

# **SPOTLIGHT** **on Yamal**



**vol. 22**



## *Spotlight on Yamal*

*Каждый уголок нашей великой России отличается своим колоритом, самобытностью и неповторимостью. Предлагаем вашему вниманию методический сборник обучающих материалов на английском языке «Spotlight on Yamal», который поможет лучше узнать историю нашего региона, влюбиться в прекрасные северные города, погрузиться в богатый и неизведанный мир северной природы и, конечно, поближе познакомиться с замечательными людьми, которые живут и трудятся в северных городах на благо России.*

*Ямал – полуостров на севере Западной Сибири на территории Ямало – Ненецкого автономного округа России. 136 нефтегазовых месторождений осваиваются на ямальской земле. Слово Ямал переводится с ненецкого языка как «край земли». Но кто знает, может, это не край земли, а ее начало? Единственный город в мире, расположенный на линии Северного полярного круга, - наша столица, Салехард. Недалеко от Салехарда вдоль реки Обь тянется череда хребтов древних Уральских гор – Полярный Урал. Тысячи лет назад на бескрайних просторах Арктики обитали мамонты. И по сей день в вечной мерзлоте ямальских земель находят их останки. Однако главное богатство Ямала – это его люди. Коренные жители полуострова – ненцы, ханты и селькупы имеют богатые традиции и яркие обычаи.*

*Об этом и многом другом наш регионоведческий сборник «Spotlight on Yamal». Он создан по инициативе Лингвистического центра Издательства «Просвещение» и учителей английского языка образовательных организаций Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа. На Ямале достаточно давно ведется системная работа по регионоведению на английском языке. Самые активные учителя являются членами Региональной общественной профессиональной организации «Ямальская ассоциация преподавателей английского языка» - РОПО ЯМАПАЯз <http://yamelta.ru>. Основные задачи Ассоциации: формирование регионального сообщества профессионалов для широкого профессионального обсуждения и решения методических проблем и задач; профессиональное развитие и методическая поддержка педагогов, представление их опыта на региональном, всероссийском и международном уровнях. Для достижения целей своей деятельности Ассоциация проводит мероприятия, необходимые учителям английского языка и обучающимся образовательных учреждений Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа. Проект "Ямал-край Земли" был запущен Ассоциацией в 2013 году. По итогам конкурса создан сборник учебно-методических разработок уроков для организации и проведения занятий по английскому языку по регионоведению Ямала в 8-11 классах общеобразовательных учреждений. Наиболее популярные мероприятия Ассоциации – это регионоведческая олимпиада по английскому языку "Полярная Сова", профессиональные конкурсы для педагогов, ежегодные конкурсы сочинений для обучающихся, посвященные актуальным социальным, культурным и историческим вопросам региона.*

*В городе Ноябрьске также действует «Сетевое педагогическое сообщество учителей иностранного языка города Ноябрьска» <http://noyabrskteachers.ru>.*



Основным направлением деятельности сетевого сообщества является расширение возможностей для самообразования и повышения квалификации педагогов. На данной платформе учителя иностранного языка активно делятся своим профессиональным опытом, методическими разработками, участвуют в методических семинарах и мастер-классах.

Сегодня учителя Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа объединили свои усилия по разработке регионального методического сборника «Spotlight on Yamal», материалы которого соответствуют программным требованиям и тематике УМК «Spotlight». Работа со сборником «Spotlight on Yamal» поможет приобщить учащихся к культуре, традициям, реалиям региона в рамках тем, сфер и ситуаций общения, сформировать умения представлять свой регион, его культуру в условиях межкультурного общения.

При создании сборника учитывались современные подходы к языковому образованию, что позволило сделать его актуальным, увлекательным и полезным. Надеемся, что плодотворное сотрудничество учителей английского языка Ямало-Ненецкого автономного округа поможет сформировать позитивный имидж одного из самых ярких и самобытных регионов России – Ямала.

С уважением,

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## BEAUTIFUL PLACES

**YAMAL** / 10-11 классы  
(ЗАГРЕБА ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1»)

### Beautiful Places: YAMAL

Everybody has a homeland, which we love. My homeland is Yamal. The North attracts and lures with its secrets, an eternal riddle and vast expanses.

*Spotlight on Yamal* reads poetry

#### YAMAL (by Olga Zagreba)

Grey Yamal is the edge of the Earth.  
It's the land of great northern nature.  
Here are graceful deer, deep dunes of snow  
And across the vast Tundra adventure!

How magnificent all its countless lakes  
And the Ob with the Yuribey River!  
Huge deposits of oil and natural gas  
Let Yamal become great sources' giver.

The local climate is frosty and very harsh:  
Cold winds, snowstorms and blizzards.  
Sky performance is here at long polar nights-  
Northern lights like colourful brilliants.

The people in Yamal are multiethnic.  
The Normans, indigenous Nenets.  
Across cold Tundra their reindeer go,  
They have interesting native habits.

The Yamal's great value – its people, of course  
Persistent, hard-working, talented,  
Severe outwardly, but patient and kind,  
Successful and well - motivated.

For lovers of fishing and hunting Yamal-  
An ideal place, people know it.  
There is a rich choice of wild animals, fish,  
Mushrooms, useful berries so splendid!

Muksun, nelma, ryapushka, other fish breeds  
Are used in traditional dishes.

Blueberry, cloudberry and cowberry are  
Important for health and delicious.

Oh, magic Yamal, the mysterious place!  
You beckon a million tourists  
With legends about "sikhirtya", shamans,  
The world of nonfictional stories.

But close to the myths real life's going on  
In towns and villages - progress.  
They are modernized, people strive for success,  
Railways, perfect roads seem endless!

Among the big cities Novyi Urengoi  
"Gas capital" - all people know it.  
It was founded near gas field  
And now it is densely populated.

Official capital is Salekhard.  
It is so unique, have you heard  
This city is right on the Arctic Circle  
Like no one in the whole world!

Connected by transport and regular flights,  
Yamal has no travel frontiers  
But the people who went anywhere will love  
This beautiful land through the years!

Yamal makes those stronger, whose spirit is weak  
And solidifies the strongest.  
This northern far edge will warm up your heart  
To become for you the sweetest!!!



#### DISCUSS

What is this poem about? What is Yamal famous for? Would you like to visit Yamal? Why?

#### ACTIVITIES

Read the poem "Yamal" and make up a glossary of the unknown words.

Have you ever tried to translate a Russian poem into English? Tell the class.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

**THE EDGE OF THE RUSSIAN LAND: THE YAMAL PENINSULA** / 7-9 классы  
(АСТАШОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №8, Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

# Yamal Peninsula

**The Edge of the Russian Land and the Pantry of Russia, these are the names that the Yamal Peninsula received for its special geographical location, as well as the diversity and richness of natural resources, which are one of the main assets of the peninsula.**

## Spotlight on Yamal presents The Edge of the Russian Land



The Yamal Peninsula, Russian Arctic low land region in northwestern Siberia, is located west-central Russia. It is bordered on the west by the Kara Sea and Baydaratskaya Bay, on the east and southeast by the Gulf of Ob, and on the north by the Malygina Strait. There are very few people here, since this land is largely undeveloped. It is famous not only in Russia, but throughout the world for the largest mineral deposits available here.



