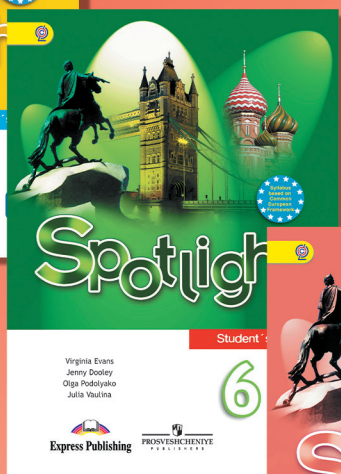
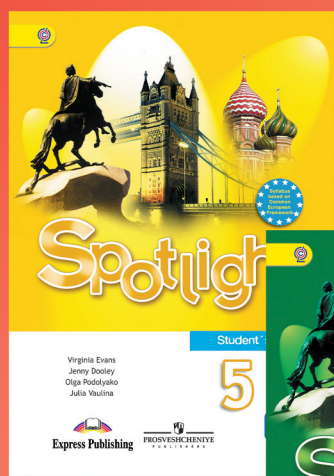


Spotlight on Kolomna


ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.4

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

SPOTLIGHT ON KOLOMNA.....	3
5–6 КЛАСС.....	4
Юхтенко Т. В.	
Царькова Е. Р.	
Андреянова О. Е.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Пелихова В. В.	
Байкова О. В.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Анисимова И. С.	
Гуляева О. В.	
Борисова О. А.	
Шмурина Т. М.	
Баранова И. П.	
7–8 КЛАСС.....	16
Юхтенко Т. В.	
Покидова А. Д., Урнова Е.Н.	
Мансурова Н. А.	
Копань Н. В.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Щигорцова Л.Е.	
Хлебопашева И. В.	
Покидова А.Д., Урнова Е.Н.	
Лазаренко М. Е.	
Подкатнова И. В.	
Подкатнова И. В.	
Анисимова И. С.	
Симакова И. Н.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Мокшанова О. А.	
Лиманова Е. В.	
Борисенкова А. В.	
Козлова Л. Н.	
Алдошкина Н. П.	
Широкова М. А.	
Шмурина Т. М.	
9–11 КЛАСС.....	38
Юхтенко Т. В.	
Батова Д. Ю.	
Покидова А. Д.	
Павлова М. С., Володькина Л.А.	
Митракович Е. А.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Аникеенко Н. Н.	
Ермолаева Н. Е.	
Круговых Ю. А.	
Малочуева И. С.	
Бушуева Т. С.	
Рожкова С. В.	
Мансурова Н. А.	
Решетова С. В.	
Шмурина Т. М.	

Spotlight on Kolomna

Коломна...как много родного, близкого и любимого в этом слове. Для всех жителей это не просто маленький город Московской области, это отдельный, уютный мир, в котором так гармонично сочетаются древность и современность. Именно тут можно сначала перенестись в средние века, пройдя по стенам легендарной крепости – Коломенского кремля, а затем сразу оказаться в 20 веке, осматривая здания, построенные в стиле конструктивизма, и гуляя по современной части города.

«В Коломну невозможно не влюбиться», - говорят многочисленные туристы. Нравится абсолютно все – от прогулок и осмотра достопримечательностей до гастрономической составляющей каждого путешествия. В Коломне можно отведать пастилу, изготовленную по старинным рецептам, калачи (а заодно и узнать происхождение выражения «дойти до ручки») и...многое-многое другое.

Проект «Spotlight on Kolomna» имеет огромное значение для нас, педагогов английского языка Коломенского г.о. Данный сборник позволит учащимся узнать много нового о родном городе, направит их творческий поиск для более детального изучения определенных фактов. Мы с коллегами надеемся, что пособие поможет пробудить у школьников глубокий интерес к истории округа, вызовет жажду знаний.

Хочется отметить, что педагоги Коломенского г.о. – очень активные, талантливые и творческие люди. Работа над сборником вызвала огромный интерес – более 50 статей, написанных и оформленных ярко, красочно, профессионально. Для нашего, достаточно небольшого округа, это действительно приличный объем работы. Поражает энтузиазм коллег – оформляли несколько страниц, для разных возрастных групп, по различным темам!

