SPOTLIGHT ON Belgorod Region







Spotlight on Belgorod Region

Сборник обучающих материалов «Spotlight on Belgorod Region» был создан по инициативе Лингвистического центра издательства «Просвещение» и Методического объединения учителей иностранных языков ГБОУ «Белгородский инженерный юношеский лицей - интернат» г. Белгорода.

Белгородский лицей-интернат ведет свою историю с 29 октября 1962 года, когда была открыта областная восьмилетняя школа-интернат №25.

В 1988 году на базе школы-интерната открылись классы с углубленным изучением математики для учащихся сельских и поселковых школ Белгородской области в целях повышения качества подготовки выпускников сельских школ, увеличения их конкурентоспособности при поступлении в вуз.

1990/1991 учебный год стал переломным в определении статуса учебного заведения. На базе школы интерната был открыт лицей педагогического профиля с целью организации допрофессиональной общей и специальной подготовки старшеклассников и поступления их на соответствующие факультеты педагогического института. Учебные профили классов лицея определялись в соответствии с профилем факультетов педагогического института: физико-математический, химико-биологический, русского языка и литературы, исторический, иностранных языков. Задачи стояли те же: обеспечить конкурентоспособность учащихся из сельской местности области при поступлении в Белгородский государственный педагогический институт, тем самым обеспечить Белгородскую область квалифицированными кадрами.

В 1999 году педагогический лицей-интернат переименован в Белгородский лицей-интернат.

В 2005 года педагоги и обучающиеся активно включаются в проектно-исследовательскую деятельность, принимают участие в различных конкурсах и соревнованиях.

В январе 2009 года, в год инновационных преобразований, открываются 8 и 9 классы. Лицей получает новое направление развития и становится с сентября 2009 года Белгородским инженерным юношеским лицеем-интернатом.

Лицей сегодня – это комплекс условий для развития и воспитания талантливых и одаренных обучающихся. По итогам Всероссийского конкурса «Лучшая образовательная организация – 2021» ГБОУ «Белгородский инженерный юношеский лицей-интернат» получил статус Лауреата в номинации «500 лучших образовательных организаций страны - 2021» и награжден медалью.

Лицей сегодня – это насыщенная образовательная и коммуникативная среда. По итогам «Конкурса-рейтинга» в системе добровольной сертификации информационных технологий «ССИТ» в ноябре 2021 года в номинации «Качество

работы учреждения общего образования старшие (10-11 классы)» учреждение стало обладателем Золотого сертификата соответствия.

Лицей сегодня – это выявление, поддержка, развитие талантливых детей Белгородской области, помощь в самореализации и профессиональном самоопределении.

Учителя иностранных языков и обучающиеся лицея подготовили замечательные проекты, в которых постарались рассказать о культуре, знаменитых людях, достопримечательностях родного края.

Приглашаем всех посетить Белгород и Белгородскую область на станицах нашего сборника. Мы надеемся, что собранный нами материал будет интересен и послужит основой для интерактивного включения компонентов регионоведения в процесс обучения.

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Редактор сборника - Бессонова Татьяна Михайловна
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NATIONAL PRIDE

BELGOROD REGION PROFILE. EXPLORING RUSSIA

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Belgorod Region Profile

Exploring Russia

Belgorod region was founded on the 6 of January 1954. To the south and west the region borders on the Republic Ukraine, in the north and north-west to Kursk, to the East – with Voronezh regions of the Russian Federation. The region consists of 9 urban districts and 13 municipal districts.



Total region square –27,1 tsd. km2, relative share of the region in the territory of the Russian Federation comprises 0,16%, in Central Federal District - 4,17 %.

Population number at the 1st of January 2018– 1549,9 thousand people, including urban population – 1044,5 thousand people (67,4%), %), rural population - 505,4 thousand people (32,6%).



Regional center – Belgorod - is the city of military glory, with the population number of 391,6 thousand people, situated in 695 km to the South from Moscow.

Belgorod – is the important industrial center with the developed scientific-cultural potential.

Discuss:

When was your region founded?
What regions does it border?
What is the population number of your region?
What is the regional center?

Activity:

Write a profile about your region.

PLACES OF INTEREST

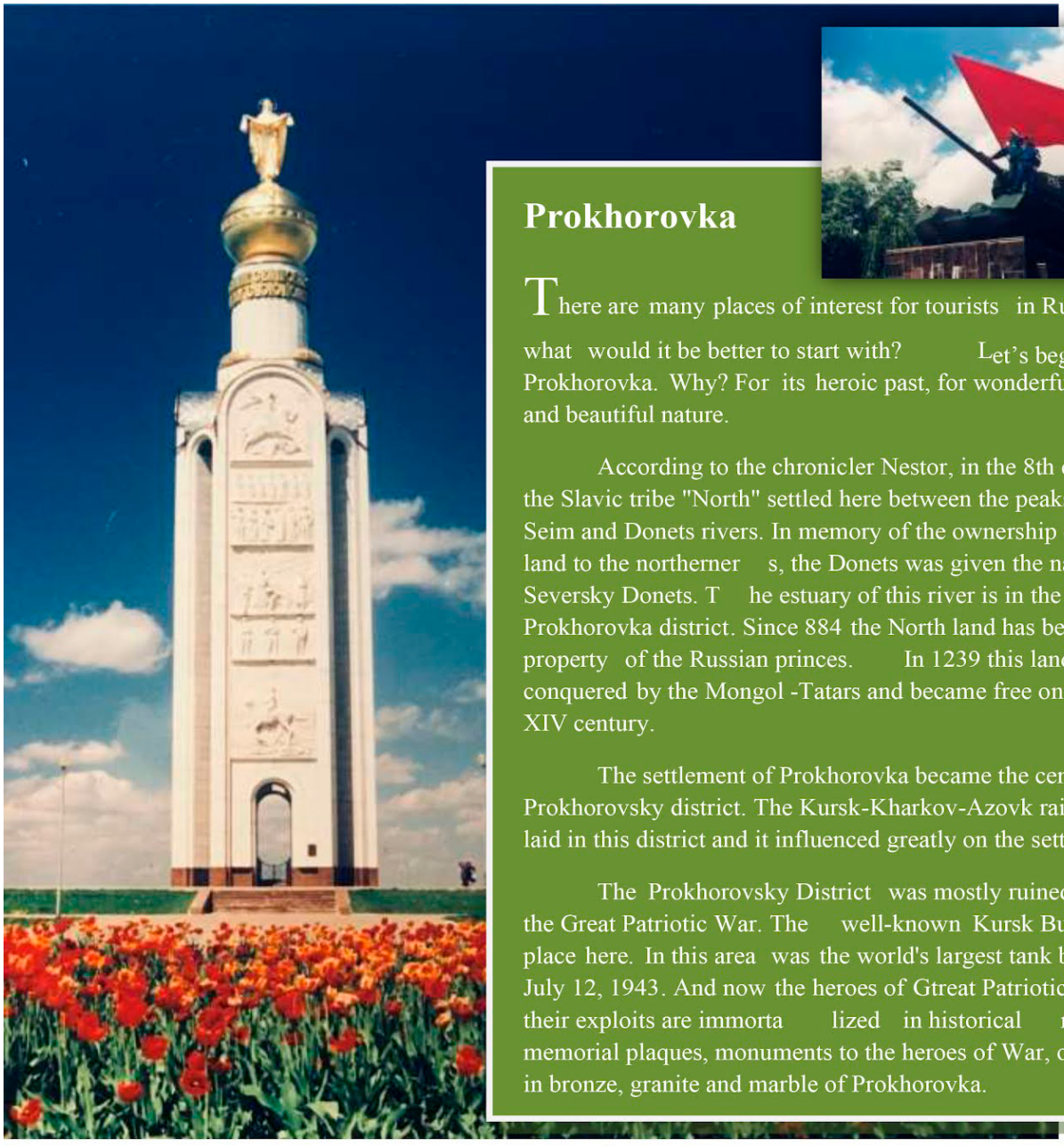
PROKHOROVKA

(КОВАЛЕВА ЯНА ФЕЛИКСОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Travel

It`s the place where the Second World War finally changed its direction and it is one of Russia`s greatest sights.

Spotlight on Russia goes on...





Prokhorovka

There are many places of interest for tourists in Russia. But what would it be better to start with? Let's begin with Prokhorovka. Why? For its heroic past, for wonderful people and beautiful nature.

According to the chronicler Nestor, in the 8th century the Slavic tribe "North" settled here between the peaks of the Seim and Donets rivers. In memory of the ownership of this land to the northerner s, the Donets was given the name Seversky Donets. T he estuary of this river is in the Prokhorovka district. Since 884 the North land has become the property of the Russian princes. In 1239 this land was conquered by the Mongol -Tatars and became free only in the XIV century.

The settlement of Prokhorovka became the centre of the Prokhorovsky district. The Kursk-Kharkov-Azovk railway was laid in this district and it influenced greatly on the settlement.

The Prokhorovsky District was mostly ruined during the Great Patriotic War. The well-known Kursk Bulge took place here. In this area was the world's largest tank battle on July 12, 1943. And now the heroes of Gtreat Patriotic War and their exploits are immorta lized in historical museums, memorial plaques, monuments to the heroes of War, obelisks in bronze, granite and marble of Prokhorovka.