For the most part, we are talking about hydrocarbons. Their reserves are so large that Yamal can be called the world's largest producer of natural gas and oil. 78% of all gas reserves of the Russian Federation and 18% of all oil reserves are located on the territory of the peninsula.

Every year, gas production in these places makes up almost 80% of the total production in the Russian Federation, and the amount of oil produced is almost 8% of the total production in Russia, which is significant for one peninsula.

There are also reserves of lead, non-ferrous and precious metals on the peninsula, they are concentrated in the western part of the peninsula, in the territories of the mountains of the Polar Urals. There are reserves of solid minerals such as chromium, lead, tin, fluorite, gold, iron.



## DISCUSS

- ◆ What is the Yamal peninsula known for?
- ◆ What minerals are extracted on the territory of Yamal?

## ACTIVITY

- ◆ Find more information about the Yamal Peninsula (the capital, when the Yamal Peninsula was formed, the richest fishing place). Tell us about it.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

## GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE REGION / 7 класс

(ГАНДЗЮК АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №12)

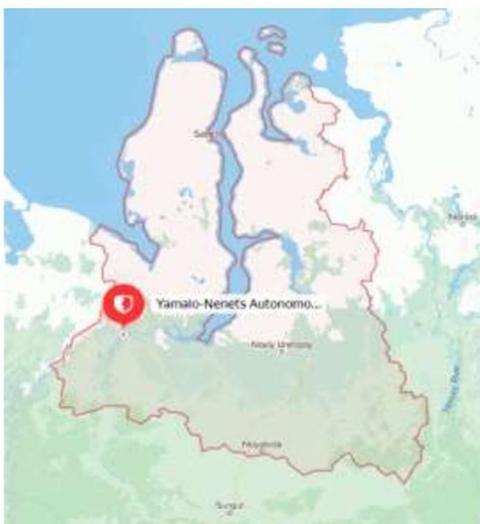
## Region



## Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug



Emblem of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug



Map of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug

Have you ever heard of the far northern region of Russia Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug? Guess where it is situated?

**Spotlight on YAMAL** informs you about the geography and history

## Geography

Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug belongs to the regions of the Far North, and more than half of its territory is located beyond the Arctic Circle.

The area of the region is 769,250 km<sup>2</sup>.

The district is characterized by long winters (up to 8 months), short summers, strong winds and a small amount of snow cover.

The relief of the region consists of taiga, tundra, lakes, swamps.

The rivers of the region are Nadym, Taz, Pur and the largest river of the district is Ob.

The region takes one of the leading places in Russia in terms of hydrocarbon reserves, especially natural gas and oil. Nowadays there are 136 deposits in the region.

## History

The district was founded on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December in 1930.

The population of the district is 547,010 people. The indigenous peoples of Yamal are the Nenets, Khanty, Selkups.

The capital of region is Salekhard.

There are 8 towns in the region, among them are Novy Urengoy, Noyabrsk, Muravlenko, Nadym, Tazovsky, Gubkinsky, Labytngani, Tarko-Sale.

## ACTIVITY

Find interesting facts about Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug.

## DISCUSS

- What is special about this region?
- What is this region rich in?
- In what natural area is the region located?



GENERAL INFORMATION

THE CLIMATE OF THE REGION / 7 класс  
(ПИРОЖАНСКАЯ ЛИЛИЯ ИЛЬГИСОВНА, МБОУ СОШ МКР. ВИНГАПУРОВСКИЙ)

# Climate

**Frost and lethargy are incompatible. The North brings out the courage and determination that cannot be seen in warmer climates.**

**Jack London**

Spotlight on Yamal goes to learn more about the coldest Russian region...

**Y**amalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Okrug is situated in the far north of the largest in the world West-Siberian lowland.



### Winter

Winter above the Arctic Circle lasts on average 220-240 days. The climate here is characterized by particularly abrupt changes throughout the year, with long, cold, and harsh winters with severe storms and frequent snowstorms; the lowest temperature is -56 C. Winter precipitation is low; snow cover does not exceed 40 centimeters. So that the northern people do not get discouraged in winter, she gives them an amazing natural phenomenon - the Northern Lights.



### Spring

Spring is slow, with temperatures rising above freezing only in June. The weather is mostly cloudy. But by the end of May, it is again minus temperatures with strong winds, cold rain and everyone knows that "the ice is coming".



### Summer

During the summer the ground thaws to only 40-50 centimeters.

### Autumn

In autumn it is cloudy and windy; thaws sometimes continue until November, but mostly in September the temperature is already below zero.



## DISCUSS

- Where is situated Yamalo-Nenetsky Autonomous Okrug in?
- What can you say about regional temperature?

## ACTIVITY

Do some research and write an article about northern climate.



## GENERAL INFORMATION

## YAMAL NATIVE PEOPLES / 5-6 классы

(НОРД ЮЛИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, СОИП НАТАЛЬЯ МИХАЙЛОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №3 Г. НАДЫМА»)

**Yamal is famous for the indigenous people who have originally lived in the Yamal-Nenets Autonomous area. Have you ever heard about the Nenets traditional dwelling “chum” or the warmest winter clothes “malitsa”?**

# Yamal Native Peoples

*Spotlight on Yamal* finds out more about peoples who inhabit Yamalia land



The Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Area is the native place of its indigenous ethnic groups. The Nenets are one of the most numerous indigenous people of the Russian North. The Nenets are divided into two groups: the tundra Nenets and the forest Nenets. The traditional occupations of Nenets people are reindeer herding and some activities: hunting, fishing, gathering. The main

vehicle is the Nenets deer sleds, in some areas - dog sleds, skis and in summer – a boat. The Nenets typical dwelling is a chum. Men wear a jumper (malitsa), fur stockings and boots, jumper shirts. Women wear fur coats, hats.

The Khanty live in the north of Western Siberia. They eat meat, fish, reindeer meat-venison, berries. Traditional dwelling of the Khanty is a chum. Khanty clothes are made of animal skin, furs, fish skin, cloth, and linen canvas. For children's clothing bird skins are used. The main transport in winter is sledge - dog or deer. In summer they use light boats.



## ACTIVITY

- Tell your partner three things you remember from the text.
- Make a list of the traditional crafts.
- Surf the Internet. Write about ethnic groups of your region (8-10 sentences).

## DISCUSS

- Who are the indigenous people in Yamalia land?
- What type of dwelling do they live in?
- What do the Khanty prefer eating?
- Which facts about the indigenous people's life do you find surprising? Why?



## GENERAL INFORMATION

**WAYS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE NORTH** / 7 класс  
(РУСИНА ИРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА»)

**Northern reindeer has always been a universal means of transportation in the tundra. What other kinds of transportation in the north do you know?**

# Transport

*Spotlight on Yamal* learns about different ways of transportation in the north.



Nomadic lifestyle of Yamal Nenets communities was formed in, and perfectly suited to severe Arctic conditions. The principal means of transport was the reindeer sledge there. There was no better way for deer farmers to get around in tundra. In winter the Nenets also used skis padded with reindeer kamus. Kamus - light and durable skin from deer's legs. Skis were mostly used by hunters in the wood, and very rarely – when attending to reindeer herds at pasture. No sticks were used. Dog sleds were mostly used by those hunters who owned no reindeer. Due to severe climatic conditions the species of northern reindeer is rather small and not suitable for riding. So northern reindeer were used only as harness animals. Domestic reindeer became a universal transport animal while the dog sledge became less popular. In summer the Nenets travelled both by reindeer harness and by boat.



