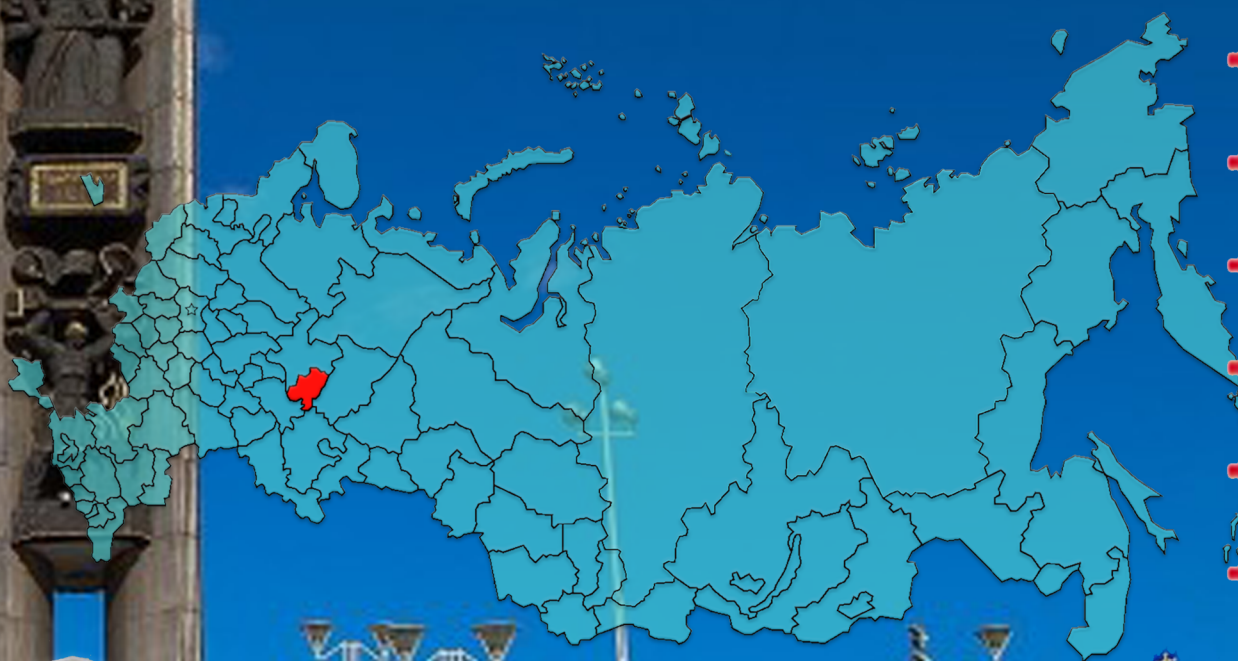


SPOTLIGHT ON UDMURTIA




ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО

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Spotlight on Udmurtia

Дорогие друзья!

Представляем вам проект “Spotlight on Udmurtia”, выполненный студентами *БПОУ УР «Удмуртский республиканский социально-педагогический колледж»*.

Цель данного проекта – познакомить учащихся 8-9 классов средних общеобразовательных школ, лицеев, гимназий и других образовательных организаций на уроках английского языка с историей, культурой, традициями и обычаями удмуртского народа, показать самобытность и красоту родного края через яркие образы достопримечательностей и природных заповедников Удмуртской республики.

Мы познакомим вас с удивительным уголком России, расположенным между Волгой и Уралом. «Хватает Волге щироты и сини, но с Камою она еще синей, и для меня бы не было России без маленькой Удмуртии моей» - написал в своих стихах известный удмуртский поэт Флор Васильев.

Образовательная и познавательная ценность проекта заключается в уникальности представленного материала. В каждом проекте вы найдете содержательный текст на английском языке, раскрывающий тему проекта, вопросы для понимания содержания прочитанного текста, проблемы для обсуждения и несколько практических заданий. В проектах представлены факты по истории Удмуртии, истории удмуртского костюма, удмуртской национальной кухни. Вы увидите удивительную красоту таинственной горы Байгурезь, побывайте в национальных парках и музеях-заповедниках «под открытым небом» - Нечкино и Лудорвай, где вас угостят удмуртскими перепечами. Вы узнаете о знаменитых людях нашего края – П.И. Чайковском, М.Т. Калашникове, Г.А. Кулаковой, Куземае Герде. Всех, кто изучает английский язык и интересуется историей и жизнью малых народов нашей страны, приглашаем совершить незабываемое путешествие в Удмуртскую республику и восхититься необычной красотой края, самобытностью характера удмуртского народа, создавшего уникальные культурные памятники и сохранившего природные памятники родного края.

Содержательный компонент проекта «Spotlight on Udmurtia» отражает национально-региональное своеобразие культурного наследия удмуртского народа, знание которого приносит в жизнь каждого человека чувство гордости за свою малую родину, чувство любви и восхищения к родному краю, что не оставляет никого быть равнодушным к проблемам малой родины и вырабатывает активную жизненную позицию.

«Если человек не любит хотя бы изредка смотреть на старые фотографии своих родителей, не ценит память о них, оставленную в саду, который они возделывали, в вещах, которые им принадлежали, значит он не любит их. Если человек не любит старые улицы, старые дома, пусть даже и плохонькие, значит, у него нет любви к своему селу. Если человек равнодушен к памятникам своей страны, он, как правило, равнодушен к своей стране»- написал Дмитрий Лихачев.

Работая над проектом, студенты Удмуртского республиканского социально-педагогического колледжа, будущие учителя начальных классов узнали много нового и интересного о своем родном крае, научились систематизировать полученные знания, проявили свои творческие способности, и с удовольствием представляют свой проект. Надеемся, Удмуртия покорила вас своей красотой и вам захочется посетить наш удивительный край.



ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

<u>SPOTLIGHT ON UDMURTIA</u>	2
(ФОНАРЕВА ЛАРИСА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА)	
<u>IZHEVSK ZOO</u>	4
(БАТАЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА)	
<u>TOL BABAI RESIDENCE</u>	5
(БУЛДАКОВА ЛИЛИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА)	
<u>UDMURT CUISINE</u>	6
(ВАХРУШЕВА ЮЛИЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)	
<u>RECREATION PLACES IN IZHEVSK</u>	7
(ГРЕБЕНКИНА ВИКТОРИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА)	
<u>THE CITY OF LABOR GLORY</u>	8
(ЖУКОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА)	
<u>FAMOUS PEOPLE OF UDMURTIA</u>	9
(ИВАНОВА ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА)	
<u>UDMURT WOMAN COSTUME</u>	10
(ИЖБОЛДИНА МАРИЯ ВИТАЛЬЕВНА)	
<u>MONUMENT TO IZHEVSK GUNSMITHS</u>	11
(ИПАСЕВА ДАРЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА)	
<u>EXTRAORDINARY ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF IZHEVSK</u>	12
(ЛАТЫШОВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА)	
<u>MOUNT BAIGUREZ</u>	13
(ЛИПНИЦКАЯ УЛЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА)	
<u>MUSEUM-RESERVE "LUDORVAY"</u>	14
(МАНЕЧКИНА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ОЛЕГОВНА)	
<u>NECHKINO RESORT</u>	15
(МЕНЬШАЕВА ПОЛИНА КИРИЛЛОВНА)	
<u>MONUMENT OF FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES IN THE CITY OF IZHEVSK</u>	16
(ПРОКОПЬЕВА КРИСТИНА ЭДУАРДОВНА)	
<u>ART EXHIBITION COMPLEX DACHA BASHENINA</u>	17
(СИДОРОВА ЛИРА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА)	
<u>SHARKAN NATURE PARK</u>	18
(СКРОДЕЛИС ГУЗЕЛЬ ИЛШАТОВНА)	
<u>VILLAGE OF YUKAMENSKOYE</u>	19
(СУНЦОВА АНАСТАСИЯ)	
<u>BABA YAGA'S RESIDENCE</u>	20
(ТАРАСОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА)	
<u>HOUSE-MUSEUM OF GALINA ALEKSEEVNA KULAKOVA</u>	21
(УСМАНОВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА)	
<u>THE TCHAIKOVSKYS' HOUSE</u>	22
(ХОРОШЕВА ЮЛИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА)	
<u>KUZEBAY GERD NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UDMURT REPUBLIC</u>	23
(ЧЕБОТАРЕВА АННА ДЕНИСОВНА)	

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IZHEVSK ZOO

(БАТАЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

There's no place like home. Is this true for animals?

IZHEVSK ZOO

*Well-planned, well-equipped, made with love
to animals - this is IZHEVSK ZOO*

The construction of the Izhevsk Zoo began in February 2007. It is located on the tram ring, FAR from the city center, but the stop is almost opposite the main entrance. The opening took place on September 10, 2008.

At the entrance, guests are greeted by the symbol of the zoo-a wolf. There is a small tradition to make a wish by placing your hand on the paw of an animal.

**THE ZOO HAS 9 ZONES:**

White North, Far East, Udmurt Villag, Taiga Treasure, World of Exotics, Monkey Country Petting Zoo, Parrots and Parakeets, Pond



Currently, about 700 different animals of more than 200 species live in the Izhevsk Zoo.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- POLAR OWLS, POLAR BEARS, ARCTIC FOXES, FUR SEALS, WALRUSES, AMUR TIGERS, FAR EASTERN LEOPARDS, BROWN BEARS, WOLVES, LYNXES, WOLVERINES, HARZA, MARTENS, SABLES, KOYA CARP

**CONTACTS:**

1. The zoo is located at Kirova str., 8, Izhevsk
2. Contacts of the Sales Register: (3412) 59-60-61
Booking of excursions: (3412) 59-60-98

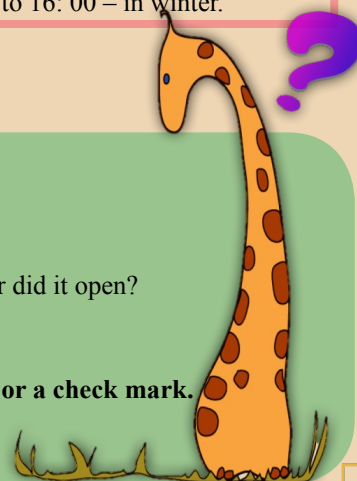
The zoo is open daily, except Monday.

- from 9: 00 to 19: 00 – in spring.
- from 9: 00 to 21: 00 – in summer.
- from 9: 00 to 19: 00 – in the fall.
- from 9: 00 to 16: 00 – in winter.

TASKS

1. Answer 3 questions about the text you read.

- a. When did the construction of the Izhevsk zoo begin? And in what year did it open?
- b. How many zones does the zoo have?
- c. How many animals live in the Izhevsk zoo?

2. On the map, mark the location of the Izhevsk Zoo with a red circle or a check mark.



CULTURAL EXCHANGE

TOL BABAI RESIDENCE

(БУЛДАКОВА ЛИЛИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Tol Babai - Udmurt Santa Claus

Saint Nicolas has many images different in different countries. Do they look alike?

Spotlight on Udmurtia invites you to meet Tol Babai and his residence in the beautiful place –Sharkan!

Tol Babai-Udmurt Santa Claus, a kind fairy-tale character, in the Udmurt language means "Winter Grandfather", promoting traditional family values and respect for the environment. Tol Babai lives in a picturesque corner, a place called "Udmurt Switzerland" - the village of Sharkan, located 90 kilometers from Izhevsk, where he, along with his faithful assistant and other fairy-tale characters, receives guests. The Tol Babaya estate is a complex of small wooden huts in the old Russian-Udmurt style, located behind the dam of the local pond. There is a whole entertainment town with slides



and attractions. On the top of the highest hill, among the mighty fir trees, stands a large and majestic house – this is the residence of Tol Babai himself. The residence of Tol Babai is built in the native Russian style with the presence of Udmurt notes in the form of national ornaments in purple. Entering the house, you get into a truly fabulous world. It is colorfully decorated in a New Year theme. Everyone wants to sit and take a picture on the throne of the main character. Santa Claus

himself is very artistic and is perceived by children as a real wizard from a fairy tale. In winter, New Year's performances are held here: children lead round dances and receive sweet gifts. In addition, you can take part in master classes, ride tubing, cheesecakes, bananas and snowmobiles.

Questions to check:

3. What is the name of the picturesque corner of Tol Babai?
4. What is the estate of Tol Babai?
5. What do people do when they come to visit the Udmurt fairy-tale wizard?

Activities:

1. According to the picture above, describe the appearance of Tol Babai
2. Come up with and draw your own version of Tol Babai Manor



FOOD & SHOPPING

UDMURT CUISINE

(ВАХРУШЕВА ЮЛИЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, БПОУ УР УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

UDMURT FOOD

One prefers traditional food and avoids tasting unknown food. Udmurt cuisine above all is tasty

Udmurt cuisine is a combination of simplicity and originality

The culinary diversity of the Udmurt cuisine, which has a history of more than 500 years, was influenced by the traditional occupations of the people. So, what can be called the most traditional dishes and drinks of the Udmurt people? Let's present a list of national dishes of Udmurts: - perepechi-baskets made of dough, which are filled with everything you want: meat, vegetables, fruits, and dumplings-in Udmurt they sound like "dumplings", which means "bread ears".

