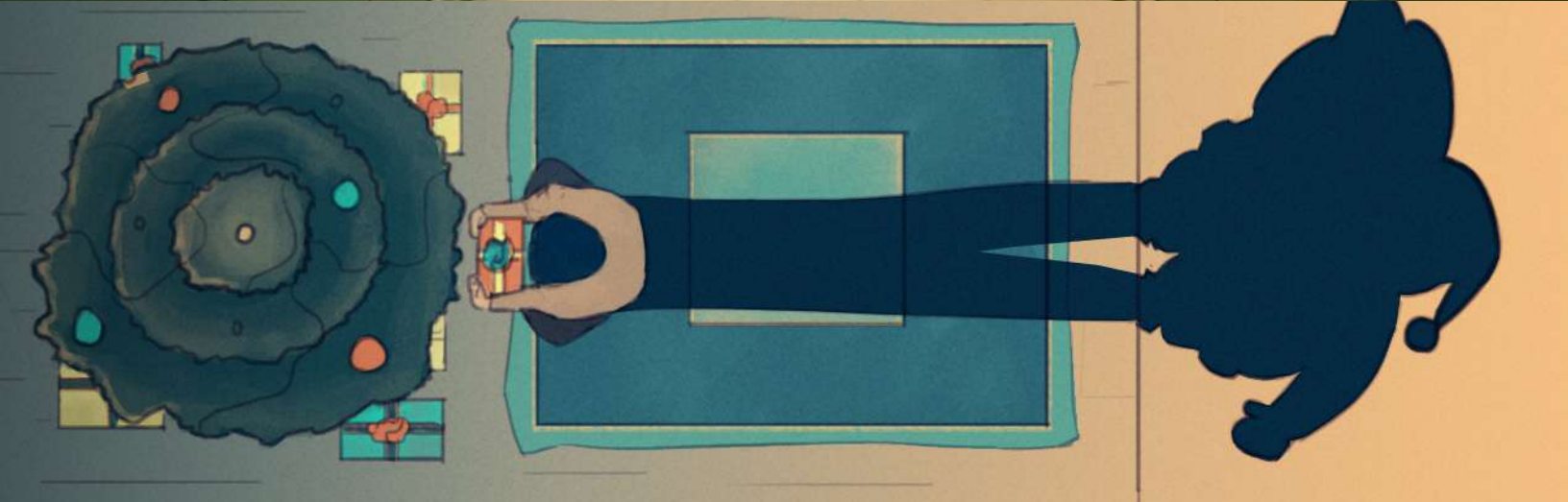


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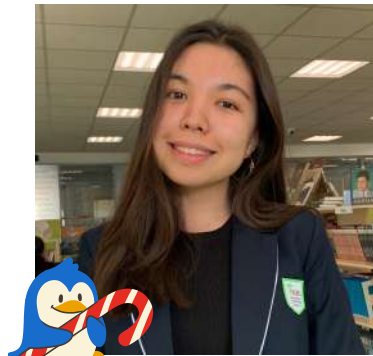
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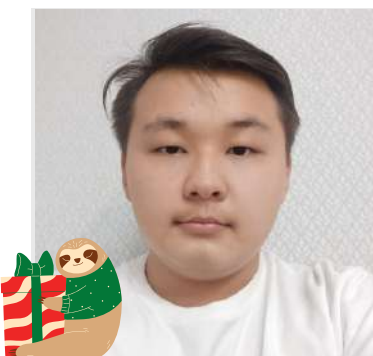
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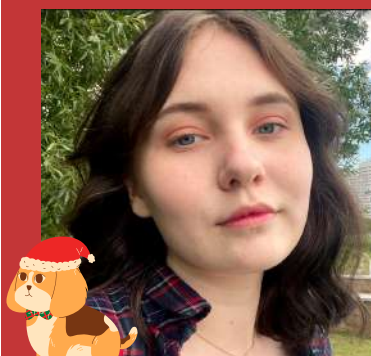
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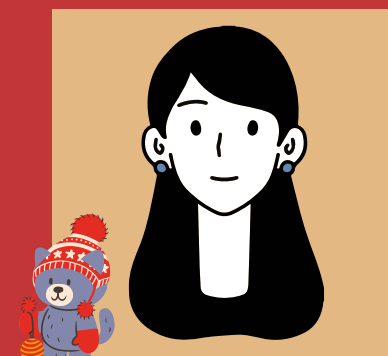
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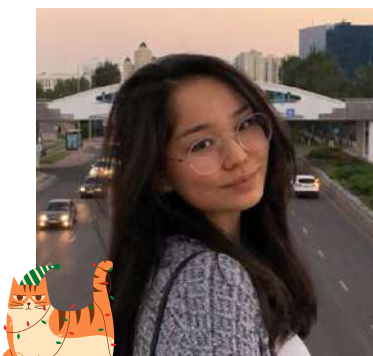
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CRUSADES

You might have heard about these before - or you might not - but if you ever saw pictures of silver-covered men with red crosses on their chests and Middle Ages-type-of-clothing, you can guess what this weekly Historeal post is about.

The topic of today's discussion is crusades, or more specifically, a series of religious wars between Christians and Muslims started primarily to secure control of holy sites considered sacred by both groups (History.com, 2010) What does this mean? In more general terms, crusades were the military response of the Byzantium and overall Western Christians to the Muslim (e.g. Turkish) invasions of their European territory. In this post, major attention will be given to the First Crusade, as it will not be useful to consider all crusades, which occurred in a range of 195 years starting from 1096.

So, it's year 1096, the time of the First Crusade. Why was it launched? The primary reason lies in the fact that approximately two-thirds of the ancient Christian world had been conquered by Muslims by the end of the 11th century, including the important regions of Palestine, Syria, Egypt, and Anatolia (Dickson, 2020) As a result, In November 1095, at the Council of Clermont in southern France, Pope Urban II called on the community to take up arms to recapture the Holy Land from Muslim control. This marked the beginning of the Crusades. This suggestion was met with tremendous approval of the public, because of religion being a key part of societal thinking, and that's how the crusader image was first created.

Those who joined the armed pilgrimage wore a cross as a symbol of the Church. For the First Crusade, four armies of Crusaders were formed from troops of different Western European regions, led by local leaders. These groups departed for Byzantium in August 1096. After various internal struggles over control of Antioch, the Crusaders began their march toward Jerusalem. Encamping before the city in June 1099, the Christians forced the besieged city's governor to surrender by mid-July. In doing so, the Crusaders slaughtered hundreds of men, women, and children in their victorious entrance into Jerusalem.

In short, that is the way how such historically interesting events like the crusade happened for the first time in recorded human history. Majorly, they drove people on religious, geographic and political terms to achieve the status quo existing before the Middle Eastern advancements of the 11th century.

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PEARL HARBOR ADVANCE KNOWLEDGE



On the morning of 7 December 1941, the United States Naval base at Pearl Harbor was attacked by 183 aircraft of the Imperial Japanese Navy. Bombing continued with the second wave of attack with 170 aircrafts. It was the final reason for the US to declare war on Japan and join WW2 on the side of the Allies.

It feels like Japan was the only aggressor, but everything is not so simple in this situation. According to President Franklin D. Roosevelt "the United States of America was SUDDENLY and deliberately attacked by naval and air forces of the Empire of Japan." However, is it possible that a country without a valid reason would initiate such a devastating attack with big casualties? What was hidden under this "SUDDEN" bombing and who was the real aggressor? In this post we will look at

one incident from the two perspectives: American and Japanese.

Aggression from the side of Japan caused the death of 2403 American citizens including women and servicemen, and 1000 people were wounded. 18 US warships, 188 aircrafts had been damaged or destroyed. How could US people react to this unexpected bombing without hatred towards Japan? It was clear that relationships between the US and Japan had deteriorated and the US even posed trade sanctions that limited economic possibilities of Japan, but until the tragic day Japanese government continued their negotiations with the US for trade concessions. (BBC) Consequently, how did Japan dare to kill innocent lives? Also, Japan ought to know that its actions would push the US to join WW2. Therefore, we can think that Japan knew the consequences of its actions.

However, according to Stinnet, an author, journalist, and World War II veteran, who spent sixteen years delving into the National Archives, "Franklin D. Roosevelt (FDR) knew". The US was able to catch the Japanese radio communications. Stinnet stated that "newly released naval records prove that from November 17th to 25th the United States Navy intercepted eighty-three messages that Yamamoto sent to his carriers." . The US heard about the command to "attack the main

force of the United States fleet in Hawaii". Moreover, Rear Admiral Frank Edmund Beatty Jr., who was close to FDR, said "it was evident even to me... that we were pushing Japan into a corner. I believed that it was the desire of President Roosevelt, and Prime Minister Churchill that we get into the war ." From his words we can find another evidence that the President of the US knew about the bombing on Pearl Harbor. If he wanted to warn people and avoid the war, he would not let this attack happen. On the other hand, he ought to have his own reasons for hiding this fact. As we can see from the words of Frank Edmund, Roosevelt wanted the US to join WW2. Although he could declare his decision, Americans were against participation in the war. Therefore, FDR could see in the Japanese aggression the excuse to join the war.

Even if we do not really know the true motives for actions of both sides, our team inclines towards the following: Bombing of Pearl Harbor was the last step that pushed the US to declare war on Japan. Japan ought to expect this reaction as the consequences of the attack were really devastating. Therefore, its actions can not be fully justified. However, we think that documents in the archives can be the evidence for FDR knowing about the future attack. The overall conclusion is as follows: the US had the power to avoid future losses, but as the FDR did not decide to warn people and save their lives, part of the fault can be put on the actions of the US government. Thank you for your attention.

QUICK DISCLAIMER: WE DO NOT TAKE SIDES IN ANY MATTERS, NOR ARE WE ATTEMPTING TO JUSTIFY HISTORICAL IDENTITIES.



shorturl.at/koTW3

Spanish Influenza - did it win WWI?

Perhaps until recently, Spanish Flu has been what some people call a 'forgotten pandemic'. But it was a huge global calamity. 50 to 100 MILLION people

around the world died because of the flu - this was far more than the casualties of the WWI. The origin of the flu was not Spain, but most probably Asian countries, although since the Spanish media was first to report the casualties, we now know this virus under the name of the 'Spanish flu'. It appeared in three waves: first in April 1918, then in August the same year, and finally in the beginning of 1919 (Roos, 2020).