## DISCUSS

Why do the Nenets still use reindeer sledge for transportation though there are many other means of transport?

(Use: due to climatic conditions; swamps, rivers and lakes cover tundra territory; domesticate wild reindeer; vital necessity; save nature resources, protect environment; keep folk traditions, respect nature; folk wisdom)

## ACTIVITY

An old Nenets proverb says, **like Master, like deer-sledge**. How does this refer to the picture?



Find information how means of transport in the tundra have changed nowadays.



## CITIES

**GUBKINSKY** / 5-6 классы  
(СОКОЛЕНКО ОКСАНА БОРИСОВНА, МАОУ СОШ № 4 Г. ГУБКИНСКИЙ)

## Gubkinsky

The most comfortable and the youngest YAMALIA town.  
Do you know what town it is?

*Spotlight on Yamal* takes a look at the most comfortable and the youngest town of our region. A short fact file about beloved Gubkinsky.



Town Gubkinsky has appeared as a base centre in connection with the industrial development of the most northern gas and oil fields in Western Siberia. The deposits of hydrocarbon raw materials here are quite rich and of unique qualities. Town is situated not far from the main gas and oil fields. It is connected with the biggest cities of Western Siberia by the motorway and railway. Gubkinsky is situated on the left bank of the Paykupur river, in the 200 km. far from the Northern Polar Circle in the Northern – Eastern part of the Western-Siberian plain.

The town Gubkinsky was established on the 22-nd of April 1986. In 1996 Gubkinsky received the regional status. By the Law of the 23-rd of April 2021 Purpe was jointed to Gubkinsky. Today Gubkinsky is a modern and rapidly developed northern town, the town with friendly and hearted atmosphere.

The most important and valuable resource of the town is of course its people. The population of Gubkinsky is over 23 thousand people of different nationalities. The average age of town's citizens is thirty years old.

The nature around Gubkinsky is magnificent and diverse. Along with conifer trees, like larch, pine, fir tree and cedar there are deciduous trees – birch, aspen, rowan tree and others. There are a lot of berries in the nearby forests: cloudberry, cranberry, blueberry and cowberry. The fauna is also various. Squirrels, hares, wolverines, martens, elks, bears and a lot of other animals live in the local forests.

## VOCABULARY

industrial development, deposit, hydrocarbon raw materials, Polar Circle, establish, valuable, various, magnificent, diverse, conifer trees, deciduous trees

## ACTIVITY

1. What do the following numbers stand for: 200, 23.000, 30?
2. What do the following dates stand for: the 22-nd of April 1986, the 23-rd of April 2021?
3. Give 5 names of trees of Yamalia forests.
4. Give 5 names of animals of Yamalia forests.



## CITIES

**NOYABRSK. A SMALL TOWN IN YAMAL** / 5-6 классы  
(БАТЫРОВА ЗИЛЬФИРА РАФИТОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1»)

# Noyabrsk

The town which is the second largest town in Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Russia, located in the middle of the West Siberian oil fields, on the Tyumen–Novy Urengoy railway about 300 kilometers (190 mi) north of Surgut.

## Spotlight on Yamal presents Noyabrsk

Noyabrsk is located on the West Siberian Plain, in the central part of the Siberian Uvaly. Occupying an advantageous geographical position near the administrative border with the Mansi Noyabrsk became the “southern gate” of the Okrug. The central part of the town is located eight kilometers northwest of Lake Tetu-Mamontotyai, four kilometers southwest of Lake Svetloe. Lake Khanto is located within the town limits. The Nankpeoh River flows through the town. The remote urban microdistrict Vyngapurovsky is located 75 kilometers southeast of the central part of the town. The town is located in the natural zone of the taiga, surrounded by numerous small lakes, rivers and swamps.



Noyabrsk is located in a zone of temperate continental climate, the total amount of precipitation does not exceed 650 mm per year. Long frosty winters with cold winds last from mid-October to mid-April. The coldest month is January. February is the driest month and is characterized by snowstorms. Spring is cold and short, usually from mid-April to early June. Summers are warm and short, often in June and July the air can warm up to +30 ° C. The warmest month is July. Rainy weather is typical for August. Summer, as it lasts until the end of August, but often in the first days of September "Indian summer" is observed. Autumn is cold and fleeting. Leaf fall usually ends by the end of September, and by mid-October snow cover is established and freeze-up is observed.



The fauna of the town is characterized by squirrels living in the Children's Park, birds: sparrows, woodpeckers, ravens, magpies, pigeons, small rodents. You can often find tits, bullfinches; in summer, gulls, wagtails, and owls are often found. Sometimes you can see snowy and short-eared owls, polar sparrows, cuckoos, partridges. Near the town, people often meet with brown bears, foxes, wolves, polar foxes, deer, elk, vipers. The flora of the town and surrounding territories is characterized by pines, spruces, larches, birches, aspens, willows, taiga herbs, berries.

Since the founding of the town, the oil and gas industry is the leading sector of its economy, in this regard, the industrial potential of Noyabrsk is made up of enterprises engaged in the extraction, primary processing and transportation of oil and natural gas. The main production enterprises of the city are Gazpromneft-Noyabrskneftegaz and Gazprom Dobycha Noyabrsk. The gas processing industry in the town is represented by the SiburTyumenGaz enterprise. The town also has the Gazprom Transgaz Surgut gas trunkline department and the Transneft-Siberia trunk oil pipeline department.

A total of 39 workshops for the production of bread and bakery products, confectionery, convenience foods, culinary products and bottled drinking water operate in Noyabrsk. The largest producer of agricultural products in the town is the municipal enterprise - the agricultural complex "Noyabrsky". The enterprise produces vegetables in greenhouses, cattle and rabbit meat, milk and its processed products. The first farm in the Autonomous Okrug was organized in Noyabrsk. The farm grows pigs, sheep, goats, rabbits, chickens and geese, produces milk, eggs and processed foods.

### DISCUSS

What do you think about northern towns?  
Would you like to live in Noyabrsk?

### ACTIVITY

Try to find out more information about northern towns.



## CITIES

**SPOTLIGHT ON YAMAL VISITS SALEKHARD** / 5-6 классы

(ХАБАРОВА ИРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА», Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

**What do you know about cities on the north?****It is the only city in the world located on the Arctic Circle.****SALEKHARD****Spotlight on Yamal visits Salekhard**

Salekhard is the capital of Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug (the largest natural gas producing region in the world). It is one of the few Russian administrative centers, which is smaller than other cities of the region. Salekhard is the third largest city in the region after Novy Urengoy and Noyabrsk, the only city in the world located right on the Arctic Circle.

The population is more than 51000 people, the area – 84, 5 sq. km.

Salekhard was founded by the Siberian Cossacks under the name of Obdorsky fort in 1595. The fortress was named after the name of this area (the Ob River and the Komi word “dor” meaning “river bank”). Thus, Obdora means “the Ob River bank”. At the beginning of the 19th century, the fortifications were demolished, and Obdorsk turned into a village. In 1933, it received a new name – Salekhard, which in Nenets language means “settlement on a cape”.

