EDITORIAL

Dear readers,

I am pleased to announce the publication of the first number of our English school magazine called GKII Press. First of all, I would like to thank and express my gratitude to all members of the Editorial Board for contributing and publishing material of such consistent high quality. It's a great chance to provide information and new facts about school events, current situation in the world, current problems regarding political, social, environmental and economic areas not only for our students, but also for those studying abroad.

Except the upper mentioned issues, the magazine gives the authors' own opinions on different topics written in their essays which are dealing with current affairs all around the world.

In each magazine you will be provided with many interesting phrases, collocations, lexical items and crosswords in the part Funny English.

A new issue of our magazine will be published every two months. Students and teachers will contribute to the magazine by different writing genres.

I hope that you find it interesting and useful reading.

Mgr. Maroš Očkovič
EDITORIAL STAFF

EDITOR IN CHIEF: Mgr. Maroš Očkovič

DESIGNERS: Mgr. Maroš Očkovič, Alexandra Juščáková, III.BB

PROOFREADER: Mgr. Pavlína Olejárová, Mgr. Lukáš Sopko,
Brian Seosamh O'Murchú

PUBLISHERS: Mgr. Maroš Očkovič

Mgr. Richard Fech

Otília Mária Ferenčíková, IV.CB

Radka Balogová, IV.CB

Bibiána Furčáková, IV.CB

Stela Krotká, IV.CB

Anna Sabová, IV.BB

Navina Nayika Šafranková, IV.AB

Vanessa Tret’jaková, IV.BB

Tereza Terifajová, III.AB
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Graduates from GKII at foreign universities 5
- GKII Junior Sport Personalities 7
- The Day of European Languages - Essay Writing
- Competition, Students' own works on topic: Consumerism and the problem of material value orientation of people 10
- A value of trees to human beings 11

## FROM THE WORLD

- Terrorism in Europe: ISIS and abuse of Islam religion 12
- Hurricanes Harvey and Irma in the USA and its impact on people and their lives 14
- Current situation in Britain - BREXIT 16

## FROM LITERATURE

- The fight between good and evil in literary work "Wuthering Heights" 17

## MUSIC

- My favourite singer (Harry Styles - One Direction) 20

## FUNNY ENGLISH

- The 100 Funniest words in English 22
- Crosswords 26
GRADUATES FROM GKII AT FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

Graduates from Konstantinova 2 Grammar School at foreign universities – Michaela Vahovska (Business and Management / Economics, The University of Glasgow, Scotland)

Michaela Vahovska successfully finished her bilingual studies at Konstantinova 2 Grammar School in Presov in May 2016. Nowadays she is the 2nd year student of the Scottish University of Glasgow, where she studies Business and Management / Economics. Michaela was interviewed by Richard Fech, who asked her about her experiences with university studies in Scotland, previous bilingual studies at Konstantinova 2 Grammar School and future professional plans.

How do you remember your studies at Konstantinova 2 Grammar School in Presov? Which positives did bilingual studies bring you during five years?

I only have good memories from GK2. I met a lot of lovely people there. I still meet up with them when I am in Presov. I am certain that studying in a bilingual class was the right decision. Nowadays, I think it is very important to be fluent at least in English.

Which factors influenced your decision to go to study Business and Management / Economics to Scotland?

I always wanted to go to a university where I would study in English. The possibility to go to a country where the native language was English seemed like the best option. I chose Scotland because fees are paid by the government, so I will not need to pay back a loan at the end of my studies as it is in England. I chose the University of Glasgow because the university has a rich history and teaching quality is very good. Who would not want to study at a university that looks like Hogwarts?

How long did it take you to get used to your new life in Glasgow?

For me, it did not take long to get used to Glasgow. Certainly, there were moments when I missed my family and home, but the university life and my new friends kept me occupied.
What is the schedule of the school year at the University of Glasgow? What kind of experiences did you gain during the 1st year of your studies at this Scottish university?

The academic year at the University of Glasgow is made of two semesters, each has eleven weeks of teaching. Exams are at the end of each semester in December and April/May. During my first year here I learned some basics of management and economics. It is not that transferable as yet, but university life is not just about the lectures. Societies are very important and popular. There are so many, from the Adam Smith Economics Society to the Czech and Slovak Society. During my first year, I became a member of the Global Goals Glasgow Committee and I had the opportunity to organize an awareness week about the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN. This year, I am in the Unicef on Campus Committee.

Do you work for any companies during your studies in Glasgow? Does an international student have to work to be able to cover her monthly living costs in Glasgow?

