SPOTLIGHT on Korolyov

Vol.20

ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

Центр лингвистического образования
АО «Издательство «Просвещение»
2021

Spotlight on Korolyov

Сборник обучающих материалов «Spotlight on Korolyov» был создан по инициативе Лингвистического центра издательства «Просвещение» и Городского Методического Объединения учителей английского языка городского округа Королёв.

В настоящий момент перед образовательным сообществом нашей страны в качестве принципа государственной политики закреплено воспитание гражданственности, любви к окружающей природе, Родине, семье, повышение уровня умений учащихся представлять свой город и страну в ходе общения с зарубежными сверстниками и гостями страны на английском языке. Всё это делает создание сборника «Spotlight on Korolyov» действительно актуальным. Обучающие материалы представлены для разного уровня владения английским языком для 5-6, 7-9 и 10-11 классов.

Город Королёв (до 1996 года — город Калининград) — один из крупных промышленных и научных центров Московской области, России, «столица мировой космонавтики». Здесь в 1950-е годы началось развитие крупнейшего в стране научно-производственного комплекса ракетного машиностроения, в состав которого вошли такие предприятия города, как: ЦНИИМАШ, РКК Энергия, КБ Химмаш, Центр управления космическими полетами. Здесь, в лабораториях НИИ-4 и ОКБ-1 трудились учёные, инженеры, конструкторы над созданием ракеты-носителя, способной вывести первый искусственный спутник Земли на околоземную орбиту. Здесь создавались проекты первого спутника, первых пилотируемых космических аппаратов, разрабатывалась служба спасения космонавтов... И в настоящее время город продолжает оставаться важным центром отечественной и мировой космонавтики.

Город назван в честь учёного, главного конструктора ракетно-космических систем Сергея Павловича Королёва. Многие улицы и площади названы в честь его соратников и космонавтов: М.К. Тихонравова, Ю.А. Мозжорина, А.М. Исаева, Ю.А. Гагарина, В.В. Терешковой... Один из крупнейших проспектов называется Проспектом Космонавтов. Город имеет богатую историю международного сотрудничества: участие в космических программах «Союз — Аполлон», «Интеркосмос», «Международная космическая станция» и «Морской старт».

Город Королёв является не только научным, но и одним из историко-культурных центров Подмосковья. На Королёвской земле жили и работали: К.С. Станиславский, А.П. Чехов, В.Я. Брюсов, М.А. Волошин, Б.Л. Пастернак, А.А. Ахматова, М.И. Цветаева, И.И. Левитан, К.А. Коровин, М.В. Нестеров, П.М. Третьяков, С.Н. Дурылин. В 1922 г. в совхозе ВЧК «Костино» отдыхал и работал глава Советского государства В.И. Ленин. Одной из ярких страниц городской истории является судьба Болшевской трудовой коммуны № 1, образованной в начале 1924 года. Необходимость создания коммуны была вызвана неконтролируемым ростом числа беспризорников после революции 1917 года и Гражданской войны (1918-1921 гг.).

В настоящее время в городе трудится большое число известных учёных и изобретателей, в том числе, академики, около сотни докторов и более тысячи кандидатов наук. По уровню образования населения г. Королёв занимает одно из первых мест в России.

Сегодня наукоград Королёв — один из наиболее динамично развивающихся городов Подмосковья. Знакомство школьников с его историей, достопримечательностями, объектами образования, культуры и спорта, выдающимися людьми, традициями, природой несомненно представляет интерес, будет способствовать расширению их кругозора и формированию патриотизма, чувства гордости за свою Родину.

Мы надеемся, что созданные нами обучающие материалы и задания будут широко использоваться коллегами как в рамках урока, так и на элективных и внеурочных занятиях, посвященных нашей родной стране.

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Дизайн обложки - Беляев Вадим Валерьевич

HOW TO KEEP FIT IN KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(КУЗНЕЦОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

How to keep fit in Korolyov

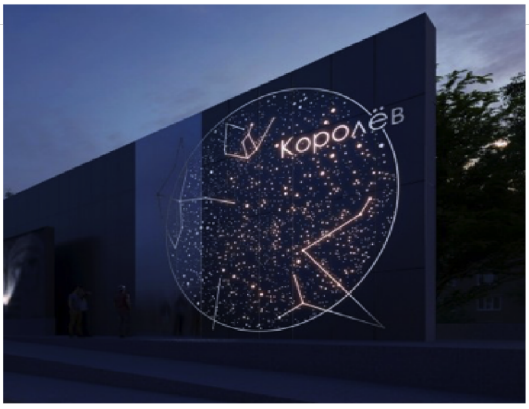
We decided to spend one day in an industrial city in Moscow Region. Here's what we found out about citizens' sport life.

Spotlight on Russia explores Healthy lifestyle in Korolyov city

Nowadays, «Healthy lifestyle» is the motto of every person. Especially, new generation wants to be involved in a new wave. Due to this fact people can keep healthy and enjoy competing with each other. We explored many places in Korolyov where people do sport. Such stadiums as «Metalist» and «Vympel» were reconstructed in 2018. They meet the requirements for everyone. Anyone has an opportunity to use a running track, training apparatus, football fields and courts. Moreover, cycling has grown in popularity in society. There are cycling rentals available near the stadiums. Furthermore, people who like winter types of sport can use a skating-rink all year. This ice arena was named after a famous hockey player A.V. Kasatonov.

DISCUSS

- What do you do to keep fit in your city/area?
- What is your favourite type of sport?
- What will you choose in Korolyov?



ACTIVITY

- Working with a partner, make a poster for a healthy day in your city/area and make a brief presentation to the class about it.
- Write and tell us about your experience of keeping fit.

HOUSE-MUSEUM OF DURYLIN (7-9 grades)

(КОРОЛЕВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №10, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Have you ever thought of what any building in your home town is famous for?

Spotlight on Korolyov's House-Museum of Durylin

Activities:

Have you ever visited any house museums? When did you do it? What were your emotions?

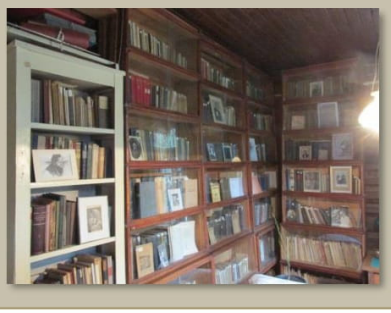
It is always interesting to learn how famous people lived or what way of life they led. Well, today we can do it while visiting museums, art galleries or just reading books or articles about celebrities. But we can get the most reliable information about any talented and famous person while "diving" into the atmosphere of his or her life.

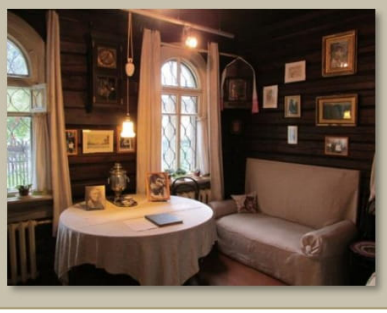
The House-Museum of Durylin is a very famous sight in Korolyov. Its owner Sergey Durylin was a writer, a poet, Doctor of Philology and even a priest. This tourist attraction is a real symbol of the 20th century and was built from the remains of Strastnoy monastery, which was destroyed in Moscow in 1937. It was visited by such famous people as Boris Pasternak, Svyatoslav Rikhter, Robert Falk and many others.

If you are interested in Durylin's life, come to Korolyov and see everything yourself! You will be able to imagine how the writer lived, worked and what lifestyle he led. You will see his cabinet, bedroom, garden and all the appliances this man used. The museum is open every day and the tickets are not very expensive. You can visit it alone or with friends, excursions are available for everybody. Be sure, you will enjoy it!

Discuss: ***Express your opinion:***

What qualities should a person have to become famous? Are house museums necessary for people? Why?





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MARINA TSVETAEVA. MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(ЕСЕТОВА НАТАЛЬЯ ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №3 ИМ. Л.П. ДАНИЛИНОЙ», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Marina Tsvetaeva Memorial museum in Korolyov

Spotlight visits Marina Tsvetaeva museum

Louder is noise, as if taller than buildings,
Train is shivering for the final time,
Final time... we're riding... now my winter Dream, say goodbye!
(«Hello from a Train», M .Tsvetaeva)

Discuss

- ✓ Do you like poetry? Why? Why not?
- ✓ Are there any poets you admire?
- ✓ Have you ever written verses?
- ✓ Could you tell your classmates some interesting facts about Marina Tsvetaeva?

Marina Tsvetaeva was a Russian poet with a tragic fate. She is one of the best poets of the Silver Age. Her life was full of not only happy moments, but also frustration and emptiness. Tsvetaeva was an eyewitness to the First World War, the Civil War and two revolutions. She suffered her daughter`s death, separation from her husband and emigration. Every moment of Tsvetaeva's life was reflected in her poems.

She had to change many addresses during her life from homeland to foreign land: Moscow, Berlin, Prague and Paris. In June 1939, after 17 years of emigration, Marina Tsvetaeva and her son returned to the Soviet Union. She settled in Bolshevo, in the village «New Life». The dacha became one of the most tragic places of her life. Her daughter Ariadna and husband Sergey Efron were arrested there.

The Memorial museum was opened in 1992. It has Tsvetaeva`s personal things, authentic household items, books with her works, photographs and the exhibition "The Fate of the Russian intelligentsia of 1937-1939".