Activities:
cook something from
the national Udmurt cuisine



Dumplings with meat/Silny pelnyan (Udmurt). a kilogram of minced meat (lamb, beef and pork in equal proportions); 1 large onion head; salt - to taste. These ingredients will serve as a filling for future dumplings. The dough is kneaded from flour, water, eggs and salt. The number of components is taken based on how many dumplings are planned to be prepared. The onion is cut and sent to the minced meat. Mix and salt. Stuffed with minced meat rolled out layers of dough and form dumplings. Boil until tender.

Perepechi with potatoes/Kartokayen perepech (Udmurt). To prepare the filling, you will need: a kilogram of potatoes (you can use young ones); 100 ml of vegetable oil; 2 heads of onions; 3 eggs; salt - to taste. The preparation of the filling consists of several stages: The potatoes are washed and cooked directly in the peel. The finished tubers are cleaned still hot. It's not easy, but it's possible. Onions are cut into small cubes and sent to the peeled potatoes. In the total mass, oil is poured and everything is pounded and mixed to a puree state. The puree should cool down, after which raw eggs are added to it and mixed again. The dough is kneaded only on rye flour, since the traditional dish has always been prepared on such flour. From the steep dough make baskets and fill each prepared filling.



Questions:

- 1) What Udmurt dishes are spoken about
- 2) What is perepechi
- 3) What is dumplings



PASTIMES

RECREATION PLACES IN IZHEVSK

(ГРЕБЕНКИНА ВИКТОРИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)



Recreation places in Izhevsk

There are a lot of places for the residents to spend their free time-parks, beautiful squares, cinemas.

Where do you like to relax?

Parks are lovable places for the families to find pleasure for communication with children

Summer Garden named after M. Gorky

The Summer Garden is a favorite vacation spot for Izhevsk residents. It is the oldest park in the city. This is the most comfortable and most visited park, located in the city center and reliably connected by all means of transport with any area of Izhevsk. The Summer Garden was and remains a "national" park: on the occasion



of the holidays, it hosts solemn and entertainment events, new attractions work - even more modern, bright, exciting. In winter, an ice rink is open for all guests of the park. The most popular attractions in the park: "Falling star" "Sea Treasure"



Park of culture named after S. M. Kirov

Kirov Park is a place for hiking, cycling and skiing for Izhevsk residents, in summer there are attractions, and in winter - a skating rink. A paintball club has been operating since 2010. The Izhevsk Zoo was built on the territory of the park. There are various monuments and landmarks in the park. The park is designed for quiet walks, but there is also entertainment for the whole family: Attractions "Romashkovo station", Ski trail, Bicycle rental, Golf club, Sports activities (yoga, jogging, cycling, Finnish walking), Go-karting, Rope Park and many more interesting



Answer the questions:

1. What is the most visited park in the city of Izhevsk?
2. What is the oldest park in the city
3. In which park was the Zoo built?

**THE CITY OF LABOR GLORY**

(ЖУКОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

**The City of Labor Glory**

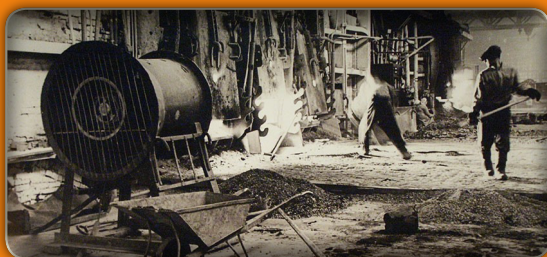
Spotlight on Udmurtia tells about the great role of Izhevsk steelworkers in the Great Victory

The battles on the front and battles in the rear. are they comparable?

During the war, Izhevsk became one of the most important centers of the country's military industry due to the incredible amount of work of local enterprises, such as the Izhevsk Machine Plant or Mechanical Plant.

Izhevsk became the only city in Russia where all types of small arms were produced. 12,467,529 barrels were given to the front by Izhevsk during the war years, including: 11,145,547 rifles and carbines 961,500 pistols 131,866 aerial flamethrowers 131,311 anti-tank rifles 82,250 machine guns.

- Izhevsk steelworkers provided metal to 150 plants throughout the Union During the war, Izhevsk steel, which was cast at the metallurgical plant (now JSC "Izhstal"), was used exclusively for the production of defense products. High-quality metal was used for the manufacture of elements of the legendary Katyusha shells, springs of automatic rifles and anti-tank guns, armor of Maxim machine guns, the hull of sea mines, fighter crankshafts and much more. During the war, the plant provided metal to almost 150 enterprises throughout the country – factories of small arms and aviation weapons, artillery and aviation plants. To give the front the maximum output, the metallurgists constantly increased production volumes, built new furnaces and rolling mills, and improved the existing equipment.



"It was possible to go home once a month – to wash in the bathhouse» Weekends and vacations were canceled, the working day lasted 12-14 hours, and in the most important areas of production, citizens worked for days, interrupting only for lunch and sleep. The plant lived according to the laws of wartime, and 20 minutes late for work was

equated to a crime: for this you could get from 5 to 8 years in prison, and most of the perpetrators worked out these terms right there, at the machines.

On July 2, 2020, Izhevsk was officially awarded the title "City of Labor Valor" by the decree of President Vladimir Putin.

Questions:

What types of weapons were produced in Izhevsk?

When Izhevsk received the title city of labor glory?

What kind of projectiles were used to make metal?

True or False

1. During the war, Izhevsk handed over 12,467,529 barrels to the front

2. The day off at the factories lasted 12-14 hours

3. A 20-minute delay to work was considered a crime: for this, you could get from 5 to 8 years in prison

4. On July 2, 2020, by a decree of President Dmitry Medvedev, Izhevsk was officially awarded the title "City of Labor Valor".



FAMOUS PEOPLE OF UDMURTIA

(ИВАНОВА ВИКТОРИЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Famous people of Udmurtia

*Spotlight on Udmurtia presents outstanding people of our motherland**Music and weapon go together in life*Pyotr Tchaikovsky

In the city of Votkinsk in 1840, the future composer Pyotr Tchaikovsky was born-the author of the famous ballets "Swan Lake" and "The Nutcracker", the operas "Eugene Onegin" and "The Queen of Spades".