Now imagine the war - constant bombardment, shootings, and, obviously, moving from one land to another troops; add to this disease that is being transmitted from person to person, spreading all around the world. No wonder that the main 'victims' of the flu were soldiers, i.e. the main military power of any country. When the second wave occurred among the troops, Germany was already exhausted: soldiers couldn't get any medical help, people were starving, the weather got freaking colder, so many Germans already lost any wish to participate in the war. Sure, not only Germans, but people in other countries also lost any morale.

**There was a little girl, and she had a little bird,
And she called it by the pretty name of Enza;
But one day it flew away, but it didn't go to stay,
For when she raised the window, in-flu-Enza.**

- children's jump roping song, 1918

But how did the war end? The US troops frequently come to help the Allies, they advance their Hundred Days Offensives, Germany is compelled to retreat, and

this all leads to the loss of Germany Johnson (n.d.). By November 1918 every country understood that the cost of the war was now way too high to continue fighting - nobody wants to lose people anymore. So here comes the armistice! 'Nobody loses, nobody wins!' If only!

Earlier US President Woodrow Wilson presented his 14 Points for 'peace without victory'. Ironically, in the middle of the Paris Peace Conference he got infected with the flu and couldn't participate in one of the most significant conferences of modern history, when the Treaty of Versailles was signed (Coll, 2020). Then Wilson could really hold to his position of reconciliation and secure a better peace, without humiliating Germany which then resulted in the rise of the Nazi Party followed by start of World War II.



<https://bit.ly/3gTrefr>

Новый Год приближается, и я думаю, что многие из нас уже нарядили елку, запаслись горой мандаринов и начали готовиться к марафону готовки оливье. Но задумывались ли вы когда-нибудь, откуда берут начало эти укоренившиеся традиции? Давайте разберемся!

Согласитесь, песенка о Новогодней елочке известна каждому еще с детства и все еще мельком пробегает в голове при воспоминаниях своих утренников. Так почему мы вообще ставим елку? Все началось, когда в 1699 году Петр I привез этот обычай из Германии, где елка была неотъемлемым атрибутом Рождества. Царским указом всем жителям Москвы было велено в новогоднюю ночь украшать дома хвойными деревьями. Среди народа эта “мода” приживалась очень трудно, поскольку издревле у славянских народов ель ассоциировалась с похоронами. После смерти царя, елки и вовсе перестали использовать в канун Рождества. “Ренессанс” или возрождение елки началось лишь в середине XIX века. В 1840-м году это модное новшество впервые упоминается в журнале “Северная Пчела”: сообщалось о продающихся «прелестно убранных и изукрашенных фонариками, гирляндами, венками» елках. Затем, в 1862 году, первая ель была поставлена на площади Санкт-Петербурга. Однако, с 1925 года, после Революции, началась борьба с религией, в связи с чем пышное празднование Рождества (а вместе с

Новогодние традиции, или коротко о ‘кэнселлинге’, китайской знати и дефиците

ним и елка) стало считаться пережитком буржуазии и 1 января стал обычным рабочим днем. К сожалению, или к счастью, попытка “кэнселнуть” рождественскую елку была безуспешной: нарядное дерево уже успело полюбить и стало неким символом не только для детей,



<https://bit.ly/3ahLlqQ>

но и для взрослых. Елка была не столько возрождена, сколько превращена в новый праздник, получивший прямолинейную формулировку - “Новогодняя елка - праздник радостного и счастливого детства в нашей стране”. Таким образом, елка стала доступной не только для обеспеченного слоя общества, но и для обычных людей тоже. С тех пор, елку уже не отменяли. Довольно непростая судьба у этой традиции, не правда ли?

Перейдем к не менее важному атрибуту Нового года, запах которого слышен за километры - мандаринам. Их название происходит из древнего Китая, где только богатые люди, т.е. мандарины (знатные китайские чиновники) могли позволить себе такой дорогостоящий фрукт. Традиция встречать Новый год с мандаринами, которой насчитывается уже более 1000 лет, также происходит из Китая. Там, пришедший гость, подарив хозяину два мандарина, выражал свое пожелание богатства и благополучия. Существует версия, что единственным фруктом, созревшим к декабрю был мандарин, а цвел он в Абхазии и Аджарии, в связи с чем страны СССР закупились именно им. В других источниках же говорится, что впервые мандарины появились в СССР в 63-м году, когда в Ленинград пришвартовался груз с полными трюмами мандари-



<https://bit.ly/3qXm8wR>

нов, после чего они стали незаменимым элементом на столе каждой семьи.

И конечно же, как можно забыть об оливье. Изначально, рецепт был придуман Люсьеном Оливье, французским поваром, который основал ресторан “Эрмитаж” в самом сердце Москвы. Одним из блюд в его меню как раз-таки был одноименный салат, рецепт которого сильно отличается от современного. Дело в том, что после того, как заведение обрело высокую популярность, люди решили несколько видоизменить его состав в силу дефицита: каперсы заменили солеными огурцами, семгу колбасой, а черную икру зеленым горошком. Хотя слово “дефицит” уже незнакомо нынешнему покупателю, именно в таком виде салат дошел до наших дней.

Подводя итоги, не все так просто, как кажется, ведь оказывается, у таких знакомых нам традиций глубокие корни. Надеемся, вы узнали для себя что-то новое!

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“Жақсы ниет – жарым ырыс”

Адамдарға көмектесе алу, қоғамға пайда тигізу адамның ең құнды қасиеттерінің бірі болып келеді. Себебі, өз уақытын бөліп, тек айналадағы адамдар үшін барлығы жақсы болу үшін қиналу барлығының қолынан келе қоймайды. Бұған қоса, кез-келген адам өзіне пайда әкелмейтін іс-әрекетке бара қоймайды. Дегенмен, қазіргі кезде қоғамдық жауапкершілігі бар, қамқор адамдар көбейіп жатыр. Ол біздің мектепке де қатысты. Және дәл осы адамдар туралы сөз қозғамақпын.

I(ntroduction)B

Бір мектептен басқа мектепке ауысу оңай берілмейді. Ал оқыту бағдарламасы өзгерсе, тіпті ауыр. Бұны біздің мектепке енді аяқ басып келе жатқан оқушылар жақсы біледі. Дегенмен, осындай мәселелерді жылдам шешу үшін 9 С сынып оқушылары Құрманшев Арыстан және Арманұлы Аян 7-8 сыныптарға арнайы «I(Introduction)B» үйірмесін ашып, қазіргі кезде сәтті жүргізіп жатыр. Дүйсенбі, Сәрсенбі, Жұма күндері өтетін кездесулерде

үйірме мүшелері жаңа келген оқушылардың сұрақтарын талқылап, оларға бірге жауап іздейді. Ондай сұрақтар, әрине, көп туындайды, себебі мүлдем басқаша оқыту стратегиялары жасөспірімдерге ақпаратты жылдам қабылдауға мүмкіндік бермейді. Және дәл осындай жағдайлар оқушылардың үлгеріміне, мотивациясына кері әсер етеді. Сондықтан да, осы екі оқушы 7-8 сынып балаларына сол қиындықтарға мүмкіндігінше тап болмауға бар септігін тигізеді. Егер де сіз, оқырман, осындай жағдайда екеніңізді сезсеңіз, міндетті түрде <https://classroom.google.com/c/MTY2Mzg4ODA3NzUy?cjc=vam6b7s> сілтемесі арқылы өтіп, клубтың мүшесіне айналыңыз.

Jer Ana

Бұдан жаһанды мәселелерге көшсек, экологияның ластануы қазіргі кезде ең өзекті тақырыптардың бірі екені ешкімге ғажап емес. Қазір, мүмкін, біздің іс-әрекеттеріміздің салдары әлі көзге көрінерлік емес, алайда болашақта бұның алып келер зияны орасан зор екені барлығымызға мәлім. Дегенмен, біздің мемлекетімізде осы мәселеге аса қатты назар аударылмайды. Бұл мәселені шешу үшін 12 сынып оқушылары Исмагулова Сабина, Мухамедияр Ақерке, Гумарова Ясмин және Бекманалиева Айшабиби «Jer Ana» атты жобаны жүргізеді. Бұл жобаның мақсаты адамдардың жоғарғы аталған мәселе туралы түсінігін және олардың қоғамдық жауапкершілігін арттыру болып табылады. Олардың айтуынша, осы идеяны жүзеге асыруда әсіресе қазақ тілінде жазылған ақпараттың аз болуы сезіледі. Сол себепті, жоба жүргізушілері ақпаратты екі тілде – орыс және қазақ – тілдерінде де ұсынады. Осылайша, олар қоғамның назарын осы мәселеге аударып, климат өзгеруін болдырмауға бағытталған өте қарапайым әдістерді көрсетпекші.

"I(NTRODUCTION)B"

Если вы ищите ответы на свои разные вопросы, объяснения темы простыми словами, а также программы и приложения для эффективного учебного дня и хотите развить свои ATL навыки – тогда вам определено к нам!

НАЧИНАЯ С 16 НОЯБРЯ
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Cognitive Distortions or *Why do I Feel So Dumb*

Have you ever been embarrassed after losing an argument and admitting you were arguing for an irrational position? Or after learning that what you had believed in turned out to be a pseudoscientific concept? Our brain is not a perfect creation of nature - it can distort some facts and draw wrong conclusions time to time. In cognitive psychology, those “glitches” within our minds are called simply as cognitive distortions.

Cognitive distortions make us experience irrational thoughts and make wrong decisions. Most people deny that they are under a great influence of our brain tricks, but this statement is false. We tend to overestimate how brains and we do not notice how it regularly tricks us in our everyday lives.

Cognitive (adj) - relating to the act of acquiring or processing knowledge.

To better understand ourselves and improve our reasoning skills we first need to be aware of some most common cognitive distortion that we sometimes miss out in our daily life. Some of them are going to have very sophisticated and hard-to-pronounce names, but this article will try its best to explain and make them as clear as possible.

Let's get started:

#1

Availability Heuristics or *I am still afraid of travelling by planes.*



What a big rush of adrenaline the passengers experience when their plane enters turbulence. Some people are even scared of just the idea of being ten kilometers apart from the earth. There are many factors why some of us are so afraid of travelling by planes, but one of the most widespread reasons is an enormous amount of news about plane crashes that we regularly hear. However, the plane was admitted to be the safest transport in the world with only 0.07 death for every 1 billion miles travelled. For comparison, this value equals 212.57 for motorcycles and 7.28 for cars.