Нужно сказать несколько слов об организации подобной масштабной работы. На первых порах нужно было избежать повторения тем и совпадения возрастных категорий. Для решения данной проблемы была создана Google – таблица, в которую заносились темы, выбранные коллегами. Ссылка на таблицу была предоставлена всем педагогам для ознакомления перед выбором рубрики. В этой же таблице отмечались цветом работы, полученные от коллег, затем цвет менялся, когда все этапы проверки и корректировки были пройдены. Принятые работы прикреплялись в Google – папку. Педагоги имели возможность посмотреть, что получается, как оформляются работы, на что обратить внимание. Было очень приятно читать письма с отзывами о ходе создания сборника и уже готовых материалов: «Какой замечательный сборник получается!», «Очень интересные идеи и полезная информация», «Очень понравилось работать над сборником!», «Сделано с любовью!».

По поводу последнего комментария хотелось бы сделать небольшое отступление. Пособие действительно сделано с любовью – это чувствуется в каждой статье, в каждой выбранной картинке, в заданиях и вопросах для обсуждения, в цветовой гамме оформления фона – теплой, создающей ощущение комфорта, уюта и защищенности. Надеемся, что все читатели это почувствуют!

«Spotlight on Kolomna» знакомит учащихся с версиями о происхождении названия города, предоставляет огромное количество исторических данных (Коломна всего на 30 лет младше столицы, Москвы, город сыграл огромную роль во многих важных событиях), знакомит с достопримечательностями, флорой и фауной, знаменитыми и выдающимися жителями.

Одним из ключевых достоинств данного сборника будет то, что он составлен в соответствии с программой, полностью совпадает с тематикой УМК Spotlight, что позволит органично вплести краеведческий материал в обязательную часть программы.

Более того, отобранный материал удивительно точно отражает уникальность нашего округа, его неповторимый характер, и в то же время обладает общечеловеческой ценностью, приобщение к которой окажет положительное влияние на повышение общекультурного уровня учащихся.

Мы, педагоги английского языка Коломенского г.о., очень благодарны Центру лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за предоставленную возможность рассказать о нашем любимом городе, обеспечить учащихся таким важным Региональным компонентом УМК Spotlight, а также проявить свое творчество!

FACT – FILE. KOLOMNA (ЮХТЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ ЧЕРНОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ООШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Fact-File. Kolomna

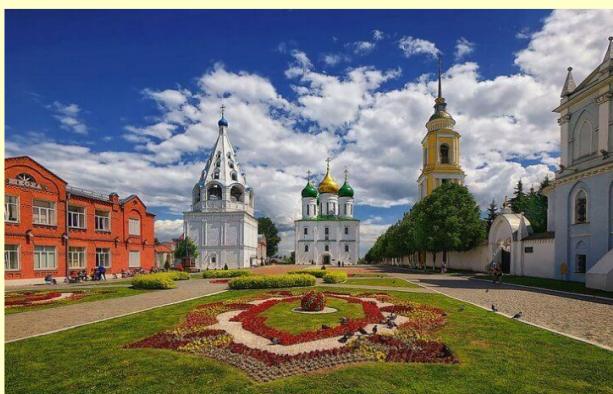
**There are a lot of ancient cities and towns in Russia.
Each of them has a unique history and worth visiting¹.**

We welcome you to one of them!



Spotlight on Russia visits Kolomna,
one of the most ancient and
interesting towns

Kolomna is an old provincial town. It stands on three rivers. The town was founded in 1177. It has always played a very important role in the history of Russia.



Nowadays Kolomna is famous for its tourist attractions. A lot of people visit this wonderful town every year to feel a unique atmosphere of an old Russian town. Walking around Kolomna one can see the Kolomna Kremlin which was built in the XVI century, a lot of old churches and cathedrals, architectural monuments, merchant² houses and mansions³.

The guests of the town can immerse⁴ themselves into the atmosphere of a merchant factory in the 19th century visiting The Museum of the Forgotten Taste – the Kolomna Pastila⁵ and the museum called “The Kolomna Kalach”.

One can speak about Kolomna endlessly, but a picture is worth a thousand words⁶!

Come to Kolomna if you want to feel the atmosphere of an old Russian provincial town!

What is your home town famous for? Write and tell us. Send photos too!

Activities

- 1 - Imagine you visited Kolomna last week. Did you like the visit? What did you see there?
- 2 - What other Russian cities and towns have you visited?