In front of the museum there is a square with winding paths and the boulders with her poems. The square has become a poets` summer ground, where Tsvetaeva`s poetry festivals take place.

Today there is a sculpture «The poet`s soul» under the windows. It is a half-fallen thorn bush bending in the wind with its roots wrapped in a massive chain, which symbolizes Tsvetaeva`s hard life.

Activity

- ✓ Project: Find information about other important places of the poet`s life. Write and tell us about them.

MUSEUM AT ROCKET AND SPACE CORPORATION ENERGIA (7-9 grades)

(ИЗМАЙЛОВА АЛЕВТИНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №18 ИМ. И. Я. ИЛЮШИНА», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Spotlight on Korolyov's museum of Rocket and Space Corporation ENERGIA

There is a museum at Rocket and Space Corporation Energia. The museum features a display hall (1300 m^2), the Labour Glory hall and the Memorial room devoted to S.P. Korolyov (250 m^2).
The display hall shows the history of developing the national space technology: from the first long-range ballistic missiles to the Energia launch vehicle and the Sea Launch Rocket and Space Complex, and from the first artificial earth satellites to all modifications of manned and cargo space vehicles. Visitors can touch the descent module flown by the world's first cosmonaut, Yuri Alexeyevich Gagarin. They can see with their own eyes the Voskhod-2 spacecraft, from which Alexei Arkhipovich Leonov pioneered in performing a spacewalk; a full-scale mockup of the first international orbital complex Soyuz-Apollo, full-scale mockup of the Salyut orbital station and many other things.

The Labour Glory hall shows the enterprise history made by those who contributed a lot to its growth and development: photos, many of which are unique; documents, awards; memorable souvenirs and so on.

The Memorial room devoted to S.P. Korolyov reconstructs the interior of Sergey Korolyov's study. Here you can find his personal belongings, a lot of photographs and documents which are today of a significant historical value.

Attached to the Museum is the souvenir stand where you can buy "space" souvenirs and books: the 'Vostok' watch with the RSC Energia logo devoted to the 40th anniversary of the first manned space flight; badges, fabric pennants devoted to international space flights and historic dates; emblems-stickers depicting space expeditions.

ACTIVITIES

Look at the pictures and describe them to your partner. Imagine you are a museum guide and you have to conduct the excursion in this museum.

QUESTIONS

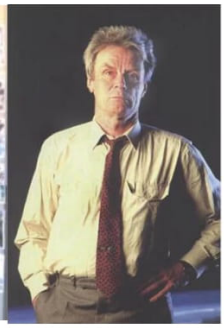
- **Have you ever visited this museum?**
- **Would you like to travel into space one day? Give reasons why (not).**

SPACE MUSEUM OF SCHOOL No.1 (7-9 grades)

(КОТЛЯРОВА ВИКТОРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ 1, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

A SCHOOL SPACE MUSEUM

Spotlight on Korolyov invites you to the **Space Museum of School №1**



Our museum is named after **Syromyatnikov V. S.** who finished our school. He established a unique direction in science – space electromechanics. Automatic docking of spacecrafts would be impossible without this person. His family presented his photographs, awards, personal belongings, copies of documents and his scientific works to our museum.

Oleg Dmitrievich Kononenko, a Russian astronaut, is also a friend of our museum. He presented us the photos from ISS (International Space Station) and **a space suit «Penguin».** He also told us about exciting experiments of growing plants without any soil in space on the ISS.

There is a fantastic **model of ISS** in our museum. It is situated among stars glowing in the darkness. You can look up in the sky and imagine yourself travelling to other worlds or just learn the map of the star sky.

There are more than 100 exciting exhibits in our exposition. Welcome to our Space museum of School №1 in Korolyov!

DISCUSS	ACTIVITIES
• Why have people always dreamt of travelling to other planets? • Would you like to travel in space? Where?	• What is the most interesting museum you have ever been to? Write about it. • Make a poster and a presentation about this museum for the class.

PARK "CONQUERORS OF SPACE" (5-6 grades)

(ЛЕМУТОВА ОЛЬГА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

SPOTLIGHT ON KOROLYOV VISITS THE PARK " CONQUERORS OF SPACE "

PARK "Conquerors of Space"

In front of the Leisure Centre of the city of Korolyov there is the park "Conquerors of Space". It was built in 2012 in honor of the 55th anniversary of the launch of the first Soviet artificial satellite. Many local residents, government officials, veterans and young specialists took an active part in its arrangement.

You can see more than 100 different trees in this park. The park has become a beautiful place for walking and recreation for the whole family and for the residents of the city. It reminds of those people who made a huge contribution to the exploration of outer space and the development of new vehicles and rockets.

There is a large number of playgrounds, clean and well-groomed streets with green lawns and flower beds, conveniently located benches and lights, as well as a free Wi-Fi zone.

In 2011, a bronze monument to two outstanding people was built in the center of this park.

Activities:

Can you describe this monument?

Do you know anything about these persons?

STADIUM VYMPEL (7-9 grades)

(ГЕТАЛОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

THE STADIUM VYMPEL IN KOROLYOV

A healthy body is one that is strong and can keep you working over a long period. That is why it is important to do sports. You can do exercise indoors or outdoors. When you do exercise, you make your heart and muscles strong. This helps you to be active and full of energy. You can choose a sport according to your capabilities and preferences.

Track

Skate park

Workout area

Learn more about places in Korolyov where people usually do sport.

Korolyov is a big city. There are a lot of people who love sport and try to lead an active way of life. They like doing ballet, yoga, aerobics, gymnastics, taekwondo, judo, karate and boxing, so they attend different trainings and work out in gyms. If they want to play badminton, football, volleyball, tennis or basketball, they usually go to the stadium. There are three big stadiums in Korolyov: Vympel, Chaika and Metallist. A lot of people go skating, skiing, swimming, cycling or even jogging there. The stadium Vympel is the most modern stadium in Korolyov. It was built in 1962. In 2018 it was reconstructed. Now it accommodates 2,5 thousand people. There are stands with a canopy, a covered gallery on the upper level and sub-tribune rooms. The swimming pool building with a total area of almost 30 thousand square meters was reconstructed in 2017. The stadium has a track where you can run, jump and do athletics. Also, there is a tennis court, a workout area, a pitch where you can play football and a big pool where you can swim. Basketball and volleyball courts along with a big skate park attract many sportive people

Discuss:
What type of sport do you like?
What type of sport do you like watching and where?

Activities

Choose the appropriate verb (**PLAY, GO, DO**) for the noun and tell your classmates about your favourite type of sport.

Ex. I like doing ballet. My mum is keen on playing badminton.

THE FIRST IN THE CITY OF KOROLYOV (5-6 grades)

(ПАЩИНА ВИКТОРИЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ 1, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

The first in the city of Korolyov

Spotlight on Korolyov invites you to School №1

Korolyov school № 1 in 2020

The history of Korolyov school № 1 started in 1932. It was the first school in the former settlement of Kalininsky (now Korolyov) to give pupils 10-year education. Only then school-leavers could get higher education at the institutes.

Korolyov school № 1 in 1932

17 first formers were happy to start studying at this school. (By the way, all of them got higher education in future).

It was a huge 2 storey building with specialized classrooms. Its pupils liked to read books in a large library and dance in a dance hall. But most of all they loved driving lessons, as there were 3 motorcycles at school No.1

The school day started from the examining pupils by the school medical assistant.

Nikolay Pavlovich Korsakov (the Hero of the Soviet Union) finished our school in 1934. He perished at the end of the Second World War in 1945 in Czechoslovakia.

You can learn more about the history of the school at our school museum ‘Pamiat’ (Memory) opened in 2004.

22 pupils of our school are members of a searching group. Every year they go on the searching expeditions in Novgorod, Kaluga, Kaliningrad, Orel, Moscow region. They have found and reburied more than 700 Soviet soldiers. We are proud of the fact that 14 names have been identified.

DISCUSS

- What do you know about the history of your school?
- If you had a chance, would you like to go on the searching expeditions? Where?

ACTIVITIES

- Make a poster and a presentation about your school

THE YOUNG SPECTATOR'S THEATRE (TYUZ THEATRE) (5-6 grades)

(ОСЬКИНА ТАТЬЯНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

THE YOUNG SPECTATOR'S THEATRE (TYUZ THEATRE)

Discuss

SPOTLIGHT ON KOROLYOV VISITS THE YOUNG SPECTATOR'S THEATRE.

Have you ever been to the theatre? What theatre or theatres have you been to? Do you like to go there with your family or your friends? Would you like to be an actor or an actress? Why? Why not?

A lot of people nowadays go to the theatre. They come to the theatre for different aims: to relax, to be amused and entertained, to have a good laugh, to enjoy the acting of their favourite actors and actresses. Let's talk about theatres today.

Theatre is one of the most ancient kinds of art. There are not many theatres in Korolyov, but they are all very popular with the public. One of them is **The Young Spectator's Theatre (TYUZ theatre)** which is situated not far from the centre of Korolyov. It is the theatre for children and youth established in 1976 as a drama club at the Children's Club of the Kalinin Leisure Centre.

The director of the theatre is Yaroslav Ermakov. The Young Spectator's Theatre takes part in many festivals in Korolyov and Moscow. It has more than 40 performances.