Then why do we tend to overestimate the risk of getting in a plane crash so much? The mental short-cut that makes us rely only on recent/negative/frequent/vivid information is called availability heuristics.

Heuristics are a problem-solving method that uses shortcuts to produce good-enough solutions given a limited time frame or deadline.

To avoid this kind of bias, try to take into account not only the most recent and vivid news but also less frequently shown in media information.

#2

Base Rate Fallacy or *this works in 99% of cases.*

People can be easily confused and manipulated because of the wrong interpretation of numbers and statistical data. The Base Rate Fallacy is a tendency of people to give more weight to specific information about an event, erroneously neglecting general information about it. Sounds difficult, so let's consider the following (very popular) example.

Imagine a police officer who has a breathalyzer (a device that is used for estimating the concentration of alcohol in a person's blood by breath sample) that in 100% of cases gives correct results if the driver is sober, but if the driver is drunk, the breathalyzer can mistake them with sober driver in 5% of cases. Let's assume that only 1 out of 100 drivers is actually sober (a very scary situation indeed). A police officer stops one random car, takes a breath sample from a driver and it shows that they are sober.

Now the question - what is the probability of a driver actually being sober? 95%?

Unfortunately, the right answer is (only!) 16.8%.

Let's break it down. According to given conditions, only 1 out of 100 drivers is actually sober. It means there is only one "sober" result with a probability of 100% to be true. Other 99 drunk drivers can be mistaken for being sober with a possibility of 5%. It means 4.95 people can get the wrong test result. The total number of "sober" results equals 5.95 (one right plus 4.95 wrong). The probability of a tested driver to actually be sober equals 16.8%.

To avoid this kind of fallacy, always take into consideration all factors and conditions affecting the actual probability of the event. And do not always trust breathalyzers.

#3

Gambler's Fallacy or *I swear to God, this time I will definitely win.*

Our brain has a very good ability of recognising patterns. But sometimes, it can work not in our favor.

Consider this example. You flip a coin 15 times, and all 15 times it is heads. Your brain automatically starts to draw a pattern in this situation and concludes that the next toss will be more likely to give tails. But it again gives heads. How is it even possible?

Remember one simple rule. The probability of the next event does not depend on the result of the preceding event (as long as two events are independent, like flips of a coin) In other words, if you get 15 same output in a row, the next output still has $\frac{1}{2}$ chance to be tails and $\frac{1}{2}$ chance to be heads.

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<https://bit.ly/2W5EqgT>
<https://bit.ly/2KmdGGh>
<https://bit.ly/2KeSTeK>

The gambler's fallacy is one of the most widespread fallacies. How many times do we hear from parents who already have four daughters that their next child will 100% be a boy, or from a gambler in a casino that this time he will definitely win because he already has (insert a very big number) losses behind his back. Don't let this fallacy make you put wrong expectations about something - estimate your chances reasonably.

A list of cognitive distortions presented in this article is a small drop in the vast ocean of our fallacies. There are uncountable numbers of other cognitive distortions, including very popular *survivorship bias*. If you want to learn more about cognitive distortions and logical fallacies caused by them, we highly encourage you to visit the following sites:

<https://positivepsychology.com/cognitive-distortions/>

<https://rationalwiki.org/>

<https://yourlogicalfallacyis.com/>

ҚАЗАҚСТАННАН ШЫҚҚАН БИОЛОГИЯ ҒЫЛЫМЫНЫҢ МАЙТАЛМАНДАРЫ

Адамзат тарихындағы аса маңызды ғылымдардың бірі осы биология ғылымы. Айналадағы барлық тірі организмдердің құрылысынан бөлек, болашақта адам ағзасының тылсым сырлары мен қазіргі күні шипасы табылмаған дерттердің жауабын табуда да осы ілімнің алатын орны орасан зор. “Биология – болашақтың ғылымы” деп бекер айтылмаған ғой...



https://www.kz.az

Айтхожин Мұрат Әбенұлы (29.06.1939 – 19.12.1987) – Қазақстанның аса көрнекті биолог-ғалымы, мемлекетіміздегі молекулалық биология ғылымының негізін қалаушы, академик. Петропавл аумағында дүниеге келген қазақ ғалымының елдегі білім саласын ғана емес, ауыл шаруашылық және медицина саласына қосқан үлесі зор. Ол зерттеген өсімдіктегі ақуыз синтезі мен олардың физико-химиялық қасиеттері егін шаруашылығында қолданылатын дәнді дақылдардың жаңа түрін шығаруға мол мүмкіндік жасады. Қазіргі күнде қолға алынған негізгі ғылыми бағыт, гендік инженерия саласына да еңбегі сіңген. Осыдан бөлек, оқыту-ағартушылық жұмыстары да қазіргі күндегі Биология оқулықтарында, ал ғылыми диссертациялары жоғарғы оқу орындарында дәріс ретінде беріледі. Ғылыми жұмыстарынан бөлек, Мұрат Айтхожин саясатта да елеулі орын алды. Депутаттық қызметі кезінде ғылым саласын ары қарай дамытуға үлес қосты.



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Айтхожина Нағима Әбенқызы (22.02.1946 – 10.11.2020) – Қазақстан Республикасының Ғылым Академиясының академигі, профессор, молекулалық биология ғылымының докторы. Атақты биолог Айтхожин Мұраттың қарындасы. Ағасының жолын қуған жас ғалым, ботаника және биохимия салаларындағы көптеген ғылыми еңбектердің авторы. Одан бөлек, медициналық генетика және палеогеномика ғылымдарының дамуына көп үлес қосқан. Тұқым қуалайтын аурулар мен геодиагностика тақырыптарына арналған көптеген монографиялар мен диссертациялардың авторы. Қазақстандағы космобиология және биотехнология салаларының негізін қалаушылардың бірі. Археологиялық қазбалар кезінде анықталған өсімдіктердің ежелгі түрлердің зерттеуде көп еңбек сіңірген. Қазақстаннан бөлек, Нью-Йорктың ғылым академиясының негізгі мүшесі.



https://www.kz.az

Шигаева Майя Хажетдинқызы (21.01.1927 – 20.02.2017) – Қазақстанның және КСРО-ның еңбек сіңірген ғалымы, микробиолог, биология ғылымдарының докторы, профессор, Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық Ғылым Академиясы академигі. Ресей Федерациясындағы Астрахань облысында дүниеге келіп, Қазақстан мемлекеттік медициналық институтта оқыған. Бактерология және вирусология салаларындағы микроағзалардың тіршілігін және биофизикалық қасиеттерін зерттеуде үлкен үлес қосқан. Мұнаймен ластанған жер құрамындағы токсин деңгейін анықтауға мүмкіндік беретін ерекше технологияның авторы. Ластанған су жүйелерін және экожүйесі бұзылған аймақтарды тазартудың тиімді жолын ұсынған. Көптеген монографиялар мен диссертациялардың авторы

САХНА ХАНШАЙЫМЫ КҮЛӘШ БӘЙСЕЙТОВА

Қазақ халқының қаралы да қанды тарихының бір кезеңдерінің бірі – 1930-шы жылдары болған аштық еді. Алайда күйзеліске ұшыраған халық еңсесін көтерудің бір амалы мәдениет пен халық музыкасын сақтап қалу еді. Сол мақсатта ашылған алғашқы музыкалық театр тарихымен тоғыса отырып, Қазақстанның ең көрнекті бұлбұл әншілерінің бірі Күләш Байсейітованың жұлдызы жарқ ете түсті.

Қазақ музыкасының шоқжұлдызы, Күләш Жасынқызы Бәйсейітова 1912 жылы Қарағанды облысында дүниеге келген. Әншінің таланты қаршадай жасынан бері ел арасында көзге түскен, онымен қоса бұл қабілеті оның әкесінен және де басқа туыстарынан дарыған деседі. Қаршадай кезінен бері жыр мен күй-дастанның арасында өскен Гүлбаһрамның (азан шақырып қойған есімі) өнер жолын қуу отбасы жағынан толықтай қолдауға ие болады. Ал анасының қолөнерге деген жақындығы қыз баланы тек әнші ретінде ғана емес, саусағынан бал тамған өнерпаз ретінде тануға мүмкіндік берді. Осылайша, дарынды отбасыдан шыққан Күләш Бәйсейітованың өмір жолы музыкамен байланысып, бүйрегі сахнаға бүрды. Сол кездегі көптеген қазақ әншілері мен композиторлары секілді, Күләш Бәйсейітова да толықтай музыкалық білім алмады. Алайда, тек күміс көмей, жез тандайының арқасында театр жұртын аузына қаратқан, болашақ КСРО-ның халық әртісі ел астанасы Алматыға келеді. Осылайша 17 жасар бойжеткеннің арманы орындалып, өмір жолы толықтай Қазақстандағы тұңғыш музыка театрымен тоғысады.

Алғашқы сахналық қойылымдарында-ақ, қазақ қызының сахнаға жаратылған адам екені аңық байқалады. Өте жоғарғы сопранолық дауысқа ие Күләш Бәйсейітованың музыкалық қабілетінен бөлек, әртістік қыры да осы киелі сахнада ашылады. С. Қожамқұлов, Қ. Жандарбеков сынды аға буын өкілінен тәлім алып, қазақ Театрының айқын бейнесіне айналған “Айман-Шолпан”, “Еңлік-Кебек” лирикалық трагедияларында шебер ойнап, бүкілодақтық танымалдылыққа ие болған “сахна ханшайымы” небәрі 24 жасында КСРО-ның Халық әртісі атағын алады. Мәскеу сахнасында, сонау Сталиннің алдында грузин операсын шырқаған Күләш Бәйсейітованың кейінгі гастрольдік сапарлары Грузия, Өзбекстан, Украина елдеріне дейін жетеді. Өмірінің соңына дейін театрмен өмір сүріп келген қазақ қызы тек музыка мен театр саласына ғана емес, қазақ әдебиетін жаңғыртып, елдің рухани қазынасы молайта түскені айдан анық. І. Жансүгіров, А. Жұбанов, М. Әуезовтың пьесалары мен сахналық қойылымдарын шарықтай түсуінің бірден бір себебі осы Күләш бейнесі еді.