Wordlist

1. стоит посетить
2. купец
3. особняк
4. погрузиться
5. a kind of marshmallow (пастила)
6. лучше один раз увидеть, чем сто раз услышать

THE HISTORY. ONE STREET – MANY NAMES (ЦАРЬКОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА РОМАНОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №9» КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The History. One Street – Many Names

Each town or city has a street, which attracts tourists by its beauty and architecture. Kolomna is not an exception.
Lazhechnikov Street is one of the oldest streets in the town.

SPOTLIGHT ON KOLOMNA FINDS OUT ABOUT ITS MOST FAMOUS STREET



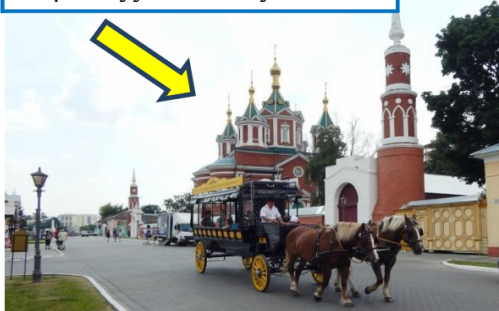
both sides it was decorated with rows of trees.

In the XVIIIth century the street was called Brusenskaya Street by the name of Uspensky Brusensky Convent located in it. At the beginning of the XXth century the street was called Postal for some time, as there was a post office in the building of the street. In 1921 the street was renamed into Sovetskaya Street.

In December 1968, the street got a new name – Lazhechnikov – in honor of the native¹ of Kolomna, the first Russian novelist, Ivan Ivanovich Lazhechnikov, whose house is located near.



Uspensky Brusensky Convent



Nowadays Lazhechnikov Street is the busiest one in the Kolomna Kremlin. It has about two dozen² houses, and almost every house has an interesting history.

This street is a center of important holidays, like Christmas, New Year, Maslenitsa and Easter. So sometimes it turns into an exhibition hall, or a reading room, or a game room. And Lazhechnikov Street is the only one in Moscow Region where tourists can ride a horse-drawn omnibus³.

WORD LIST

Every city has an interesting and long history, especially some places, squares or streets. Write a short article about a place, which name changed through the time.

ACTIVITIES

- How many names did Lazhechnikov Street have? Name them.
- What holidays do people celebrate on this street in Kolomna?
- Have you ever ridden an omnibus? Would you like to try? What other unusual vehicles (a thing for transporting people) do you know?

¹ someone who was born in that region

² twelve

³ an omnibus, which horses pull

Place of interest: The Kolomna Kremlin



Pyatnitsky gates



Yamskaya tower



Spasskaya tower

Are you an inveterate traveler? Have you ever visited Kolomna? If not, then you must definitely do it! Many tourists come to Kolomna every day and admire the sights of the town.

But what is the most popular and the most beautiful one?

Spotlight on Kolomna helps you figure it out.

Kolomna is an ancient town of Moscow region. It's situated at the confluence* of the Moskva, Oka and Kolomenka rivers. The main attraction of the town is its Kremlin.

Kolomenskaya tower is one of seven survived towers of the Kolomna Kremlin. Its height is 31 meters. The tower has got 8 levels. It's often called Marinkina tower.

This name the tower received from its great prisoner** Marina Mnishek, who, according to the legend, was imprisoned in this tower in 1614, and died there, or turned into a magpie*** and flew away through the window.

Except Marinkina tower there are 6 more towers in Kolomna Kremlin: Granovitaya, Yamskaya, Semenovskaya, Spasskaya, Pogorelaya tower and Pyatnitsky gates. All these towers are unique, they have got their own history, and they're our historical heritage. Many tourists from all over the world come to Kolomna and admire its attractions.

Discuss in class:

Look at the pictures.

Do you like the Kolomna Kremlin?

Would you like to visit it? Why?

Activities:

- 1) What other famous sights of Kolomna do you know?
- 2) Find more information about the Kolomna Kremlin and tell your classmates about it!

* Confluence is the place where two or more rivers flow together and become one large river.

**Prisoner is a man in prison, who is imprisoned.

***She turned into a magpie. – She became a bird.

THE MUSEUM OF MILITARY GLORY

Kolomna... An ancient town in Moscow Region...

It is rich in monuments, beautiful sights,

interesting people...It is also rich in museums.