Salekhard is located on the border of the subarctic and temperate climatic zones. The average temperature in January is minus 23.2 degrees Celsius, in July - plus 14.8 degrees Celsius.

Today’s Salekhard is a combination of characteristic features of the oldest Polar town and and the modern northern center of Russia. The historical and cultural heritage is presented by the monuments of archeology and architecture.

**DISCUSS**

- **Where is Salekhard situated?**
- **When was it founded? By whom?**
- **Can you explain what the name «Obdorsk» means?**

**ACTIVITY**

**Imagine that you are a guide. Make a tour of your city for foreign tourists and present it.**



## OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

**DMITRIY ARTYUKHOV AND HIS POLITICAL CAREER** / 7 класс

(ТЕРНОВАЯ ФАТИМА КАСАМБИЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА, Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

**Artyukhov****Artyukhov Dmitriy Andreevich is the youngest governor of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug***Spotlight on Russia* presents Dmitriy Artyukhov and his political career...

<b>Name:</b>	Artyukhov Dmitriy Andreevich
<b>Date of birth:</b>	17 <sup>th</sup> February, 1988
<b>Birthplace:</b>	Novy Urengoy, Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug
<b>Career:</b>	Governor, politician

*«I come from Yamal. Yamal is my home.»*

Dmitriy Artyukhov

Dmitry Artyukhov is a Russian politician who currently holds the post of governor of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, becoming the second youngest governor in Russia (after Anton Alikhanov). He took office on May 29, 2018. In the history of modern Russia, Dmitry Andreevich became the youngest high-ranking official of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation. On September 9, 2018, deputies of the district Legislative Assembly elected him by secret ballot. On the same day Artyukhov took office.

In 2009, at the age of 20, Dmitry successfully graduated from the International Institute of Finance, Management and Business at Tyumen State University. Later, Artyukhov completed postgraduate studies in economics and management of the national economy. And in 2012, the young man received a master's degree in Business Administration from the University of Management in Singapore.

Dmitry Andreevich implemented the project of concluding the first concession agreement in Russia for the reconstruction of the airport in the city of Novy Urengoy in the amount of more than 7 billion rubles. He led the negotiations and conclusion of investment agreements with the largest companies operating in the region: Gazprom, Rosneft, Gazprom Neft, NOVATEK, Transneft, SIBUR, LUKOIL. Artyukhov made a great contribution to the formation and implementation of the project for the construction of the Northern Latitudinal Passage in Yamal.

**ACTIVITIES**

- With a partner, discuss what you most admire about Dmitriy Artyukhov.
- What do you think he will do next for the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug?
- Would you like to be a politician?

Write about the politician you admire. Tell us what you most admire in his or her political achievements and don't forget to send in any pictures you have.



## OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

## LEONID LAPTSUY

(ПИРОЖАНСКАЯ ЛИЛИЯ ИЛЬГИСОВНА, МБОУ СОШ МКР. ВИНГАПУРОВСКИЙ)

## Laptsuy

There are a lot of famous writers among the Northern people. Which famous Northern writers do you know? Learn more about the most famous Northern poet, his life and work.



## Spotlight on Yamal finds out about the greatest Northern poet

Leonid Laptsuy was born on February 28, 1932 in the Yamal tundra in the family of reindeer herder. He spent his childhood in tundra helping his parents. He was the eldest son in the family so he had to work hard. When he was little, he enjoyed listening to folk songs and ballads. The boy liked tales about warriors, their heroic exploits best of all. Later a wise folk word became the base of his poetry.



In 1951 he graduated from a seven-year school in the village of Novy Port and 3 years later he finished the medical school in Salekhard where he worked as a translator for the newspaper. In 1963 Laptsuy graduated from the Higher Party School of the CPSU Central Committee and again began

working in senior positions in the Yamal.



In 1962 he wrote his first story, which was approved by one of the first Nenets writers I. G. Istomin. Soon Laptsuy published in local and regional newspapers, as well as in the magazine "Literary Life" a number of his stories. The stories describe the life of the Nenets, the nature, and the everyday life of Yamal. Later his stories appeared in the most famous magazines.

He wrote about the history of Yamal, its presence and future, its people, about the Great Patriotic War. He wanted to see his native land beautiful. One of his poems is called "Blossom, my Yamal". In 1974 he became the editor of the Nenets newspaper. The Salekhard Culture&Art College was named after Laptsuy.

## DISCUSS

- Would you like to read his poetry? Why (not)?
- What do you most admire about Leonid Laptsuy?

## ACTIVITY

Write to Spotlight on Yamal the essay "Blossom, my Yamal" using Laptsuy's poetry.



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

## NORTHERN FOLKLORE / 6 класс

(РУСИНА ИРИНА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА»)

**How do Nenets people bring up their children? What helps the indigenous live in harmony with nature?**

## Folklore

*Spotlight on Yamal* takes a look at northern folklore.

Folk heritage of Nenets people, preserved to our times, strikes with its witty ideas and deep meaning. It reflects socio-historical experience of the Nenets people, its shrewd mind, and, what's important, helps to know the people better. The theme of most of the riddles, proverbs and sayings is connected with everyday life of the Nenets, nature signs, flora and fauna and the laws of the tundra.

Verbal folklore, such as fairytales, proverbs and sayings has been of great value and has always played an important educational role. They broaden the child's world outlook and convey essential lessons of morality.



### Northern proverbs and sayings

- Stars are twinkling brighter – warm weather is coming.
- Get up early and your luck is in your hunting bag.
- Our eyes are narrow because our snows are white.
- Don't fish out all fish – leave something for your grandchildren.
- The Sun puts on red mittens – cold weather is coming.
- The stock left in the tundra is for anyone in need.
- Getting old make a pair of kamus skis, a sledge, a lasso and a rifle ready for your son.
- Keep your name as high and mighty as a deer keeps his head.

#### DISCUSS

- What themes do the given proverbs cover?
- For which proverbs can you find Russian equivalents? Which ones are typically northern?
- Which proverb do you like most? Paraphrase it.

#### ACTIVITY

Illustrate the proverb you liked most. Describe your picture using the proverb.



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**YAMAL ORNAMENTS** / 10-11 классы  
(ЕРМОЛАЕВА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ 1»)

# Art

**In the modern world, art is given great attention. The work of the northern peoples reflects their identity and lifestyle. Ornament occupies the main place in the culture of the Yamal peoples, expressing their characteristics.**

## Spotlight on Yamal presents Yamal ornaments

The small peoples of the Far North living in the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, in their historical development, have created an original culture that is as close as possible to the conditions of life in the Arctic.

This culture manifests itself not only in everyday economic activities, it is closely connected with it - this is the source of the spiritual life of the northern peoples, their difference from each other. The art of decoration and ornamentalism of clothing and utensils of the Nenets, Khanty, and Selkups is closely connected with the everyday and industrial culture of the aborigines of the Yamal North.

The ornament of clothing was traditional among the peoples of the North. Deer fur of various shades and cloth were usually used in the ornament. Bright colour spots of ornamented clothes and decorations are clearly visible on the snow-white expanses of the tundra.