Activities

Write to Spotlight and tell about historical place in your country. What is it famous for? Reinforce the story with photographs a nd unusual facts.

Discuss

- What interesting facts about Prokhorovka impressed you? Why?
- Find out about other historical places in Russia and discuss them with your partner.
- What do you want to visit in Russia?

EDUCATION

EDUCATION. BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY

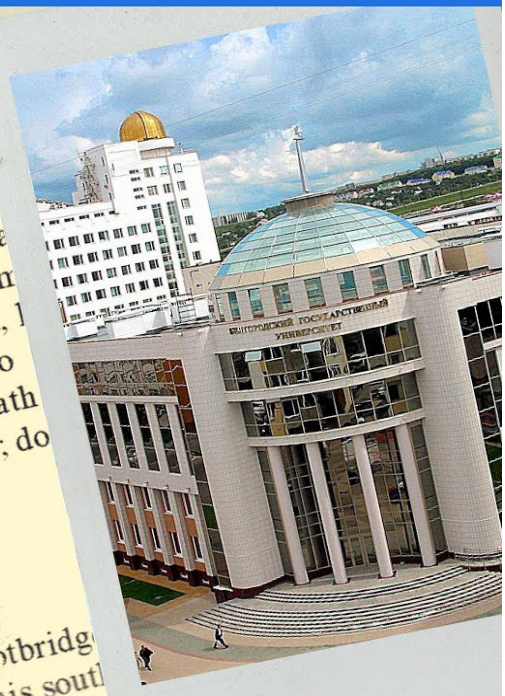
(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Spotlight on Belgorod Region looks at one of the oldest and prestigious universities in Russia

Education

Belgorod State University has

- *more than 2800 foreign students from 91 countries;*
- *more than 5000 graduates annually;*
- *3 Bachelor's and Master's degree programs in English*
- *over 160 agreements for international cooperation*
- *14 Associates and Members of the Russian Academy of Sciences*
- *over 1,100 Doctors and Candidates of Science*
- *co-operational agreements for internship with more than 600 enterprises*
- *3 educational programs with the EUR-ACE® quality mark*
- *quality management programs acknowledged by 55 countries of IQNet.*



The Mission Statement of Belgorod State University

The mission of Belgorod State University (BelSU) is to solve research problems of international and national significance, to integrate the educational, research, social and cultural functions of the University, to train highly qualified professionals , and to preserve and develop the cultural and moral legacy of the country and the region.



In 2018 BelSU has joined WorldSkills Russia movement and became an associated partner of 'Young Professionals (WroldSkills Russia)' Union.

In 2018 BelSU kept its position among the first hundred of the best universities according to ARWU Shanghai ranking in 'Metallurgy" category (position 76-100)

1. What information in the text was new for you?
2. Is this material actual and up-to-date? Give your comments.
3. Would you like to study here? Why? If not, what Russian university would you choose? Explain why.

Activity

BELGOROD STATE DIORAMA MUSEUM

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Cultural Exchange

Belgorod State Diorama Museum

Phone: (4722) 32-96-89, (4722) 32-16-75
Address:308000, Belgorod region,
Working hours:
Tue- Sun from 10.00 am to 18.00 pm Monday off
Break time from 1.00 pm to 2.00 pm
Internet: official web site www.31md.ru
e-mail: muzdiorama31@yandex.ru

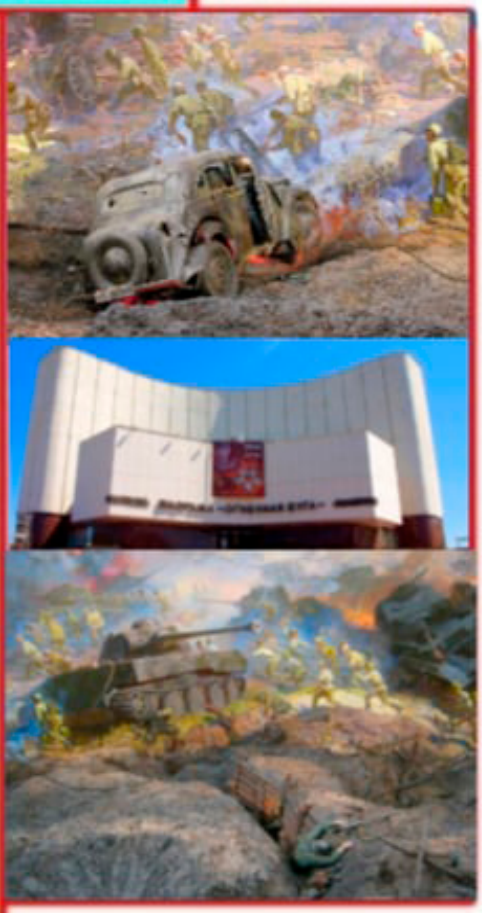
Belgorod State Diorama Museum of History and Arts «The Battle of Kursk. Belgorod Direction» is the principal military museum of Belgorod and its attraction, the center of gravity for professional scholars and amateurs who love military history. Annually, the museum is visited by about 160 thousand of people.

The heart of the museum and its main exhibit item is the largest Russian diorama — The Arch of Fire — a giant artistic canvas that depicts the crucial point in the Belgorod-Kharkov direction of the Kursk Salient, namely the tank battle near the village of Prokhorovka on 12 July 1943.

The area of the diorama's picture canvas is 1005 square meters (67 meters long, 15 meters high). To paint it, artists needed two whole years. It was the work of painters of battle pieces of the country's only studio of military artists dedicated to M. Grekov advised by veterans who had participated in the battle.

Many characters of the painting are historically accurate and demonstrate likeness to true participants. When looking at the diorama from the observation point, viewers are sort of placed in the center of the battle and directly participate in it. The two halls of the museum that comprise the permanent exposition «On the Scorched Land» display weapons, awards, personal items, documents, photographs of participants of the Battle of Kursk (5 July — 23 August 1943). All in all, the museum's holdings comprise over 14 thousand unique items devoted to the region's military history.

The movie theater shows a documentary with elements of a feature film devoted to the evens of the Battle of Kursk, «On the Scorched Land» (author — N. Ryapolov). The museum exposition continues to an open platform where military equipment of the victorious army is displayed. The diorama is possessed of a special power — it leaves no one indifferent.



DISCUSS

1. Is there a diorama museum in your town/city?
2. Do you think sites like this are important? Why?

ACTIVITY

Find out about another Diorama Museum in Russia. Write a short paragraph. Tell the class about it.

SYMBOLS OF VICTORY. THE MEMORIAL "ETERNAL FIRE"

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Symbols of Victory

The last volleys of the Great Patriotic war died down. However, we do not forget the feat of those who gave their lives for their Country. Belgorod residents are proud to call their city the City of the First Salute.

Spotlight on Russia takes you into the world-famous Belgorod



The memorial "Eternal Fire"

During the World War II Belgorod and its surroundings became a place of fierce bloody battles.

In honor of the liberation of Belgorod on August 5, 1943 the first salute in the history of the great Patriotic war was given in Moscow. Since then Belgorod is called the city of the First Salute, and the city Day is celebrated on August 5. In 2007 the city of Belgorod, the first among other cities in Russia, was awarded the honorary title "City of Military Glory". The first city in Russia receives the title of "City of Military Glory".

When you visit Belgorod you will not miss the city's Cathedral Square. Special importance is given to the mass grave of those who died during the civil and great Patriotic wars.

The memorial "Eternal fire" stands above the mass grave. The authors of the architectural and sculptural composition are the sculptor G.V.Neroda and architect I.A.Frenchman. The ensemble includes a sculptural composition in front of which an unquenchable fire burns and a pair of side steles. The figure of a Mother with a child whose heads are bowed in token of grief stands on a marble platform. A child holds a wreath with the inscription "Glory to the Heroes!" on the funeral ribbon. On the limestone stelae on the sides of the entrance are carved the outlines of a worker and a soldier, who mournfully bowed their banners. On the plates by the fire and on the back of the vertical steles are inscribed many names of the dead including both Belgorod residents and natives of distant places. The eternal flame in Belgorod is lit in memory of them.

The memorial complex is located in a busy urban area of Belgorod. Every year on May 9, June 22 and August 5 residents of the city and its guests take part in a citywide "Wave of Memory" and lay flowers at the foot of the monument.

Discuss:

- Do people need to remember the war?
- Have you ever heard about Belgorod?
- Tell about your impressions.
- Why is this city worth to visit?

Activity:

- Find more information about the memorial "Eternal fire" in Belgorod. When was the memorial opened? Whose names are listed on the memorial plates at the foot of the monument?