I did not work during my first year in Glasgow. There is a possibility to find a part-time job, however, internships are more available for students in their later years of university. I am lucky that my parents are able to pay for my expenses and I can fully concentrate on my university and extra-curricular activities. I spent my summer in Slovakia interning and working.

How do you like to spend your free time in Glasgow? Do you have any favourite places in Scotland?

I spend my spare time with friends. If the weather is nice all of Glasgow is in one of the many parks in this city. During the rainy days, I sometimes go to the museums. One of my favourite places is a botanic garden, which I cross on my way to university.

Do you also travel around the neighbouring countries, if the opportunity comes up?

Most of the time I travelled around Scotland. Last year I went to experience the Christmas market in Edinburgh and I visited my friend in Aberdeen. I also had the opportunity to go to London to the ATP World Tour Finals to see the match between Murray and Wawrinka.

What are your personal plans after finishing your university studies in Glasgow?

To be honest I do not have any plans yet. I am only in my second year. As for now, I am thinking about next year when I have the opportunity to go on an Erasmus exchange.

What would you like to recommend all students who seriously consider to study at universities abroad?

I would certainly recommend studying abroad. Not that I do not like Slovakia. I love Slovakia. But I think that our universities have a lot to work on. I can say, that my university values its students and organizes events during which they can develop not only academically. Students are respected and their opinions are heard in relation to the courses or recycling.

Mgr. Richard Fech
One of the top Slovakian junior sportsmen, who attends Konstantinova 2 Grammar School in Presov, is the pivot of Tatran Presov and Slovakian U20 national team Boris Resovsky, a student of V. AB bilingual class.

He was interviewed by Richard Fech, who asked Boris about his career in handball, studies at Konstantinova 2 Grammar School and future professional plans.

Did you choose to play handball on your own or you were influenced by the positive example of your father who was an excellent pivot of Tatran Presov in the past?

From my early age I was led to doing sports by my parents. I universally devoted my time to several sports. Handball was one of the sports that I wanted to try. After several training sessions it started to lure me a lot. Since then I have been playing handball.

How much time do you spend on trainings and matches on the handball court a week? Do you train only with your team or you also have some individual training sessions?

I cannot imagine a week without handball at all. I regularly train eight times per week. I devote three morning training sessions to individual physical preparation that is inevitable in modern handball. During weekends we usually play two games. It means I am fully busy. I do not have a lot of personal free time.
What kind of lifestyle does a professional handball player have to lead? Does he have to do anything extra apart from single trainings?

The handball player, who wants to become professional, has to sleep a lot. He has to follow a balanced diet. He has to focus on right regeneration, if he is overloaded. I still find the time to watch some videos and replays of the games. I can learn a lot from them.

You have been a regular player of all youth Slovakian national teams. How difficult is it to get to the top of the club and international levels at such a young age?

I do not perceive it at all. I have always tried to give 100% performance. If it was possible, I gave even more. When I was nominated into the Slovakian national teams, it was a great reward for my hard work.

How important is it to be a quality team player in handball? What do your teammates in Tatran and Slovakian national team mean to you?

You cannot be successful without the team and team play in handball. My teammates are people I spend a lot of time with at the training sessions, matches or long journeys on the bus, when we play away games. This is the reason why it is very important for every one of us to keep good relationships and respect each other.

What are your biggest sport achievements at the club and international levels that you have already reached at your young age?

My biggest achievements are connected with Tatran Presov. I am a multiple champion of the Slovak Republic from youth categories to the men´s team of Tatran Presov.

What is the position of school and education in your life along with a huge sport overload you have to undergo every single day? Does the school give you any favour as for your handball career?
School is an essential part of my life together with handball. I do not always devote it so much time that is needed. But I manage the studies at our grammar school without bigger problems. Of course, I really appreciate and respect the attitude of teachers who can understand and accept my sport duties.

**Would you like to go to study to university or you want to be a professional handball player?**

After finishing our bilingual grammar school, I would like to start my studies at a foreign university and play handball. We will see, if I manage it.

**What are your professional sport plans for the future? Do you have any handball dreams connected with playing in a quality foreign club?**

Every player desires to play professionally for some top European handball club. Of course, this is my dream too. However, everything depends on many significant aspects. It is not so simple at all. The most important thing is to do what you like.

**Based on your own experience, how would you motivate young people to take up some sports professionally or non-professionally?**

Professional sport is not for everyone. It requires big sacrifices in other spheres of life. But everyone should take up some sports as an amateur, for example at the lessons of physical education. Sport helps you to keep your body fit and health is the most important in human’s life after all.
THE DAY OF EUROPEAN LANGUAGES

Essay Writing Competition

On 26 of September 2017 our students had possibility to participate in the Essay Writing Competition within the European Day of Languages. The topic was Consumerism and the problem of material value orientation of people. The best essay was written by Terézia Terifajová from III.AB class. Here is her work.