Tchaikovsky was fond of music since childhood, in his house there was a grand piano and a mechanical organ-an orchestra. By the end of the 1870s, Pyotr Tchaikovsky gave concerts not only in Russia, but also abroad, his works were heard in theaters in many countries of the world. Pyotr Tchaikovsky died of cholera in 1893. Half a century later, a memorial museum was opened in Votkinsk in the house where he spent his childhood. A



monument to the composer was erected next to the estate. Every year in the spring in Udmurtia, the music festival "In the homeland of P. I. Tchaikovsky" is held.

Mikhail Kalashnikov

Designer of small arms, the creator of the famous AK-47 Mikhail Kalashnikov was born in 1919 in the Altai Territory. Since childhood, he was interested in the device of various mechanisms. In his youth, Kalashnikov worked as a technical secretary on the railway. Communication with the train drivers, locksmiths and turners of the depot strengthened his interest in technology. Later, dozens more weapons were developed at the Izhevsk Machine-building Plant under the leadership of Kalashnikov.

Mikhail Kalashnikov died in 2013 in Izhevsk. In the capital of Udmurtia, there is a Museum and Exhibition complex of small arms named after Kalashnikov, as well as an avenue and Izhevsk Technical University named after him.

Questions	Activities
1. What is Pyotr Tchaikovsky famous for?	1. Write an essay about the Museum named after Pyotr Tchaikovsky
2. Where is the museum of small arms named after Kalashnikov?	2. Tell your friends some new facts that you had learnt .
3. Where did Pyotr Tchaikovsky give his concerts by the end of the 1870s?	



UDMURT WOMAN COSTUME

(ИЖБОЛДИНА МАРИЯ ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Udmurt woman costume

To express national character by wearing the national costume is obvious

Spotlight in Udmurtia presents Udmurt clothing as a unique combination of decorating elements

Udmurt clothing was made mainly of canvas, cloth and sheepskin, until the beginning of the 20th century. Almost all of it was hand-made. There are two variants – northern and southern, which in turn consisted of local costume complexes. The northern ones are tricolor (white, red and black) and the southern ones are polychrome. The Northern Udmurt women's costume consisted of a white tunic-like canvas shirt with a removable embroidered bib, over the shirt they wore a white canvas robe with a belt and an apron without a breast. Southern Udmurt women's clothing included a shirt, over which they wore a waist-length camisole or tank top and an apron with a high chest, and trousers were worn under the shirt. Over this clothing, women wore woolen caftans and sheepskin coats. The shoes were wicker bast shoes, boots or felt boots. Girls' and women's headdresses were very diverse, they reflected the age and marital status-headscarves, hats, headbands, etc. Numerous were ornaments made of beads, beads, coins, etc.

Udmurt women in a festive costume are unthinkable without jewelry-beads, earrings, bracelets, rings. Since the second half of the XIX century, silver monistas have become the most favorite decoration of the southern Udmurts. Silver coins were sewn on the canvas fabric, closely adjacent to each other. The result was a solid silver cascade, bordered by chains of various sizes with copper coins strung on them. The top of this breast decoration was sewn with beads, ennobled by the matte color of red-brown coral. The breastplate played the role of a talisman-a talisman that protected from the "evil eye", the silver ring of the monist "repelled evil spirits", and the number of coins was an indicator of the well-being of the family.



Questions:

1. What kind of shoes did the Udmurts wear?
2. What clothes was the costume of the northern Udmurts consist of?
3. What was the Udmurt clothing made of?
- 4 Which costume belongs to the Udmurts





CULTURAL EXCHANGE

MONUMENT TO IZHEVSK GUNSMITHS

(ИПАСЕВА ДАРЬЯ ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

MONUMENT TO IZHEVSK GUNSMITHS

*THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF IZHEVSK IS
CONNECTED WITH GUNSMITHS. IS THIS
PROFESSION STILL POPULAR?*

**SPOTLIGHT IN UDMURTIA FOCUSES ON THE
IDEA TO COMMEMORATE ORDINARY
GUNSMITHS**

The monument to the Izhevsk gunsmiths is installed in Izhevsk near the Izhevsk Pond, at the corner of Sovetskaya and Sverdlova Streets. The monument was opened in August 2007, on the square in front of the museum of the Izhmash plant, which offers a beautiful view of the embankment of the Izhevsk Pond and the Main Tower of the plant. The composition includes two figures in caftans with gold braid and top hats.



The monument to the Izhevsk gunsmiths depicts kaftans-the best gunsmiths of the tsarist times. Vladimir Grodetsky, General Director of Izhevsk Machine-Building Plant, initiated the construction of the monument. The monument was supposed to become a symbol of recognition of the merits of all Izhevsk gunsmiths and would reflect them, ordinary people who created the glorious Russian weapons. To create it, we used

portraits of real people from old photos, masters of Izhevsk factories. Their clothing was also chosen not by chance: the royal caftan was made by special order and bestowed on the best craftsmen. A walking stick, a top hat, and gloves were required. All this was reflected by the sculptor Pavel Medvedev and the architect Irina Khodyreva.

The sculptural composition with a height of 3 meters is made of bronze, its total weight is 4 tons.



Bronze figures of armourers were mounted on a granite pedestal. At the foot of the sculptures there are plates on which the names of people who made a significant contribution to the weapons business in Izhevsk — M. T. Kalashnikov, G. N. Nikonov, V. A. Yarygin, E. F. Dragunov, and the names of small arms manufacturers — Izhevsk Machine-building and Izhevsk Mechanical plants-were placed.

Questions:

1. When was the monument to the Gunsmiths opened?
2. Which museum has a monument in front of it?
3. What are the gunsmiths wearing?

Activities:

Make a story-tour about the monument to gunsmiths.



EXTRAORDINARY ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS OF IZHEVSK

(ЛАТЫШОВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Extraordinary architectural monuments of Izhevsk

Simple things can be embodied in stone and iron and be nice attractions of the town

Spotlight on Udmurtia presents some pieces of pop-art that makes Izhevsk unique.

Star Wars monument

On 1 June 2018 droids C-3PO and R2-D2 were appeared near International Eastern European University. Artist Maxim Surnin with Maria's Solovatova help built that monument. It had to be in honor of fortieth anniversary after first movie



Dumpling monument

Izhevsk is birthplace of dumplings. On Udmurt language *Dumpling* is bread's ear. That monument was built near the café *Pozim`*. Alexey Shklyayev was taking part in the competition *Modern city's sculpture*, so he made that fork with the dumpling on it. Alexey said about it: 'One of the cultural technologies is branding. There is the city of Myshkin (means Mouse), in which the entire tourism industry is tied to the mouse. For Udmurtia, the brand "Udmurtia is the homeland of dumplings" is proposed.'