The visitors can enjoy watching dramas, tragedies, comedies and performances for children. The theatre has a lot of concert tours in many cities of Russia, where it shows its performances: "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs", "Little Baba Yaga", "Two Maples", "The Adventures of Chippolino", "The Devil's Mill" and others.

The main task of the theatre is the aesthetic education of the young generation. The theatre has a children's drama club, where there are about 70 children (8 to 16 years). They learn acting, stage movement, stage speech, classical vocals, folk singing, and theatre history. Many of them take part in the performances of the theatre.

Theatre is a very interesting kind of art. The audience becomes the part of the performance. It looks as if you live in the world where characters live.

Activity

What theatres are there in your area? Write and tell us about the one you like.

THE BOLSHEVSK LABOUR COMMUNE (10-11 grades)

(БЫКОВА ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Spotlight on Korolyov *researches*

the history of the **Bolshevsk Labour Commune**

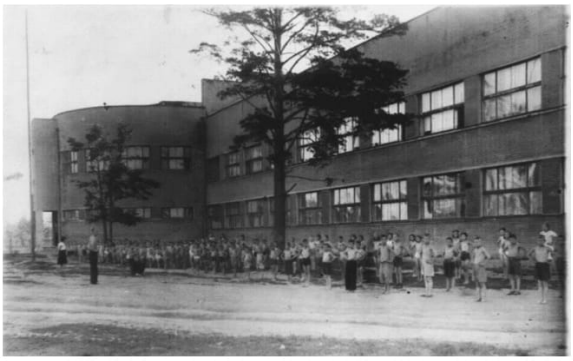
The history of the Tactical Missiles Corporation (TRV) began with the Bolshevsk Labour Commune. https://www.ktrv.ru/about/history/ Here you can find the details.

The Bolshevsk Labour Commune. History

The Bolshevsk Labour Commune was created in 1924 to combat homelessness among teenagers. The idea of re-educating young criminals and street children belonged to Felix Dzerzhinsky.

It was a unique experiment. So called Perekovka meant getting at least seven years of education, a profession and starting to work honestly. A combination of training with productive labour was one of the basic principles of education in the commune.

At first, two handicraft workshops were organized: a carpentry and a shoemaker's, where stools and sports shoes were made by hand. Soon the shoe factory and the sports woodworking factory produced clothes, shoes, tennis rackets and skis.



On September 1, 1933, the training center started working. Due to the needs of the communards, many constructivist buildings appeared in Kostino, both for living and for work, as well as the Metallist stadium.

Up to 3000 people lived and worked there within 15 years.

Maxim Gorky, Krupskaya, Mayakovsky and even some famous foreigners (Niels Bohr, Bernard Shaw and others) came to the commune to watch its great achievements.

But in 1937 arrests of leaders and activists began. A lot of communards were arrested and shot.

And on December 9, 1939, an order was issued to liquidate all labour communes, and the Bolshevsk Labour Commune finally ceased to exist.

Activities

1. Try to see Road To Life (Путевка в жизнь) film. It is about the Commune.
2. Find out information about Matvey Pogrebinsky, the creator of the Commune.

Discuss

Most of the former communards who survived after 1937 went through the harsh war years of 1941-1945. Many of them received military awards.

How did the Commune influence that fact?

THE COMPLEX OF BUILDINGS OF THE BOLSHEVSK LABOUR COMMUNE (10-11 grades)

(БЫКОВА ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

The architecture of the city of Korolyov

Spotlight on Korolyov introduces

The Complex of Buildings of the Bolshevsk Labour Commune

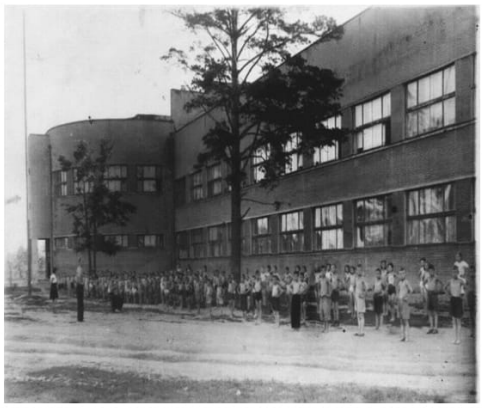
The Complex of Buildings of the Bolshevsk Labour Commune

https://wlad11.livejournal.com/tag/%D0%9A%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BB%D1%91%D0%B2

In December 2016, the Bolshevsk Labour Commune building complex was identified as a cultural heritage site (architectural monument).

It includes the Stroyburo House, a kitchen factory, a stadium, a hospital, two dormitories and a Training center. The Stroyburo House, the first capital building, was built in 1928 by the architects Arkady Langman and Lazar Tscherikower.

Unfortunately, the Stroyburo House was practically destroyed, but the rest complex of the Commune is the only one of its kind that was completely preserved in the Soviet Union.



The former Training center on Stadionnaya Street, 1 is now occupied by Korolyov College of Technology and Fashion Design. Viewed from above, it resembles a landed plane, spreading its wings.

The remarkable fact is that Marina Tsvetaeva's son Mur (Georgy Efron) studied at school there for some time in the autumn of 1939 after their return from abroad.

Alfred Schnittke, an outstanding contemporary composer, finished the seventh grade there. The Schnittke family then settled in the village of Valentinovka, after two years staying in Vienna, Austria.

Activities

1. Visit your city museum to learn the history of the place.
2. Are there any buildings in your place built in the style of constructivism? Find it out.

Discuss

1. Do you know your native city? What parts and streets are the oldest/ the most beautiful?

   In what style are they built?

2. What famous people lived in it? What are these people famous for?

THE STREETS OF KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(ДЕМИДЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №9, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

What street names are the most popular in Russia? Why?

Spotlight on Russia learns about the streets of the city of Korolyov

The streets of Korolyov.

We live in Korolyov. The city got its name in 1996, when it officially became the capital of space industry. That's why many streets have names of scientists and cosmonauts.

The main avenues are Cosmonauts Avenue and Korolyov Avenue. A lot of people live in Tsialkovskiy Street. There are streets named after Gagarin and Tereshkova. Residents of the city work in industries producing space rockets. They live in Isayev, Bogomolov, Boldyrev and Mozzhorin streets, which took their names after the engineers who worked with Korolev in the city in Soviet times.

Some street names tell us the history of Bolshevskaya labour commune organized after the revolution: Proletarskaya, Trudovaya, Communisticheskaya, Pervomayskaya.

Almost every Russian town or city has Lenin Street. It's interesting that V. I. Lenin really lived in Kostino (now Korolyov) after being wounded. He got treatment and wrote his works here. There is a house-museum devoted to Lenin's life at 1, Ilyich Street in Koroyov.

The citizens of Korolyov appreciate Russian poets and writers. We have Pushkinskaya, Lev Tolstoy, Nekrasov, Ostrovskiy, Koltsov, Mayakovskiy, Marina Tsvetayeva streets like other cities.

Our city is surrounded by the National park Losiny Ostrov, so it is a nice, green place in Moscow region. That is why there are such streets as Lesnaya, Berezovaya, Sadovaya, Tsvetochnaya, Vishnevaya…

Come to Korolyov-the cradle of space research! Discover a wonderful city of creative, intelligent people developing space industry and taking care of nature.

Activities:

Find in the text what streets have the names of S.P. Korolev's colleagues.

Project: find out what streets are the most important in your city. Why?

KOMITETSKY LES (7-9 grades)

(САМОХВАЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №3 ИМ. Л.П. ДАНИЛИНОЙ», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Komitetsky Les
in Korolyov

Activity

- ✓ *Find in the text all the words denoting different plants and explain what they mean in Russian;*
- ✓ *Do such plants grow in your region?*
- ✓ *Speak on the importance of the forest for people;*
- ✓ *Discuss with your classmates what you can do to help in forest conservation.*

Project:

Prepare a project "The nature in my region and my role in its conservation"

Spotlight on Russia about the value of forests

According to the UN website, forests sustainable management and the use of resources are key to combating climate change, and to contributing to the prosperity and well-being of current and future generations.

The name Komitetsky Les or Komitetsky Forest dates back to the 17th century. Komitetsky Forest is a small surviving part of the forest area that once belonged to Prince Peter Odoyevsky, a well-known Moscow philanthropist. He handed this land over to the Imperial Humane Committee, from which the forest became known as the Committee Forest or **Komitetsky Les**.

It has become part of Korolyov city. Currently, the forest has been turned into a forest park. It occupies an area of 23 hectares and is very popular with the residents of the city. People come here just to walk or ride a bike.

Komitetsky Les is a mixed forest. Both coniferous and deciduous trees grow in it. Here you can find pines, fir trees, larches, maples, mountain ashes, birches, poplars, bird cherry trees, wild fruit trees. Different bushes, such as wild raspberry, currant, hazel, are there too. The forest is inhabited by different birds and small animals. One can often see squirrels there.

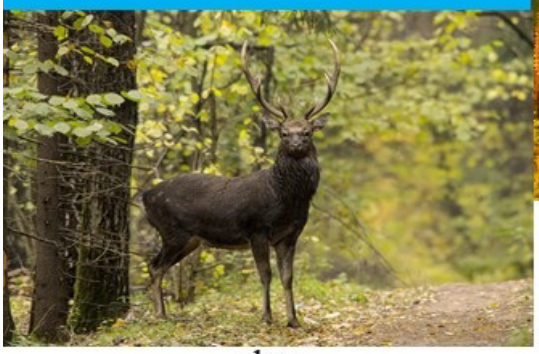
Trees absorb dust, pollutants and noise. The importance of the forest for people's life and health can be hardly overestimated, as it provides people with clean air and valuable cultural and recreational opportunities. That is why, the residents of the city are against cutting down trees in the forest. They take an active part in planting new trees instead of sick or damaged ones. They say that Komitetsky Les is the lungs of the city.