Consumerism and the problem of material value orientation of people

This topic is one of the current problems in our culture. It is subconscious for most part. Like when you walk the aisles in the grocery shop. When you arrive at cashpoint, your cart has more than your list. And we ask whether we need it. All those trinkets, toys we begged our parents for. They are suddenly not so precious. “Bite off more than you can chew”, own more than you can appreciate, describes this well. Good to know, it is an ancient dispute.

Have you ever heard of Eldorado? In late 1500s the myth of “the golden one” fascinated people with its premise. Then gold was a desirable material, and in the New World, more than enough could be found. Spain back then overflowed with money from the expeditions in the west. So much, that all wealth lost its value. If that much is proven by the history, why do we still expand on “little conveniences”? Certainly, it would be silly to expect being taught from an alike situation, when gold is currently not overflowing our countries’ safes. However, we might find the roots elsewhere, not in money and its value. It is in the consumer, surprisingly.

This said, we move from history to psychology. We know about peer pressure, which can force us to own more. We want to be equal to those who are more. Those who seem happy. Seeing a wealthy person leaves an impression of a successful, healthy and capable individual. Collective as humans are, we compulsively strive to reach that point based on what we think is needed to achieve it. Someone once aptly said that the definition of compulsive behaviour can be stated as "You can never get enough of what you don't really need."

To sum my thoughts up, I do believe in the problem of consumerism. “Practice of an increasing consumption of goods“ is the problem of attempting to make ourselves content and secure. We often may believe that having certain things – beauty, status or money – is the key to the final phase of self-realization. At times we fail to see there is a feeble connection between having and being.

Terézia Terifajová, III.AB
THE VALUE OF TREES TO HUMAN BEINGS

(Opinion essay)

The oldest fossils indicate that trees evolved from lesser types of plants around 385 million years ago. However, human beings have been around for only a fraction of that time, about 4 million years. I am convinced that ever since their inception, humans have appreciated the immense practical and spiritual value of trees.

It is no surprise that the main human instinct is to first tend to basic needs. In my opinion, it is sustaining nutrition, acquiring food and shelter and for this reason the first peoples lived in forests. When Neanderthals walked the Earth, they rumbledaged in the woods for fruit, climbed into treetops to escape danger and combined different herbs in order to produce remedies to treat medical conditions.

Furthermore, I believe that humankind progressed by using wood from trees to make tools, maintain fire and build shelters, without which human evolution would not have accelerated as it did. In my opinion, this is a crucial part of human evolution. Today, wood is used for a variety of things, from furniture, to musical instruments, sports equipment, and of course, paper. But the contribution of trees does not end here and it is widely recognised that trees are of key importance to maintaining a healthy environment. Trees filter carbon dioxide from the air and release oxygen, reducing air pollution. The root systems of trees also prevent soil erosion.

Last but not least, I cannot fail to mention that trees provide the spiritual escape that people have needed since forever. I am also concerned that every culture in the world has in some sense a strong mental connection to trees, and in some parts of the world trees have a religious significance. My favourite tree-connected legend is of Viking origin. Norse mythology revolves around the „Tree of life“, a beautiful gigantic tree Yggdrasil which holds their nine worlds, its branches protecting the lands of the gods and the mortals. Another thing that I think is worth mentioning is the practice of planting trees in order to commemorate the death of a loved one. Though the person is dead, the tree grows on, for the next generations to see and admire.

To sum up, there is no question of whether we, human beings, value trees. Human beings have evolved side by side with trees and have learned to appreciate and value them. A key question is what can be done to protect forests from people who abuse them for quick profit. We can only hope that in the future these important natural reserves will be managed in a sustainable way.

Otília Mária Ferenčíková, IV.CB
FROM THE WORLD

TERRORISM IN EUROPE

ISIS and abuse of Islam religion

ISIS (Islamic State of Iraq and Syria), also known as ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant), is a Sunni jihadist group with a particularly violent ideology that calls itself a caliphate and claims religious authority over all Muslims. Three years ago, Islamic State did not exist – now it controls vast swathes of Syria and Iraq, and plans to take over the world.

The aim: ISIS is, arguably, the most successful militant group ever, seizing massive areas of Iraq and Syria and declaring itself a state. It makes no secret of its ultimate ambition: A global caliphate secured through a global war. To that end it speaks of "remaining and expanding" its existing hold over much of Iraq and Syria. It aims to replace existing man-made borders, to overcome what it sees as the Shiite "crescent" that has emerged across the Middle East, to take its war – Islam's war - to Europe and America, and ultimately to lead Muslims toward an apocalyptic battle against the "disbelievers."