Comb and scissors monument

The location of that sculpture is near beauty salon on Petrova street. The salon ordered it in 2006. Stork that looks like scissors too is placed in front of it. High of that monument is about 4 meters. Sculptor Alexey Chernyshev were building it for month and spent about half a ton of scrap.

Activities

1. Search the Internet and make a presentation about extraordinary monument of Udmurtia
2. Mark on the map of Izhevsk all monuments that you know

Answer the questions

1. What is placed in front of Comb and scissors monument?
2. Which material and how much was used by Alexey Chernyshev?
3. Who made Dumpling monument?
4. What characters of *Star Wars* were built in Izhevsk?
5. What does dumpling mean in Udmurt language?



NATURAL WORLD

MOUNT BAIGUREZ

(ЛИПНИЦКАЯ УЛЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

MOUNT BAIGUREZ

The uniqueness of nature gives rise to the uniqueness of people

Spotlight on Udmurtia presents the magic mountain Baigurez, beautiful and spiritual

Mount Baigurez is located in Udmurtia, 150 km north of Izhevsk near the village of Debesy. The hill is a small hill at 251 m above sea level. The height of the coastal cliff is a maximum of 20 meters. The total area of the object is 30 hectares. The place was recognized as a natural monument in 1988, and in 1995 — as a specially protected area. The image of the Red Mountain Baigurez is on the coat of arms of the Debessky district.



From Udmurt, Baigurez means Rich Mountain or Master mountain. According to another version, Gurez is a mountain, and Bai is the name of the spirit that guards it. It's a great name, for everyone. However, the Udmurts, when a child is born, give two names at once. One for everyone, the second for a narrow family circle, so as not to jinx it. So the hill has a second name-Bakgurez or Mute Mountain.

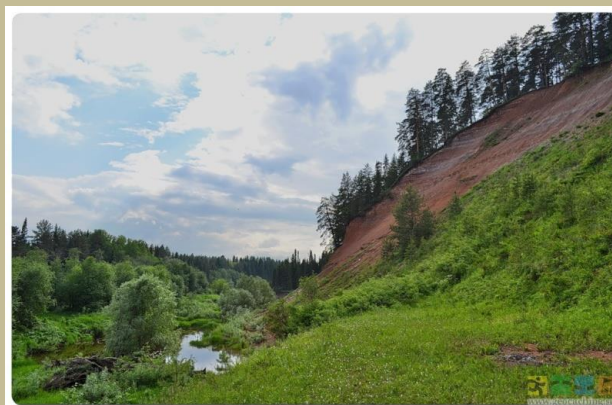
To this day, the mountain is considered a place of power. Here you can make contact with pagan spirits, ask for blessings, participate in the ritual of supplication and submission. According to archaeologists, there was once an ancient settlement here that is related to the Polom culture. This is a kind of Olympus for the ancient Udmurts, where the gods lived. The mysterious power of the Udmurt tundra attracts thousands of tourists, especially during the solstice.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the nearest populated punk?
2. Why is the mountain called "red"?
3. Was this mountain considered an Olympus for the ancient Udmurts?

Activity:

Find Mount Baigurez on the map of Udmurtia.



**MUSEUM-RESERVE "LUDORVAY"**

(МАНЕЧКИНА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА ОЛЕГОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

MUSEUM-RESERVE "LUDORVAY"

Look around and see the beauty of the nature,
stop and admire it!

The place connected with the history of the Udmurts attracts visitor's attention by its uniqueness in buildings, food, culture



The architectural and ethnographic museum-reserve is located in a picturesque place 17 km from the city of Izhevsk. The territory with a total area of about 60 hectares is conventionally divided into 5 sectors. Each of them presents thematic expositions, stories about the life and culture of the Udmurts, Russians and Tatars.

Manor of the southern Udmurts The estate of the southern Udmurts presented in the museum-reserve has Central Russian dwellings. The house and buildings once belonged to D. Yamshchikov, a resident of the village of Staraya Igra. In the courtyard there is a summer kitchen, where the family sanctuary was located, as well as a sleeping cage, a stable, a gate with pillars-amulets brought from the village of Piseevo.



Manor of the Northern, or Verkhnechepetsk Udmurts A house with a two-storey barn built in 1925-26. owned by a family of wealthy, later dispossessed peasants. During Soviet times, a residential building was used as a collective farm office and a hostel, and an economic building was used as a public warehouse. The buildings were brought from the village of Stengurt.

Manor of the Central Udmurts The dwelling house with outbuildings belonged to the late 19th century. M. Vostrikov. The manor courtyard is distinguished by a horseshoe shape and a log gate. The complex was transported from the village of Gamberovo.

The small village was founded in the 1830s. Russian settlers who arrived from the villages near the Izhevsk plant. The main occupations of the Ilya residents were agriculture and animal husbandry, one of the sources of income was crafts (mainly beekeeping). Pochinok bears the surname of its first resident, who came to these places with his family.

Questions:

1. Where is Ludorvai located?
2. How many sectors is Ludorvai divided into and what are they called?

Activity:

1. Tell your friends what you remember about the estate of the Central Udmurts.



OUR COUNTRY

NECHKINO RESORT

(МЕНЬШАЕВА ПОЛИНА КИРИЛЛОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

New places are found and made as favourites:
beautiful nature, attractions, excellent food.

Spotlight on Udmurtia presents new, modern resort!
Come and see and enjoy!

The modern ski resort "Nechkino" in Udmurtia is considered one of the most popular in the region, and there are several reasons for this. First, because the resort is open all year round. In winter, tourists come here to conquer the ski slopes, and in the summer - to spend time in the bosom of nature, living in comfortable cottages. Secondly, in winter the ski resort attracts visitors with an abundance of pistes and open spaces for winter entertainment. The list of advantages of the resort can also include a comfortable climate - in this region always moderately cold winter, in the coldest month the temperature rarely exceeds -14 C°, which is why residents of other regions often visit the resort "Nechkino" in Udmurtia.

Infrastructure and entertainment

Ski resort "Nechkino" in Udmurtia has a high infrastructure, allowing you to comfortably relax not only fans of snowboarding and active entertainment, but also to those tourists who are far enough from such a holiday. To promote health, for example, there is a large-scale wellness center with its spa-program - a bath complex, a pool with a heater and a huge number of procedures for all tastes. In addition, there is a conference room with a large capacity and a restaurant complex. This item can be especially important for those who visit the resort "Nechkino" as part of a corporate group.