FAMOUS MONUMENTS OF BELGOROD

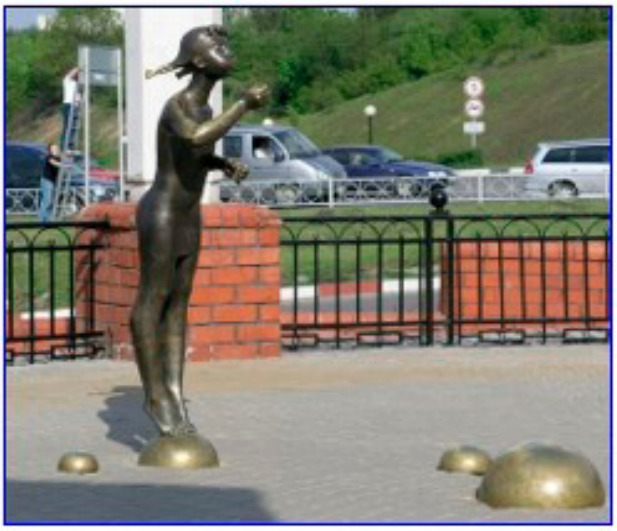
(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Famous monuments of Belgorod

Cultural Exchange

Dream

The monument to the Dream, popularly called "The Girl with Bubbles", is one of the most popular in Belgorod. It appeared in the city in 2005, becoming one of the first sculptural objects. The composition of the monument shows a young girl blowing soap bubbles. The girl has a tube in her hands, and the bubbles themselves are on the sidewalk and serve as a place for tourists to relax. The sculpture in the first year after its appearance had a rather difficult fate – several acts of vandalism spoiled the appearance of the sculpture itself. Later, residents of the city several times stole a tube for soap bubbles from the monument, as a souvenir, and six months after the installation, the entire monument disappeared. Fortunately, the loss was quickly found, but periodically the girl's tube with soap bubbles still disappears.



Spotlight on Russia takes you into world-famous Belgorod



Monument to a traffic police officer on a motorcycle

The prototype of the monument was the legendary Soviet traffic inspector Pavel Grechikhin, the hero of local stories and anecdotes. According to the inspector's story, he could punish any car for a traffic violation, including the head of the regional committee of the CPSU. He never took money and was awarded many awards in the service. The monument is a model of a police motorcycle and a growth sculpture of Pavel Grechikhin standing next to it. The inspector is dressed in a casual uniform with a cap, one hand with a baton raised up, and in the other hand he holds a whistle raised to his lips. The pedestal of the monument is decorated with the phrase: "Good fame is better than wealth».

Discuss:

Have you ever heard about Belgorod?

Which monument did you like the most and why?

Do you want to see these monuments live?

Activity:

Find more information about the monuments of Belgorod. When were they created? Who are they dedicated to?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

ATTRACTIONS OF BELGOROD

(КОВАЛЕВА ЯНА ФЕЛИКСОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Attractions of Belgorod

Belgorod is a Russian city, the regional centre that is located 700 km from the capital of our country. It is a quiet and peaceful city with good infrastructure; also it is a cultural, spiritual and economic centre. Our city is situated on the white chalk mountain. There are many architectural monuments and historical sights that should be visited in our town.

Spotlight on Russia will speak us about...

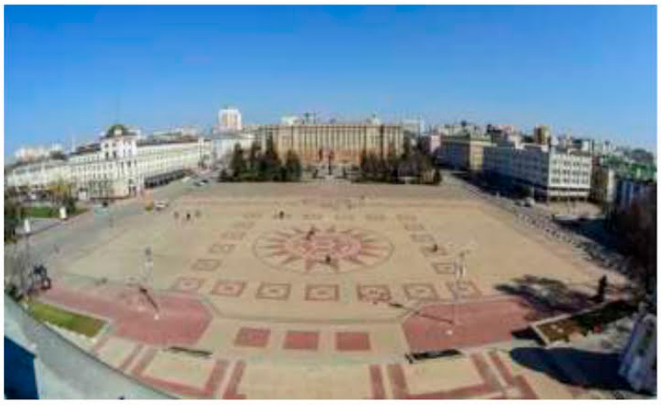
Monument to Vladimir the Great

The monument is located on the Kharkov Mountain. The seven-meter figure of the prince is placed on a 15-meter pedestal. The entire structure rises above the surrounding space and is clearly visible from afar. It is believed that it was Vladimir who founded the first settlement on the site of Belgorod, although there is no documentary evidence of this fact. The monument in his honor was installed in 1998, it took 1.5 tons of copper to make it.



Cathedral Square

The central square is surrounded by museums and public buildings. It differs from similar places in other cities by the original circle in the form of the sun on the paving stones, in the centre of which is placed a copper map of the Belgorod region. Tourists that come to our town have a sign: you must stand in the centre of the circle and clap your hands. The sound in this case turns out to be metallic ringing.



The coat of arms of all districts of Belgorod region is a lion with silver eyes. It is also depicted around the periphery of the circle. Our cathedral square often hosts festivals, parades, rallies and other events.

Activity

Write to us and tell us about the sights of the city in which you live. What places would you recommend us to visit? What interesting things can you see there?

Discuss

- Have you ever been to Belgorod? What sights have you seen?
- What other sights would you like to visit?
- What city do you live in? What places in your city would you recommend us to visit?

SVETLANA KHORKINA'S SPORTS COMPLEX

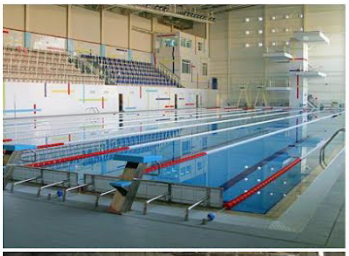
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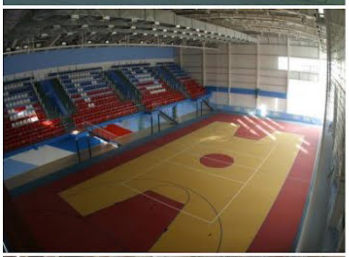
We decided to have a look at sport facilities. Here's what we found about sports in Belgorod.

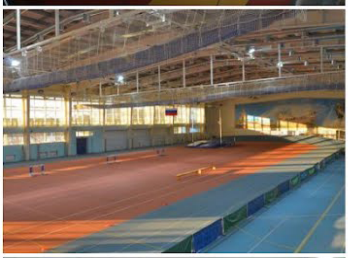
SPORT IN BELGOROD

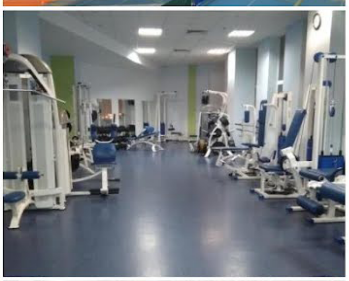
Svetlana Khorkina's sports complex













Svetlana Khorkina's Sport Complex was opened in the year of 130th Belgorod State University anniversary. Svetlana Khorkina is a graduate of the University, famous sportswoman, World and Olympic champion.

The square of the building is 36,7 m. In the complex there are multifunctional game hall, where volleyball, basketball and mini-football competitions take place. There is also a swimming pool. There is field-and- track with a 200 meter running track as well as 60 meter running track, a warm-up track, sectors for high and long jump, pole-jumping, triple jump, shot-put.

Gymnastic centre consists of gymnastic hall and practice hall. On the third floor there are dancing-halls, aerobics and ping-pong halls.

National and international sports competitions are held at the sports complex.

People can take exercises, outdoor activity in comfort conditions, relax from day-to-day routine and problems.

The Belgorod State University sport complex includes cafes for 50 seats and training classrooms for athletes and spectators to feel comfortable.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to Svetlana Khorkina's sports complex?
- Do you like to play sports?
- Do you practice any kind of sports? If so, what kind of sport is it?

ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are a sports journalist and you need to interview Svetlana Khorkina. What questions would you ask her? Write and tell us about it!

MUSEUMS

BELGOROD STATE MUSEUM OF ART

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)



MUSEUMS

Belgorod State Museum of Art

The Belgorod State Museum of Art was opened in 1983 in an old three-storey building decorated with colourful mosaics which once housed the city's first cinema. Despite it being relatively young, it already has a rich collection of over 4000 paintings, sculptures, icons and examples of applied art. Many of the works of art on display are by Russian artists and date from the beginning of the 20th century right up until present day.

DISCUSS:

- DO TEENAGERS LIKE OR DISLIKE VISITING MUSEUMS? WHY?
- HAVE YOU EVER VISITED ANY EXOTIC MUSEUMS?
- IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO TAKE A TRIP THROUGH THE WORLD'S BEST VIRTUAL MUSEUMS?

ACTIVITY:

EXPLORE THE WORLD'S MUSEUMS, VIRTUALLY.

HTTPS://VIRTUALMUSEUMS.IO/

MUSEUMS

BELGOROD STATE HISTORICAL AND REGIONAL MUSEUM

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)



MUSEUMS

Belgorod State Historical and Regional Museum

The Belgorod State Historical and Regional Museum was founded in 1924 although during the Nazi occupation of Belgorod its exponents were destroyed or looted. The museum was housed in the converted Transfiguration Cathedral from 1973 until it moved to its current location in 1991. The museum has displays on the nature of the Belgorod Region, including stuffed animals, and on the history of the foundation of Belgorod and the city's role in the history of the Russian Empire and the Soviet Union.

