на 25 декабря - Рождество Христово. В России же все наоборот. Подавляющее число россиян, с охотой празднуя Рождество, отдают предпочтение Новому году. Следует отметить, что с новогодними и рождественскими праздниками в России происходит такая путаница, что не каждому по силам в ней разобраться. Зимние праздники в России затягиваются на несколько недель: русские с воодушевлением празднуют сперва западное Рождество, потом Новый Год, после православное Рождество - 7 января, и напоследок - 13 января - отмечают уже совершенно непонятный иностранцам праздник - Новый Год. Но самый любимый и почитаемый в этой длинной череде торжеств - новогодняя ночь с декабря на 1 января. Теперь кажется, что так было Между тем, традиция встречи Нового года в России появилась значительно позже, чем в странах Европы.

Традицию празднования Нового Года ввел в России **Петр I**. До этого Новый год на Руси приходился на 1 сентября, а еще раньше на 1 марта. Однако царь, желая идти в



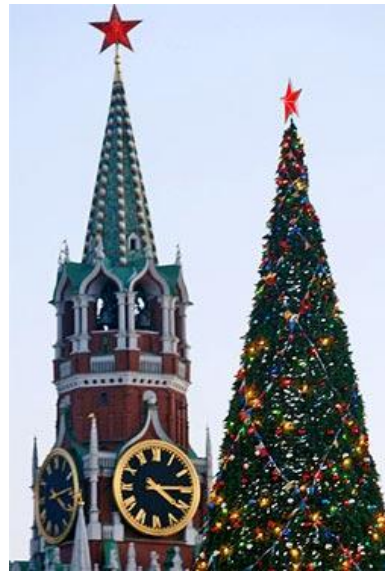
Старый  
праздник  
31  
всегда.





ногу с западом, запретил праздновать новый год специальным указом праздник на 1 января. традиционный для России Юлианский календарь Петр все же сохранил, так что год в России наступал на несколько дней позже, чем в

европейских странах. **Первый Новый год в России** был шумно отмечен парадом и фейерверком в ночь с 31 декабря на 1 января года. Столицей тогда была Москва, Петербург был построен, поэтому все празднования проходили на Красной площади.



осенью, перенеся Впрочем,

Великий новый

1700 еще не

**Императрица Елизавета I** продолжила традицию празднования Нового года, начатую ее отцом. Предновогодние и новогодние торжества стали неотъемлемой частью дворцовых празднеств. Елизавета, большая любительница балов и увеселений, устраивала во дворце роскошные ёлки и маскарады, на которые сама любила являться в мужском костюме.

**В начале XIX века** в России стало популярно шампанское - напиток, без которого сегодня не обходится ни одно новогоднее застолье. Правда, сначала россияне восприняли игристые вина с подозрением: их называли «напитком дьявола» из-за вылетающей пробки и пенной струи из бутылки.

К **царствованию императора Николая I** относится **появление первой в России и Петербурге публичной новогодней елки**. До этого, как уже было сказано, россияне украшали дом лишь хвойными ветками. Впрочем, для украшения годилось любое дерево: вишня, яблоня, береза. В середине 19 века наряжать стали уже только елки. Первая наряженная красавица засветилась огоньками в помещении в 1852 году.

**В 1991 году**, с началом ельцинской эпохи, после почти 75 летнего перерыва, в России вновь стали праздновать Рождество Христово. 7 января было объявлено нерабочим днем: по телевизору показывали рождественские службы и объясняли россиянам, как следует проводить святой праздник. Однако традиции встречи Рождества в России были уже утрачены. Несколько поколений советских людей, воспитанных в духе атеизма, не понимали ни сути, ни формы этого праздника. Впрочем, дополнительный выходной приняли с удовольствием. Возрождение празднования Православного Рождества в России в каком-то смысле поставило под угрозу многолетнюю «советскую» традицию встречи Нового года. 31-го декабря начинается последняя неделя перед Рождеством: по христианским канонам это время покаяния, воздержания и молитвы. И вдруг посреди строгого поста по сложившейся «светской» традиции накрываются самые пышные и самые вкусные



столы. Новый год уже много лет удерживает позицию любимого семейного праздника россиян.

<http://allcafe.ru/readingroom/holiday/127>