NATURE

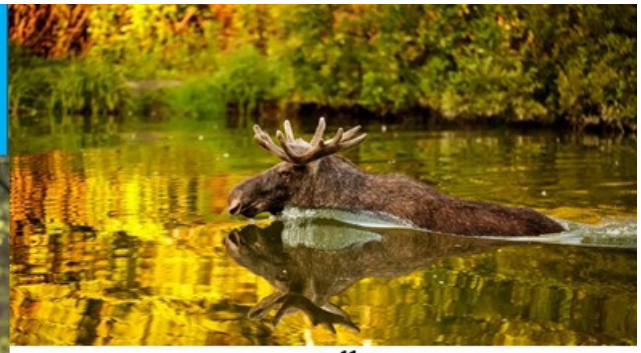
LOSINY OSTROV (5-6 grades)

(ГЕТАЛОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Nature



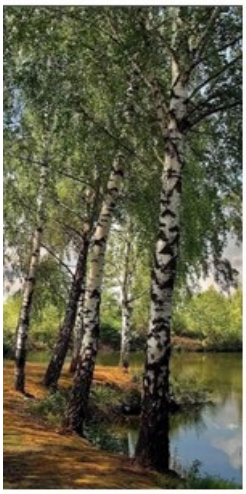
deer



elk

Are you good at Geography and Biology?
Do you know the place you live in?
What animals and plants are around us?

Spotlight learns about Losiny Ostrov National Park in Korolyov.



birches

Koroloyv is one of the largest cities in the Moscow Region. The main part of the city is located between the Klyazma river and the Yauza river. There are a lot of picturesque parks and public gardens in Koroloyv. The parks are popular with fans of quiet recreation, athletes, and parents with children. The best place to visit is Losiny Ostrov National Park. It is the second oldest national park in Russia and the largest urban park in Europe.

Citizens of Korolyov often go to Losiny Ostrov. They enjoy walking, skiing, jogging and riding their bikes in the park. Moreover, they are fond of watching wild animals, birds and plants there. Hares, elks, mice, deer, squirrels, boars, minks and foxes live in Losiny Ostrov National Park. Different beautiful trees and flowers grow there: birches, pines, firs and even lindens.

boars

squirrel

Discuss

- Would you like to visit Losiny Ostrov National Park? Why?
- What animals can you see there?

Activities

- Tell your classmates about the oldest national park in Russia.
- Go on an excursion to a park and make a list of animals, birds and trees you can find there.

LOSINY OSTROV (7-9 grades)

(МИШИНА ЕЛЕНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

SPOTLIGHT ON KOROLYOV INVITES TO THE **"PARK LOSINY OSTROV"**

DO you know that our park Losiny Ostrov is the first national park of Russia?

NO? Then, it is for you!

Losiny Ostrov National Park was declared a national park in 1983. The purpose of establishing a national park is to preserve natural complexes and biodiversity. On the territory of Losiny Ostrov it is forbidden to hunt birds or animals, go fishing in lakes or rivers, cut trees or make fires.

It is located to the north of the capital and stretches deep into the Moscow Region. The park boasts more than 116.21 km² of dense forests. Rare birds and other wild animals (including the moose) live here in their natural environment. If you are lucky enough you might get to spot them.

The main tourist attractions on the ELK ISLAND are The Museum of Russian way of life with a great number of expositions and Elk biostation where visitors are able to see, touch and communicate with live moose, spotted deer and wild boars.

ACTIVITIES:

Read the text and discuss the questions in groups:

1.What are national parks for?

2. What can people enjoy there?

3. Have you ever visited a national park? If so, where was it?

4.Would you like to visit a wildlife park? Why?

Choose one national wildlife park and do some research. Finish these sentences.

- *The name of my national park is...*
- *It is situated...*
- *The main feature of the park is...*
- *Some plants and animals that are protected there are...*
- *One of the highlights of this park is...*

NATURE

LOSINY OSTROV (10-11 grades)

(ВОЛКОВА АНТОНИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №14, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Spotlight invites you to one of the first national parks of Russia, Losiny Ostrov (Elk Island) in Korolyov

Photo by Nataliya and Aleksandr Fedosov

National parks attract tourists with their unique landscapes, clean air and water, and the opportunity to **observe** wild animals in their natural habitats. There are 49 national parks scattered across Russia, some of them are located in truly **remote** places but some not, so...

Get ready for an adventure!

Activities

1) Find numbers in the text and explain what they mean: 49,1983,116, 15,18,230,500.

2) Explain the words in **bold**.

"Tryapka"

Territory

One of the first national parks of Russia, Losiny Ostrov (Elk Island), was created in 1983. It is difficult to imagine that the real wilderness inhabited by elks, deer and wild boars (кабаны) begins just a few kilometers away from the city of Korolyov. There is a reason why these **dense** forests were chosen by Moscow nobles for hunting several centuries ago, and the **brushwood** was taken under special protection.

"Losiny Ostrov" National Park is located partly on the territory of Moscow (only the third part to the north-east) and (the main area) in the Moscow Region near the city of Korolyov. The rivers Yauza and Pekhorka **originate** in the park. The total area of the reserve is about 116 square kilometers. Locals escape hustle and bustle of a big city to enjoy a calm weekend walking, riding bicycles, swimming in the lake "Tryapka" and of course looking at real elks.

Ivan IV "the Terrible"

History

"Losiny Ostrov" was known since the 15th to the 18th century. It was the most favourite and popular hunting place among Moscow tsars and **nobles**. Ivan IV "the Terrible" hunted bears in that place, there were plenty of these animals in these impassable (непроходимый) thickets. And Tsar Aleksei Mikhailovich Romanov was fond of falconry (соколиная охота) and founded the falcon yard at the southern part of Losiny Ostrov. He also hunted elks there.

During the Second World War, Losiny Ostrov suffered some losses - many trees were cut down there.

SPEAKING

Find some information about any National Parks in Russia. Tell about:

- the name;
- location;
- history;
- flora;
- fauna.

Flora and fauna

"Losiny Ostrov" National Park is famous for its rich flora and fauna. More than 230 species of animals, birds, mammals (including elks, deer, **wild boars**, foxes, hares, squirrels, raccoon dogs, **beavers**, muskrats, hawks, white-tailed eagles and many others) live there.

More than 500 species of plants grow in the park, as well as herbal plants that are rare. There are oaks, dark fir trees, slender birches and linden trees, as well as tall pines with their tops high in the sky.

You can have a good time in the park during any season and in any weather.

dense forests = thick, originate= start, brushwood= very thick bushes

I.Y. ILYUSHIN (10-11 grades)

(МАХОВА ВАЛЕНТИНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №18 ИМ. И.Я. ИЛЮШИНА, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

In Korolyov we keep alive the memory of our Great Patriotic War heroes

Spotlight on Korolyov presents **I.Y. Ilyushin, Hero of the Soviet Union.**

Born on January 22, 1915 in the village of Amanovo in a peasant family, Ivan finished the elementary school in 1930. He worked as a quality control department foreman at the M.I. Kalinin plant in Podlipki, Moscow region and then in Sverdlovsk, where the plant was evacuated, when the war began.

In 1942 he voluntarily joined the Red Army. The squad leader of the 23rd Guards Airborne Regiment* (9th Guards Airborne Division, 1st Ukrainian Front) Guard Senior Sergeant I.Y. Ilyushin distinguished himself on January 12, 1945 in the battle for the village Stopnitsa in Poland. He was the first to rise to the attack, led the soldiers and destroyed the machine-gun crew. His actions ensured the advance of the army. On January 24, while expanding the bridgehead* on the left bank of the Oder River, he participated in repelling* fierce enemy counterattacks. For his heroism and courage on June 27, 1945 I.Y. Ilyushin was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. After demobilization he returned to Kaliningrad (Korolyov) and worked at the enterprise now called RSC Energia until his retirement. I.Y. Ilyushin was a member of the City Council of Veterans. He died on November 2, 2003.

In 2010, Gymnasium 18 in the city of Korolyov was named after the Hero of the Soviet Union Ivan Yakovlevich Ilyushin. The students of our gymnasium are proud to be worthy of his legacy* and invite you to visit the school museum to find out more about I.Y.Ilyushin.

Activities

Project

Collect the information about the war heroes who lived and worked in our city. Write to Spotlight on Korolyov about one of them.

Discuss

- ✓ How do you understand the words: "A nation that forgets its past has no future"? Discuss with your partner.
- ✓ What have you learnt about I.Y.Ilyushin's life? Can you call his life heroic? Why? Why not?