The abuse of religion: ISIS propaganda relies on a very distinct interpretation of the Quran and it exploits and abuses religious texts to promote its goals and to show its supporters that they are achievable. Prophecy provides ISIS with the glue of theological certainty. Dabiq, an online magazine often used by ISIS says “the shade of the blessed flag will expand until it covers all eastern and western extents of the Earth.”

The most recent and violent attacks in Europe: The most recent spate of terror attacks in Europe began in Paris with the Charlie Hebdo attack, on January 7, 2015 and has continued with numerous attacks across the continent, the most affected cities being Paris, Brussel, Berlin, Manchester and Barcelona - the most recent one.

Situation now: Terrorism threatens European security, the values of European democracy and the rights and freedoms of European citizens. The world must wake up and mobilize all its forces to confront
the global terrorist threat. Fighting terrorism is, and should continue to be a top priority for Europe’s member states as well as its international partners.

Navina Nayika Šarfánková, IV.AB

Terrorism is one of the biggest global issues we face today. The migrant crisis has exacerbated the problem of terrorism and today it is a more acute problem in Europe than in other parts of the world. There is increasing consciousness of this problem since Terrorist attacks have become common place in Western Europe.

ISIS, or Islamic state is a terrorist group declaring itself a state. ISIS wants to establish what they see as a pure Islamic state. The mission of ISIS is not just to convert people but also to get rid of disbelievers, often through violent means. "This is a duty upon the Muslims — a duty that has been lost for centuries. The Muslims sin by losing it, and they must always seek to establish it," (Baghdadi, the leader of ISIS). The vast majority of Muslims completely disagree with and actively oppose such statements.

The rapid rise of ISIS and refugees has lead to brutal terrorist attacks in Europe. Since 2015, 15 attacks have taken place in European countries including France, England, Spain or Germany and ISIS has claimed responsibility for all of them. "A series of terrifying attacks in Paris killed 130 victims and injured hundreds of others. It was the most deadly assault on French soil since World War II." (Alice Foster, Magazine Express, 2017).

Whether it is intentional or not, ISIS brings hate and fear to Europe. We allowed refugees and potential refugees to come here in order to help them and now we have a huge problem. We do not have control over them anymore. We face the threat of individuals and groups using religious language to validate unacceptable behavior even though the behaviour is not related to religion. They kill innocent people and try to convince us that their God wishes it. In fact, it is an abuse of Islam which unfairly casts a shadow over all people of Muslim faith.

Vanessa Tret’jaková, IV.BB
U.S.A EXPERIENCES MAJOR HURRICANES!

Hurricanes Harvey and Irma, the strongest hurricanes in recorded history, are the only Category 4 Atlantic storms to ever hit the United States in the same year. Hurricane Harvey hit Houston with flooding and record rainfall while Hurricane Irma damaged Florida and other southeastern coastal states.

The estimate cost of the damage to the states of Texas and Florida are between $150 billion and $200 billion in damage to homes and furnishings, vehicles, commercial real estate, and public infrastructure. The consequences of the hurricanes are enormous. Damage was not limited to property and many people and animals were also injured. In total, 70 people lost their lives in the hurricanes. Harvey and Irma left huge numbers of people without homes and electricity. People stricken by these hurricanes have suffered significant hardship.

Many families were required by law to move out of state and had no option but to live in camper vans with their belongings and pets. Many evacuees would like to return home and begin repairs, but the state of Florida is delaying the return families to their homes. People are experiencing a sense of powerlessness.

Scientists say that global warming is not responsible for hurricanes per se, but it definitely influences their strength.

Hurricanes are nowadays stronger than ever before. The impact on businesses and the economy is perhaps a secondary consideration when health and safety of the general population is at stake. Nonetheless, analysts estimate that the nation's annual growth rate will be one-half to one full percentage point lower in the July-September quarter than it would otherwise have been. Mark Zandi, chief economist at Moody's Analytics, said they anticipate most of the rebuilding to save damaged public infrastructure, and will be completed by the end of 2018. Let’s hope the United States will not experience other such damaging hurricanes as Harvey or Irma for a long time to come.

Bibiána Furčáková, IV.CB
The hurricanes in the United States of America are slowly weakening. Harvey, which stormed through Texas and Louisiana, followed by Irma in the Caribbean and Florida have already been downgraded to tropical storms.

When Irma was heading towards Florida, Donald Trump said: "Hurricane Irma is of epic proportion, perhaps bigger than we have ever seen. Be safe and get out of its way, if possible".