Ornaments have many varieties. Each nation took patterns, composition, colors for ornaments from the natural world. Ornaments were named according to their similarity to objects. Each ornament had its own name, for example: "Arctic fox's elbow"; "Side fire device";

Ornaments - they are alive. The world changes, and its patterns also change. One culture inevitably penetrates into another over time.



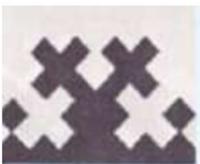
### Slavic pattern

Bereginya was considered the mistress of not only the sky, but of all nature, the mistress of the heavenly waters, on which fertility depended.



### Yaptu - that (goose wings)

In a dream, the soul of the owner of the amulet with the image of a bird is invulnerable to evil spirits.



### Khanty pattern

The bear is a symbol of natural strength and power. He protects family members from diseases, resolves disputes between them.

### DISCUSS

What do you think the meaning of ornaments in the modern world is?  
Would you like to get acquainted with the ornaments of other regions of Russia?

### ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are participating in a school fair dedicated to the culture of Yamal. Draw an ornament for your national dress.



FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**CROW`S DAY** / 6 класс

(НОРД ЮЛИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, СОИП НАТАЛЬЯ МИХАЙЛОВНА, МОУ «СОШ №3 Г. НАДЫМА»)

# Yamalia Festivals

We spent last weekend celebrating the unusual festival in YAMAL. Here’s what we’ve found out about Yamalia festival.

*Spotlight on Yamal* invites you to visit the festival called Crow’s Day.

### Crow's Day

The Khanty festival Crow's Day is well-known in the North. It is celebrated in April.



**Khanty’s symbol of spring**

Khanty people are very happy about the crow. The crow is the first bird to come to the North. It begins to build nests and croak loudly, calling spring and awakening nature. Moreover, the crow is considered the patroness of mothers and babies. It is a symbol of spring, which "brings" the warmth and sun to the North.

According to tradition, on the Crow's Day, Khanty and Mansi cook food on a bonfire in sacred places, pray to the spirits, bow to the birch tree. Birch is a symbol of a woman. Throughout this day people play national games, perform songs and play folk musical instruments, eat traditional national food. Coloured shreds, coins, dolls and bagels, which symbolize the sun, are tied to the trees.



**Shreds & dolls tied to trees**



**Khanty’s folk musical instrument  
“Nars –Yuh”**

#### DISCUSS

- What is the name of the festival?
- When is the festival celebrated?
- What are the events of the festival?
- Do you find the custom interesting? Why?

#### ACTIVITY

Surf the Internet. Make a poster about the most unusual festivals in your region.



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**REINDEER HERDER'S DAY** / 9 класс  
(ГАНДЗЮК АННА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №12)

# Holiday

Can you imagine how people celebrate Reindeer Herder's Day? Immerse in the ancient culture of the native peoples of the North at the brightest and most interesting holiday of Yamal!

Spotlight on YAMAL finds out more about this interesting holiday...

## Reindeer Herder's Day

Reindeer Herder's Day is an original holiday of small indigenous<sup>1</sup> northern peoples goes back in ancient times. It is dedicated to the vernal equinox<sup>2</sup>, when the North wakes up from the long polar night.

People began to celebrate the Reindeer Herder's Day in the 1950s. Usually it is celebrated in spring, in March or in April. Such Russian regions as Murmansk and Amur regions, Khanty-Mansiysk and Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug, Taymyr, Kamchatka celebrate this holiday.

The celebration of the Reindeer Herder's Day includes reindeer sledding, wrestling, jumping over sleds and throwing tynzyan on the khorei<sup>3</sup>. The main prize of the holiday is a snowmobile. You can also see theatrical performances of folklore ensembles that will immerse you in the ancient culture of the Far North.

You can also taste legendary dishes of Northern peoples: delicacies from Yamal fish, stroganina<sup>4</sup> with lingonberries, a variety of venison<sup>5</sup> dishes.

In addition, there is a fair at the festival that will offer you unique souvenirs: figurines made of bone, national dolls made by local craftsmen, goods of beads and fur.

Come to Yamal to feel the atmosphere of the amazing Reindeer Herder's Day!



### DISCUSS

- Have you ever been on this holiday?
- What did you learn about the Reindeer Herder's Day?
- Look at the pictures. Guess what people do at this holiday?

### ACTIVITY

What national holidays are celebrated in your region?

### LIST OF NEW WORDS

<sup>1</sup>people who originally lived in a place, rather than people who moved there from somewhere else

<sup>2</sup>the time when night and day are of equal length

<sup>3</sup>a three-meter wooden pole. The process simulates the capture of a deer in the tundra

<sup>4</sup>chopped frozen fish or meat

<sup>5</sup>meat that comes from a deer



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**THE NORTHERN CHUM** / 6 класс  
(ЗАГРЕБА ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1»)

# Homes

Our motherland is a large country in where people of different nationalities live. We live in the Far North. The native inhabitants of our region are Nenets, Khants, Selkups. Winter here is long, with strong frosts, and summer is short, cool.

*Spotlight on Russia* invites you to the traditional house of Yamalia natives – chum.

## The Northern Chum

The chum is a dwelling for people who are accustomed to a nomadic lifestyle. Really, a chum looks like the Universe because it is a round construction with a circle on its top and sticks look like the sunrays.

The construction of the chum starts with a door. The door must face the East where the Sun rises. The door frame was closed with a piece of felt, which was attached to the roof sticks at the top end. The smoke circle, located in the chum bill, is usually made of spruce. There is no wooden floor in the chum. There are usually felt carpets on the ground. In the middle of the chum there is traditionally a fire place where the family cooks. It also heats and lightens the chum.



The dwelling is built of reindeer fur, the skins of reindeer are placed on the poles, and the poles are laid. In summer they wear the chum with other branches - birch. In the birch house - a chum in the heat is cooler, cold and always dry. Birch barks are also used to make pottery.

In the chum there is a stove, a water kettle, a bucket, wood for the stove, bed, rug, chest for things, drawer for dried fish, kittens. The bed in the form of a flooring that rises above the floor is called a nart. They're made of deer skin. Nenets, the Khants maintain their hearth - stove



to keep warm in winter. Here in the North is a long polar night, cold, day and night. The Northern people love to dance and love to perform them under the tambourine, their movements are simple, reminder of the movements of wild animals, birds, sea animals.

## DISCUSS

Have you ever met Nenets or Khants? What new information have you learnt from the text? How can we attract visitors to the yurt? How is the chum constructed? How do the natives adopt their dwellings to regional peculiarities?

## ACTIVITIES

Read the definitions and try to guess the meaning of the words:

1. A type of round tent with a wooden frame, used traditionally as a home;
2. The thick hair that covers the bodies of some animals;
3. A house or place to live in;
4. A long, thin stick of wood or metal, often used standing straight up in the ground to support things;
5. To separate something into its different parts;
6. A small drum with metal disks around its frame that make a ringing sound.