*Guards Airborne Regiment – воздушно-десантный полк

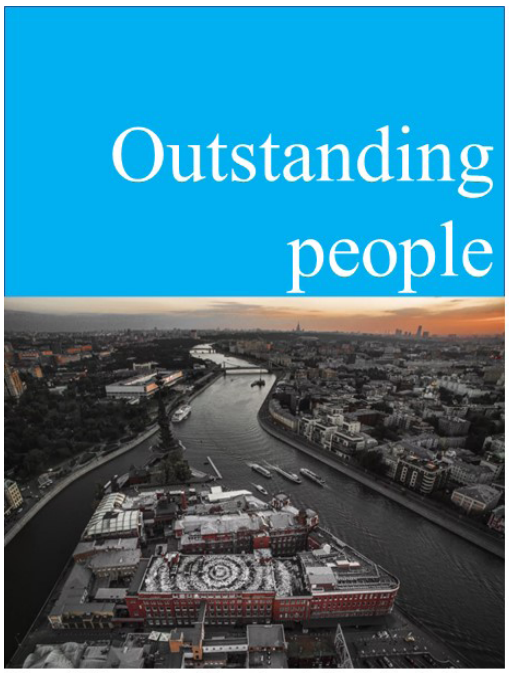
*bridgehead – предмостное укрепление, плацдарм

*repel – отразить, отбить ; *legacy - наследие

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

POKRAS LAMPAS (7-9 grades)

(ГЕТАЛОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)



The world's largest calligraffiti on the roof of the Red October Factory, 2015

The Children's Art School in Korolyov, 2021

What does the word "Calligraffiti" mean?

Have you heard about a famous Russian calligraphy artist Pokras Lampas?

Learn more about the calligraffiti and artists in Korolyov city.

Pokras Lampas

Pokras Lampas (Arseny Sergeyevich Pyzhenkov) was born in Kaliningrad (now Korolyov) in 1991. Lampas is one of the world's most famous calligraphy artists, who became famous for his unique fusion of graffiti and calligraphy called "calligraffiti." He combines his knowledge of street culture, design and typography of different nations and generations.

Pokras Lampas collaborates with main Russian and international fashion brands. He takes part in different exhibitions, performances, street art festivals and creates major calligraphic compositions in urban surroundings and interiors.

Pokras Lampas has participated in street art projects and individual and group exhibitions in Russia, China, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal, the USA, South Korea and the UAE.

In 2015, he created the world's largest calligraffiti on the roof of the Red October Factory in Moscow: the artwork can be seen from satellites.

Among his projects are a calligraphy work on the roof of the Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana in Rome (2017), a 54-metre installation dedicated to the exhibition *Vasily Vereshchagin* at the Tretyakov Gallery (2018) and a mural in front of the RZD Arena in Moscow's Cherkizovo District (2018).

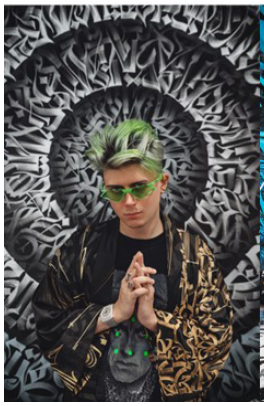
Today you can see his great calligraffiti in Oktyabrskaya street, Korolyov. In April 2021 Pokras Lampas and his co-worker Shon painted the wall of the children's Art school. It depicts a woman and a man in orange spacesuits floating in zero gravity. In the center of the picture you can read the phrase "There are no barriers for a human thought". The citizens of Korolev are grateful to Pokras Lampas for this great calligraffiti.

Discuss

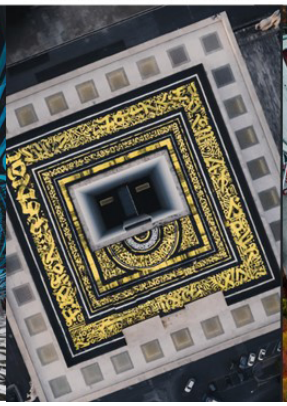
- What is Pokras Lampas? What is he famous for?
- Are you good at painting?
- Imagine you are a calligraphy artist. What phrase would you like to paint?

Activities

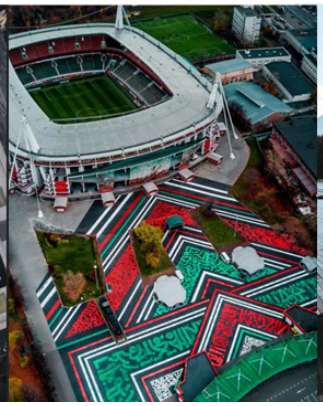
- Surf the Net. Try to find other famous works of street art and tell us about them.



The roof of the Palazzo della Civiltà Italiana in Rome, 2017



The RZD Arena in Moscow's Cherkizovo District, 2018



The Tretyakov Gallery, 2018

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(ВАРДЕВАНЯН АЗАТУИ АЗАТОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №11» , Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV

1906-1966

There is no such thing as an unsolvable problem.

-Sergei Korolyov-

Spotlight learns about Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov

Discuss

- ✓ Why was the city Korolyov named after S.P. Korolyov?
- ✓ What do you know about this famous scientist?
- ✓ What was the S.P. Korolyov's greatest contribution to Russian cosmonautics?
- ✓ Have you ever thought of becoming a constructor/cosmonaut?

Activity

- ✓ Project: Design a Poster to advertise the book about S.P. Korolyov's biography .

Our city is named after Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov. Academician S. P. Korolyov is a famous scientist and founder of practical cosmonautics. He was the chief constructor of the first Earth sputniks and spaceships. S. P. Korolyov was born in 1906 in a small Ukrainian town of Zhitomir into a family of teachers. He spent his childhood with his grandparents in the town of Nezhin where he studied at home with a teacher. In1922, at the age of 15, Sergei Korolyov began to study at a vocational building school in Odessa, where he received his secondary education and became a builder. He was interested in mathematics, literature and he read a great deal. All his life he loved music. In 1923 Sergei Korolyov joined Glider Pilots' Club, where he learned to construct gliders and to fly them.

In 1925 Korolyov entered the Kiev Polytechnical Institute where he studied aviation and mathematics, but in the evening he had to work for money: he was a building worker, he worked at the post office and he played very small roles in films. Two years later he came to Moscow. In the day-time he worked at an aeroplane factory and in the evening he studied at the Moscow Higher Technical School. After lectures he worked at home on the design of a new glider. At the Moscow Higher Technical School Korolyov learned about K. E.Tsiolkovsky's ideas on space travel and about his rocket. In 1930 S.P. Korolyov graduated from the Moscow Higher Technical School and became an aviation engineer. At the same time he finished the Moscow Pilot School. During the Great Patriotic War S. P. Korolyov constructed a jet engine for aeroplanes and rockets.

On October 4, 1957 the first man-made sputnik of the Earth was launched into the space. It was the result of thirty years hard work and Chief Constructor was S. P. Korolyov. Then dogs were sent into space and only after a lot of experiments the first cosmonaut in the world - Y. A. Gagarin flew into the space in the spaceship "Vostok" on April 12, 1961. After this there were many other longer and more difficult flights. Then followed rockets to the Moon, Mars and Venus. S. P. Korolyov died in 1966. For his brilliant work in the name of science and progress he was awarded two Gold Stars of the Hero of Socialist Labour. People will always remember the names of those who opened a new era in the conquest of outer space, and the name of S. P. Korolyov is one of them.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV (5-6 grades)

(КАЛИНЫЧЕВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №11», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV

1906-1966

The time will come when a spacecraft will leave the earth and set out on a voyage to distant planets…

-Sergei Korolyov-

Spotlight learns about Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov

Discuss

- ✓ Who is the city named after?
- ✓ Can you give examples of avenues, streets, squares of our city that are associated with space exploration?
- ✓ What do you know about the famous Soviet/Russian scientist Sergei Korolyov?
- ✓ What is necessary to study to become an engineer?

Activity

- ✓ Project: prepare a fact file with 10 top facts about Sergei Korolyov. Present it to the class.

Academician Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov is a famous scientist and a founder of practical cosmonautics. He was the Chief Constructor of the first Earth sputniks and spaceships.

Korolyov was born in 1906 in the small Ukrainian town of Zhitomir into a family of teachers. He spent his childhood with his grandparents in the town of Nezhin where he studied at home with a teacher. He was interested in Maths, Literature and he read a great deal.

In 1923 Sergei Korolyov joined a Glider Pilots' Club where he learned to construct gliders and to fly them. In 1925 Korolyov entered Kiev Polytechnical Institute where he studied aviation and Maths. Two years later Korolyov came to Moscow and entered Moscow Higher Technical School. In 1930 Korolyov graduated from the Higher Technical School and became an aviation engineer. During the Great Patriotic War he constructed a jet engine for aeroplanes and rockets.

The first man-made sputnik of the Earth was a result of his hard work. Then dogs were sent into space and only after a lot of experiments the first cosmonaut in the world - Y. A. Gagarin was launched into space in the spaceship "Vostok" on April 12, 1961. There followed many other longer and more difficult flights to the Moon, Mars and Venus.

The great Russian scientist lived and worked in the city of Kaliningrad near Moscow that was renamed to the science city of Korolyov in honour of the outstanding designer of space-rocket technology. Sergey Korolyov died in 1966.

People will always remember the names of those who opened a new era in the conquest of outer space, and the name of Korolyov is one of them.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV (10-11 grades)

(КАЛИНЫЧЕВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №11», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

SERGEI PAVLOVICH KOROLYOV 1906 -1966)

Spotlight learns about Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov

The way to the stars is open

-Sergei Korolyov-

Sergei Korolyov was a major figure and a driving force in the development of the Russian space program. Influenced by the ideas of interplanetary flight put forth by Konstantin Tsiolkovsky Korolyov became interested in rocketry and in the early 1930s helped to found a rocket research group which was responsible for training numerous scientists and engineers who would later become the core of Russia's space programme.