Жастық шағында бір шама қиындықтарға кездескен халықтың ерке қызының тағдыры сұрапыл соғыспен де тоғысты. Оған қарамастан, майдан шебіндегі солдаттарға рух беріп, “Катюшалап” шырқаған әнші ел рухын құлазытпай, ән-күй құдіретімен жігерлендірген еді.

“Ғылым мен мәдениет - барлық дүниенің алтын алқасы” демекші, жер бетіндегі кез келген ұлттың өзіндік мәдениеті, алтын қазынасы бар. Ал халық музыкасы, ән мен жыр, әртістік қойылымдар – сол мәдениеттің айнымас бір бөлігі. Қазақ маңдайына біткен Күләштай дала бұлбұлының қалдырған мұрасы бізге, болашақ ұрпаққа жетпегенде, біз Біржан мен Сараны, Еңлік пен Кебекті білетін бе едік? Бойымызға театр мәдениетін, сахна құдіретін сезер ме едік?



HOW TO MAKE ANY EVENT OR HOLIDAY MORE ECOLOGICAL?

After different holidays or events, like in the past-Christmas/New Year days, all of us probably came across tons of plastic packaging that was no longer needed.

Therefore, we would like to figure out how to celebrate the holidays in an environmentally friendly manner without harming nature.

BALLOONS

Of course, balloons are the best at creating a festive atmosphere, but this is only for a few hours, because then they become environmental pollutants. Many of you may not know, but they take more than four years to decompose, and even then - not completely. It often happens that the balls fly away to where animals and birds live, which then accept material for food or get entangled in ribbons. Pieces from the balls release toxic substances when they fall on the ground and in the water. Even now, when we are developing waste management companies and recycling, there are very few companies and drop-off points in Kazakhstan that are later engaged in the recycling of balloons. Therefore, we recommend you to stop using them. **As an alternative instead of the balloons, we advise you to decorate the house with a reusable garland.**

HOME DECORATIONS

Avoid disposable holiday decorations, as they often do not biodegrade and cannot be recycled. They litter your home first, and then landfills as well as a huge amount of non-renewable resources is spent on their production. For example, tinsel is made from plastic with different fillers that give it a shine, which in general makes it micro plastic and does not decompose for hundreds of years. **It is much more environmentally friendly to use jewelry made of wood, glass or paper,** since they will serve you a long time and will not turn into another garbage - just do not forget to recycle them later.

GIFT WRAPPING

A very important point that you should remember is that you need to buy a gift, not a package. You can use different fabric bags, and it is not only environmentally friendly, but also to your taste. In addition, such packaging can be made from unnecessary fabrics. When we give gifts, it doesn't really matter how bright and attractive the temporary packaging looks, what matters is what's inside, so if you still want to pack your gift, then at least choose a material that can be reused and recycled.

If you are really interested in responsible behavior and conscientious consumption and want to contribute, then start with small things. Try to make your home activities and holidays more environmentally friendly, but do not demand everything from yourself at once, because such a lifestyle requires not just being like that once a year, but immersing into the topic gradually.

Bibliography:
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Aigerim ADILSHINA
IBeas staff writer



Новогодние Эльфы



Ни для кого не секрет, что на Северном Полюсе, помимо Санта Клауса, живут его помощники - эльфы, которые находятся в ожидании Нового года. Кто-то из них ждет новый год, сидя круглый год под елкой, а кто-то - поедая очередной салат или вовсе лежа на диване и ворча за просмотром очередного концерта. **Так каким же из них являетесь именно вы?**

Ходячие календари



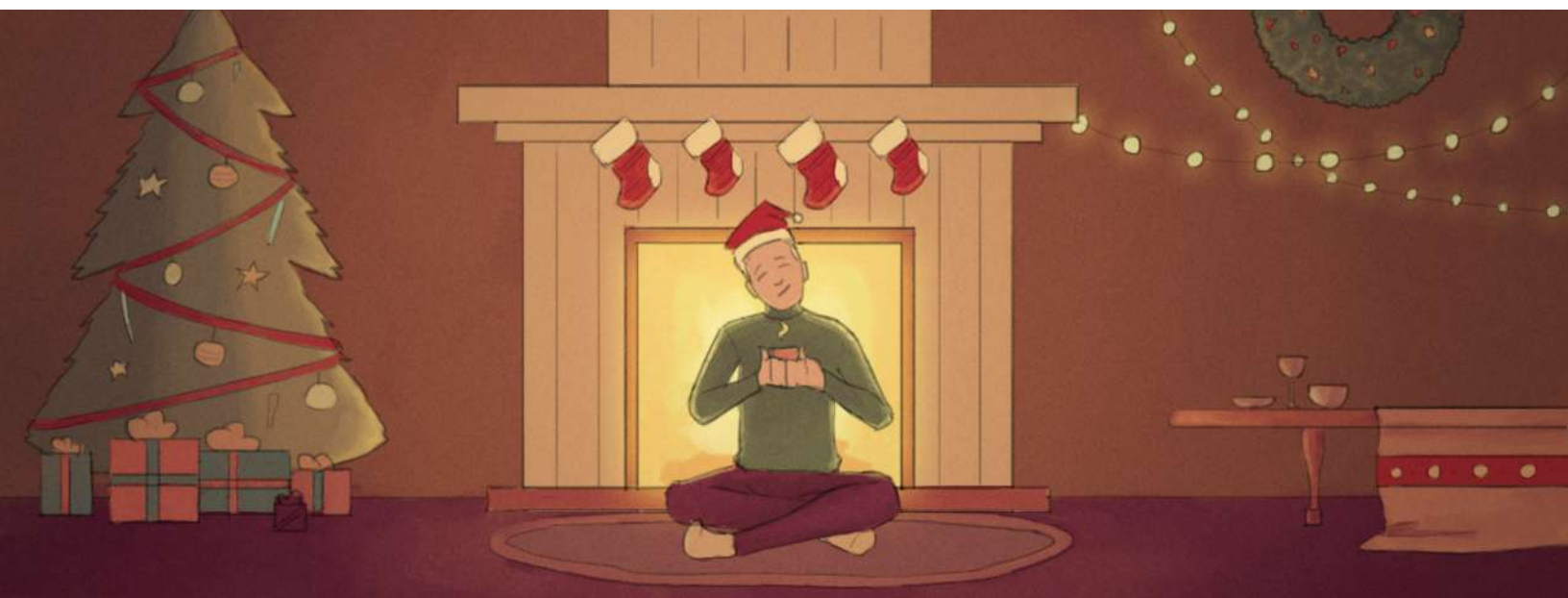
- отсчитывает дни до следующего нового года уже первого января, зачеркивая крестиком каждый прошедший день
- его дом уже давно завешан разной мишурой, и в каждом углу валяются игрушки для елки, споткнувшись о которые можно упасть на печенье, испеченное для санты на целых три месяца вперед
- тут можно увидеть елку, стоящую на своем почетном месте круглый год, а тот, кто посмеет намекнуть, что ее нужно убирать, будет замотан новогодней гирляндой и взят в плен по просмотру очередной новогодней комедии в середине лета

Гринчи



- о существовании этого праздника они вспоминают только тогда, когда до заветных двенадцати остается всего минут тридцать, а по телевизору который год подряд крутят “Голубой огонёк”
- елку он вытаскивает из захлавленной кладовки в последние минуты и с недовольным ворчанием собирает ее целых шесть часов, так как не может в ней разобраться
- подарки этот человек покупает по завышенной в сто раз цене в последний момент, снося с дороги Санты Клаусов по пути в заветный бутик

Охотники на новогоднее настроение



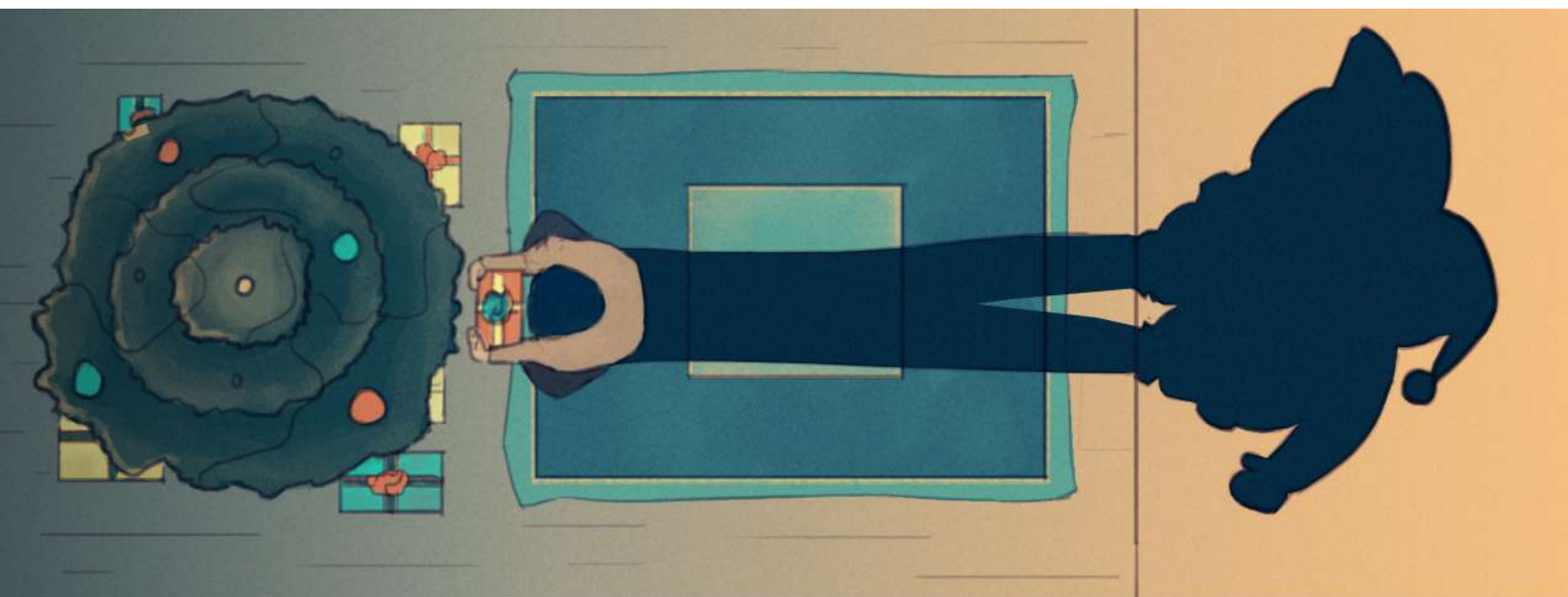
- как только первый снег выпадает на улице, в душе этого человека танцуют эльфы, а глаза загораются не хуже новогодней гирлянды.
- этот человек уже знает каждую реплику фильмов “Один дома”, “Ёлки”, “Ирония судьбы, или С лёгким паром!” наизусть и произносит ее вместе с героями при очередном триллионном просмотре.
- это те люди, которые первыми опустошают полки магазинов, не оставляя ни единого новогоднего свитера с оленями
- в его плейлисте можно увидеть кучу новогодних песен, каждую из которых он, безусловно, может спеть даже не открывая текст, отбивая ритм подручной ложкой, которой он ведрами поглощает оливье