For safety reasons, 6.4 million Floridians were ordered to evacuate, more than a quarter of Florida's population. Those who stayed were warned to stay indoors in shelters with food and water supplies.

After the storm weakened, Zandi's analysis stated: "While at this point it’s hard to know how much damage there is, the storms seem likely to have caused $150 billion to $200 billion in total damage to homes and furnishings, vehicles, commercial real estate, and public infrastructure. This is comparable to the property loss resulting from Hurricane Katrina."

More than 3 million homes and businesses across the state lost power, and utility officials said it would take weeks to restore electricity to everyone.

There is more to hurricanes than loss of electricity and damage to homes and property. Hurricanes are accompanied by a storm surge - water from the ocean pushed towards the shore by the force of the powerful, swirling winds. This combined with the normal tides and waves can increase the water level by 30 feet or more and cause extensive damage. Storm surges, with their height and force bring with them other unexpected dangers – it is not just about drowning. Storm surges bring with them other threats such as alligators and snakes that are a threat to the rescuers and the general population.

Even after Irma and Harvey were downgraded to tropical storms, the danger was not over. What started as deadly winds flooding the US at speeds of up to 130 mph has now become less life-threatening, but considerable damage and high-level storm surges were left in their wake.

Stela Krotká, IV.CB
CURRENT SITUATION IN BRITAIN

On 23 of June 2017, the United Kingdom voted in a referendum to leave the European Union. This act is called Brexit which stands for British exit.

An issue which will arise for Slovak and other European students is that it seems likely that non U.K. students will have to pay higher fees to study in Britain, post Brexit. In addition, they will have to apply for a student visa in order to study in the United Kingdom.

Job opportunities for workers coming from outside the U.K. will be affected. Many British people feel that jobs should be first offered to them than to foreigners. The free movement of EU nationals into Britain will no longer pertain. One of the likely outcomes is that Britain may lose some important sources of tourism income.

British borders will be controlled more. Moreover, trade with the United Kingdom will change since the European Union is the U.K’s biggest trading partner.

On the other hand, when Britain leaves the European Union they will be in a position to restore economic independence and negotiate new free trade agreements.

In my opinion, the advantage of Brexit is that the U.K. will be able to control its borders and prevent people from living and travelling there, thereby improving national security. In addition, many people are of the opinion that Europe’s Working Time Directive is too restrictive and makes European products less competitive in the global market. Another advantage is that in future Britain will not be required to financially contribute to the European Union, which produces a saving of circa €180 per person per year in the UK.

To sum up, I personally cannot say whether Britain leaving the European Union is a good thing or not. In my opinion, it is very debatable and it has many advantages as well as disadvantages.

Radka Balogová, IV.CB
Good as the most important motive of human action

Essay

The fight between good and evil in literary work "Wuthering Heights"

Being confronted with evil evokes outrage, indignation and a sense of revulsion. The Novel Wuthering Heights, by Emily Bronte, deals in an engaging way with man's potential for both kindness and vengeance, for love and hate and ultimately champions the idea that good will triumph over evil. Bronte succeeds in laying bare human qualities and characteristics which have a detrimental and sometimes fatal effect on their lives.

In this essay, I focus my attention on three key aspects of Bronte's writing, namely her observant, insightful and uniquely sensitive depiction of country life in Victorian England, her personal rebellion against Victorian conventions and her belief that good will ultimately triumph over evil. These aspects are central to the dynamic of this enchanting novel, which must be analyzed in the context of its main characters, of which I include a brief description.

The novel Wuthering Heights is set in the English Countryside during the Victorian period. The lifestyle is depicted as indulgent and pampered, heroic and sentimental, and ultimately based on hypocrisy and insincerity. Bronte's account of Victorian country life is a frank and objective depiction of passions, vices, hatred and despair. The motive force behind the novel is Bronte's personal desire that true love and passions based on genuine human emotions should prevail. Through the life stories of main characters I had the opportunity to experience the incredible cruelty and the whole array of negative interpersonal relationships taking place at the time, in the English countryside as well as their hopelessness of solutions of their destiny. Not the pink painted chambers with lots of fanciful porcelain, where factitious company meets but the harsh reality of everyday life being experienced in damp, cold and shabby houses where the value of a person's life is determined by the homeowner without any restriction of his cruelty and tyranny. Despite this fact, there were also houses of the rich peasants in the countryside, and they are represented by Linton family in a novel. Here, life ran typically for the Victorian period with its characteristic habits, artificiality and spoiled family members - especially two children. When reading the novel, I was confronted with a strong contrast of these two forms of life in the English countryside, thus having had the opportunity to learn about its cruel reality. On the one hand, in the form of incredible tyranny of Hindley, Heathcliff, cruel life stories experienced by Hareton and Cathy, on the other hand, in the form of wealth, prosperity and carefree life of the Lintons. The novel Wuthering Heights,
due to its realistic features, became at that time unique counterpoint of sweetish and embellished Victorian era novels. Realistic features of novel complement strong romantic elements - feelings, which author endowed characters are very rich and varied.