DISCUSS:

- DO TEENAGERS LIKE OR DISLIKE VISITING MUSEUMS? WHY?
- HAVE YOU EVER VISITED ANY EXOTIC MUSEUMS?
- IS IT A GOOD IDEA TO TAKE A TRIP THROUGH THE WORLD'S BEST VIRTUAL MUSEUMS?

ACTIVITY:

EXPLORE THE WORLD'S MUSEUMS, VIRTUALLY.

HTTPS://VIRTUALMUSEUMS.IO/

NATURAL WORLD

BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSITY BOTANICAL GARDEN

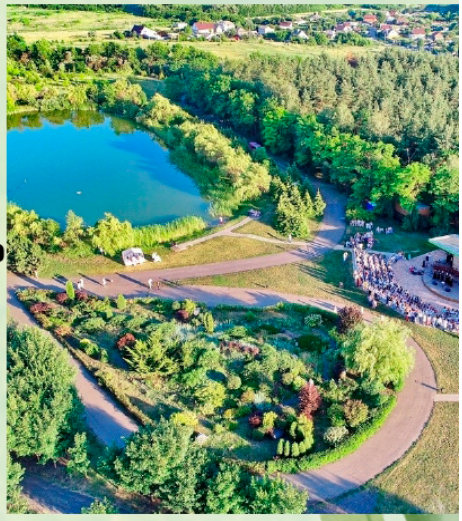
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We decided to find out about Belgorod State University Botanical Garden. Here's what we learnt.



Spotlight on Belgorod looks at conservation and research programmes





"Belgorod State University Botanical Garden" Research and Education Centre

Founded in 1999, BelSU Botanical Garden is a unique social, cultural and natural object of Central Black Earth Region. The Botanical Garden has important genetic resources, comprising over 2000 kinds and species of plants, including endemics, relict plants, rare and threatened species, registered in Red and Green Books of Endangered Species of the Russian Federation. There are species that grow only in Central Black Earth Region, particularly in the Belgorod region. Presently the Botanical Garden is the only active centre for plant introduction in Central Black Earth Region. Integrated scientific effort here at the Botanical Garden is devoted to studying invasive and alien flora, investigation of anthropogenous transformation of flora, to developing issues of genetic conservation of wild and cultivated flora, plant introduction and acclimatization for the purposes of sustainable use of world resources and implementation on the territory of the Belgorod region. The Botanical Garden staff professionals have a significant background for conducting scientific research and applied project development.

Discuss

Do you have flowers at home? Which ones? How many plants are there in the botanical garden in your opinion? Have you ever dreamt of becoming a gardener?

Activity

Make a presentation about one of the world's most popular botanical garden. Tell the class.

BELGOROD PUPPET THEATRE

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Belgorod Puppet Theatre

Theatres

The Belgorod Puppet Theatre was founded as a studio under M.S. Shchepkin Drama Theatre in 1961. The theatre has initiated holding the Belgorodskaya zabava (Belgorod Amusement) puppet theatre festival which has turned into an annual tradition.

The theatre stages plays based on such fairy tales by Russian and foreign authors as Cinderella by Charles Perrault, Cipollino by Gianni Rodari, Buzzy-Wuzzy Busy Fly (Mukha-tsokotukha) by Korney Chukovsky, The Golden Key (Zolotoy klyuchik) by Aleksey Tolstoy, as well as Jack Frost (Morozko) and many other exciting and kind plays.

There are two halls in the theatre building: a 160-seat big hall with a stage equipped with up-to-date lighting and audio devices; and a 40-seat small hall for the younger audience and minor arts and chamber performances.

The theatre also houses a museum with a permanent exhibition and offers guided tours, lectures, watching and listening to archive audio and video records. Young audience is welcomed in a 30-seat cafe for kids.





Discuss:

Did you like going to the puppet theatre when you were a child?

Have you ever been to Obraztsov Puppet theatre in Moscow?

Did you know that Obraztsov Puppet theatre is the world's largest puppet theatre?

Activity:

Write a short paragraph about how puppets are made.

EDUCATION, MEDICINE, SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES

BELGOROD STATE UNIVERSAL SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Belgorod State Universal Scientific Library

Books build minds People build libraries

Public Places

The Belgorod State Universal Scientific Library was founded in 1955.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES

The Library has 17 departments and 7 reading rooms.
More than 18,000 new items are added each year.
The Library is subscribed to 1,200 newspapers and magazines.
It has online catalogues and its website has current information and exhibitions.
The number of registered users is over 50,000.
Nearly 335,000 readers visit the Library each year.
Along with books and magazines it can offer the readers manuscripts, patents, newspapers, drawings, audio and CD recordings and maps.



Discuss:

Do you often go to the libraries? Why?
What do you usually go to the library for?
How often did you visit the library as a kid?
Is there a good library in your neighborhood?

Activity:

Make a leaflet about your school library.
Tell the class about it.

PEOPLES OF RUSSIA. TATARS

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

The peoples of Russia: Tatars

Tatars are a Turkic ethnic group living in the central regions of the European part of Russia, in the Volga region, the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the XUAR and the Far East.



Number of people

In total, there are 8,000,000 Tatars in the world. Of these, about 5.5 million live in Russia and the constituent entities of the Russian Federation. This is the second largest number after citizens of Russian nationality. At the same time, there are 2,000,000 people in Tatarstan and 1,000,000 in Bashkortostan. A small number moved to the regions neighboring Russia:

Uzbekistan — 320,000;

Kazakhstan — 200,000;

Ukraine — 73,000;

Kyrgyzstan — 45,000.

A small number live in Romania, Turkey, Canada, the USA, and Poland.

Religion

The vast majority of Tatars are Muslims who profess Sunni Islam. There are also Orthodox Christians. A small part considers themselves atheists.





Origin

The first evidence of the existence of Tatar tribes was found in the Turkic chronicles. Chinese sources also mention the Tatars as people who lived on the banks of the Amur River. They belong to the 8-10 centuries. Historians believe that the ancestors of modern Tatars were formed with the participation of Khazar, Polov nomads, tribes that inhabited Volga Bulgaria. They have united into one community with their own culture, writing, language. In the 13th century, the Golden Horde was created — a powerful state that had a division into estates, aristocracy, and clergy. By the 15th century, it broke up into separate khanates, which gave rise to the formation of sub-ethnic groups. At a later time, a mass migration of Tatars began on the territory of the Russian state.

As a result of genetic studies, it turned out that different Tatar subethnoses did not have common progenitors. There is also a great diversity of the genome within the subgroups, from which we can conclude that many peoples influenced their creation. Some ethnic groups have a large percentage of the genome of Caucasian nationalities, while the Asian one is almost absent.

Discuss: Have you ever heard of such a people as the Tatars? Is there any Tatar blood in your family? Have you met these people?

Activity: Learn more about the Tatars. What are their traditions? What is their traditional dress?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

DIFFERENT ETHNIC GROUPS IN RUSSIA. TAJIK

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Different ethnic groups in Russia



The stage of development of the ethnos came at the end of the XIX century, after the inclusion of the Tajik regions into the Russian Empire. Since the 1920s, the Sovietization of culture began, accompanied by a wide spread of literacy in Russian and Tajik. In 1924, the Tajik ASSR was formed with its capital in Dushanbe as part of the Uzbek SSR. In 1929, Tajikistan was separated into a separate Soviet republic – the predecessor of modern independent Tajikistan.

Modern Tajiks are carriers and keepers of a multi-thousand-year-old tradition associated with the culture of the entire Persian-speaking area. The culmination of the cultural development of the people was the reign of Ismoili Somoni. This period is called the Golden Age of Tajik civilization. The best scientists, writers, philosophers, poets, astronomers, painters, alchemists were gathered at the court. The doors of the palace were open for guests bringing news about world culture. A monument to this great Tajik Ismoili Somoni has been erected in the capital of the republic.

Tajik

Russians make up about 80 percent of its population. Accordingly, every fifth resident has a different nationality.

Each nation has its own traditions, folk tales, songs, special musical instruments, national cuisine. Due to ethnic diversity our country has a rich culture.

According to the All-Russian Population Census of 2010, 200,303 people of Tajik nationality live in our country. Russia is a large and multinational country.





Today, most Tajiks wear urban-type clothing, but the national costume has been preserved. It is especially in demand among women in rural areas. Women wore a dress-shirt (kurta), which served as undergarments and outerwear, trousers "ezor" or "poitsoma", a quilted robe "tsoma", a head scarf "rumol". In recent years, in district centers, kamzul is worn-outerwear in the form of a coat narrowed at the waist.

The costume of Tajik men consists of trousers, a shirt, a dressing gown, a skullcap, a waist scarf. The shirt is worn for graduation, over the pants, belted with a large handkerchief folded diagonally.

Discuss:	Activity:
• What ethnic groups live in Russia besides the Tajiks? • Tell us about them.	• Find more information about Tajiks. • What about their traditions?