Ёлочные инспекторы



- это те самые люди, которые боготворят зеленое дерево и не могут без него жить весь декабрь
- каждый год они по двадцать пять часов стоят в магазине елок и выбирают себе “ту самую”, а после идут выбирать новогодние игрушки и скупают весь магазин, так как “были не в силах выбрать что-то одно”.
- именно их крики о помощи из-за запутавшейся гирлянды вы услышите еще в начале декабря, и вам будет легче повесить их на елку, нежели распутать их
- они будут ходить в дома всех родственников и обзванивать друзей или даже весь город с телефонной книгой в руках и отмечать наличие елки в вашем доме зеленой галочкой в своем списке

Санта Клаусы



- они вышлют вам свой список подарков уже первого января следующего года, дабы вы успели прикупить им подарочек
- сами же они начинают закупаться подарками для своих родных и близких за тысячу веков до самого нового года, а потом спокойно сидят поедая имбирное печенье в своем доме, с кучей новогодних подарков под елкой
- именно их ждут все дети на новый год, только они забираются в ваш дом через дверь, а не через трубу, и поедают ваши мандарины с оливье, а не печенье с молоком
- если же вы родитель, то это вы на цыпочках пробираетесь в комнату ребенка, забираете его письмо Деду Морозу и также тихо, огибая очередную ловушку для его поимки, кладете заветный подарочек под елку

Шеф-повары



- их новогодний стол заполнен как минимум десятью тарелками с оливье, а на балконе покоятся еще шесть ведер этого салата
- мандарины они скупают тоннами и съедают по ящику каждый день, угощая ими всех вокруг, а после жалуясь на аллергию
- при входе в подъезд дверь в их квартиру можно найти по запаху имбирного печенья, ведь им некогда объяснять вам на каком этаже они живут.
- да и вообще, они слишком заняты сотворением чуда и построением пряничного домика, чтобы взять трубку телефона

An award from the President



On the 3rd of December, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev signed the decree “On Awarding The State Prize Of The Republic Of Kazakhstan In Science and Technics”. This prize is:

- the highest form of recognition of scientists’ work by the public and the state
- awarded not long before the Independence Day
- awarded once in two years
- decided by the President’s Commission On Awarding The State Prize Of The Republic of Kazakhstan In Science And Technics by secret ballot

Three scientific works were awarded this year.

The first work was carried out by eight people and was called “Development of superalloys and new generation technologies for the production and processing of parts made from them.” Superalloys are alloys (combinations of metals with other metals or elements) that are essential and actively used in mining, metallurgical, fuel, and energy spheres. They are often used to make parts of machinery so that they would not break because of high temperatures, as some alloys deteriorate to the state which requires a replacement. Using superalloys from nickel and cobalt is not economically justified, whereas machine equipment parts made from traditional alloys should be replaced often due to high temperatures. Therefore, scientists of Karaganda State Technical University set the goal to create a cost-efficient superalloy. The project started in 2012 and was supported by government funding and grants. The findings of this research should help Kazakhstan lower superalloy imports to achieve economic growth.

Researching cellular technology

The second team in the decree consisted of seven scientists. Their contribution to science was titled “Development and implementation of innovative cell technology in clinical

medicine” in the decree. The work on cellular technologies started in 2002 by Cellular Technologies and Transplantation Center in Nur-Sultan. It is the only scientific and practical subdivision in Central Asia conducting research in the field of stem cells and treating patients using cellular technologies. Stem cells are cells that can develop into a



particular type of cell, so they serve as a repair system for the body. The center provides treatment of a range of complex diseases, and it has treated 13 000 patients from Kazakhstan, the US, China, India, and many other countries. They have treated liver cirrhosis, autoimmune diseases, joint diseases, diseases of the central nervous system and post-traumatic diseases of the brain and spinal cord, and so on.

The third team of scientists received the prize for a series of works “On the theory of non-local differential operators.” Our researchers Makhmud Sadybekov and Durvudkhan Suragan joined with Michael Ruzhansky to write and publish a book called “Spectral Geometry of Partial Differential Operators.” The authors write in the preface that it is an “attempt to collect a number of properties emerging in recent research describing certain features of the theory of partial differential equations that can be attributed to the field of spectral geometry.” The book was published in 2020 and can be accessed online for free. The content of the book can benefit not just mathematicians, but engineers, physics and computer scientists.

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CANCEL CANCELLING

What is wrong with today's cancel culture?

In the age of the Internet, it's hard to believe that there are those, that haven't heard about "cancel culture." For those who have missed it: cancel culture is a practice of terminating support or "canceling" individuals and companies after they have done or said something that is considered to be offensive or outrageous by a society. Generally, cancel culture is most visible online on social media platforms in the form of group shaming, but can also exist in the real world (Dictionary.com, n.d.).

The term started to be widely applied around 2017 with the rise of the #MeToo movement when supporters of the campaign directed a wave of rage towards many Hollywood A-listers that were accused of sexual assaults. Many contributed to the spread of the hashtag by sharing their own stories of sexual abuse and harassment, calling for all abusers to be "cancelled", as a result of which "cancel culture" quickly became a part of the mainstream vernacular and today's Internet culture.

Due to the associations with the #MeToo campaign, many consider it to be a new phenomenon, but cancel culture rooted long before and started with the trend of calling someone out. In early-2010s blogs with exposure of celebrities were highly popular: authors of such blogs tried to discuss why particular stars were problematic and provide evidence for their offensive actions. Some even argue that cancel culture existed for centuries, but we have given it different names, such as "criticism", "backlash" and "judgment".

- So, is cancel culture the same as "call-out" culture and criticism?

- No.

As it was stated before, "cancel culture" is more like a continuation of "call-out culture" — people went from pointing out a problem to calling for the head of the person who caused it. Now supporters of "cancel culture" demand greater accountability from public figures, that have done or said something offensive and inappropriate, by boycotting them. Individuals might not have an ability to change abusers' opinion, structural inequality, or public sentiment, but as those who once gave them prestige and social status by paying attention to them (e.g. buying celebrities' music, watching their films and etc.) they can easily take away the power of the accused by simply ignoring them.



- Then, what's wrong with the culture that seems to bring people to justice?

First of all, "cancel culture" isn't always effective. Despite "cancellers" of titans, like Harvey Weinstein, Kevin Spacey, and Bill Cosby, were able to deal an irreparable blow to their careers and ruin their reputations, very few canceled celebrities experience career setbacks. The effectiveness of the "cancel campaign" depends on the extent of public outrage and illumination of the problem. Thus, when the issue is relevant and widely discussed by the society, a celebrity that contributes to its emergence is more likely to be cancelled than the one that raises the problem, that is considered to be ignored by the society.

Second, "cancel culture" might be subjective. What one considers "offensive", the other perceives differently, which is why it is hard to ensure that the claim made by the "canceler" is objective and the individual is not canceled for no reason. Thus, people might be accused of not following a religion by religious ones, or of being apolitical by political activists, as it's hard to draw a line between cultural norms and differences, personal and political, as well as subjective and objective allegations.

Third, "cancel culture" is mostly toxic. It is based on punishment and ex-communication, rather than attempts to transform an individual. The "canceled" gets defined by his/her past mistakes and cannot learn from failures, as he/she is not allowed to make any after being "canceled." Thus, even if the person has changed, he/she will never be able to get rid of the stain on his/her reputation.



- What can we do with "cancel culture"?

- Cancel it!

NICKI MINAJ

(provided by mayathestrange)

- "And definitely [with] suicide you're giving up and I don't promote giving up. I promote fighting and winning."
- "Haters you can kill yourself" in song "Check it Out" 🌱
- Nicknames a Desi fan "Indian Lady" 🌱
- Slut shaming in song "Stupid Hoe" and "Superbass"
- Ableism in "Jumpoff '07" and "Did It On 'Em"
- Appropriative tattoo



The wrongest thing about "cancel culture" is that it gives only a short-term release of anger. After the cancellation "cancellers" are still angry and sad, whereas bad people keep being bad, but now simply excluded from social and professional circles. If everyone remains traumatized, what's the use of the "cancel culture"?

It's not that we need to give up on accountability and trying to bring people to justice.

It's that instead of calling individuals out, we need to call them in, giving individuals an opportunity to understand their mistakes and change. Only then, with a mutual sense of understanding across our differences and self-reflection, it is possible for the individual to transform.

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How to go down in the history of the NIS IB?

For those who kind of liked it better with more than five hours of sleep – Stay strong and please, don't faint and don't miss your meals. For people who have failed their exams, were not admitted to the university, or have any other reason to feel self-disappointed, guilty, and unworthy of taking a little rest – it's okay, you can try again, you have done everything you could do, and if not, it's okay too. You may regret your choices right now, but at the end of the day, you will get what you dreamt of, I promise.

And for the ones who start wondering whether anyone would remember them when they graduate from school and start a new life, here it is – the Ultimate List of Ways to Stay Remembered.



- **Become a president**

This one is predictable, but it's also indisputable – who doesn't remember Kamila? Maybe, during the quarantine it will be a little bit different, but in the years of my youth (here come the nostalgic waterworks) the School President could be seen from every angle: they were here and there, organizing the concerts, taking the interviews, giving new ideas, and being talked about even three years after they leave.

- **Get your star on the Walk of Fame**

Imagine literally everyone seeing your name and the results of your hard work on their way to the Canteen/Assembly Hall. It will be impossible to forget you, and all you need to do is to get 40+ scores in your IB diploma. Will it be easy? No. Is it worth it? Probably... try it and see.