The author in her work masterly points out the existence of good and evil among men. Every man decides to do good or evil in every minute of his/her life. This decision can be influenced by different circumstances in the past as well as by motives of his/her actions. Good and evil is in everyone. It depends on the individual, how he/she decides to act. When thinking about the actions of the main characters, I often had to deal with moral dilemmas: did Heathcliff have the right - clearly one of the dominant characters of the novel, because of unrequited love and unhappy childhood to inflict pain on others? He suffered a lot throughout his life, experienced a number of evil things and humiliation but also a great love for Katherine. The only woman and the only person he loved with all his heart also betrayed him and married the man she didn’t love, but who ensured her a carefree future. Catherine acted as well under pressure of moral dilemma: should she marry a beloved Heathcliff, which would have been impossible in former hypocritical and prudish society because Heathcliff was gypsy and foundling or marry another man. She decided to marry a rich and unloved Linton and by this act she also wanted to ensure a good future for Heathcliff. She betrayed their great love, because she wanted to help Heathcliff, and she gave up her happiness in favor of the beloved man. However, happy love of Hareton and Cathy brings the victory of good and positive human qualities and relationships in the end of the novel. Despite that they both experienced amount of unhappy and difficult life experiences, like Heathcliff and Catherine, they decided for the good and love in their next life and they definitely refused revenge and hatred.

The main characters of the novel Wuthering Heights are a masterful demonstration of how suffering and evil we go through can leave permanent marks on the character of every man and affect his/her entire life as well as the lives of others. When reading it, I also thought about how the one person’s evil can tragically transform the lives of many people close to him/her to hell and unhappiness. Evil, that was the result of unrequited love and the associated flurry of emotions converted into Heathcliff's enormous hatred of the whole world. I consider the large positive that the author in the struggle between good and evil let the good wins - Heathcliff on his deathbed realized how many injustices he had inflicted, condemned himself and died in the unwavering belief in the existence of pure love and mutual human understanding.

In the novel Wuthering Heights, the author convincingly managed to penetrate into the psyche and the nature of the main characters. She allowed the reader to build up a picture of their character traits, surviving, temperament, character and relationship to other people through the rich variety of psychological characteristics of each hero. Each character in the novel has its positive and negative aspects; therefore it is difficult to determine unambiguously positive and negative characters. The inconsistency is reflected the most in the character of Heathcliff. His character is compared by the other characters in the novel to the wild beast, the devil filled with anger and hate. However, despite his cruelty and hatred of the whole world Heathcliff can love Catherine with equal intensity and suffer incredibly throughout his whole life. "Existence, after losing her, would be hell". His heart proved to be filled with love, joy and passion, emotions which were killed by the loss and death of his beloved Catherine. Catherine is a woman
possessing lots of contradictory characteristics, too. "It would degrade me to marry Heathcliff now; so he shall never know how I love him; and that, not because he’s handsome, Nelly, but because he’s more myself than I am. Whatever our souls are made of, his and mine are the same, and Edgar’s is a different as a moonbeam from lightning or frost from fire". This quotation proves that she can dearly love Heathcliff, but at the same time she is full of hypocrisy, recklessness, ruthlessness and jealousy, which will finally cause her delusions and death. I figured other characters in the novel have similar inconsistencies: Edgar Linton – Catherine’s husband with his goodness and weakness at the same time, Izabella - his sister, with her love for Heathcliff and hatred and jealousy towards Catherine, little Hareton - son of Catherine's brother, who first under the influence of Heathcliff’s upbringing becomes unbearable tyrant, as his tutor, but ultimately forgives, rejects evil, hatred and revenge. Psychological characteristics of the characters in the novel Wuthering Heights are so meticulous in detail and convincing that the reader can not only be perfectly oriented in their individual natures but can anticipate their actions and reactions to specific situations.

When reading this work, I felt like I knew personally and in detail each of its heroes, their features, nature and character. Thanks to these highly sophisticated characteristics of the characters I consider the novel exceptional, spectacular and extremely rare literary work of art.