ETHNIC GROUPS OF BELGOROD REGION

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Ethnic groups of Belgorod region

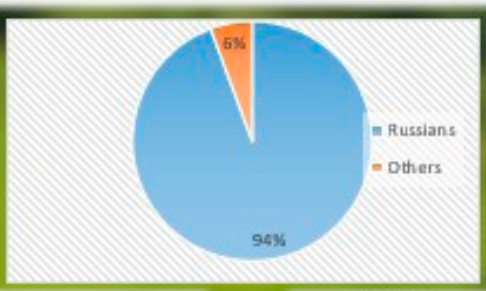
There are 161 nationalities and ethnic groups live on the territory of the Belgorod region, according to Belgorod state based on data from the 2010 All-Russian Population Census.





In the region, as in the previous census of 2002, there are 26 nationalities, the number of representatives of which exceeds 300 people. Russians are still making up the majority: there are 1 million 404.7 thousand people in the region, or 94.4% of the total number of census participants who indicated their nationality. In 2002 this figure was 93.3%.

The second place is occupied by the Ukrainians, until 1920-30 they settled on the Belgorod land together with the Russians, but did not form common settlements. The third place in the national structure of the region is kept by the Armenians, today 0.5% of the region's residents speak Armenian.



Discuss:

1. Have you ever been in Belgorod?
2. What ethnic groups do you know in your region?
3. Do you have friends with different ethnic group?
4. Have you noticed that there is racism in the Belgorod region?

Activities:

Find more about traditions of ethnic groups from your country.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

ETHNIC GROUPS LIVING IN THE BELGOROD REGION

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

A nation is a historically established stable community of people that arose on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life and mental image, manifested in a community of cultures.

Ethnic groups living in the Belgorod region

In any city there are not only indigenous people, but also those who came from somewhere far away. Let's take a look at the cities of Russia, namely Belgorod. About 134 nationalities live in Belgorod. Most of all: Armenians, Russians and Ukrainians.





Russians

Russians are the largest nation in Belgorod. They have been living here since the days of Ancient Rus. In those days there was no city, but there was a Belgorod fortress, located not far from the main Tatar roads. Since 1658 Belgorod is the main city of the Belgorod line. In the same year, the Belgorod regiment was formed - a large permanent military formation, which included all the armed forces at the Belgorod outpost and were subordinate to the Belgorod governor. The formation of the Belgorod regiment was the formation of a large military-administrative district - the Belgorod category, which existed until the beginning of the 18th century.

At the beginning of the 18th century, after the annexation of the Novorossiysk Territory to Russia and the construction of the Ukrainian defensive line. the strategic importance of Belgorod has significantly decreased.

On December 18 (29), 1708, when Russia was divided into eight provinces, Belgorod became the center of the Belgorod province of the Kiev province.

Discuss:
Have you ever heard about Belgorod region?
What nationalities do you know?
What national culture do you like?

Activity:
Learn more about the ethnic groups of the Belgorod region.
When did they settle in the Belgorod region?

INSPIRING PEOPLE: VLADIMIR SHUKHOV

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Inspiring People

Vladimir Grigorievich Shukhov was born on August 16 (28), 1853 in the small and quiet provincial town of Graivoron. He was a Russian Empire and Soviet engineer,scientist and architect.

In 1891, Shukhov developed and patented an industrial plant for distilling oil under the influence of high temperatures and pressures. According to the Shukhov system, steam boilers, oil refineries, pipelines, nozzles, tanks for storing oil, gasoline, pumps, water towers, metal floors of workshops and public buildings, railway bridges, aerial ropeways, lighthouses, tram fleets, refrigeration plants were created.

According to V.G.Shukhov's designs, about 200 towers of an original design were built in our country and abroad, including the famous Shabolovskaya radio tower in Moscow.

In the spring of 2003 The Federal State Budget Educational Institution of Higher Education “Belgorod State Technological University” was named after him. The international airport in Belgorod is also named in honor of V.G.Shukhov.

V.G. Shukhov died from the consequences of an accident at the age of 85. Buried at the Novodevichy cemetery.



Vladimir Grigorievich Shukhov



VOCABULARY

- steam boilers- паровые котлы;
- oil refineries- нефтеперерабатывающие заводы;
- pipelines- трубопроводы;
- nozzles- насадки;
- tanks for storing oil- резервуары для хранения масла;
- gasoline- бензин;
- pumps- насосы;
- water towers- водонапорные башни;
- railway bridges- железнодорожные мосты;
- aerial ropeways- канатные дороги;
- lighthouses- маяки;
- tram fleets- трамвайный парк;
- refrigeration plants- холодильные установки

DISCUSS

1. Is Vladimir Shukhov an example to follow? Why?
2. What famous people are you proud of?
3. What contributions did they make?
4. Do you want to become a famous engineer or a scientist?

ACTIVITY

Write a short paragraph about Shukhov’s childhood, school years and higher educational establishments he graduated from.

INSPIRING PEOPLE

IOSIF APANASENKO - SOVIET MILITARY COMMANDER

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)



Iosif Rodionovich Apanasenko was born in 1890 in the village of Mitrofanovskoye (Apanasenkovskoye) Stavropol province in the family of a peasant. Worked as a shepherd when he was a teenager.

In December 1911 Iosif Apanasenko joined the Russian Imperial Army. He participated with the regiment in the First World War since autumn 1914. By the end of 1917 he has become the commander of a machine gun company. The division of I. R. Apanasenko proved itself in the battles for Voronezh, near Kastorny, Belgorod, Rostov-on-Don.

He was a participant of the First World War. After the end of the civil war, Apanasenko I. R. studied, mastering the art of war. By the beginning of the Great Patriotic War, he was the commander of the Far Eastern Front.

On February 22, 1941 was awarded the military rank of army general. During his command of the Far Eastern Front, he did a lot to strengthen the defense capabilities of the Soviet Far East.

On June 3, 1943, he was appointed Deputy Commander of the Voronezh Front. On August 5, 1943, before the start of the assault on Belgorod, he went to the location of the Soviet troops to once again inspect the initial positions for the offensive, to give the last orders for the troops. The headquarters vehicles were bombed. The general was mortally wounded and died the same day. General of the Army Apanasenko I. R. was buried in Belgorod on Revolution Square (Sobornaya). Later, according to his will, his ashes were reburied in Stavropol.

1) Where was Iosif Apanasenko born?
2) Which awards and titles does he have?
3) How old was he when he became become the commander of a machine gun company?

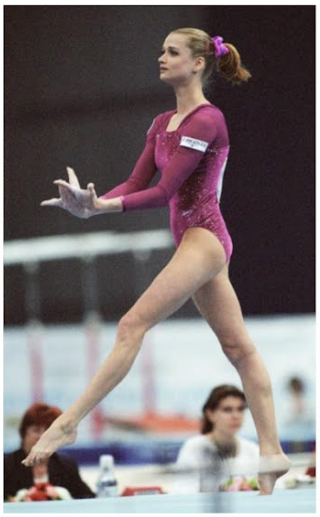
A CHAMPION FROM BELGOROD

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

«In life, you can achieve something only by hard work and constant striving for self-improvement».

Svetlana Khorkina

A champion from Belgorod



Svetlana Vasilievna Khorkina is a Russian gymnast, two-time Olympic champion in uneven bars (1996, 2000), nine-time world champion, including three times in the absolute championship and five times in exercises on uneven bars, and a 13-time European champion (three times in absolute superiority). Honored Master of Sports of Russia (1995).

Interesting Facts

- ✓ Invented several complex elements, some of which are named after her
- ✓ Unofficial nickname among athletes - Queen of the uneven bars
- ✓ Her name is mentioned in the American TV series Gymnasts
- ✓ Has the rank of lieutenant colonel
- ✓ Winner of the Olympia Women's Achievement Award
- ✓ In 2007, a monument to her was erected in Belgorod
- ✓ Married to the general of the FSB
- ✓ Accustomed to working hard from the age of 4, Khorkina cannot stand people living at someone else's expense, she has an extremely negative perception of parasitism.
- ✓ Wrote several books

Svetlana Vasilievna Khorkina was born on January 19, 1979 in Belgorod in the family of a worker and a nurse. An amazing fact: mother and father, without knowing it, paved the way for her from an early age. The beginning of the sports path was touching. At the age of 4, the girl became seriously ill. To improve her health, her parents decided to send her to the gymnastics section. As time has shown, their decision turned out to be fateful.

When her mother took her to the Spartak Sports Palace. Coach Boris Pilkin drew attention to the purposeful and hardworking girl. At 11, she already performed at the All-Union tournament, after which she entered the USSR youth team.

Later, the young gymnast participated in national and regional competitions, where she showed good results. In 1992, the young athlete became a member of the Russian national rhythmic gymnastics team, and in 1996 she won Olympic gold for the first time in Atlanta. Since then, every year she has been bringing her gold medals.

From 1995 to 2001, Svetlana holds the title of world champion. Under the guidance of a trainer, she develops and demonstrates the latest series of techniques for non-standard gymnasts. The unusual performances of the athlete at least surprised the audience.

Events in Sydney in 2000 added a tangible fly in the ointment. During the competition, the girl unexpectedly fell. The reason for the fall was an incorrectly positioned jumping horse. This was done deliberately, as many present at the competition and Svetlana Khorkina herself thought. The biography of the athlete was replenished with an unpleasant fact - she received only 10th place and a knee injury.