For those who appreciate active rest, there is an extreme park, a children's town and sports equipment rental points.

In addition, the property can be checked into a comfortable guesthouse or one of the rooms of the local hotel, equipped with all the necessary amenities. You can read the proposed options on the official website of the facility. You can also settle not in the complex, and nearby - this option is suitable if you have a car.

How to get there

The nearest cities to Nechkino are Izhevsk (45 kilometers), Perm (277 kilometers) and Neftekamsk (96 kilometers). A direct bus to the ski resort goes only from Izhevsk. You can also get from Izhevsk by private car, turning right at the airport junction, turning in the direction of Doksha and following the signs on "Nechkino" to drive about 15 kilometers.

From other cities, you can get only on your own, using the GPS navigator

**Discuss**

1. Where is Nechkino?
2. What is the temperature at the resort?
3. What entertainment is there at the resort?

**Activity**

Make a route from the city of Izhevsk to the Nechkino resort: by car, by regular bus.

**MONUMENT OF FRIENDSHIP OF PEOPLES IN THE CITY OF IZHEVSK**

(ПРОКОПЬЕВА КРИСТИНА ЭДУАРДОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)



Russia and Udmurtia are friendly like mother and daughter. Friendship is solid and lasts for years

Many monuments have nick-names, can you think the nick-name of this?

The idea of building a monument dedicated to the friendship of the Udmurt and Russian peoples appeared on the eve of the 400th anniversary of the annexation of Udmurtia to Russia. The foundation stone was installed in 1958 at the intersection of Pushkinskaya and Likhvintsev streets, but in connection with the subsequent formation of the solemn esplanade ensemble, the monument was built to the west. The opening of the monument took place only on June 26, 1972 and was timed to coincide with the 50th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

The monument is two parallel 53-meter steles made of stainless steel and embodying two fraternal peoples-the Russians and the Udmurts. Initially, it was planned to install a 52-meter-high stele with four pylons. But according to the safety requirements, it is necessary to install warning lights on all structures over 50 meters. In this case, the monument to the Friendship of Peoples would not look so grandiose. The steles of the monument are connected by an openwork sculptural relief. The lower relief is dedicated to the theme of inspired creative work, the middle one is dedicated to peace, and the upper one, which completes the composition, reveals the idea of unity, friendship and equality of peoples. Two female figures in Russian and Udmurt national costumes, representing Russia and Udmurtia, raise the banner high, fluttering in the wind. On the other side of the monument, in the gap between the steles, there is a vertical heraldic relief with a number of symbols of our republic and embodying the union of the working class and the peasantry, socialist industry, and national culture. All sculptural details are made of red, sometimes gilded copper. Russian and Udmurt languages are written on the side wings of the pylons: "Glory to the great fraternal friendship of the Russian and Udmurt peoples". In 2008, to celebrate the 450th anniversary of the annexation of Udmurtia to Russia, the Monument was restored.



It is interesting that the Monument of Friendship of Peoples was nominated for the contest "Seven Wonders of Russia". In addition, his image is used in emblems when celebrating the Day of the city of Izhevsk and the anniversary of the entry of Udmurtia into the ranks of Russia.

I. Answer the questions:

1. In what year was the monument opened?
 2. What was the opening timed to?
 3. What is written on the side wings of the pylons?
- II. Tell the class/parents what interested you the most?



BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS

ART EXHIBITION COMPLEX DACHA BASHENINA

(СИДОРОВА ЛИРА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Deep in Udmurtia on the bank of the Kama there's a city
and in the city there's a nice place to visit

ART EXHIBITION COMPLEX DACHA BASHENINA

Spotlight on Udmurtia invites you to the
picturesque place - Dacha Bashenina in Sarapul

There is a beautiful city of Sarapul in Udmurtia. It is in this city that the dacha of the merchant P.A. Bashenin.



Bashenin's dacha was built in 1909 according to the project of the young Moscow architect P.A.



Trubnikov for the philanthropist Pavel Andreevich Bashenin. The architect decided to build a building in the Art Nouveau style, adding a little Gothic element, so the cottage is somewhat similar to a

medieval castle. The house seems to be built entirely of wood. But in fact, Trubnikov erected it from bricks and only then proceeded to decorate with wood. The height of the dacha is also surprising - it is comparable to a city high-rise building, although there are only 2 floors and a wide attic. After 1917, the building was nationalized. It housed a sanatorium for street children, the Votsky Commissariat, the surgical department of the city hospital. Since 1926, the Children's Republican Sanatorium No. 1 has been located here. At the end of the 80s of the twentieth century, the former estate fell into disrepair. On the territory of the estate there are preserved outbuildings, a stable-garage, a cobblestone pavement, a coniferous park and relict plants. At Bashenin's dacha, there are excursion programs and games, city holidays and theatrical performances, wedding ceremonies and plein airs of artists. A ramp was built to attract people with disabilities to the museum. It was decided to preserve the natural forest in the southern part of the estate. Were identified peers of the dacha - rare trees - cedar and larch.

In 1991, the building and the adjacent territory of the territory were transferred to the museum. For four years, renovation work was carried out at Bashenin's dacha. The art and exhibition complex was opened in the fall of 1995.

Questions about the text:

- 1) Who built Bashenin's dacha?
- 2) In what year was the art and exhibition complex opened?
- 3) What has survived on the territory of the estate?

Tasks:

- 1) Make a collage on the theme "Excursion to Bashenin's dacha".
- 2) Translate the text into Russian.



NATURAL WORLD

SHARKAN NATURE PARK

(СКРОДЕЛИС ГУЗЕЛЬ ИЛШАТОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

**Sharkan is our Switzerland.
It's a wonderful world!**

**Spotlight on Udmurtia makes unknown names famous
and catchy and sounding**

«Sharkan Nature Park»

The Sharkan Nature Park, which covers an area of about 16.5 thousand hectares, is located on the lands of the Sharkan administrative district. The territory of the park is located in the interfluvium of the Ita and Sharkan rivers and, in terms of its resource protection, aesthetic, recreational, scientific and educational potential, meets the geographical, biological and environmental criteria of a high-ranking protected area. The main attraction is the unique elements of the landscape, called the buttons. Large amplitudes of heights (154-285 m) create a high attractiveness of the park. Most of the park contains natural undegraded, undisturbed, or undisturbed ecotopes.



The flora of the natural park is represented by 507 species of higher vascular plants belonging to 282 genera and 87 families, which is about half of the total species composition of the UR flora. Of these, 6 species of plants of the Red Book of UR (curly lily, dodging peony, dark red dremlik, etc.) and 1 representative of the Red Book of the RSFSR-red pollen-head.