The fight between good and evil is an everyday problem for all of us. Novel Wuthering Heights, set in the 19th century, brings tangle of characters’ faiths and related human feelings of sincere and passionate love through jealousy, enviousness to hate. Moreover, it brings tangle of feelings, which are still current nowadays. I think its message for today's man is mainly in not to give up to evil, to be able to forgive all those who have wronged him and do good in any situation in life, even despite the adversity and disfavor of others. In my opinion, it is often challenging and difficult to refuse hatred and revenge, especially if the man experienced a lot of pain and suffering because of the actions of other people. Nevertheless, victory and doing good is the only possible way that can save mankind from its destruction and demise.

Mgr. Maroš Očkovič
Today, pop artists often fall victim to misconceptions and prejudices about their craft. There is a popular perception that it’s acceptable to bash musicians on social media and other platforms, particularly by those who enjoy a different style of music. It’s a common phenomenon to jump on the bandwagon of hate and spread the word that pop music these days is "a trash of modern day music industry". One of the so-called "overrated pop artists" is Harry Styles, and yet, he is my favourite singer, because he is much more than that.

His career was launched on April 11th, 2010, when 16-year-old Harry decided to try his luck in the singing competition X factor as a solo candidate. He didn’t succeed as a soloist but was, along with 4 other boys, too good to leave behind and so the show’s judges decided Harry, along with Niall Horan, Louis Tomlinson, Liam Payne and Zayn Malik would form a boyband later named "One Direction" (by Harry himself). The boys failed to win the competition, coming in third, but proceeded to have a successful career almost immediately after. Their debut album was released a year after they won. One Direction went on to have a successful career but the boys split up in 2015 and continued to make music as solo artists. This is when Harry Styles’ talent truly peaked, at least in my opinion. His talent was showcased enough in the band, yes, but his solo album truly shows what he’s capable of and how much talent he actually has.

Harry started to work on his album almost right after the band split-up and finally released it on May 12th, 2017. One Direction was known to be a pop band, a genre sometimes disliked by many people, but Harry’s album went in a different direction. The album, a mix of soft and classic rock, has earned him comparisons to David Bowie and has had great feedback from most critics. Harry is about to go on tour and perform in more than 30 countries. His solo songs are much more mature, written by him personally, leaving a piece of himself in the music and letting the listener into his life. The song "Sign of the times", released as a single before the actual album came out, dominated the charts a long time after its release because of the way it touched all kinds of people from all generations. "Sign
of the times" is a favourite of mine along with "Two ghosts" and "Sweet creature", all very personal, slow and touching to the soul. He also likes to spice it up a little with songs like "Kiwi" and "Carolina", telling of his experiences in a very rock, energetic style. His voice fits both styles of music very well and is very pleasant to listen to.

I love Harry Styles because of the way he makes music, because of the way he performs and because of what he brings to the modern day music industry. His songs still make it to the radio but are not your typical, pop-style songs with cheap beats and lines that repeat a hundred times. Everyone can find a piece of his music that he likes and I’m sure he’ll go on to do great things, making us, his fans, happier and happier as he progresses.