Khorkina is an old-timer in the world of rhythmic gymnastics. In Athens, she performed at the age of 25, which



is not typical for this sport. The 2004 Olympics was the last for the champion. In the same year, she announced her retirement from sports.

After completing his career, he is engaged in social and political activities. A sports complex near the new building of Belgorod State University was named after her in Belgorod. And next to it, a monument was erected depicting a gymnast before a jump.

Questions for you

- **Discuss with your friend what Svetlana Khorkina admires you. Would you like to read her book?**
- **Would you like to do gymnastics? Do you like this sport?**
- **Ever wanted to watch the Olympic Games live?**

Write a story about your favorite sport and athlete. Tell us what you admire the most about your sporting hero, and don't forget to send in any photos you have.

NIKOLAI FEDOROVICH VATUTIN

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Nikolai Fedorovich Vatutin

Nikolai was born in a family of middle-class peasants in the Voronezh Province. He successfully graduated from the parochial school, the zemstvo school and in 1915-1917 studied at the commercial school. In 1920, Vatutin was called up to the Red Army. The young Red Army soldier participated in the battles against the Makhnovists and other anti-Bolshevik forces. In 1922, already a red commander, Vatutin experiences a personal tragedy: starvation befell his father, grandfather and brother.

Nikolai Fedorovich, who had two higher military education and was a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine, met the war already in the position of First Deputy Chief of the General Staff G. K. Zhukov. But on June 30, 1941, he was appointed Chief of Staff of the North-Western Front. The situation then was not in favor of the Red Army. After changing several posts, Lieutenant General Vatutin took command of the Voronezh Front in July 1942 and managed to stop the fascists, thereby depriving them of the possibility of transferring troops to Stalingrad and the Caucasus. Then General of the Army Vatutin takes part in the defeat of the German troops at Stalingrad, again heads the Voronezh (from October 20, 1943 – the Ist Ukrainian) Front, fights with the enemy during all the most important operations of the second and third stages of the Great Patriotic War.

In preparation for an important offensive operation, Vatutin personally decided to inspect the 60th Army. The circumstances were such that Vatutin's guards were traveling on the same road, and the general's own car went on an undiscovered road and was ambushed by collaborators from the Ukrainian Rebel Army. During the exchange of fire, which could have been avoided by retreating (which was not done), Vatutin was seriously wounded in the thigh. The wounded Nikolai Fedorovich was taken to Kiev, where the best doctors were called. The operation with the use of the latest penicillin then did not help, gangrene was formed. Vatutin refused amputation and died on April 15, 1944. Posthumously presented to the title of Hero of the Soviet Union.







THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION SERGEI TETYUKHIN

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

The Olympic Champion Sergey Tetyukhin

Sport

Sergey Tetyukhin was born in the suburbs of Fergana. Then he went to Russia, to the city of Belgorod. In 1994, Sergei Tetyukhin joined the Russian youth team. As of August 12, 2012, Sergei Tetyukhin played 293 official matches for the Russian national team, scored 2298 points. These figures are record-breaking.







Sergei Tetyukhin won gold at the Olympic Games in London. Sergei became the first four-time Olympic medalist in men's volleyball. For VK "Belogorye" he performed intermittently for over 20 years. Now the club is headed by Honored Master of Sports Sergei Tetyukhin.

Discuss

Are you fond of volleyball? Why?
Do you enjoy playing it or watching on TV?
Is there a volleyball team at your school?
Is Sergey Tetyukhin an example to follow?
What sportsmen are you proud of?

Activity

Tell the class about one of the most favourite sportsman of your region.

INSPIRING PEOPLE

SPOTLIGHT ON BELGOROD REGION. SPORT

(КОРЕНЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Speaking about sport we usually make mention of the world-known sportsmen in the context of the Olympic Games. But there is one more important event in the Olympic world which has its own heroes. It is Paralympics. What do you know about it? How many Paralympic sportsmen of your region do you know?

SPORT

Spotlight on Belgorod Region tells you the fascinating story of one of them right here



Blinding blind

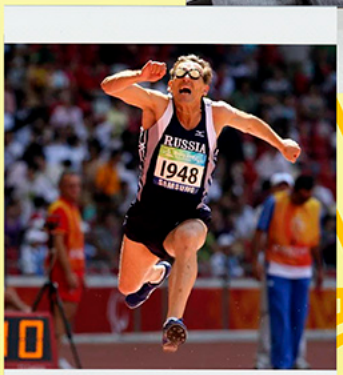
Sergey Sevostyanov from Valuyki.

The prominent citizen of Valuyki Belgorod region took part in six Paralympics, 9 world championships, 10 European championships. To sum up he has 57 medals from international competitions, including 25 gold medals. Sevostyanov is the Paralympic champion four times over, the fifteen - time European champion, Merited Master of Sport. He held 8 world records in running, jumping and all-round competitions.Sergey Sevostyanov was born in Valuyki of Belgorod Region in 1960 in the family of a driver and a seller. He also wanted to be a driver but before he was going to serve in landing troops.

After an accident in 1977 he started to work at the educational and production factory of the society of the blind. Their sport coach Sergey Shentzov had noticed him and offered to do running exercising. Sergey was bewildered at once, but agreed. And regular training started. Already in 1979, he was a member of Valuyki team in the region competitions in Belgorod. At that time, he took the first places in running, javelin throwing and shotputting.

Then he was the winner in competitions in Oryol, again in Belgorod. After that results the coaches of the Soviet Union Team noticed him. There were invitations to Belarus, Lithuania, Kazakhstan. But Sergey went to Bashkiria the city of Ufa in 1981.

It was the starting point of his sport career during 30 years.He was a member of Paralympic team of the country.



Medals:

Silver Seoul 1988 pentathlon, B1
Gold Barcelona 1992 100 m, B1
Gold Sydney 2000 pentathlon, P11
Bronze Athens 2004 triple jump, F11

Interesting facts

- **Sevostyanov lost his sight at the result of an accident in 1977. At home he was making the chemistry experiment when the vessel exploded in front of his eyes.**
- **Before an accident he was going to be a drilling foreman.**
- **Taking part in region competitions Sergey Sevostyanov faced 5 protests. People thought that he was able to see because his running was excellent. But doctors proved the fact that he didn't have even the light sense.**

ACTIVITY

- **Discuss with your partner Sergey Sevostyanov's course of life. What is the most remarkable fact about sportsman which impressed you most of all?**
- **Describe the sportsman using the photo.**
- **Group work. Write down your wishes to the sportman. Create a collage. Try to include Sevostyanov's sports achievements.**
- **Write your thoughts about the fortune of the person. Is the world your oyster? Give your explanations on the base of the example of the text.**

M.S. SHCHEPKIN – THE "FATHER" OF REALIST ACTING IN RUSSIA

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)



M. S. Shchepkin is considered the "father" of realist acting in Russia.

Mikhail Shchepkin
The greatest playwright

Mikhail Semyonovich Shchepkin was the most famous Russian Empire actor of the 19th century. Shchepkin's significance to the Theatre of Russia is comparable to that of David Garrick to the English theatre.

Shchepkin was born in the village of Krasnoe, in the Kursk Province of the Russian Empire, to a serf family owned by Count G. S. Volkenshtein. Shchepkin's freedom had to be bought by his admirers in 1821. Three years later, he joined the Maly Theatre in Moscow, which he would dominate for the next 40 years - it became known as the 'House of Shchepkin'. Shchepkin was the first to play Famusov in the "Woe from Wit" (1831) and the Mayor in "The Government Inspector" (1836). His acting was acclaimed by Alexander Pushkin, Nikolai Gogol and Ivan Turgenev for its subtlety, with much attention given to realistic detail and understatement.

In 1812 Shchepkin married Elena Dmitrievna Chalikova. They had five children.

In Belgorod a street and the State Academic Drama Theatre are named after Shchepkin . A monument to the greatest actor is erected at the entrance to the theatre. There is a Shchepkin museum in the village of Krasnoe.

ACTIVITY

Collect information about the most famous actor/actress in your region and write an article about him/her.

DISSCUSS

1. Are you a theatre - goer?
2. Why does theatre become less popular among teenagers?
3. What is your favourite theatrical performance? Tell you partner about it.
4. What famous Russian actors and playwrights are you proud of? Why?

CULTURAL EXCHANGE

PARK "KLUCHI", THE VILLAGE OF KOSTROMA, BELGOROD REGION

(СВИЩЕВА ЭЛЕОНОРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Cultural Exchange

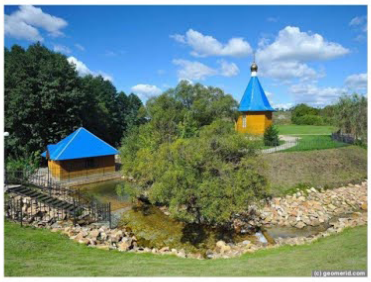
It is very important to know the history of your country. Different museums show us how people lived in the past.