Korolyov was responsible for many of Russia's well-known achievements in space exploration. He helped design the rocket used for Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite to orbit the earth. This became the most widely used rocket in the world. Another success associated with Korolyov was *Luna 3*, which provided the first views of the far side of the moon. In 1959 it looped around the moon, took pictures, developed them, and radioed them back to earth. This flight bolstered the prestige of the Soviet Union throughout the world. It was Korolyov who led the design team responsible for *Vostok*, the first manned spacecraft that went up in 1961 with Yuri Gagarin.

Korolyov was also in charge of the *Venera 3* mission, the first spacecraft to impact on another planet. It landed on Venus in 1966. The same year, Korolyov had another first when his *Luna 9* made the first successful soft landing on the moon. It sent back television images and showed that the feared, deep layers of lunar dust did not exist, allowing further flights and later manned missions. Korolyov died in 1966 and was buried in Kremlin Wall, an honour reserved for Russians of exceptional distinction.

Sergei Korolyov used to live and work in the city of Kaliningrad near Moscow that was renamed to the science city of Korolyov in honour of the outstanding designer of space-rocket technology. There is now an oversized statue of Korolyov located on the town square, leading to the impressive broad tree-lined Korolyov Avenue. The great scientist initiated the foundation of many space-rocket engineering research institutes and design bureaus in the city and left behind a group of dedicated and highly trained scientists and engineers.

His inexhaustible energy and talent as a researcher, his intuition regarding engineering problems, and his creative boldness in solving difficult tasks have established Sergei Korolyov as a founding father of the Russian space programme.

Discuss

- ✓ Who is the city named after?
- ✓ Could you tell your classmates any facts from the life of this outstanding scientist?
- ✓ Have you ever thought of becoming a scientist?
- ✓ What is necessary to be a real professional in the chosen field?

Activity

- ✓ Project: prepare a presentation about the great scientist S.P. Korolyov, try to find the additional facts of his life.

OUTSTANDING SPORTSMEN OF KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(РАХИМОВА РУШАНЬЯ НАСИБУЛЛОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №2 ИМ. В.Н. МИХАЙЛОВА, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

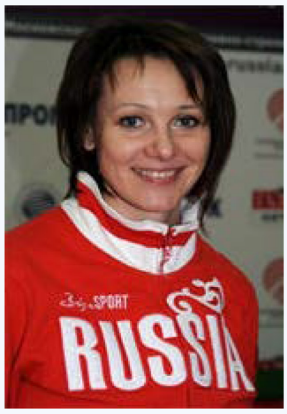
Sportsmen

Great masters of sports inspire and encourage other athletes to work hard and strive to achieve victories and reveal their talents.

Today ***Spotlight on Russia*** will take a look at some of the famous sportsmen of Korolyov

Zhulin Alexander Vyacheslavovich (born July 20, 1963, Kaliningrad, Moscow Region) is a Soviet and Russian figure skater who competed in ice dancing with Maya Usova. They are the bronze medalists of the 1992 Olympic Games (as part of the Combined Team) and the silver medalists of the 1994 Games. In addition, the pair is the world, European and Soviet champions. Currently Alexander is a figure skating coach.

Abbyasova Tatyana Alekseevna (born October 18, 1959, Alamudin, Kyrgyzstan) is a Soviet athlete. She is the Olympic champion in the long jump. At the Summer Games of the XXII Olympiad in Moscow in 1980 Tatiana won the gold medal in the long jump. Tatyana graduated from the Kyrgyz State University. Currently she lives in Korolyov together with her family. She is the deputy Chairman of the Committee on Physical Culture, Sports and Tourism.



Goldobina Tatyana Vladimirovna (born November 4, 1975, Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan) is the honoured Master of Sports (bullet shooting, rifle). Now Tatyana lives and works in Korolyov. She is the Champion of Russia in the individual championship (1997, 1999, 2000), the winner and bronze medalist of the World Championships. Besides, Tatyana is the medalist of the World Cup stages (1998, 1999, 2000, 2004) and the silver medalist of the Games of the XXVII Olympic Games (2000) in Sydney in shooting. Since 2009 she has been a senior coach of the Russian youth national team in bullet shooting.

DISCUSS

What other sportsmen whose names are connected with our town do you know?

What is your favourite kind of sport?

What sport activities are popular among teenagers nowadays?

ACTIVITY

Choose one of the people and tell your partner about his or her achievements. Expand this biography including more details.

GENNADY STREKALOV (10-11grades)

(АСТАХОВА МАРГАРИТА АЛЬБЕРТОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №7, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Korolyov is the space capital of Russia

Spotlight on Korolyov introduces outstanding people of the city

Gennady Strekalov

Gennady Strekalov was a Soviet and Russian cosmonaut, who experienced five space flights. He was born in 1940 in the city of Korolyov.

He graduated from Bauman Higher Technical School in 1965 and began to work at the Korolyov design bureau taking part in the development of the Soyuz spacecraft. Strekalov joined the cosmonaut group in 1973 and he made his first flight on November, 27, 1980 as a research engineer on the mission to the Salyut 6 station. Strekalov's next mission was to have been an eight-month expedition to the Salyut 7 station but after launching in April 1983, the crew discovered that their Soyuz T-8's radar had failed and, unable to dock, returned to Earth.

The next mission was a disaster for Gennady Strekalov. There was a fire on the pad but the launch escape system pulled the spacecraft away from the rocket to safety only 20 seconds before explosion. Gennady Strekalov called this day his second birthday. It took a brave man only half a year to overcome the stress and be ready for the next flight on the Soviet-Indian mission. Strekalov's fourth launch came five years later in August 1990, on a mission to the Mir space station. When Gennady Strekalov passed away, historians found a lot of letters in his archive. People asked him for help. Strekalov helped everyone. Gennady Strekalov was a wonderful and extraordinary man. He made a great contribution to the development of the world cosmonautics.

Activities

Find out if there is a street named after Gennady Strekalov in Korolyov.

Make a list of dates of all Strekalov's missions .

Find out what the total duration of all Strekalov's flights was.

Discuss

How does Gennady Strekalov's life prove this statement?

"The greatest use of a life is to spend it on something that will outlast it."
William James

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

MIKHAIL KLAVDIEVICH TIKHONRAVOV (10-11 grades)

(САМОХВАЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА , МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №3 ИМ. Л.П. ДАНИЛИНОЙ», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Mikhail Klavdievich Tikhonravov

Spotlight on Russia learns about the pioneers who led the way to space

On the 12th of April 1961 the first cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, suddenly became known in all parts of the globe. His open, friendly face with a broad, cheerful smile became dear for everybody in the world. But the world did not learn the names of those who had made possible that historic flight at once. And, of course, one person, even very talented, couldn't fulfill such a difficult task. Only a team of scientists, engineers and constructors could do that. And it took them many years.

Now the whole world knows the name of S.P. Korolyov, the chief designer of space exploration in our country. His name was given to the town we live in. Other names are less known.

One of the main companions of S.P. Korolyov was Mikhail Klavdievich Tikhonravov, a Soviet pioneer of spacecraft design and rocketry. He was exposed to Konstantin Tsiolkovsky's ideas of spaceflight. In 1946, the Central Military Scientific Research Institute No.4 was established. Mikhail Klavdievich was appointed the deputy chief. There, he led a team of researchers that **did important studies on packet rockets, satellite orbital motion, optimal pitch control programs for launching into orbit, reentry trajectories and heat shielding.** The team **designed and promoted the first Sputnik and a number of other sputniks, did a lot to prepare and control the first manned space flight.** Findings of Tikhonravov's group became a basis for the "Proposals on the possibility and necessity of creation of artificial Earth satellites" approved by S.P. Korolev. In 1956, Sergey Korolyov had Tikhonravov and his team transferred into his bureau, OKB-1. NII 4 continued its important research work and contributed greatly to the development of the cosmic science and technique.

New vocabulary:

companion *– соратник*
packet rockets *– ракетоносители, состоящие из пакета (нескольких) ракет –составные ракеты*

reentry trajectories *- траектории входа в атмосферу*
optimal pitch control *– управление по тангажу (продольное управление)*

Activities

Discuss

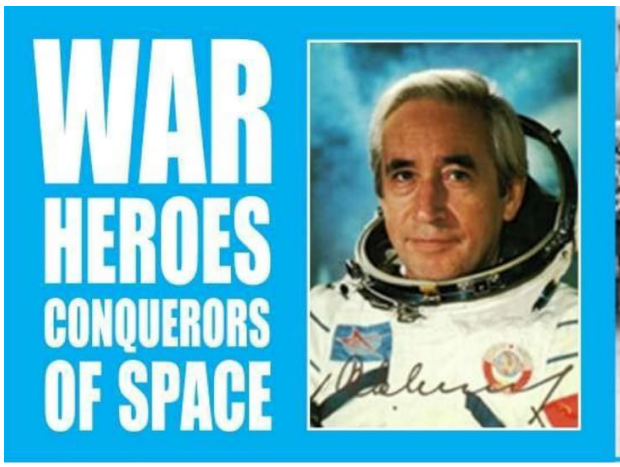
- ✓ **Would you like to take part in space exploration? Why? Why not?**
- ✓ **What should a person study to become a spacecraft designer?**

- ✓ **Project:** Find information about any other scientist, engineer or constructor, who has contributed to space exploration. Write and tell us about this person.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

WAR HEROES - CONQUERORS OF SPACE. KONSTANTIN PETROVICH FEOKTISTOV (10-11 grades)

(ОНИКИЙЧУК НАТАЛИЯ ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №3, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)



Solemn welcome of the crew of the Voskhod-1 spacecraft
© Vladimir Savostyanov / TASS

SPOTLIGHT ABOUT THE FIRST CIVILIAN COSMONAUT K. FEOKTISTOV

Konstantin Petrovich Feoktistov, a prominent Soviet scientist in the field of space flight control and a leading developer of many spaceships and orbital stations, a pilot, Hero of the Soviet Union, Doctor of Technical Sciences, a professor, was born on February 7, 1926.