In May 2009 the local authorities decided to remove the museum from the building of Peter and Paul church into a new building. Two months later the work began. A lot of citizens and enterprises of Kolomna contributed to the project: some helped financially and others worked at the building site. On May 7, 2010, before Victory Day, there was an opening ceremony of the new museum.



Today Spotlight on Russia visits the Museum of Military Glory...

WHERE: in the centre of Kolomna, in Memorial Park

OPENING HOURS: 10 a.m. – 4 p.m. Tuesday to Sunday

HOW TO GET: by bus, by tram, by car, by taxi, on foot

THE SIGHTS OUTSIDE: the Alley of Heroes, the Eternal Fire, the war monuments and memorials, St. Peter and Paul Church



The building looks very up-to-date. Here you will find an exhibition which presents the war history of Kolomna - from the early period of old Russia up to nowadays: the battles against the Mongol-Tatar armies, Polish invaders and the French army of 1812, the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 and the Afghan and Chechen Wars.

The Museum of Military glory is one of the landmarks of the present-day Kolomna.

In the museum you can see models of military equipment and read notes from family archives of the town residents. Besides there is an electronic Memorial Book in the museum and a History classroom where students from different schools come to learn more about the history of our country.



Discuss

Do you like to visit museums? When?
Who goes with you?

Activity

Tell your classmates about your last visit to the museum.

SIGHTS. THE MUSEUM OF A FAVOURITE TOY (ПЕЛИХОВА ВЕРОНИКА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 9» КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

All children like playing with toys. Do you want to see the toys your mum and dad played with when they were little? They are different from the modern ones. Visit the Museum of a Favourite Toy in Kolomna and you will be amazed.

Sights

Spotlight on Russia

welcomes you to the wonderful world of childhood.



Kolomna is famous for a large number of private galleries devoted to everything in the world. The owners try to keep a warm and friendly atmosphere, so that the guests want to come back here again and again. One of these unique places is the Museum of a favorite toy, created in 2014 by a needlewoman¹ and collector Irina Kulikova. The owner herself is engaged² in the collection and restoration of old toys, buying them in antique shops and at auctions.

The guests of the museum can see a lot of amazing toys on the shelves in the exhibition hall: teddy bears, porcelain³ dolls, baby dolls, Cheburashka, Carlson, Pinocchio, Puss in Boots and other fairy tale characters. Irina Kulikova created a magical toy world where scenes from the past come to life.

Toy furniture and tiny dishes, a small army of plastic soldiers, rocking horses, dump trucks and strollers⁴ are at the museum. Here you can see the issues of old magazines for children “Murzilka” and “Merry Pictures” that were very popular. The most interesting place in the gallery is the window with antique dolls made in the manufactories of Dunaev, Gudkov and the Gzhel factory. There are also toys that were brought from other countries and made of rare⁵ materials. Children can see and even touch almost every toy here. Not only children but grown-ups come to the museum as well. They remember the wonderful time

of their childhood and feel happy. Don't miss the chance to visit the museum. You will like it!

WORD LIST

- ¹ needlewoman - рукодельница
- ² be engaged - быть увлеченным
- ³ porcelain - фарфор
- ⁴ strollers - коляски
- ⁵ rare - редкий

ACTIVITIES

1. What museums did you visit? Tell your classmates.
2. Look at the pictures. What toys would you like to see and touch at the museum of a favorite toy and why?
3. Write about your favorite toy. Why do you like it?

Museums

Visiting museums is a wonderful opportunity to learn something new and interesting about the history or art.

Spotlight on Kolomna goes on an excursion. Come with us to ...



A Chinese Samovar



A Wedding Samovar



An Egg-shaped Samovar

Kolomna

Samovar Museum

Kolomna is a lovely town near Moscow. It is famous for its local museums. One of them is the Kolomna Samovar Museum. It is the Kingdom of Samovars from all over the world. There are about 500 samovars in the museum. They are of different colours, shapes and sizes. Samovars look like apples, pears, mushrooms etc. They are wedding and crystal. Samovars are giant and small. In the museum you can see the Russian oven ¹ and take a photo on it, too. You must go to Kolomna and visit the museum some day!

¹ A type of oven which is used both for cooking and domestic heating.