- **Found your business/project**

Another win-win. Whether it's a YouTube channel, a volunteer organization, or a school newspaper, leave a trace on everyone else's path with your own talent. Inspire people and entertain them, get your Thing on a global scale, and never be afraid of having high ambition.



OPEN
LIBRARY

- **Or get criminal**

If I start giving ideas on this one, ~~they're gonna kill me~~ somebody will disapprove it. Anyways, people don't really appreciate the cheaters and smokers, because when "the rebels" get caught, the whole cohort is controlled even stricter. Better try something else.

- **Be a somewhat pretty guy**

God, this is timeless. Take notes: you need to be tall, have a guitar and a sharp jawline, smile like a fanfiction character (which means charmingly, shyly, or with a bit of arrogance), visit a gym thrice a week just for the sake of it and be aware of your irresistible attractiveness. Flaunt it.

It's kind of easier for girls – all they have to do is shine brighter than the sun, which is an innate skill (okay, boys are shining as well). To be honest, being someone's crush DOES work, so we only have to wait a little bit to find a guarantee for staying in their memories. Y'all are beautiful and loveable, period.

- **Be everywhere and with everyone**

Yeah, you can feel lost, confused, and unwilling to do anything apart from 570424 long-terms you have to pass the next week, but there is no life – and memory – without a challenge. So get up and take part in that Shanyraq competition, even if you can't sing, help them to decorate the Assembly Hall for the Winter Ball (when it comes back to our lives), make a fun video on your favorite teacher's birthday... do something!

There is no way that people will forget any of you because everyone – even those who sleep during the lessons and avoid the school events at any cost – is a part of Our History. It's just that you will never have another opportunity to be a part of something like this school community, and it is better to use it now.

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все, что нужно знать о 2021 годе



Осталось всего несколько недель до самого долгожданного дня - Нового года. Атмосфера волшебства, кисловатый, но такой приятный запах мандаринок и громкий смех самых близких - уже не за горами. Надеюсь, что каждый из вас уже начал чувствовать приближение новых возможностей и новых начинаний!



Но перед этим, давайте попробуем взглянуть на новый год с иной перспективы. С перспективы цифр и их тайных смыслов. Заметьте, мы не пытаемся заглянуть в будущее, ведь предугадать его невозможно, а всего лишь хотим посмотреть на его особенности и нумерологические догадки.

Для начала, что такое нумерология и с чем ее едят? Кто-то скажет, что это очередная выдумка, кто-то, что это очередная выдумка, кто-то, что это действительно вера в связь между цифрами и качествами (мистическая зависимость). Известно одно: некий коннект между цифрой и соответствующему ей явлению все же есть.

В 2020 году было целых шесть затмений, постоянные соединения планет и всеми “любимое” явление ретроградного Меркурия. Многие на протяжении всего года искали причину своих слабостей и трудностей, оправдываясь этим самым явлением. Действительно ли это так? Точного ответа нет, но очевидно, что оно не служило причиной плохой семестровой оценки по математике. Закрывая главу этого года, перейдем к предстоящему. Итоговая цифра года - 5 ($2+0+2+1$ прибавляем цифры года), она олицетворяет развитие, рост и энергию. А значит, новый год - это отличная возможность начать что-то новое или улучшить старое. 2021 год даст нам возможность выйти из привычных всем рамок и смело противостоять возможным трудностям и преградам. Цифры советуют быть сосредоточенным и преданным своему делу. Возможно, нас ждут невероятные новинки в сфере литературы и кино, а значит будет чем раскрасить привычные серые будни.

Стоит отметить, что все вышеперечисленные предположения на самом деле могут стать путеводителем для вас не только в 2021 году, но и во все последующие. Ведь любить одно дело всей душой, рисковать и постоянно развиваться - ключи к успеху в любое время года. Числа в новом году несут только счастье и радость! Раз начали они, почему бы и нам не продолжить дарить всем прекрасное новогоднее настроение и позитивной настрой на предстоящий год?

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A model with Kazakh heritage who became Cristian Dior's pearl

ALLA ILCHUN

Alla Ilchun was the first Euro-Asian model who worked for 20 years at Dior. Amusingly, Alla had never dreamt about being a fashion model who will bewitch podiums in the centre of Paris, demonstrating the clothes collections of one of the most famous couturiers - Christian Dior.

Alla's father, Zhuankhan, was born in 1897 in the family of a wealthy Kazakh Bai in a town called Almaty these days and obtained a decent engineering education in the mid-1920s. He was sent to build a railway in the Chinese city, Harbin, where he met a young beauty of Russian origin, Tamara, with whom he fell in love and had a daughter - Alla.

After a few years, the Japanese intervention took place in Manchuria in 1931. In 1936, Zhuankhan decided to move his family for their safety and managed to put his wife and daughter on a Norwegian ship that was sailing to France from Shanghai. Unfortunately, the further fate of Zhuankhan is still unknown.



Living in France, the Second World War had commenced and Alla joined the French partisans and participated in the battles along with Princess Kropotkina and the daughter of the famous composer Scriabin. "She simultaneously played the role of a messenger and a nurse," says Gulmira Mendikulova, doctor of historical sciences.

After the war, Alla Ilchun got a job as a dishwasher in one of the Paris restaurants. At the same time, the still little-known fashion designer Christian Dior was just beginning to organize

shows of his fashion collections for the "higher community". Alla, who accompanied a friend to the show of a young couturier, came into his field of vision. Admiring her femininely fragile and possessed inimitable grace, high cheekbones and slanted eyes, and slim waist of 47 centimetres, Dior invited the girl to participate in the fashion show, and soon she became one of his main muses.

The fashion designer admired Alla throughout her life, forgiving her any tricks and turning a blind eye to her difficult character. For instance, after the New York show Alla gave an interview to local publications, where she spoke sharply about American men and the American press wrote about the decline of the career of the famous model because of the frankness that she allowed herself to the male half of population. However, a day later, Alla, as if nothing had happened, again returned to the podium as Dior understood that she was his source of success because the dresses after her shows were bought by prominent actresses, wives of monarchs and other socialites. Christian Dior called Alla his talisman.



Alla's uniqueness was also in her fluency in six languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Russian) and she could not only just show clothes, but also talk in detail about their cut, tailoring, and various fashion trends. Later, thanks to her, there was a tendency in Europe to draw arrows on the eyes, which made her the progenitor of "cat's eyes".

Working in the house of Dior since its foundation with Cristian Dior and Yves Saint Laurent, she made a decision to end her model career as she said due to the appearance of her age signs and a wish to be remembered fresh and young.

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Как отпраздновать Новый Год в условиях глобальной пандемии?

Осталось совсем немного до главного праздника в году, Нового года и Рождества! Однако, погруженные в рутину формативок и дедлайнов, ученики нашей школы очень поздно осознают, что волшебный праздник приближается. Чтобы это исправить, мы подготовили несколько советов о том, как провести этот праздник в новых, непривычных и ограничивающих условиях 2020-го года.

Fig 1.

• Как переключиться на "holiday mode"?

Новогодние каникулы еще не начались, поэтому расслабляться и полностью погружаться в атмосферу рождества и нового года я не советую! Маленькие детали помогут облегчить оставшиеся учебные дни и скрасить их. Для начала, поставьте дома елку. Эта деталь автоматически настроит ваш мозг на "holiday mode". Поройтесь в прошлогодних коробках, возможно, необходимости покупать еще и украшения не будет!

• Фильмы чтобы прочувствовать дух Нового года

По традиции новогодние праздники у всех ассоциируются с новогодними фильмами. Предлагаю небольшой список моих рекомендаций для просмотра теплыми декабрьскими вечерами.

- Один дома (1990) Гринч - похититель рождества (2000)
- Гарри Поттер и философский камень
- Полярный экспресс (2004)
- Эльф (2003)
- Хранители снов (2012)

• Музыка, для атмосферы праздника

Следующий этап - настроить уши на тот же "holiday mode".

Видеохостинг youtube каждый год предлагает огромное количество плейлистов, для поднятия вашего духа рождества или нового года. От себя могу посоветовать к прослушиванию следующие плейлисты:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ac6UkawTLHE>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dwpBHCZ9DBM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UJqzs7-ORXA>

Сюрпризы 2020-го года!

ВАЖНО не забывать о нынешней ситуации в мире! Этот год был непростым, и нам нужно сделать все возможное, чтобы оградить следующий год от такой же участи. Если у вас есть возможность встретить Новый год в отдаленной местности, в кругу семьи и вдали от людей, это будет хорошим семейным праздником, а вероятность подхватить болезнь и пролежать все праздники с температурой уменьшится. Я уверена, что у людей в этом году будет только одно новогоднее желание, и искренне верю в то, что оно исполнится. Желаю всем хорошего завершения учебного семестра, и сказочных новогодних каникул! Увидимся в следующем году!



A HAUNTED BIOLOGY LESSON

The month of December is the perfect time to recall the main highlights of the year. With the global pandemic, distance learning became a part of the mundane daily routine. We wake up, open our laptops, attend Google Meet classes, do homework, and go to bed. However, some teachers brighten up this endless flow of repetitive events by adding a spark of creativity into online learning.

Biology HL teacher Mr. Sandip always thinks of imaginative ways to make annual Halloween lessons thrilling. Every biology student would certainly claim that his last year's costume of a ghost pirate was the most memorable part of the academic year. Thus, to continue his yearly tradition, Mr. Sandip decided to scare his students on the online lesson.

When students logged into the class, the teacher's camera was turned off. This never happens in Mr. Sandip's lessons, as he always greets ambitious students who enter the meeting early. There was complete silence for a minute, so some students

started to worry about their teacher. Suddenly, a ghost appeared on the screen, accompanied by horrifying music. The ghost claimed that he killed Mr. Sandip and showed a coffin near him. Students recognized their teacher right away, as there was Mr. Sandip's distinctive DNA-patterned tie on the coffin. Then, the ghost told that he would teach this lesson, as it was the dead teacher's last wish.