During the Great Patriotic War in July 1942 he volunteered for the front. While performing a combat mission behind enemy lines, he was captured by a Waffen SS Army patrol and shot by a Nazi officer. However, the bullet went straight through his chin and neck and did not kill him. Later Feoktistov was able to crawl out and then break through to the Soviet lines.

As a child, having read the book by Yakov Perelman "Interplanetary Travel", Konstantin firmly decided to invent and build space rockets. After finishing school, K. Feoktistov continued his studies at the Moscow Higher Technical School named after N.E.Bauman. Sergei Korolyov himself lectured on his course. After graduating from the Moscow Higher Technical School, Konstantin Feoktistov worked together with Sergei Korolyov (now RSC Energia).

Konstantin Feoktistov (centre) during the discussion of the results obtained by the cosmonauts on the space station "Salyut -4"

K. Feoktistov became the first civilian specialist to conquer space. In October 1964 he was assigned to the multidisciplinary* crew, that was the first three-wan crew in the history of space exploration. K. Feoktistov together with the pilot-cosmonaut Vladimir Komarov and doctor-cosmonaut Boris Egorov took off from the Baikonur cosmodrome in the spacecraft 'Voskhod-1 '. Comprehensive physical, technical, medical and biological research was carried out during the flight.

Feoktistov was awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union

Feoktistov participated in the development of the first artificial earth satellite, the spacecrafts 'Vostok', 'Soyuz', 'Soyuz T', Soyuz TM', 'Progress', 'Progress-M', as well as the orbital stations 'Salyut' and 'Mir'.

ACTIVITIES:

1. With a partner discuss anything about Feoktistov you are interested most of all. Add anything you know about Feoktistov that is not mentioned in the text.
2. Have you ever thought about being a cosmonaut? Why or why not?
3. Imagine there is a teen's channel on TV in your school. Make your project about other cosmonauts, who were war heroes and tell us about them.

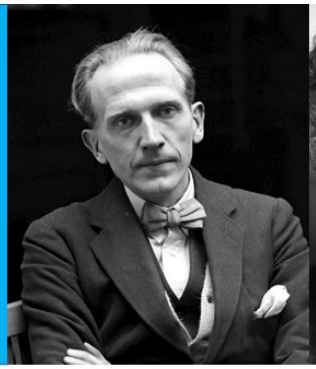
**multidisciplinary [ˌməlti'disəpli'nerē; ˌməltī-] mul·ti·dis·ci·pli·nar·y combining or involving several academic disciplines or professional specializations in an approach to a topic or problem*

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

BORIS ZAKHODER (7-9 grades)

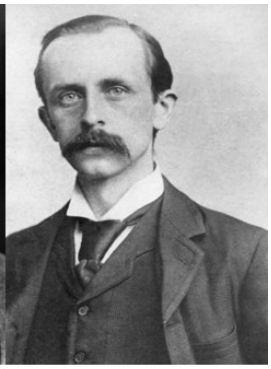
(ГЕТАЛОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Outstanding people



A.A.Milne

P.Travers



J.M. Barrie

Boris Zakhoder (1918-2000)

Komarovka, Zakhoder's house

Do you know any outstanding people in your native town?

What are they famous for?

Look at the pictures. Do you know these people? Where did they live?

A lot of well-known people lived in Korolyov.

Learn more about one of the most famous writers in Korolyov with Spotlight on Korolyov.

Boris Zakhoder is a Russian poet, translator and children's writer.

He was born in Kagul in 1918 and grew up in Moscow. Boris started writing poems in 1947. Unfortunately, his works weren't published and he had been waiting for 8 years before his famous fairy tale "The Letter Ya" was printed.

Boris Zakhoder had to earn some money, so he started publishing translations of fairy tales. He translated Winnie-the-Pooh by A.A.Milne in 1958 and became famous all over the world. Zakhoder's fairy tales turned out a tremendous success. Some people believe the Russian Winnie-the-Pooh is more popular than the British one.

In 1963 he met a famous artist and writer Galina Romanova. They got married and moved to Komarovka in 1966. B.Zakhoder and his wife were passionate about that place. Komarovka was a small village, now it is a part of Korolyov city. Most of his time there he devoted to writing poems. He worked hard but often invited his friends to Komarovka. There were a lot of famous composers, actors, pop artists, musicians, chess players, conductors, writers and poets among his guests.

Boris Zakhoder translated a lot of stories in Komarovka such as Peter Pan by J.M. Barrie in 1967, Mary Poppins by P.Travers in 1968, Alice in Wonderland by Lewis Carol in 1971. They say that some authors were not excited with the way he did it because Zakhoder cut out some chapters.

The outstanding writer received a lot of awards for his work. The most exciting poems for children are "The Whale and the Cat", "The Tale of the Good Rhinoceros", "Why don't the trees walk". In 2000 he was awarded the Russian State Prize.

Boris Zakhoder died in the Central City Hospital in Korolyov in November, 2000. He was buried at the Troyekurovsky Cemetery in Moscow. A memorial plaque was installed on the wall of Zakhoder's house in Komarovka in 2002.

Discuss

- What is Boris Zakhoder famous for?
- When was he born?
- Where did he live in 1970s?
- What stories did he translate?
- What poems by Boris Zakhoder do you know?

Activities

- Read some chapters of Winnie-the-Pooh by A.A.Milne and compare them with Boris Zakhoder's translation.
- Match British and Russian names of Winnie-the-Pooh.

A.A.Milne	B.Zakhoder
Winnie–the–Pooh	Крошка Ру
Rabbit	Кролик
Kanga	Сова
Owl	Винни-Пух
Piglet	Иа-Иа
Baby Roo	Бука Бяка
Eeyore	Слонопотам
Woozle Wizzle	Пятачок
Heffalump	Кенга

KOROLYOV MONUMENTS (7-9 grades)

(ГЕТАЛОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №5», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Do you know any monuments in your city?

Have you heard about famous Russian engineer Sergey Korolyov?

Spotlight on Russia learns more about the statues and monuments in Korolyov city

Academician Korolyov Statue

If you want to learn something about famous people, you don't need to visit an exhibition or a museum.

In Korolyov, Russia, you can see several bronze sculptures in the main streets of the city.

One of them is Academician Korolyov Statue located in the center of the city. It was erected in 1988. Sergey Korolyov was a leading Soviet rocket engineer and spacecraft designer. He took part in the development of the R-7 Rocket, Sputnik-1, and launching Laika and the first man, Yuriy Gagarin, into space. Unfortunately, his name was kept as a secret till his death. Cosmonauts knew him as Glavny Konstruktor or the Chief Designer and didn't know his name. The cosmonauts who worked with him were unaware of his last name. After his death his identity was revealed and he received the appropriate public recognition.

The other popular monument, that gets lots of visitors, is the Monument to Sergey Korolyov and Yuriy Gagarin. It was opened in January 12, 2017. The creator of this masterpiece is Vitaliy Kazantsev.

The monument is made of bronze. Its height is 2,5 meters. You can see it in the square in front of the Leisure Centre. This sculpture depicts Sergey Korolyov and Yuriy Gagarin sitting on a bench and talking. Some people say that if you touch Korolyov's hand, you'll have good luck.

Monument to Sergey Korolyov and Yuriy Gagarin

Discuss:

- What monuments can you see in Korolyov?
- Where are they located?
- What are they famous for?

Activities:

- Go for a walk around your city and draw a map with some monuments and statues on it.

SPACE MONUMENTS (7-9 grades)

(КОРЕНЕВСКАЯ СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №20, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Space monuments

There are a great number of monuments in Russia devoted to the history of Russian space exploration but the most significant ones are located in the city of Korolyov, the "capital of the world cosmonautics".

Spotlight on Korolyov invites you to have a look at some of them.

At the entrance to Korolyov, the first thing that attracts tourists is the obelisk to the Spacecraft Designers. It was opened in honour of the 40th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial satellite. The monument was built in 1997 in the form of a Soviet ballistic missile. On a high pedestal there is a triangular platform with the name of the city in Russian and English. Above it, one can see a rocket ready to launch. The obelisk is one of the distinctive features of the city.