A. dwelling B. to disassemble C. chum D. pole E. fur F. tambourine



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**TRADITIONS OF UPBRINGING AND RULES OF BEHAVIOR** / 5-6 классы  
(ДЕРЕВЯНКО НАТАЛЬЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №12», ЯНАО, Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

## TRADITIONS

From an early age, the Nenets teach their children to respect the older and care of the younger. They teach their children how to work and know the value of a hard day's work. Kids are involved in their parents' life from a very early age.

### Spotlight on Yamal takes a closer look at traditions of upbringing and rules of behavior



From the day of birth, children are brought up in two separate “schools”, male and female, for work is strictly divided between men and women: men fish, hunt and herd reindeers; and women do housekeeping, build and put in order their *chums\**, store up the firewood, cook, sew and take care of the children.

The principal teacher for a girl is her mother. From about three years of age, the daughter helps her mother to make beds, wash the dishes, scale the fish. She is still very young when she begins sewing. When she is about six, the girl gets her needlework bag, in which she keeps everything necessary for sewing. The girl not only learns to sew but also to take care of the other members of the family. As a rule, when the little mistress is ten or eleven years old, she can tailor and sew clothes for her dolls; and when she is fourteen, she is able to make large items, mend mittens or hats. At the age of eight, the girl can lead a string of cargo sledges or mind her younger siblings.

The boys try to imitate the adults in everything. When they are five, they keep around their fathers. Watching their work, they learn how to braid a lasso, carve a wooden sheath, bend sledge skids. From seven years of age, under the guidance of their fathers and older brothers, boys learn to plane, saw, chop, and ride reindeers. Contacts with reindeer foster in the children love for the animals, ignite interest in reindeer herding.

The Nenets children adore dogs, who are practically family members.

Games are an important step in the child's development, they help the child to learn things about the world. Future hunters and reindeer herders need practical skills, and they get them through games. In their games, children represent real life episodes. Children games, in spite of their simplicity, fulfil the important functions of keeping traditions alive and preparing children to their future family life and work.

*\*Chum - the typical tent used in the tundra by the Nenets.*

## ACTIVITY

What chores do you like and dislike? Rank them and share your rankings.

## DISCUSS

- Should children help with the housework? Why or why not?
- Do you get along with your siblings?
- What was the most important thing your parents taught you?



## FESTIVALS AND TRADITIONS

**YAMAL IRI** / 5-6 классы

(ХАБАРОВА ИРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА», Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

Have you ever heard about Yamal Santa Claus? The Nenets people called him "Grandfather of Yamal". According to the legend Yamal Iri was born together with the birth of the Yamal tundra and the Polar Urals.

**YAMAL IRI****Spotlight on Yamal visits the residence of Yamal Iri**

The residence of Yamal Iri is located in Gornoknyazevsk, 15 kilometers from Salekhard. He lives in a chum tent and travels on reindeer. He wears the national Northern clothing - malitsa and kisy. Malitsa is a fur coat belted with the hunter's belt. The belt is decorated with an ornament made of the mammoth bone. His boots (kisy) are made of reindeer fur. He has a long white hair and beard.

The Yamal grandfather Frost has a long magic staff. If you have a wish, and you touch that stick, it will come true.

Another fabulous attribute of the Yamal Iri is a magic shaman's tambourine. Tambourine for Yamal Iri is a voice from the magical world and the source of strength and energy. The tambourine helps to get rid of bad thoughts, makes good people stronger, and evil people kinder.

Many tourists from all over the country come to see the Frosty Wizard with their own eyes. And he tells them northern legends and myths.

Yamal Iri is quite a modern grandfather, so he has a website and social network pages. On his website it is possible to write a letter to Yamal Iri.

**DISCUSS**

- What other interesting things about Yamal Iri would you like to know?
- What's the difference between Santa Claus and Yamal Iri?

**ACTIVITY**

Imagine that you are going to have a trip to Yamal Iri residence. Think over and prepare five questions to Yamal Santa Claus.



## SYMBOLS

**THE POLAR BEAR** / 5 класс

(БЕЛОКОПЫТОВА АЛИЯ РАВИЛЬЕВНА, ТУЗОВА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №9 Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

The Monument "Polar bears" is a modern monument, one of the symbols of the Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug. Polar bears are the



personification of the Arctic region.

They also symbolize power and strength. In addition, we can see polar bears on the coat of arms of the region. For many people, polar bear is a symbol

of Siberia. There is a lot of information about this strong and clever animal.

# Symbols



## Spotlight on Yamal looks at...



### Interesting facts about polar bears:

- Polar bears are only found in the arctic.
- Their fur is actually transparent and their skin is black.
- They are the largest meat-eater to live on land.
- Polar bears have 42 teeth.
- They have a blue tongue.
- They spend most of their time at sea.
- The polar bear is a marine animal.
- They can keep swimming for days at a time.
- Polar bears are good swimmers and can keep up with a pace of six miles per hour.
- Less than 2% of polar bear hunts are successful.
- The polar bear was the symbol of the Winter Olympic games in Calgary, Canada in 1988.



### DISCUSS

- Do you like polar bears?
- Where do they live?
- How do they look like?

### ACTIVITY

- What is your favourite symbol of Siberia?
- Paint a picture and send it to Spotlight on Yamal.  
Write a short description of it.



## SYMBOLS

**THE WOOLLY MAMMOTH** / 5 класс

(БЕЛОКОПЫТОВА АЛИЯ РАВИЛЬЕВНА, ТУЗОВА ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №9 Г. НОЯБРЬСК)



**Among all extinct species animals today the most studied are mammoths.**

**The inhabitants of Siberia from ancient times have been digging the bones of these huge animals.**

# Symbols

## *Spotlight on Yamal* looks at the lifestyle of woolly mammoths

The woolly mammoth is a species of mammoth that lived during the Pleistocene. They are extinct relatives of today's elephant and were about the same size as an African elephant, though their ears were smaller. They were also covered in thick, brown fur to keep them warm in the cold Arctic. Even their ears had fur! They had very long tusks. Most woolly mammoths died around 10,500 years ago, at the end of the last ice age. Woolly mammoths lived in North America and Siberia. Living in these cold areas, woolly mammoths took advantage of the climate and would eat the plants which were killed off in the frost. The main reason that they went extinct was because of changes to their environment, but their numbers also dropped because of humans hunting them. Since the woolly mammoth's habitat was so cold, it's no wonder that they evolved a range of physical adaptations to help them survive in the climate.

**Woolly Fur:** woolly mammoths were covered

in thick and woolly fur. This insulated their bodies and protected them from the fierce cold.

**Thick Skin:** fur wouldn't be enough to keep the woolly mammoth's completely insulated from the cold.

**Long Tusks:** mammoths are famous for their huge tusks, but they were also useful for the animal. They used their tusks to dig out plants from beneath the snow to eat as part of their herbivorous diet.

**Small Ears:** the woolly mammoth's ears are much smaller than their modern day counterpart's, and their tails are shorter too. This is because it helped to reduce heat loss and lowered the risk of frost bite.

Almost a whole mammoth skeleton was found in Yamal. Individual bones are not uncommon in those parts. The value of the current find is that fragments of tendons and soft tissues are well preserved. According to scientists, they will help answer the question of why mammoths died out, and with them dozens of other ancient animals.

### DISCUSS

What is a woolly mammoth?