All the students loved this initiative, and some left the following feedback on the lesson:

"I really enjoyed the Halloween lesson. It was interesting and made learning a little bit less than a struggle, especially during these hard times. Thanks to Mr. Sandip for making entertaining lessons for his students, as it is what we really need sometimes." - Sabina

"Biology has always been the only subject to celebrate Halloween! If not for our teachers, I would never feel the excitement and hype about the event. On every Halloween, we meet the dead body of Mr. Sandip and another soul who takes over his teaching position. The organization and the decorations (makeup, clothes, pumpkin, skull, dead) are always excellent. This annual lesson is definitely the time that I will always remember with a smile even after I graduate from school." - Dilnaz



"For all intents and purposes, Halloween for Biology HL students is not Halloween until our dear Mr. Sandip does not make his traditional special lesson! This spectacular show combines our regular curriculum topic with _spooky_ aesthetic and an unchanging unexplained early passing of Mr. Sandip, who is replaced by a ghost (in grade 11, his own, and in grade 12 a distinct Ghost) that would teach us a lesson according to our teacher's last will. Thankfully, Mr. Sandip is alive and well the next lesson (no teachers were harmed while preparing for Halloween XD) Board peppered with skeletons and pumpkins or a Google Meet background filled with intricate decorations that are the fruit of the entire family's labor, the overall feel of these lessons is unforgettable even if it was only on screen this year!" - Eldar

This story is a perfect example of how inventive IB teachers are. They always try to create engaging lessons for students to understand the topics better. The feedback of the students proves that such an interactive way of studying is the best approach to learn.

Artificial Intelligence vs. one artist boi: Who would win?

There is no secret that technology and IT are one of the most rapidly growing fields as of today. It's all fun and games until innovations come and replace many job positions and, as a result, leave a lot of people simply unemployed. Take a look at supermarkets: the number of cashiers is decreasing, and instead, we see self-checkout machines more and more often. But before you panic, we've got some good news: not all professions and fields can be automated! One thing for sure: all kinds of art - AI and hand-made - are here to stay. Let's compare both contesters and see who is the real winner at the end of the day.

Overview

There are several things you should know about AI Art before hopping on a bandwagon. Hate to break it down, but no robot can create a painting solely by itself. There is always a real human - curator - working on the piece alongside the machine and directing it to do certain things. However, in some cases, the system can be programmed beforehand, allowing it to follow premade instructions and thus avoiding excessive human intervention.

AI Gallery

Exhibit A: "No Man's Sky" These computer-generated dinosaurs were a hot topic back when the game was first introduced. The exciting thing about them is that they all use the exact same model as a foundation. The system keeps generating a new design of the animal-based on it every time. Not only that, every planet, ship, flora, and fauna from the game are created with the help of algorithms as well. That is called a procedural generation. In fact, developers of the "No Man's Sky" are the first ones to use it in-game and bring it on a level like this.

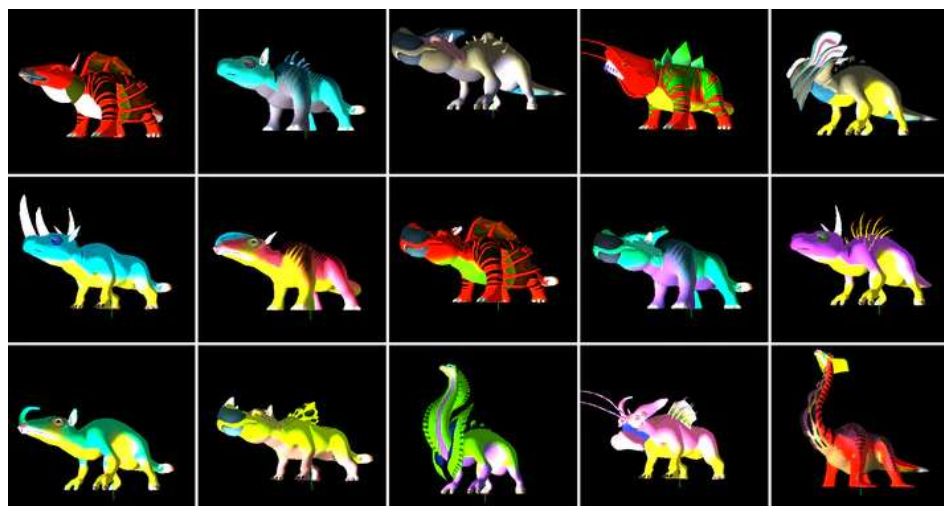




Exhibit B: Unsecured Futures by Ai-DaAi-Da - is the world's first robot artist that is capable of working with different mediums, like drawing, painting, video, and sculpting. It is based on algorithms and has an artificial eye that allows it to make a realistic copy of whatever is in the vision range. To plot the coordinates on a plane, "she" first establishes her painting using artificial neural networks.

The problem with AI Art

Now that you know what the range of great opportunities that AI is bound to give is, it's time to face the reason it will never replace traditional art. First and foremost, AI does not have emotions, intents, or stories to deliver through their paintings. As Khan (2017) stated, "You can create a work using a robot, but we don't just love an artwork, we love the story behind it – the ideas, the struggle and the emotions that went into it." Robots are perfect tools to copy a work or fulfill all the aesthetic requirements of an art piece. But when it comes to meaningfulness and sensations, they lose a lot to our fellow humans. On top of that, can you imagine how much money, time, and effort must be put into creating just one algorithmic artist like Ai-Da?

What to expect

Overall, AI is definitely a convenient tool that gives a massive contribution to the state of our modern art. Does it jeopardize the relevance of traditional artists? No. Can they both coexist in harmony? Absolutely; both should collaborate more often to enhance the outcomes.

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Pictures

<https://bit.ly/2VX1RJj>

<https://bit.ly/2K4ZYI2>



А как Тор и Локи отмечают Новый год?



Новый год - это зима. Зима - это когда за окном идет снег, а ты пьешь горячий шоколад дома. Уютное счастье в зимнюю пору напоминает хюгге. Хюгге (чувство уюта, благополучия и удовлетворенности) это про Скандинавию. А Скандинавия это что? Правильно, Тор и Локи! Вот примерно так я выстраиваю причинно-следственную связь в своих эссе...

О греческой мифологии и наглых римлянах мы знаем с самого детства, а о скандинавской мы узнаем от Голливуда. Даже обидно немного за северную Европу, поскольку их мифы ничем не уступают греческим. Любовные интриги, кровь, борьба за власть и параллельные миры - чем тебе не сюжет для нового сериала? Однако минус у скандинавской мифологии все же есть. Мифы северных племен настолько перемешались, что легче запомнить всех президентов всех стран в их последовательности, чем разобраться в хронологии событий и отношениях между богами. Тем не менее, получить общее представление все же можно.

Вселенную в скандинавской мифологии определяет ясень Иггдрасиль (Названия в Икее еще ничего по сравнению с именами великанов и названиями городов). Так вот, у ясеня есть три корня, которые тянутся к загробному миру, великанам и богам-асам. Боги-асы живут в Асгарде. Помимо самого главного, Одина, есть еще 12 главных богов и множество второстепенных. Еще существуют боги-ваны, которые живут в Ванахейме и которые воюют с асами. Интересно, что один из главных богов-асов Ньерд, который управлял Швецией после смерти Одина, был до этого ваном, врагом асов. Также как и Олимпийские боги, они покровительствуют разным явлениям, правят, защищают и судят людей. А Локи время от времени проказничает или убивает кого-нибудь, за что получает от других богов. Иногда боги вступают в войну с великанами, но чаще женятся на великаншах. Ну, а с подземным миром все итак понятно.

Думаю, углубляться во всю эту историю не стоит, потому что скандинавских мифов очень-очень много, но самые основные почитать безусловно нужно. А теперь, как всегда происходит в моем эссе, после объяснения аргумента, нужно предоставить примеры, которые каким-то волшебным образом подтверждают сомнительную связь, выведенную в начале.



В мифологии и культуре самых снежных стран (где зимой температура достигает аж -16 градусов) определенно есть свои новогодние особенности и интересные истории:

Дикая охота. В самую длинную ночь в году войско из духов мертвых выходит на охоту и собирает души порочных людей. Сами воины являются духами людей, которые недостаточно хороши для рая и недостаточно плохи для ада. Когда воины проходят мимо, нужно притвориться спящим, чтобы тебя не забрали. Люди оставляли угощения у дверей и праздновали 12 ночей, чтобы задобрить духов. Если вспомните, то о дикой охоте рассказывается в

“Ведьмаке” и в “Волчонке”. Если вам тоже не хватало Стайлза в шестом сезоне, то скажите спасибо шведам (ладно, он снимался в другом проекте, я знаю).



Йоль. Так называется праздник, который длится 12 ночей с зимнего солнцестояния. Он является самым главным в скандинавской мифологии, поскольку на землю спускаются не только мертвые всадники, но и боги, духи, эльфы и другие мифические существа, чтобы пообщаться с людьми. И на протяжении всего праздничного периода люди занимаются всякими религиозно-магическими вещами: отгоняют злых духов, притягивают удачу и т.д., а самое главное - проводят время со своей семьей (а иначе злой страшный дядя в порванном пальто придет и заберет тебя на тот свет). Считается, что многие рождественские традиции как ель, ветчина, предпраздничная уборка и суеверие «как Новый год встретишь, так его и проведешь» берутся из скандинавской мифологии.



Не совсем новогодняя традиция, но довольно интересный факт. Снежная королева из детской сказки Андерсена на самом деле шведка. Не то чтобы великий писатель сплагутил, но определенно вдохновился образом Скади, великанши, покровительствующей охотой и зимой. Кстати, это именно она привязала Локи к камням и повесила ядовитую змею над ним, когда тот убил сына Одина в знаменитой легенде. А еще она никогда не смеялась, и вам лучше не знать, что Локи сделал, чтобы рассмешить ее.

В самом деле, скандинавские мифы очень интересные и даже забавные, хотя иногда бывают и абсурдными. Они оставили большой след в нашей культуре, поэтому очень интересно находить отсылки к древним легендам в современных фильмах и произведениях. А теперь вы знаете как Тор и Локи отметили бы Новый год, если бы Локи не сбежал в 2012-ый год. Хотя может мы узнаем что-нибудь о нем в новом фильме в 2022.

Библиография:

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Подборка фильмов для создания рождественского настроения

К концу учебного года и в преддверии каникул все школьники устают от огромного количества дедлайнов и разнообразных проектов, из-за чего появляется непреодолимое желание наконец расслабиться и провести время для своего удовольствия, не задумываясь об учебе. В преддверии Нового 2021 года мы подготовили для вас подборку Новогодних фильмов на разных вкус, начиная от легкой романтической комедии от Netflix и заканчивая небанальными новогодними фильмами 2000-ых годов.