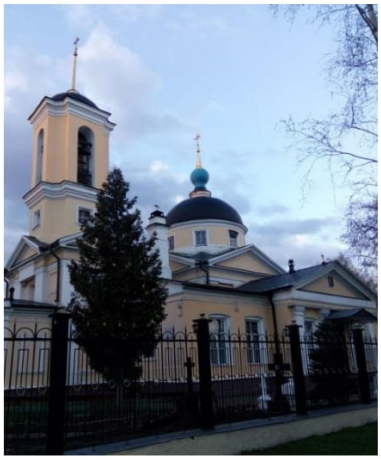
Another "space " monument of the city of Korolyov is a steel stele topped with an aluminum mock-up of the First satellite. It was installed in October 2007 at the beginning of Cosmonauts Avenue to mark the 50th anniversary of the launch of the first artificial Earth satellite. The author of the monument is a talented architect O. V. Barmenkov, a native citizen of the city.

But the real icon and the symbol of the city of Korolyov is considered to be a statue to Sergei Pavlovich Korolyov - a scientist, an outstanding rocket engineer that put the first satellite and the first man into space. The bronze monument was officially opened in 1988. The work was performed by sculptor V. N. Levin and architect S. M. Rzyanin. The main sight of the city is located at the beginning of Korolyov Avenue which is named after the great space explorer.

ACTIVITY	DISCUSS
Are there any "space" monuments in the place where you live? Find out information about some of them and tell the class.	What's your favourite monument? Why? Are monuments important? Why (not)? Why do people create monuments?

ST COSMA AND DAMIAN CHURCH (10-11 grades)

(ИВАНЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 3 ИМ. Л.П. ДАНИЛИНОЙ», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)



St. Cosma and Damian church

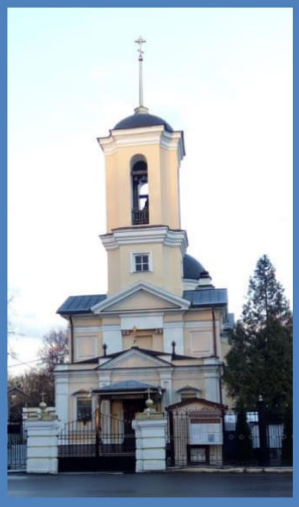
Spotlight on Russia learns about a beautiful ancient church in Korolyov

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

The Church of Kosma and Damian in the city of Korolyov is an Orthodox church. It is named in honor of the unmercenary saints and miracle workers, the brothers Cosma and Damian, who lived in the 3rd-4th centuries AD. The foundation of this Church, known as the church in the village of Bolshevo on the bank of the river Klyazma, dates back to 1585.

Later, in 1680, the church was rebuilt by boyar prince Yuri Mikhailovich Odoevsky. In 1786 Prince Pyotr Ivanovich Odoevsky (1740-1826) initiated building a new brick temple instead of the wooden one which has survived to this day. The church was built in the classicism style. The bell tower has features of the Russian baroque.

It is noteworthy that Prince P.I. Odoevsky was the first of the landowners who donated his fortune to charity, for the benefit of orphans and the poor. There is a memorial plaque with inscriptions about the burial of Prince Pyotr Ivanovich Odoevsky and his daughter installed inside the church on the western wall.



The slender three-tiered bell tower is modern to the church. Time has preserved seven ancient bells installed on the third tier of the bell tower of St. Cosma and Damian church. The voice of the bell tower, with the melodious sound of its bells, announces the surroundings and summons parishioners to services, just like hundreds of years ago.

A small cemetery at the church is an integral part of the temple's architectural ensemble. The church cemetery is small - there are about 30 tombstones on it. Among them are the monuments to M.M. Borisov, the first doctor in Bolshevo and L.I. Falyutinskaya, a teacher of the first school in Bolshevo.

Activities

Discuss: What other religious buildings do you know in Korolyov? Do you like visiting churches? What churches have you already been to?

Project. Work in groups. Find information about other churches in Korolyov.

New Vocabulary:

unmercenary saints and miracle workers - святые бессеребреники и чудотворцы

brick temple – кирпичный храм

noteworthy - заслуживающий внимания

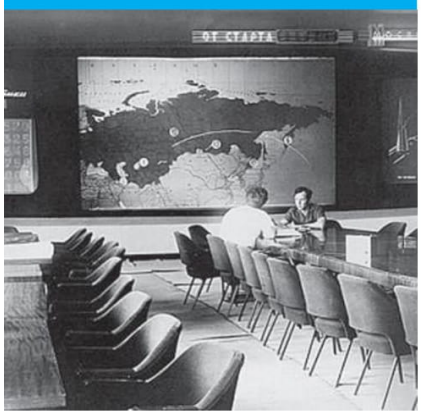
donated his fortune to charity – пожертвовал своё состояние на благотворительность

PLACES OF INTEREST

MISSION CONTROL CENTER (10-11 grades)

(НОВОСЛУГИНА ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕНТИНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5, Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Mission Control Center



Computing Center, 1960

The main mission control room, 2004

Experiment with green plants on board of International Space Station

DISCUSS

1. Do you know which researches_ cosmonauts do during their missions?
2. What is the role of space scientific research in human life?
3. What knowledge should the cosmonauts have?

ACTIVITIES

Imagine you are in the Mission Control Center. What activity would you like to choose: make some calculations for spaceships, monitor the condition of cosmonauts or something else?
Write and tell us about it?

Do you know what Mission Control Center is? Where is it situated and what global tasks does it solve?

Spotlight on Korolyov takes a look inside this space enterprise.

The Mission Control Center (also known as TsUP) is located in Korolyov, Moscow region. TsUP provides mission control of manned and unmanned spacecrafts. Its history began in far 1960s from the Computing Center.

Today MCC is the only multifunctional center which is able to provide simultaneous mission control for multiple manned and unmanned spacecrafts of various types.

The Mission Control Center performs many different tasks:

- flight control and control of onboard targeted programs for manned space missions - spaceships and orbital stations
- scientific, theoretical and applied research
- applied information processing
- facilitation the increased security of space missions
- communications with international space centers
- flight control for scientific, state and commercial spacecrafts.

It contains an active control room for the International Space Station. It also houses a memorial control room of MIR space station. The last traces of MIR orbit are still shown on the screen.

TsUP provides practical flight control for spacecrafts of different types: manned orbital complexes, spaceships, space probes, civilian and scientific satellites. At the same time, it carries out scientific and engineering researches, development of methods, algorithms and tools for controlling problems, ballistics and navigation.

Many scientific space researches on board of International Space Station, such as growing green plants, creation of human muscle and cartilage on 3D bioprinters, the origin of silver clouds and others, would be impossible without a professional team of engineers, scientists and cosmonauts keeping in touch with Mission Control Center in Korolyov.

MISSION CONTROL CENTRE (7-9 grades)

(ДЕМИДЕНКО ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №9», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

Do you know the place where the spaceships are watched and controlled?

Spotlight invites you to the Mission Control Centre in Korolyov

It is well known that Korolyov city is the cradle of Russian space exploration. The Mission Control Centre of the Russian Federal Space Agency is also situated here. It is undoubtedly one of the main sights of the city.

It was opened in 1960 to coordinate space exploration in the major centre. It is a facility that manages space flights, usually from the point of launch until landing or the end of the mission. It is part of the ground segment of spacecraft operations. A staff of flight controllers and other support personnel monitor all aspects of the mission using telemetry, and send commands to the vehicle using ground stations. People, working there, watch the spaceships, operate the flights, control and help the crew members. At the same time, the Mission Control Centre of the Russian Federal Space Agency carries out scientific and engineering research and development of methods, algorithms, and tools for control problems, ballistics, and navigation. It also houses a memorial control room for the Mir space station where the last few orbits of Mir before it burned up in the atmosphere are shown on the display screens.

You can go on an excursion to the Mission Control Centre to feel the atmosphere of a space mission, watch the video about the life of cosmonauts in orbit and view the process of steering the flight from the Earth.

New Vocabulary

the cradle - колыбель

manages – управляет (полётами)

the mission – здесь задание, миссия

monitor - контролировать

crew - экипаж

steering – рулевое управление (полётом)

Activities

What questions would you like to ask cosmonauts while they are in orbit?

Would you like to be a cosmonaut? Why?

What are the advantages and disadvantages of this job?

TRADITIONAL HOLIDAYS IN KOROLYOV (7-9 grades)

(ЧАПЛЫГИНА МАРИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №17», Г.О. КОРОЛЁВ)

TRADITIONAL HOLIDAYS IN KOROLYOV

Spotlight on Russia learns about traditions and traditional holidays in Russia

The city of Korolyov combines strong traditions with modern lifestyle. Both its citizens and tourists can enjoy a variety of eye-catching events on memorable dates and during different celebrations organized by municipal authorities.

Korolyov is a city of science making a great contribution to space exploration. This is why the Cosmonautics Day on April 12 is always a special holiday for the city and its citizens who are proud of spacerocket designers, brave cosmonauts and professionals working in the control mission centre located in Korolyov as well.

The day of the city in Korolyov is always a great event featuring various entertainment activities during the day and a special concert in the evening where a lot of celebrities join the fest to celebrate the town day and sing some of their most famous songs.

Korolyov is proud of its students who have a high level of education. This is why the school proms fill the city with the spirit of youth every early summer.

Numerous holidays take place in Korolyov throughout the year, including the International Children's Day on June 1, Back to School on September 1, Shrovetide, and, of course, the New Year's Eve, which has always been one of the greatest celebrations there.

New vocabulary

eye-catching - эффектный

various - разнообразный

school prom - выпускной

contribution - вклад

Shrovetide- Масленица

Activity

Choose your favourite traditional holiday and prepare a two-minute talk about how you organize it or how your family celebrates it.