- Why did woolly mammoths go extinct?
- What was woolly mammoth's habitat?
- How did woolly mammoth adapt to its habitat?

### ACTIVITY

What is your favourite extinct animal? Write to Spotlight on Yamal and tell us about it.



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

## ARCTIC FLORA / 5-6 классы

(ХАБАРОВА ИРИНА ВАДИМОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №13 С УИП ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКОГО ЦИКЛА», Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

## Flora

The formation of Yamal vegetation started in the Upper Pleistocene, thus it is the youngest regional flora in the Arctic.

## Spotlight on Yamal explores Arctic flora



The biodiversity of Yamal is small against the global background, but it is represented by a number of rare species. According to available statistics, there are 866 species of plants in Yamal including trees, flowers, mosses, lichens, mushrooms. Yamalo-Nenets Area is subdivided into 3 zones: the zone of tundra, forest zone and taiga. In the south there are widely spread birches and firs, as well as larch, cedar, fir. The trees are low, up to 10-12 meters and grow rarely. Various berries can be found everywhere: raspberry, cranberry, cloudberry, blueberry, cowberry etc. The forests of the region are full of mushrooms.

In typical tundra the main plant is moss and lichen. Also, in tundra we may find several types of willows.

Seven species of plants are included in the Red Book. We should mention about medical herbs. Some species of Yamal region are widely used in herbal medicine and folk medicine. Teas, tinctures, extracts, powders are prepared from them.



## DISCUSS

- What north berries did you taste?
- What can you say about the flora of our region?

## ACTIVITY

Working with a partner, make a poster "Medical herbs in Yamal" and do a brief presentation to the class about their value.



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

## ARCTIC FOXES / 7 класс

(КИРЧУ ЛАРИСА СЕРГЕЕВНА, АБДУЛЛИНА АЛИЯ МАДАХАМОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №6, Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

## Animals

The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is situated in the very heart of the Russian Arctic zone. It is a place of clear water and the center of winter life. Despite severe climate, Yamal differs by its variety of fauna. On this page you can read some information about the Arctic Fox.

*Spotlight on Yamal visits*

## the place where Arctic Foxes live



Arctic Foxes are 50 - 75 cm long. The average mass of the body of a male is 3,5 – 9 kg. We know two kinds of Arctic Foxes: white and blue. The white Arctic fox, like a hare, changes its coat 2 times a year from bright white in winter to gray-brownish in summer. The summer coat of white Arctic foxes is rough and tough but the winter skin is soft, silky and fluffy. Blue foxes are the most beautiful. Their fur can be grayish with a shade of blue or silvery brown. Such breeds are quite rare in our time. Its fur is very expensive. That's why they are hunted. Arctic Foxes eat small rodents, especially lemmings and birds. They have 7 – 12 or more cubs, sometimes till 22. Foxes are good parents. Mothers feed the offspring with its milk for about 40 days. Males take care of the females even before the young foxes appear.

**Discuss****Discuss in groups:**

- Benefits to people
- What fur do you prefer: real or faux?

**Activity**

**Imagine that you are members of an animal welfare organization.**

**Create your poster devoted to animal protection.**



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**REINDEER - "GIVING LIFE" / 10-11 классы**  
(ЮСУПОВА АЛЬФИЯ РИФКАТОВНА, МБОУ «МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНЫЙ ЛИЦЕЙ», Г. МУРАВЛЕНКО)

# Animals

Over the centuries, a unique model of the relationship between people and the outside world has developed in the Arctic regions. Indigenous peoples have never taken from nature more than necessary for food and living.



## Spotlight on Yamal presents a Reindeer...

The human relationship with the reindeer has a long history. Life on the harsh territories of the North was closely connected with the *reindeer herding*, which provided people with food, clothing and shelter. In the history of *indigenous people*, reindeer herding was one of the main economic activities of the population.



pic 2

Reindeer is the main hunting resource. For the peoples of the Far North, deer meat is very valuable. Meat, liver, blood, deer fat are rich in vitamins and enhance immunity. The Nenets who eat fresh blood and raw deer liver never know *scurvy*. In addition, *venison* is quite low in calories and this quality adds even more value to it. Along with meat, the useful substance *pantocrine* is obtained from the reindeer *antlers*, which is used in medicine to restore the human body. Reindeer skins, fur and veins are used by local residents both for home furnishing and for sewing clothes and shoes.

Reindeer is an ideal harnessed animal of the tundra zones. If you need to travel long distances in the difficult conditions of the north, then these animals are best suited for such events.

The tundra deer is known for its long distance migrations. In summer, they can walk thousands of kilometers in search of *reindeer moss*, their main food. The development of the territories that were previously used by animals, *oil spills* and numerous tracks of all-terrain vehicles throughout the Arctic destroy the fragile ecosystem of Arctic moss, that feeds reindeer, and reduce their number.



pic 1

For the indigenous peoples of Yamal, deer is a friend, a breadwinner and the main value. The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is the leader in northern reindeer herding. Reindeer get along well next to humans. However, these peaceful, amazing animals actually require care.

### DISCUSS

1. Why is a reindeer considered to be a vital part of indigenous people's life?
2. What problems does it face nowadays?

### ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are doing a project "A Reindeer – a true treasure of the North". You have found 2 photos (above) and want to share your ideas.

- ✓ give a brief description of the photos;
- ✓ say in what way the pictures are different;
- ✓ express your opinion on the subject of the project – *whether it is possible for native people to survive without a reindeer in the harsh conditions of the region.*



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**FACTS FOR KIDS ABOUT A REINDEER** / 5-6 классы  
(ДЕРЕВЯНКО НАТАЛЬЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №12», ЯНАО, Г. НОЯБРЬСК)

## ANIMALS

It is a very nice animal. Not a donkey or a horse, it runs like the wind. Branches grow on its head. What animal is it?

There are so many fascinating facts about reindeer!

Spotlight on Yamal presents **facts for kids** to find out the best information about reindeer!

Reindeer are about 1.20 - 2.20 meters long and about 0.90 - 1.40 meters high. They weigh between 60 - 300 kilograms. Reindeer mostly have a grey-brown fur. The fur is dark in summer and becomes a lighter color in winter.

Reindeer live in some of the coldest places on earth. A reindeer's habitat is the tundra. The tundra is an arctic region where the ground is always frozen and very few low trees grow there.

Reindeer are herd animals, meaning they live in large groups. Herds of reindeer migrate throughout the year. To migrate means to move from place to place. Reindeers migrate around 1,200 miles every year.

Reindeer eat plants. They do not eat meat. During the winter reindeer look for food under the snow. They use their hooves to dig holes in the snow.

Reindeer are mammals. A reindeer baby is called a calf. Reindeer milk is very rich. It has more fat than cow's milk.

Reindeer are the only mammal that has eyes that change color. In the summer their eyes look like a golden brown color. In the winter they look blue.

## ACTIVITIES

- What wild animals live in the part of Russia you live in?
- What animals have you seen in the wild?
- Do you have a pet?

Write about your favourite animal. Use the plan. Don't name the animal. Let your partner guess its name.