The insect fauna of the nature park as a whole is typical of the forest zone. Forest or meadow forms predominate everywhere. On the slopes of the southern exposure there are some forest-steppe species. On the territory of the natural park, populations of 2 species of insects (mnemosyne butterfly and Schrenka bumblebee) included in the Red Book of UR are registered.

Vertebrates of the natural park are represented by animal species characteristic of such types of habitats. A total of 197 species of animals are found here: fish – 16 species, amphibians-8 species, reptiles-4 species, birds-125 species, mammals-44 species. Of these, 23 species are included in the Red Book of the Udmurt Republic. This combination of unique features of the terrain, climate, and diversity of flora and fauna creates a unique appearance of the natural park.



The territory of the natural park "Sharkan" is divided into 5 functional zones: the reserved zone, the zone of organized tourism and recreation, the zone of traditional management, the buffer zone.

The natural park has great prospects for hunting tourism, amateur fishing, collecting mushrooms and berries by the population. The large hydrological potential allows you to organize recreation areas on the picturesque banks of ponds, rivers and springs. The water of the springs may well be used for therapeutic, preventive and health-improving purposes.

The unique terrain, its recreational resources, create prerequisites for the organization of sports.

Questions:

1. How many plant species from the Red Book are represented in the Sharkan Nature Park?
2. How many animal species are there in the Sharkan Nature Park?
3. What functional zones are divided into the territory of the natural park?



OUR COUNTRY

VILLAGE OF YUKAMENSKOYE

(СУНЦОВА АНАСТАСИЯ, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

**Your birthplace remains in
your heart forever**

Village of Yukamenskoye

**The villages is very small,
but people who live there do
their utmost to preserve it for
descendants**



Yukamenskoye is a village in Udmurtia, the administrative center of the Yukamensky district. It is located 177 km north of Izhevsk, at the confluence of the Lekma and Yukamenka rivers. The village was founded in the 70s of the 17th century in connection with the church in the name of the Epiphany. This is the new Church of the Holy Trinity in the village of Yukamenskoye. It was built quite recently, on September 1, 2015, but has already become a local landmark. At first

there was a wooden church, and in 1823 the inhabitants of the village of Yukamenskoye received permission to build a stone church. He suffered the fate of many Orthodox shrines of those years - first closure, and then destruction. And now, almost a century later, the goodwill of the villagers and the support of the philanthropist, businessman Mikhail Gutseriev forced the church to continue its glorious history.

The former house of the priest Fyodor Alekseevich Tukmachev is also located here. The house was built on October 26, 1876 in the classicism style. Currently, it houses the Museum of Folk Art, opened on May 17, 1991, which is a branch of the Udmurt Republican Museum of Fine Arts. The museum has 5 halls that show and tell a lot of interesting things with their exhibits. This is a vacation in the village of Tiles. This place was opened in honor of Saints Peter and Fevronia of Murom. This village has a baptismal font and a chapel, and even a place where you can cook tabani - an Udmurt treat. The base was opened at this place for a reason. There are many sources. You can sit on seven stones of desire, ring the bell and drink pure spring water. For children, a beautiful and very comfortable playground with swings and a hut has been built here. The tile attracts with the beauty of nature, silence and tranquility. And, of course, you can't but tell about the nature of the Yukamskoye village. These extraordinary views will remain in your heart and will not let you forget the village of Yukamenskoye for a long time!



Questions:

1. In what In what year was the Church built?
2. In whosIn whose honor was the village of Tiles opened?

Activities

List all the sights of the Yukamenskoye village, choose one that you like best and draw it. You can use photos and the Internet, or you can draw how you present it.

**BABA YAGA'S RESIDENCE**

(ТАРАСОВА ВАЛЕРИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Magic images of fairy-tales and legends still live not only in our imagination but in special places



Spotlight on Udmurtia invites you to meet
Baba Yaga

There is an interesting corner in the Grakhovsky district - the village of Kotlovka, where the river with the fabulous name Yaga flows. It is beautiful, calm and easy to breathe here. It was here, on April 12, 2013, on the Day of Cosmonautics that the artistic and ethnographic complex "The Fabulous Residence of Baba Yaga" was opened. As it turned out later, the date was not chosen by chance, since Baba Yaga is the first woman to fly into the sky on her flying machine - a mortar.

The complex hosts theatrical performances and performances. Now everyone has the opportunity to visit a fairy tale and meet

real fairy-tale heroes - Baba Yaga, Leshim and others. There is a legend about the main fairytale heroine that every local resident knows: In remote places, in a forest, in a swamp, near the bank of a river called Yaga, there lived a woman. And she was a witch and a healer. I knew all the forest paths, and plants, and animals living in the dense forest. They also said that with her decoctions of herbs and mushrooms, she could heal a person or take his life from him. Her conspiracies obeyed not only people, but also animals, and all forest evil.

Someone said that with the help of witchcraft she raised chicken legs near her hut, and now it was possible to wander through the forest right in the hut. Another said that this woman has a stupa in which she flies through the air, controlling a broom. People tried to bypass these places and unnecessarily not come across her eyes, she was very absurd. No one knew her name, but since she was no longer young, she was often called Baba, and since she lived on the banks of the Yaga River, Yaga was often added. And so it happened - Baba Yaga. "They also used to say that if Baba Yaga likes you, she will definitely help you: she will give you health, wealth and good luck.

Now Kotlovka is an entertainment tourist center. Here you can meet fairy-tale characters, become a hero of a fairy tale and attend a show of Slavic drums.

Answer the questions

- 1) When was Baba Yaga's residence opened?
- 2) What is the name of the river in the village of Kotlovka?
- 3) With the help of what did Baba Yaga grow chicken legs near her hut?
- 4) Why was Baba Yaga called that?
- 5) What is held at Baba Yaga's residence?

Activities

- 1) Look at the map for the location of the residence
- 2) Find a video about Baba Yaga on the Internet and watch



FAME

HOUSE-MUSEUM OF GALINA ALEKSEEVNA KULAKOVA

(УСМАНОВА АНАСТАСИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

Life for sport or sport for life?**One of the legendary sportsman whose name is on the top of the list-Kulakova G. A.**

Galina Alexeyevna Kulakova is a Soviet former cross-country skier, arguably the best skier on distances shorter than 10 km in the early 1970s. She won four Olympic golds, two individual in 1972 and two relay golds in 1972 and 1976. She was the most successful athlete at the 1972 Winter Olympics, along with Ard Schenk of the Netherlands. Competing in the World Championships, she won three individual golds, two in 1974 and one in 1970, and also two relay golds in those years. Kulakova also won the 10 km event at the Holmenkollen ski festival in 1970 and 1979. Galina Kulakova was also 39 times Champion of the USSR between 1969 and 1981. For her achievements she was awarded Order of Lenin and Badge of Honor. She was also awarded the silver

Olympic Order in 1984 by the International Olympic Committee President Juan Antonio Samaranch. Galina Kulakova ended sports career in 1982.