Spotlight on Russia visits the park "Kluchi"

The park "Kluchi", the village of Kostroma, Belgorod region



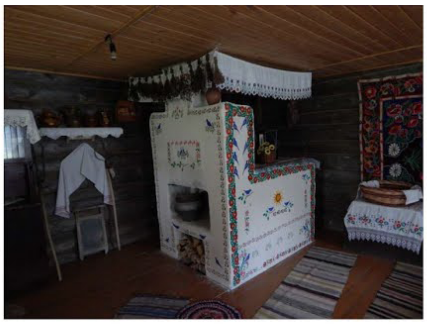
20 kilometers from the Prokhorovsky field, at the source of the Psel river, in the village of Kostroma is situated the park "Kluchi". It is located at the foot of the chalk slope. Many springs flows down on the slope and form the Psel river and that is why this park is called "Kluchi" (Springs).



Above the source of the Psel river, on the site of the old mill, there is a **chapel of the Archangel Michael**. Everyone can plunge into the icy consecrated water. There are **Hiking trails** around the chapel where visitors walk and enjoy picturesque views.



The open air museum **"The Kostroma ethnographic village"** was founded in this place. It consists of several traditional peasant houses. The houses are made of mud huts with thatched roofs. Their walls were built of wooden frames like half-timbered houses in Europe. The gaps between the frame were filled with brushwood and then covered with clay.



In every house, you can see exhibits dedicated to some village craft.
In the house "World of childhood" you can see how to make rag dolls.
The house "Locks and keys" is dedicated to blacksmithing skills.
In the house "Traditional Russian cuisine" visitors can try herbal teas and pancakes.
It is a perfect places for wedding ceremonies in a traditional Russian style.



In the territory of the park there is a zoo. In this zoo visitors can see camels, lamas, fallow deer, yaks, swans and other animals.

It is a perfect place for swimming and fishing .There are smalls guests houses with Russian baths to stay in.

DISCUSS **ACTIVITY**

Have you ever visited the park "Kluchi"?

Do you think sites like this are important?

Would you like to visit this place?

Find information about museums of Russian culture.

NATURAL WORLD. BELGOROD ZOO AND DINOPARK

(СВИЩЕВА ЭЛЕОНОРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Natural World

People should protect animals and nature. Where can we find information about wild animals? In books and zoos!

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to ...

The Belgorod Zoo and DinoPark

There are many interesting places in Belgorod. The most **attractive** and **popular** places for children are the Belgorod Zoo and DinoPark. They are situated in Sosnovka suburbs of Belgorod, Volchanskaya st., 292zh.



The Belgorod Zoo was opened in Sosnovka on the 1 of June 2006. Before that it was situated in Belgorod. In the zoo visitors can see animals of the Belgorod region: a hare, an eagle, an owl, a pheasant, a fox, and **a stork**. Also, there are many other **exotic** animals from regions such as Asia, Australia, America, Europe, Africa, the Far East. It also hosts a large pond with water birds, a playground for kids, a café and a petting zoo.

Dino Park is located nearby. DinoPark is a unique **network** introducing visitors to the mysterious world of dinosaurs in their actual forms and **acquainting** them with the Mesozoic **environment**. It offers wonderful **moving and static models** of the **ancient** rulers of our planet in life-size forms. There is a 3D cinema made specifically for this park. The Belgorod DinoPark also offers refreshments, playgrounds, parking, and a DinoShop with dinosaur souvenirs.





Discuss

Activity

- Do you like animals?
- Do you like dinosaurs?
- Have you ever been in the zoo?
- Find information about zoos in your region.

MUSEUMS

MUSEUM. THE FORTRESS CITY OF YABLONOV

(СВИЩЕВА ЭЛЕОНОРА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

History plays an important role in our life. We use languages of the past, we live in a society with inherited cultures, we use technologies developed by our ancestors. Do you know how people lived in the XVII century?

Spotlight on Russia visits The Fortress City of Yablonov.

Museums

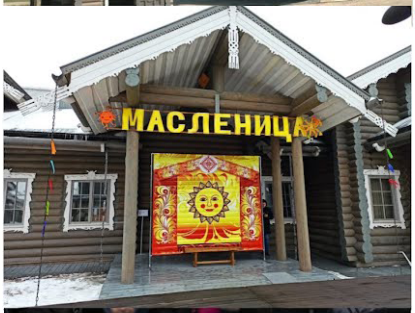
The Fortress City of Yablonov, Belgorod region.

Built in the middle of the XVII century, the Russian **fortifications** (Karpov, Yablonov, Hotmyzhsk, Userd, Korocha, Verkhososensk, Nezhegolsk) became the starting points for the development of the "wild field" territory of the Russian state. At the end of XVII century many of these cities, lost the role of fortifications and without acquiring other functions, turned into villages, and some disappeared.

The Belgorod region Government and public organisations decided to construct the walled city Yablonov as a part of the project of creating the cultural and historical cluster "Belgorod line". **The fortress city of Yablonov** was opened on the 21st of September 2019.









The "new" **fortress** project includes a composition of several objects of wooden architecture. A wooden fortress was built as close as possible to the original of the XVII century. The fortress is surrounded by a tall **stockade** and a deep **moat**. Builders used Arkhangelsk pine and larch. The walled city structure includes all main objects such as the seat of the voivode, a **granary** with a mill, a root cellar, a **chapel**, and a **water well**. In the center stands a tall bell tower. Visitors can go up and ring the bell. The fortress consists of a lot of craft shops, such as a blacksmith's **forge**, a pottery store, and a textile shop.

Guests can take part in different events. The celebration of the Pancake week attracts a lot of people. Visitors eat pancakes, burn "strip Lady Maslenitsa", compete in the tug of war.
Travellers can stay in a "Dubravushka spa resort" hotel located within a 15 minutes' drive from Yablonov.
This is the perfect place for anyone who is interested in the history of the region, especially in the Crimean Tatar invasions.

Discuss:

Are you interested in architecture?
Have you ever been to The Fortress City of Yablonov?
Would you like to visit it?

Activity:

Find information about fortresses in your city.

Vocabulary:

A fortification – укрепление
A stockade – забор
A moat – ров с водой
A granary – амбар
A water well – колодец
A chapel – часовня
A forge – кузница

NATURAL WORLD

LEGENDS OF SHEBEKINO

(ЧИКУЛАЕВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

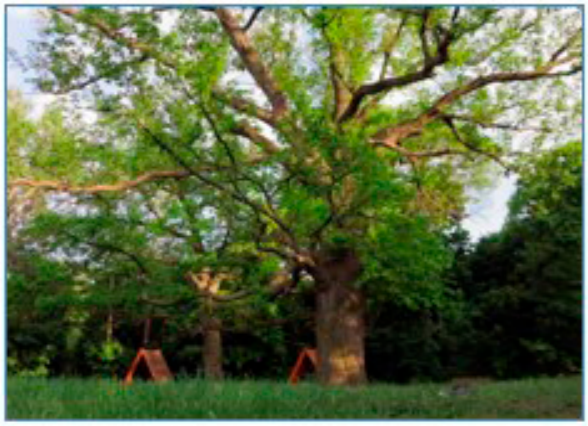


Natural World

Spotlight on Russia takes you into World-famous Belgorod – Legends of Shebekino

Shebekino

Shebekino is a small town in the Belgorod region. The area of the settlement is 41 square kilometers. The first settlement of the modern town was formed in the 17th century. The settlement received its name in honor of the participant of the battle of Poltava, Lieutenant Colonel I.D.Shebeko, who was the first local landowner.



An unusual natural monument is located in the Belgorod region between two villages - Yablochkovo and Dmitrievka. This is a mighty oak, whose age exceeds 550 years, which is called either Pansky or Dmitrievsky. This long-lived oak, which has grown to 35 meters and has a trunk with a girth of 5.5 meters, is perhaps the only tree left from the local luxurious oak forests that grew on the territory of the present Belgorod region in the XVII century. The forests were destroyed due to the construction of wooden fortifications, which were intended to protect the central Russian lands from the raids of the Crimean Tatars.

Now the Pansky Oak is a local landmark. It is protected in every possible way, groomed and cherished, studied and, if necessary, treated by employees of the nearest forestry enterprise. Tourists from different parts of the country come to see the half-thousand-year-old tree. The oak is surrounded by the remains of a 19th-century park.



Discuss:
Have you ever been to Shebekino?
Why is Pansky oak so popular?
What legend is associated with this oak tree?

Activity:
Find other information about the legendary oaks. Where do they grow? How old are they? What interesting facts did you learn?

NATURAL WORLD

BELGOROD RESERVE. THE WORSKLA FOREST

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

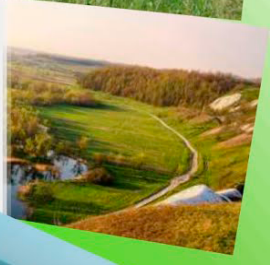
ENVIRONMENT

Belgorod Reserve

The Worskla Forest

We decided to explore our environment. Here is what we found out about the biggest reserve in Belgorod Region.







The Worskla Forest is a forest in the Belgorod Oblast and part of the Belogorye Nature Reserve. It is situated on the high right Bank of the Worskla. Its territory covers 1.038 hectares 2.560 acres. Geographically, the area belongs to the southern part of the forest - steppe zone. In the forest there are no springs and watercourses although the forest is quite wet. Here 20 different soil types are distinguished.