- where it lives
- describe it briefly
- why you like this animal



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**RARE ARCTIC BIRDS** / 5-6 классы  
(ЗАГРЕБА ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1»)

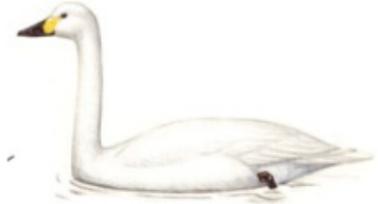
## Animals

There are different types of birds, all of them very important for nature. All birds have a lot of features: appearance, size, color, area of living, and food other characteristics.

*Spotlight on Russia finds out more....*

## Rare Arctic birds

The **TUNDRA SWAN** (*Cygnus bewickii*) is a large swan, it can weigh up to 7 kg, wingspan up to 211 cm. It has got a long neck, a bill is mostly black and less yellow in the proximal part. They eat plant food, shields, crustaceans. They nest in the tundra of Yamal, Gydana and the northern foothills of the Polar Urals to the north to the Arctic tundra zone.



The **EAGLE-WHITE-TAILED** (*Haliaeetus albicilla*) is a very large bird, main prey - hare, heathers, waterfowl in the case of seagulls, muskrats and rodents. It measures 94 cm in length with a 1.78–2.45 m wingspan, long and broad wings, small head and wide short tail. The beak is massive, yellow. The colour is dark from the bottom, dark brown from the top, or grey and red. They live in Eurasia, North Africa, North America, except tundra and open steppe landscapes.



**GYRFALCON BIRD** (*Falco rusticolus*) is a large falcon, the main food is white partridge, duck, crow, sometimes lemmings and voles. The colour ranges from almost white with small dark colours to dark grey, and the eyes are black. Wingspan up to 135 cm. The female is larger and darker than the male. It nests in a narrow band of predtundra ridges and southern tundra.

## DISCUSS

What information can we find in the Red Book? Will it be possible to live on the earth if all birds disappear from the planet?

## ACTIVITIES

Use the plan and prepare short stories about one of these birds. Let's read this plan and discuss the points of it. 1. Name (We'd like to tell you about...). 2. It looks like (a crow).

3. Home (in the forests). 4. Size (big, small). 5. Colour (red). 6. Food (grass, plants).

Will you prepare presentation about birds from the Red Book in our region.



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**YAMAL'S SACRED BIRD. THE SIBERIAN CRANE** / 8 класс  
(КАМАГАЕВА УЛЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ СОШ №2 УИИЯ Г.НОЯБРЬСК)



# Birds

The white Siberian Crane or Sterkh is a very rare species of cranes. It is a tall slender white bird that nests only in two regions of Russia. The Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous Okrug is one of them. We decided to learn more about this wonderful creature.

## *Spotlight on Yamal* turns its attention to ...

### Yamal's sacred bird



The Siberian Crane is a large bird with a typical crane appearance, almost completely white – only the tips of the wings are black. The beak, the area of the bare skin on the head, as well as the legs of this crane are red.

The bird is as tall as a man – 140-160 cm, and its wingspan is about two and a half meters. The lifespan of the white crane is comparable to that of a human – 60-70 years. The Siberian Crane has the longest flight path of all cranes - more than 5.5 thousand km. Birds cross the territories of 9 states twice a year.

The Siberian Crane is endemic to our country and does not nest anywhere outside its borders. In Yamal, the nesting territory of Siberian Cranes is protected in the Kunovsky Wildlife Refuge. For the Khanty, Mansi and Yakuts, the white crane is a sacred bird. They cannot disturb the bird even by accident.



#### DISCUSS

- How does the crane look like?
- What stories and folk tales about cranes do you know?

#### ACTIVITIES

Help us to find more information about the Sterkh Foundation. When was founded and for what purpose?



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**THE NORTHERN LIGHT** / 7-9 классы  
(ЗАГРЕБА ОЛЬГА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №1»)

### Natural Phenomena

There are various colourful natural phenomena on our planet, one of which is the northern lights.

*Spotlight on Yamal* observes the Northern Lights



#### The Northern Lights

The Northern Lights (Aurora) are thousands of colorful lights that shine in the sky on dark nights. The lights come in many forms and colours: blue, yellow, red, green. In seconds, the dark sky is coloured in bright colors and can be seen around for many kilometers.

Simply put, discarded particles charged by our sun causes the Earth's air to spill colorful lights.

The best time to see the Northern Lights is from October to January. This phenomenon occurs at altitudes between 80 and 1,000 kilometers above sea level and lasts from one hour to a full day.

The colours of Aurora depend on the gas and the solar wind interact with and also from the altitude where it happened. If atmospheric gases collide at an altitude more than 150 km - the colour of the light is red, from 120 to 150 km - yellow and green, below 120 km - purple blue. Often the northern lights turn out to be pale green.

Millions of charged particles collide with air molecules thereby forming a glow. Thanks to oxygen, light is reflected in yellow, green, red. Blue and purple are formed with nitrogen.

You can see the northern lights on other planets of the solar system - Jupiter, Venus, Mars, and possibly Saturn.

The mysteries of the shimmering lights have not been solved yet. The question that scientists are interested in is whether it is accompanied by a sound effect.



#### DISCUSS

- Do you know more interesting facts about the Northern Lights?
- Would you like to see the Northern Lights? Why or why not?
- How do the colours of the Northern Lights depend on the altitude?

#### ACTIVITIES

- If you were a correspondent, what questions would you ask the photographer who took the picture of the northern lights to learn more about that natural phenomenon?
- Give the examples of word expressions with the new words: unpredictable, particles, glow, interact, collide, pale green, shimmering.



## NATURE AND ANIMALS

**THE LITTLE MALDIVES IN YAMAL** / 7 класс  
(СКУПТУ ОЛЬГА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МАОУ СОШ №4)

## The little Maldives in Yamal

**Why do Yamal people call a small lake near Gubkinsky town “The little Maldives”?**

**A unique lake was discovered by chance...**

*Spotlight on Yamal* talks about the most beautiful rivers and lakes in Yamal

**The Pur River**



**The Ob River**



**The Messoyakha River**



**The Taz River**



**The Blue lake**



The Yamal-Nenets Autonomous Region is a very picturesque area. Its nature is unique. There are many large and beautiful rivers and lakes there such as the Pur River, the Ob River, the Messoyakha River, the Taz River and many others. As for the lakes they are the Numto (it means Heaven lake or God’s lake in Khant language), the Tetu Mamontyai, the Varchato and others.

In 2016 an unusual lake with a pure blue water appeared. Native people called it the Blue lake. Nevertheless, it has got the second name “The little Maldives” because of its blue water and white sand around it. The lake is situated not far from the northern town Gubkinsky. It became very popular with native people. There are also lakes with blue water in Nadim district. One more lake appeared near Noviy Urengoi but it had been drained by August 2017 according to the authorities’ order.

How did these blue lakes appear? The most widespread idea is connected with a great deal of snow and melt water. As for the colour nobody can explain this phenomenon. But whatever the reason might be the lakes are amazing and attract hundreds of people.

These lakes haven’t been studied properly. But many scientists have been investigating their flora and fauna. They also have been trying to solve the mystery of their blue colour.

### DISCUSS

- What place in our country would you like to visit? Why?

### ACTIVITY

- What mysterious or unusual places are there in your region? Tell to your class about one of them.