<https://cuty.ru/Zn1R9r1>

Интуиция / Serendipity

Самым старым фильмом из нашей подборки является мелодрама “Интуиция”. Сюжет может показаться достаточно банальным, но сложные отношения между главными героями Джонатаном Трейгер и Сарой Томас заставляют зрителей с упоением наблюдать за их химией. Во время предрождественской суматохи они случайно встречаются в магазине, пытаются купить одну и ту же пару перчаток. Между молодыми людьми сразу пробегает искра и они продолжают общение, имея при этом постоянных партнеров. Спустя время, понимая безнадежность ситуации, они решают дать вселенной право выбора: она записывает свой телефон на обложке случайной книги в магазине, а он на 5-долларовой купюре. Но на этом встречи не заканчиваются, и через 7 судьбы молодых людей переплетаются вновь. А чтобы узнать, к чему это привело, советуем вам посмотреть фильм:)



<https://cut.ly/FhTE97H>

Отпуск по обмену / The Holiday

Фильм 2006 года с обворожительными Камерон Диас и Кейт Уинслет в главных ролях. Две девушки, живущие в 10 000 километров испытали предательства своих вторых половинок: Айрис Симпкинс (Кейт Уинслет) узнает что мужчина, который ей нравится - помолвлен и все время обманывал ее, а Аманда Вудс (Камерон Диас), узнает,

что ее парень изменяет ей, из-за чего впадает в депрессию. В преддверии Рождества девушки решают поменяться жизнями, для того чтобы почувствовать новую атмосферу и испытать что-то совершенно незнакомое. Конечно же, это приводит к новым и очень даже неплохим знакомствам, которые изменили жизни обеих девушек на 180 градусов.



<https://cut.ly/UPTEPRP>

Замена Принцессы / The Princess switch

Сюжет данного фильма очень схож с предыдущим из нашей подборки, но он больше подойдет тем, кто любит современные комедии с яркой и потрясающей картинкой. В главной роли звезда фильма от Дисней "Классный Мюзикл" - Ванесса Хадженс. Удивительно то, что девушка играет сразу двух совершенно разных персонажей - герцогиню Маргарет и девушку-кондитера из Чикаго по имени Стейси. И, конечно, изюминкой фильма становится то, что девушки выглядят абсолютно идентично. Они встречаются совершенно случайно, и, пораженные своим сходством, решают использовать шанс,

предоставленный судьбой - поменяться жизнями друг с другом. Их афера проходит успешно, и практически никто не замечает подмены. Но все же ситуация вышла из под контроля, что впоследствии сильно изменило жизнь обеих девушек. Конечно же, события проходят во время рождества, и зритель может наблюдать яркие зимние кадры, навевающие новогоднюю атмосферу. Фильм вышел в 2018 году на платформе Netflix, и в 2020, совсем недавно было выпущено продолжения мелодрамы, с еще более запутанным сюжетом и появлением третьей близняшки.



Пара на Праздник / Holidate

Это еще один фильм от Netflix, вышедший в 2020 году, соответствующий новогодней тематике. Главную героиню исполняет легендарная Эмма Робертс, племянница Джулии Робертс, звезда таких сериалов как Королевы Крика и Американская История Ужасов. Ее персонажа зовут Слоан, она единственная в семье не вышла замуж, живет с неотступной мамой, отчаянно пытающейся вмешаться в личную жизнь девушки. В интернете Слоан знакомится со скептически настроенным Джексоном, страдающим

от такой же проблемы. Пара решает стать друзьями на час, и провести вместе праздники. Но как это часто бывает в мелодрамах, через время молодые люди сильно привязываются друг к другу, и понимают, что между ними что то большее, чем дружба на час. Фильм имеет хорошие рейтинги(9.4/10), лично меня больше всего зацепила яркая картинка и праздничные детали, такие как костюмы и елки, прививающие новогоднюю атмосферу.



Кэрол / Carol

Под конец мы решили оставить, возможно, самый необычный фильм из всей подборки с Кейт Бланшетт и Руни Марой в главных ролях, помещенный в антураж 1950-х годов. Мелодрама очаровывает своей цветовой палитрой и волшебным временем, с обворожительными платьями, шляпками, интерьером, помогающие аудитории сразу переместиться в 50-тые года. Это история о двух девушках, являющихся полными противоположностями друг друга - зрелая осанистая блондинка Кэрол в богатой шубе и молодая черноволосая Терез в колпаке Санта-Клауса, работающая в магазине игрушек. Как ни странно,

женщины находят в друг друге то, что искали и сближаются, после чего Терез осознает, что влюблена. Кэрол находится в процессе развода с нелюбимым мужем, который всеми путями пытается уличить жену с любовной связи с другой женщиной, с целью получить опеку над их пятилетней дочерью Ринди. Фильм очень чувственный, с красиво выстроенным кадром в интересных интерьерах, с обворожительными костюмами героинь. Обворожительная музыка добавляет шарма. Фильм нестандартен скандальными для того времени гомосексуальными отношениями, но он затягивает своих зрителей свойственной ему рождественской магией.



JANUARY ASTRONOMICAL EVENTS

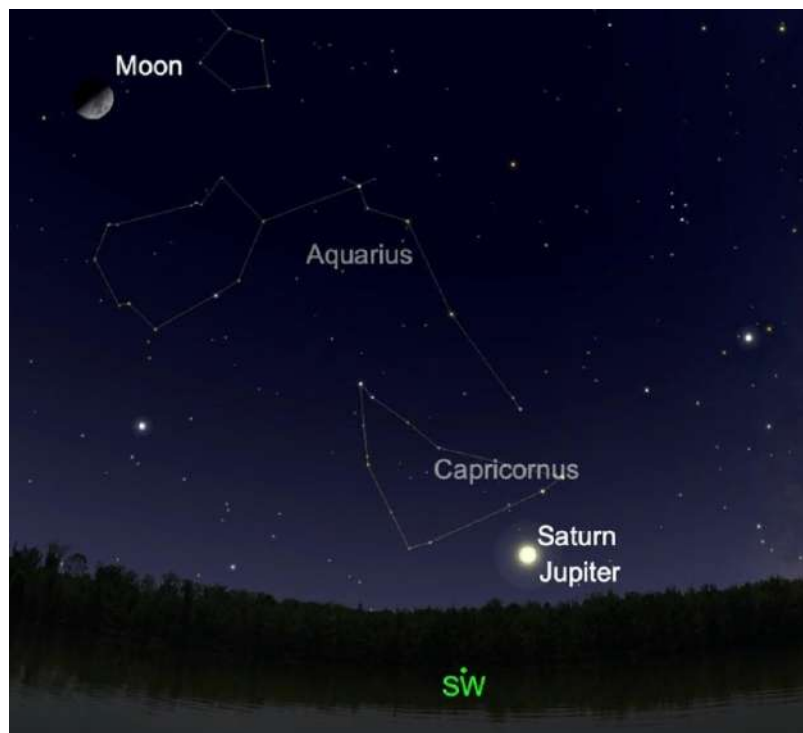
Dear all,

Hello again. I am sure you all are gearing up for the cold and freezing winter. The blue sky possibility at this time is very slim and also going out at night in this month would be as good as impossible. In spite of this, if some of you get a chance to peek into the sky and if there is visibility then don't miss the opportunity to see some of the exciting events in December and January. Also, we would all be happy to see off this eventful and crazy 2020. Hopefully the pandemic would be over in 2021 and life comes back to normal in 2021.

Below are main events the next couple of months for you to get acquainted with events in the sky.

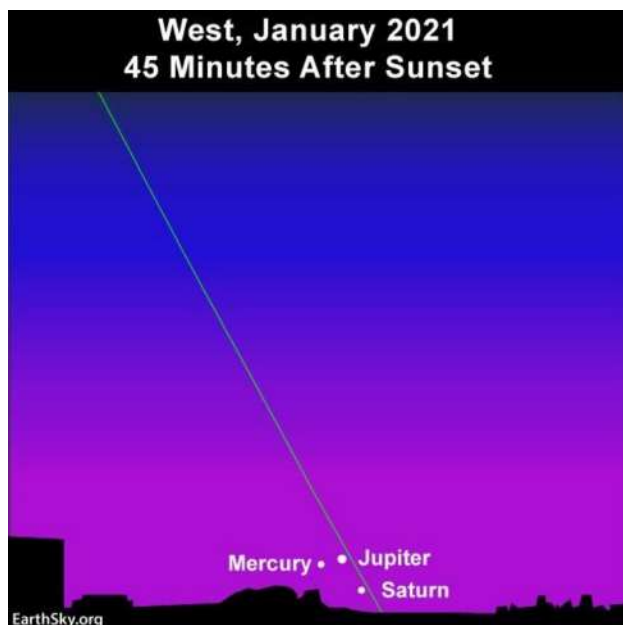
December 21: The greatest conjunction between Saturn and Jupiter

This is a must see for even the casual stargazer, Jupiter and Saturn are going to have a very close approach on December 21. It is going to their closest approach from our perspective on Earth since 1226. We all will not be able to spot them this close again until 2080. That makes the genuinely a once in a lifetime opportunity. To view these two closer simply look in the west direction and you can miss star-like objects in the sky. In case you are confused, let me tell you stars they twinkle but planets they don't. This is how you can spot them without telescopes. With the telescopes yes, they would look spectacular.



January 8, 2021: Tightest grouping of three worlds

Jupiter is at top, Mercury at bottom, and Saturn in between. when Mercury will swing to the south of Saturn. The tightest grouping of these worlds will be on January 10, 2021. Then Mercury will swing to the south of Jupiter on July 11, 2021, as shown on the chart below.



Moon, Mars, Uranus January 19, 20, 21

These next several evenings – January 19, 20 and 21, 2021 – watch for the waxing moon to sweep into the neighborhood of the bright planet Mars and the faint planet Uranus, the 4th and 7th planets outward from the sun, respectively.

Watching Uranus is not possible as it is far away from our world. However watching Mars is possible. So using the alongside image will help you locate the position of Uranus.

So Overall, January offers many things for us to see in the sky. The cold days, fog, cloud would disturb us watching these amazing celestial bodies coming closer. Being optimistic and creative, still try to get the glimpse of these events if you can. They say, if there is WILL there is a WAY!