Экскурсия в музей им.И.Есенберлина

Цели:

Ознакомить учащихся с жизнью и творчеством Ильяса Есенберлина.

Воспитание патриотизма, любви к Родине.

Привитие интереса к изучению английского языка.

Вступление (скрипка)

Tselina

Pupil 1: Hundreds of thousands of young people came to Kazakhstan from different corners of the former USSR fifty years ago. Some of them later returned to their native regions; but for others Kazakhstan became the second Motherland, native home where they got children and grandchildren. 640.000 (six hundred and forty thousand) new settlers came to Kazakhstan in the first three years of the virgin land development. Many specialists were sent to work in Kazakhstan in 1954-1955 ( nineteenfifty-four – nineteen fifty- five). The state covered expenses for the virgin land development in Kazakhstan within six years.

By the end of 1960 (nineteen sixty) the republic possessed 65 (sixty-five) elevators/ in that endless continuous round of concerns people were pleased not only by a first house in steppe, plough-land, rich harvest, but also appearance of people who became masters of their work, skillful specialists, real leaders.

(домбра)

Pupil 2: People from all republics came ti virgin land and worked and lived in friendship. When NursultanAbishevichNazarbaev says that multinational character of Kazakhstan is not a shortcoming, not a problem, not a “mine”, but real wealth, millions of our compatriots, residents of one home with the proud name of Kazakhstan agree with him in heart and soul. Virgin land development was young people’s business. This was not a slogan. This was direct establishment of a fact that the first virgin land workers mainly were young people, and those who came to take their place then as a rule were of Komsomol age. Millions of young people tired not only dreams, but also the first independent steps in their lives, first serious tests of courage, will and persistence with the virgin land development. More than 22 thousand Komsomol members – young men and women came to Akmola region for development of virgin and long fallow land.

Pupil 3: The secondary school #1 was situated in the same place in 1980. There were about 1200 pupils in it. These pupils were always creative and dynamic personalities. They had been taking part in the different activities of our town and region. The principal of our school was БоброваЛюдмилаИвановна. She paid a lot of attention to the education of her pupils. She was stable, attentive and persistent personality. She is a vice-chairman of our Akimat now. There is a good tradition to give a name of some well-known people to schools. Since the 3d of February 1984 our school had been calling by the name of famous Kazakh writer – ИльясЕсенберлин. Our school was the best school of Atbasar in that time. Many habitants of Atbasar participated in public ceremonies in that day.

There many flours exhibition sacred to his life and creativity, book-show of I. Esenberlin and other interesting things. They heard the memories of the people about his family. Since that day we had been collecting the material for our school museum. The main role in this activity was played be KlaraAmirova. She was a director of our local historical museum. She was very sensitive and unselfish woman.

She gave some exhibits to the teacher of Russian Shmakova Tatyana.

And this young teacher became the organizator of a small museum, which was situated in the corner of her classroom. You see that the dream of Tatyana became the reality. Vaskova Galina extended this activity. She continues to collect the material, poems, exhibits, scientific works about I. Esenberlin.

Every year we celebrate the birthday of I. Esenberlin. Before his birthday we write poems, we take an active part on the excursions, discussions. There are many reports and rich materials about the writer, about his contribute to the history of Kazakhstan.

Pupil 4: One of our schoolgirlsOxanaSavkutsan wrote a poem about the writer. At the end of her poem she said : “ The man is happy when he lives and works for the people”.

Many years ago the people of Kazakhstan said: “The man didn’t die, he flew to travel”. We must say that I. Esenberlin “didn’t die, he went to travel”. But his sage goodness with us.

February 3rd 1984 is a remarkable day in the life of our school. Our school was named after a famous Kazakh writer I. Esenberlin for active work in the life of our region, for success in studying. There is a document about it. The president of our country NursultanAbishevichNazarbaev appreciated the activity and creativity of I. Esenberlin. He said: “Everything is done by I. Esenberlin”.

I.Esenberelin was one of the greatest and famous writers. He was born 2 years before the Great October Revolution in Atbasar. His parents died when I. Esenberlin was 9 years old. He and his brother, Ravnakwere brought up in the children’s home. The brother of the writer Ravnak, the doctor of the technical sciences, the professor remembers: “We were four children after the death of our mother. We lived in the suburbs of Atbasar in the house built by our father and his brother Zhuppay.

Pupil 5: It was the last summer in our life spent in our native house. We lived very hard. Every day we felt misery and disappointment. But every morning we came together and Ilias told us tales. They were very interesting and endless. These tales were his first creative laboratory. He told about kindness and honesty of common people”.

Some years passed I. Esenberlin came from Kzyl-Orda. I. Esenberlin graduated from 7 grades of 9 years school. Then he entered the institute to study mining. But the war began and he had to fight for independence of his motherland. After the war he went on writing his plays and dramas. His plays “The fight in the mountains” was popular for a long time.

But he couldn’t tell all truth of life using only poetry. That’s why he began to write stories. There were more opportunity for expressions of his thought in prose. His novels “The gold bird”, “Dangerous passage”, “Close fight”, “Fallen in love” were a great success among the reading public.

The greatest work of this writer was “Khan Kene”. This novel was written in 1969. Esenberlin described all the difficulties of the life of common people. He glorified a human being and criticized a ruling leaders. He judged the injustice of the actions of our former rulers. His works are fool of love to the common people and interest to their problems. We are proud to study at school named after this great Kazakh writer.

Танец

Pupil 6:This stand is devoted to the teacher veterans and the principals of our school. They from the golden resources of the school.

The teachers veterans are:

Надежда Николаевна Садовая

Любовь Яковлевна Анпилова

ТамараФедотовнаНечепуренко

The latest principals are:

ЛюдмилаИвановнаБоброва

Тамара Васильевна Бакланова

ТатьянаСергеевнаФедоровна

She had been leading our school from 1996 till 2007. She had helped us to overcome all the difficulties and the “ship” of our school reached the ocean of modern life.

СаутбековаРозаРахимовнаis leading our school now. She is a very clever, well-educated, honest and interesting person. It’s very nice to work under her leading.

 “Our country”

Pupil 7:

New country – Kazakhstan

Is here with us now!

Let’s happy be it’s birth!

And all the people all around

We are for peace on Earth

And we are very happy

To live on a beautiful land!

Our Kazakhstan, our Motherland!

Is a really the best land!

 “Kazakhstan”

Pupil 8:

We live in a beautiful country

The name of it is – Kazakhstan!

We live in the best country

The world calls it – Kazakhstan!

We study in comfortable classes

We study English, Russian, Kazakh

We are proud of our country –

The best country in the world – Kazakhstan!

 “Bread”

Pupil 9:

-I like to dance, I like to read!

-And do you want to grow wheat?

For all people: old and young

Bread is necessary all the time.

-Yes, of course, I have a dream…

-To become a teacher or a doctor?

-Oh, no! My dream is to become a farmer,

For growing wheat on fields.

And every spring and summer

To look at green sea of wheat!

Мероприятия закончилось игрой на домбре.