Currently, Galina Kulakova lives in the village of Italmas, Zavyalovsky district, where her house-museum is located. The museum is a small, cozy hall that houses over 500 items of sports glory. Museum visitors have a unique opportunity to communicate with the famous Olympic champion

Hundreds of medals, cups, and pennants were stored in cupboards and chests. Galina Alekseyevna agreed and even recreated a part of her parents' house in the museum-with a wrought-iron chest in which her mother put her dowry and homespun rugs.

**Answer the questions**

1. What impressed Kulakova in sports?
2. Where is the house-museum of Galina Kulakova located?
3. What is in the house-museum?
4. What opportunities do museum visitors have?

Activity

1. View video from the athlete's competition



THE TCHAIKOVSKYS' HOUSE

(ХОРОШЕВА ЮЛИЯ ОЛЕГОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

The Tchaikovskys' house

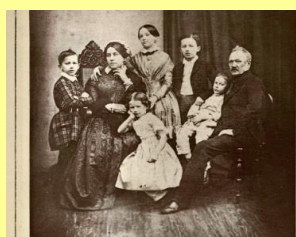
*The house where the Genius of Russian music P.I.
Tchaikovsky was born on 7 May 1840.*



**From our childhood we admire inspiring music of Tchaikovsky P.I. And we bring it through our life
Spotlight on Udmurtia invites you to the birthplace of the great composer, the beautiful and
amazing house that has become the museum of all-Russian significance**

In 1837 Ilya Petrovich Tchaikovsky was appointed as the new head of Kamsko-Votkinsky district. Upon arrival from St. Petersburg in Votkinsk he along with his wife Alexandra Andreyevna settled in Gospodskaya street in spacious, comfortable house - state apartment of iron works mining department heads. The Tchaikovsky family was characterized by rare atmosphere of love, an exceptional harmony and mutual respect. They spent 11 happy years in Votkinsk and four children were born there. State memorial architectural complex "Museum estate of P. I. Tchaikovsky" is a unique monument of history and culture of national importance. Admirers of Tchaikovsky come here from all over the world to plunge into the atmosphere of childhood of the Russian genius, to hear the sound of his children's piano and old orchestrina. April 30, 1940, on the eve of the 100th anniversary from the composer's birthday, the old mansion on the shore of the pond again became called the Tchaikovsky house and warmly welcomed its first visitors, as in the old days, when the friendly owners were living here.

The Tchaikovsky house was restored twice. During restoration in 1967-70 it received the appearance of 30-40-ies of XIX century, the interior of the apartment of mining department head was restored. 1990 became a turning point in the fate of Tchaikovsky house. To celebrate the 150th anniversary since the birth of Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky the original appearance of the "state mansion at the iron works" was completely restored. On the ancient foundations household outbuildings were built: a shed for carriages, stables, flocks, ice room, greenhouse, surrounded by fruit gardens, garden houses (16 expository objects on the territory of more than 3 hectares). Also in 1990 opposite the Museum a monument to P.I. Tchaikovsky was installed, which has become one of the attractions of Votkinsk. (The author is a Moscow sculptor O.K. Komov).



The main relics of the Museum are subjects belonging to the family of Tchaikovsky. First of all – a children's piano "Virt" touched by fingers of Peter Tchaikovsky when he was a child, fireplace screen, embroidered by the mother of the composer Alexandra Andreyevna, the table from Moscow apartment of P. I. Tchaikovsky.

The house was filled with a variety of sound effects and musical illustrations. It is known that Pyotr Ilyich from his childhood loved music.

But sometimes this love grew into a torment. One day after a musical evening with tears in his eyes he asked "to remove the music out of his head": "Oh, this music! Take it away! She haunts me!" That's why music plays important role in new exhibition. The sounds coming from the rooms, voices, flowers, "things left" will create the feeling that the owners had just left the rooms of the house.

Welcome to the family of Tchaikovsky – "the museum of happy memories"!!!

Questions:

1. When was Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky born?
2. What was the name of Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky's mother?
3. In which city is Tchaikovsky's house located?

Task: 1. Visit this place.



CULTURAL EXCHANGE

KUZEBAY GERD NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE UDMURT REPUBLIC

(ЧЕБОТАРЕВА АННА ДЕНИСОВНА, БПОУ УР «УДМУРТСКИЙ РЕСПУБЛИКАНСКИЙ СОЦИАЛЬНО-ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»)

To commemorate famous people and places museums are opened and monuments are erected. One can visit these places and learn a lot about people and history of the time those people live

Located in the capital of the Udmurt Republic, it was founded in November 1920, but only in 1970 it finally moved to the building of the Arsenal of the Izhevsk Arms Factory, where it is located in our time. The original director of the museum was Kuzebay Gerd, the national Udmurt poet, a prose writer and a playwright.



Walking through the museum, you can admire five permanent exhibitions. One of which is dedicated to the history and culture of the region. The exhibition is very large and occupies four halls. Examining the exhibits of this hall, you can get a clear example of how in the old days people lived in the Udmurt Territory. The history of all peoples living in the



region is collected in just one room. Other expositions of the museum: "Fair of the XIX - early XX century", "Udmurts of the XVI - early XX century", "Industry of the city of the second half of the XVIII - early XX century." Izhevsk has long been known in the world as a city of weapons. The museum has up to 200 thousand exhibits in various collections: weapons (cold and firearms), written sources and photographs, monuments of history, archeology and ethnography - national costumes, peasant utensils, etc. Up to 200 thousand people visit the museum annually. The museum has 5700 rare books and book collections.

The museum often hosts exhibitions from other cities and small corners of the country. The museum has a library and archive, as well as educational corners where you can get a lot of interesting information about Kuzebay Gerd. Local schoolchildren often go to the museum - many lessons and school activities are held here.

The National Museum of the Udmurt Republic is not just an attraction of the Udmurt Territory. It is a delightful cultural, educational and research center worth visiting.

Questions

1. In what year did the museum finally move to the Arsenal building of the Izhevsk Arms Factory?
2. Who was the original director of the museum?
3. How many permanent exhibitions are there in the museum?

Activities

1. Make a drawing in one of the halls of the museum