Anna Sabová IV.BB

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abibliophobia</td>
<td>The fear of running out of reading material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absquatulate</td>
<td>To leave or abscond with something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allegator</td>
<td>Some who alleges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anencephalous</td>
<td>Lacking a brain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argle-bargle</td>
<td>A loud row or quarrel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batrachomyomachy</td>
<td>Making a mountain out of a molehill.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Billingsgate</td>
<td>Loud, raucous profanity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloviating</td>
<td>To speak pompously or brag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blunderbuss</td>
<td>A gun with a flared muzzle or disorganized activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borborygm</td>
<td>A rumbling of the stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boustrophedon</td>
<td>A back and forth pattern.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowyang</td>
<td>A strap that holds the pants legs in place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brouhaha</td>
<td>An uproar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bumbershoot</td>
<td>An umbrella.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callipygian</td>
<td>Having an attractive rear end or nice buns.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canoodle</td>
<td>To hug and kiss.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cantankerous</td>
<td>Testy, grumpy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catercornered</td>
<td>Diagonal(ly).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockalorum</td>
<td>A small, haughty man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockamamie</td>
<td>Absurd, outlandish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Codswallop</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collop</td>
<td>A slice of meat or fold of flab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collywobbles</td>
<td>Butterflies in the stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comeuppance</td>
<td>Just reward, just deserts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crapulence</td>
<td>Discomfort from eating or drinking too much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crudivore</td>
<td>An eater of raw food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discombobulate</td>
<td>To confuse.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donnybrook</td>
<td>An melee, a riot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doozy</td>
<td>Something really great.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dudgeon</td>
<td>A bad mood, a huff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecdysiast</td>
<td>An exotic dancer, a stripper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eructation</td>
<td>A burp, belch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fard</td>
<td>Face-paint, makeup.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fartlek</td>
<td>An athletic training regime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fatuous</td>
<td>Unconsciously foolish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filibuster</td>
<td>Refusal to give up the floor in a debate to prevent a vote.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Firkin</td>
<td>A quarter barrel or small cask.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flibbertigibbet</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flummox</td>
<td>To exasperate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folderol</td>
<td>Nonsense.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formication</td>
<td>The sense of ants crawling on your skin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuddy-duddy</td>
<td>An old-fashioned, mild-mannered person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furbelow</td>
<td>A fringe or ruffle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furphy</td>
<td>A portable water-container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gaberlunzie</td>
<td>A wandering beggar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardyloo!</td>
<td>A warning shouted before throwing water from above.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gastromancy</td>
<td>Telling fortune from the rumblings of the stomach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gazump</td>
<td>To buy something already promised to someone else.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobbledygook</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gobemouche</td>
<td>A highly gullible person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Godwottery</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gongoozle</td>
<td>To stare at, kibitz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gonzo</td>
<td>Far-out journalism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goombah</td>
<td>An older friend who protects you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemidemisemiquaver</td>
<td>A musical timing of 1/64.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobbledehoy</td>
<td>An awkward or ill-mannered young boy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hocus-pocus</td>
<td>Deceitful sleight of hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoosegow</td>
<td>A jail or prison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hootenanny</td>
<td>A country or folk music get-together.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackanapes</td>
<td>A rascallion, hooligan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerfuffle</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klutz</td>
<td>An awkward, stupid person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La-di-da</td>
<td>An interjection indicating that something is pretentious.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lagopodous</td>
<td>Like a rabbit's foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lickety-split</td>
<td>As fast as possible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lickspittle</td>
<td>A servile person, a toady.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Logorrhea</td>
<td>Loquaciousness, talkativeness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lollygag</td>
<td>To move slowly, fall behind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malarkey</td>
<td>Nonsense, balderdash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maverick</td>
<td>A loner, someone outside the box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mollycoddle</td>
<td>To treat too leniently.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mugwump</td>
<td>An independent politician who does not follow any party.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mumpsimus</td>
<td>An outdated and unreasonable position on an issue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namby-pamby</td>
<td>Weak, with no backbone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nincompoop</td>
<td>A foolish person.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oocephalus</td>
<td>An egghead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornery</td>
<td>Mean, nasty, grumpy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pandiculation</td>
<td>A full body stretch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panjandrum</td>
<td>Someone who thinks himself high and mighty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pettifogger</td>
<td>A person who tries to befuddle others with his speech.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratfall</td>
<td>A fall on one's rear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Queen</td>
<td>A disreputable woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rambunctious</td>
<td>Aggressive, hard to control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranivorous</td>
<td>Frog-eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24
**Rigmarole**  
Nonsense, unnecessary complexity.

**Shenanigan**  
A prank, mischief.

**Sialoquent**  
Spitting while speaking.

**Skedaddle**  
To hurry somewhere.

**Skullduggery**  
No good, underhanded dealing.

**Slangwhanger**  
A loud abusive speaker or obnoxious writer.

**Smellfungus**  
A perpetual pessimist.

**Snickersnee**  
A long knife.

**Snollygoster**  
A person who can't be trusted.

**Snool**  
A servile person.

**Tatterdemalion**  
A child in rags.

**Trogloodyte**  
Someone or something that lives in a cave.

**Turdiform**  
Having the form of a lark.

**Unremacadamized**  
Having not been repaved with macadam.

**Vomitory**  
An exit or outlet.

**Wabbit**  
Exhausted, tired, worn out.

**Widdershins**  
In a contrary or counterclockwise direction.

**Yahoo**  
A rube, a country bumpkin.

@  
The "at" sign.

*Taken from: https://www.alphadictionary.com/articles/100_funniest_words.html*
### CROSSWORD PUZZLE on ‘Special People’

**Across**

1. My aunt is [ ? ] because she always tells us funny jokes.
2. My brother is [ ? ] because he spends a lot of time teaching me English.
5. My mum is [ ? ] because she likes sharing things with others.

**Down**

6. My sister is [ ? ] because she is not frightened of tigers.
7. My teacher is [ ? ] because she never loses her temper.
8. My dad is [ ? ] because he is good at doing sums.

*Taken from: cd1.edb.hkedcity.net/cd/eng/.../3.1_4b-Crossword_Puzzle.doc*