History. Until the 17th century, the Worskla forest was a part of an indivisible oak forest. In 1705 the forest was the property of count Boris Sheremetev, who created a sanctuary and hunting reserve. In 1714 Count Sheremetev founded a nunnery in Borisovka on the edge of the forest. In 1919 the entomologist Malyshev began a movement to save the forest. He made propaganda work for forest conservation in schools and village libraries. His efforts were successful, and the forest was made a nature reserve in 1924. In 1994, the Nature Reserve of the University of St. Petersburg was handed over to the Ministry of Natural Resources. Today an area of 160 hectares 400 acres is the only forest with 300-year-old oak trees to have survived in the European part of the former Soviet Union.

DISCUSS

- ✓ What are the most dangerous ecological problems?
- ✓ Do you think that life was better in the past when air was cleaner, water was purer?
- ✓ What may happen to our planet if people continue destroying it?

ACTIVITY

Write a short paragraph about a nature reserve in your region.

THE KHOLKOVSKY UNDERGROUND MONASTERY

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

We decided to go to the Kholkovsky underground monastery. Here's what we found about it.

TRAVEL

THE KHOLKOVSKY UNDERGROUND MONASTERY



THE COAT OF ARMS OF THE MUNICIPAL DISTRICT "CHERNYANSKY DISTRICT" OF THE BELGOROD REGION

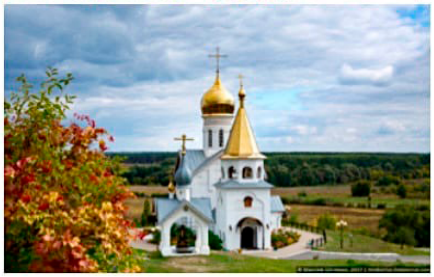
Chernyansky District is located in the north-eastern part of the Belgorod Region. The area of Chernyansky district is 1227.5 km². Chernyansky district is doing a lot of work to preserve and continue the best traditions of our people, the spiritual and historical heritage of the region, its culture and art.

The main attraction of the Chernyansky district is the Kholkovsky underground monastery with its mysterious caves. The village of Kholki, on the territory of which this historical and architectural complex is located, has an ancient and rich history.

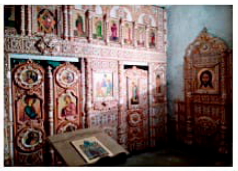
The date of foundation of the Holy Trinity Kholkovsky Monastery is considered to be 1620. The area of the underground church is about 60 square meters, the height of the ceilings is four meters. It is supported by six chalk columns. A corridor for the procession was dug around the church. Also in the cave you can see the monks' cells and prayer rooms.

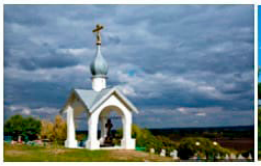
At present, the Chernyansky district is a dynamically developing corner of the Belgorod region. Its appearance is changing, the number of new buildings is growing, squares and parks are greening.













ACTIVITY

Make a travel leaflet about the most popular sights of your region.

DISCUSS

Do you like to travel? Where do you usually go on vacation? Do you like going on excursions? What excursion were you on the last time? What sights of your region have you already seen? Which ones would you recommend tourists to visit?

FESTIVALS

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL. "BELMELFEST"

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)



Festivals

БелМелФест
международный фестиваль мела

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL "BELMELFEST"



International festival "BelMelFest" is the first and unique event in Russia mostly dedicated to the topic "chalk". It takes place in Belgorod. The purpose of the event is the formation and promotion of a positive image of the city, positioning Belgorod as a city with unique natural resources, preservation and promotion the attraction of the territory for tourists and investors as well as the development of international relations and event tourism.

BelMelFest's traditional and beloved competitions: 3D-drawings competition on asphalt among professional artists, children's drawing competition "MEL-OK" and coffee competition. From year to year the playground of the festival includes: fairs of craftsmen, master classes, sport extreme, thematic photo zones, the performance of "white" art groups.

ACTIVITY:

Make a poster about the most unusual festival in your country.

DISCUSS:

1.What are the best traditional festivals in your region?
2.Which is your favourite festival to celebrate, and why?
3.Why should we celebrate festivals?



BORISOV CERAMIC FACTORY

(БЕССОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

We decided to go on an excursion to the Borisov ceramic factory. Here's what we learnt about it.

Borisovskaya ceramics is the largest producer of majolica thick-walled pottery from red clay in Russia and the undoubted leader in the production of pots for baking and roasting. The enterprise employs about two hundred and fifty people, here hereditary craftsmen of the national craft are working, who thanks to family traditions managed to carry the secrets of skill through the years.

The plant's products are widely known both in Belgorod and Belgorod region, and beyond. The geography of sales is from Kaliningrad to the Far East.

A distinctive feature of Borisov ceramics are: quality, durability and environmental friendliness of production.

The basis for creating a clay crock is red clay, which the plant takes from a local deposit. The surface of the products is covered with environmentally friendly food glaze. As the paints are used natural materials - these are varieties of clay, which, when roasted, give all possible colors. To impart strength to the clay pottery, all products pass two firing.

The unique properties of red clay allow pottery of Borisov ceramics to provide a "baking effect" or, as they say, "the effect of a Russian stove" when preparing dishes.

Borisovsk ceramics are things that keep warmth and comfort in every house.

Borisovsk ceramics value the trust of customers and constantly improve their products, helping to create in the kitchen and in the house a special atmosphere of comfort, coziness and beauty.



ACTIVITY

Find out about the biggest ceramic factory in Russia. Write a short paragraph and tell the class about it.

DISCUSS

1. Have you ever been to the ceramic factory?
2. Would you like to have a set of pots by Borisov ceramics ? Why?
3. What are pros and cons of ceramic cookware?

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

ROUND BUILDING IN GOLOVCHINO - THE LEGEND OF GRAYVORON

(СИРЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

Round Building in Golovchino

The Legend of Grayvoron

The round building in Golovchino of Grayvoronskiy district is an architectural monument of the late XVIII century. Its was built in 1790 on the territory of the Croatian estate . After the reconstruction, the building has become the Center of Culture since 2007.



This is a three-storey building made of brick and consists of two cylinders - large, with a diameter of 26 m, and small inside it, with a diameter of about 10 m. There is a spiral staircase inside. This is the only building of this type in Russia. There are lots of theories of its origin: it was probably used as a theater, a stable or a warehouse. The round building could be a cult Masonic temple of the sun. The windows of the building and the entrances correspond to the parts of the world. There is an ancient park not fat from the round building and it has a rather strange layout: a square inside a square.



Today, the cultural center "Round Building" offers all guests sightseeing tours of the building, an exposition of folk costumes of the 19th century, an exhibition of paintings by Belgorod artists, a performance by musical groups of the Belgorod Philharmonic and the Center for Culture and Art of the city of Belgorod, Nowadays it's a popular tourist's location. It's a place of force and all wishes made there will come true.

Questions to discuss:

1) What was the round building used for?

2) Are there any similar places in your city?

3) What can you do today in Golovchino?

UNFORGETTABLE FESTIVAL

(КОРЕНЕВА АНАСТАСИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, ГБОУ «БЕЛГОРОДСКИЙ ИНЖЕНЕРНЫЙ ЮНОШЕСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ-ИНТЕРНАТ»)

There are many festivals in different cities of Russia. Belgorod isn't the exception.

Unforgettable Festival

Spotlight on Belgorod reveals the unusual festival of the region.

Belgorod in Bloom is a festival of a landscape gardening and gardening establishment. This celebration begins on the 10th of September and lasts for 3 days. The event is very young. It was held for the first time in 2021.

This festival is unique for Russia. The whole 50-letiya Belgorodskoy oblasti Street is the part of the event during this celebration.

Dances, music and workshops follow the spectators as they enter the festival grounds. They can see the works of young landscape designers, the children's competition, the competition for compositions made of hay and straw "Art-hay" and a lot of other competitions and entertainments. Twenty two sites represent all 22 parts of Belgorod region. Professional works of experts on softscape and the garden art are displayed in Lenin Park. And the competition for floral decorations of the housefronts, balconies and windows truly transforms the street. Many objects are left in the city after the festival – for example, a swing, which has already become a new symbol of Belgorod.

For three days about 430 000 people visit the festival Belgorod in Bloom. These are not only the citizens of Belgorod, but also the guests from other cities, parts of the region and even from different countries.

The main idea of the celebration is to teach, show and believe in fact that the hometown can be extremely changed if you do something with love.



Match the highlighted words in the article to the meanings.

1. Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.
2. The action of providing or being provided with amusement or enjoyment.
3. A situation in which someone is trying to win something or be more successful than someone else.
4. A business or other organization, or the place where an organization operates.

Talking points

1. Would you like to take part in festival Belgorod in Bloom? Why?
2. Would you like to decorate your house or neighbourhood? What tools will you choose for decoration?
3. Is your hometown or village colorful or not?
4. Would you like to have the same festival in your region?
5. Divide into groups and make up the collage expressing your ideas for the festival. Present your project to the classmates.