The Kolomna Samovar Museum

ACTIVITIES

- Imagine you went to the Kolomna Samovar Museum last Saturday.
What did you see there? Describe your excursion around the museum using the pictures.
- Do you like visiting museums? Why (not)?
- What's your favourite museum in your area?

Write and tell us about the museum you like best in your area. Send photos too!



THE SPEED SKATING CENTER "KOLOMNA" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

THE SPEED SKATING CENTRE "KOLOMNA"

Today Kolomna is popular among athletes, in Russia and abroad, as a centre of speed skating.

Fact File:

- ✓ In the times of the USSR it was an open-air skating track on the bank of the Kolomenka River.
- ✓ The modern building with artificial ice track appeared in 2006, the opening ceremony was on 31 May.
- ✓ The architect of the project was Nodar Kantcheliya.
- ✓ The area: 70000 square metres.

LADIES 3000m - PAIR 9

1	Marjje JOLING	NED	9.9
2	Martina ŠÁBLIKOVÁ	CZE	

1	Green WUST	NED	4:01.13
2	Antonette DE JONG	NED	4:04.25
3	Claudia PECASTEN	GER	4:06.09
4	Miho TADAUCHI	JPN	4:07.26
5	Bo-Reum KIM	KOR	4:10.14

WORLD SINGLE DISTANCES
SPEED SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS

LADIES 3000M
PAIR 9 OF 10

Spotlight on Russia goes inside to have a look....

Facilities:

training facilities, a medical centre, a press-centre, halls for referees and honored guests, administrative halls, a 25 metre swimming pool with waterfalls and a hydro massage, sport clubs, a youth speed skating school, fitness halls, cafes, restaurants, a 500 place conference hall, a winter garden and the Archeological and Speed Skating History and Skates Museums.

Do You Know That...

- ✓ in the Centre amateurs and professionals can do 18 sports?
- ✓ sometimes schoolchildren and teachers are invited to the Centre to have a day off school and practise their skating skills?
- ✓ town, regional, European and World Cup competitions are held here?
- ✓ conferences, concerts, shows, meetings, all-Russia events often take place?

Discuss
1) Can you skate? Do you like it?
2) Who is your favourite skater?

Activity
Tell your classmates about your favourite Russian athlete.

SIGHTS. FAMOUS HOUSES

A lot of tourists visit this town every year admiring its Kremlin, various museums and **gorgeous* views. But very few people know something about the famous houses they could visit and find out some interesting information about them.



Ozerov house

LET'S FIND OUT MORE WITH SPOTLIGHT ON KOLOMNA

Kolomna was founded in 1177 and is only 30 years younger than Moscow. Thousands of tourists come to Kolomna which is 120 km away from Moscow and visit its old Kremlin, monuments, sights and some houses with interesting history and different styles of architecture.

Ozerov house is a popular historical building in Kolomna. It was built at the end of the 18th – the beginning of the 19th centuries according to the project of a well-known architect Matvey Kazakov as the residence of Ekaterina II. In 1860 a **vintner* Ozerov bought it. Nowadays it is the main Cultural Center of the town.



L'vov house

Merchant L'vov house is a green wooden house with a **loft*, built in the 19th century. At first it belonged to a nobleman Ananyev but in 1849 it was bought by L'vov. It is one of the most interesting houses of wooden architecture in Kolomna. Its front **elevation* is richly decorated with wood carving. At the beginning of the 21st century the house was restored and painted light-grey. Now it is an Organic Culture Museum.

This **mansion* was constructed at the beginning of the 19th century. The two-storied brick house was built in Empire style. At the end of the 19th century it belonged to Colonel Kolchinsky who renewed the house. Later, it was bought by the teacher Podarevskaya who made it a private female school. From the middle of the 20th century up to 2005 the committee of Kolomna speedskating school "Comet" occupied the building. Now it is a local History Museum of Kolomna.



Kolchinsky mansion

ACTIVITIES

- Look at the pictures and choose the house you like. What did you find out about it?
- Read the article again and find:
 - 4 dates (years);
 - 3 names of the rivers;
 - 2 names: an architect and a writer, how they are related to the article;
 - a name of an architectural style

WORDLIST

Gorgeous – fascinating
Vintner – wine merchant
Loft – mezzanine
Mansion – a big house

WRITING

We are trying to find out what interesting buildings there are in the place you live. Write a short article about one of the most well-known places or houses in your town.

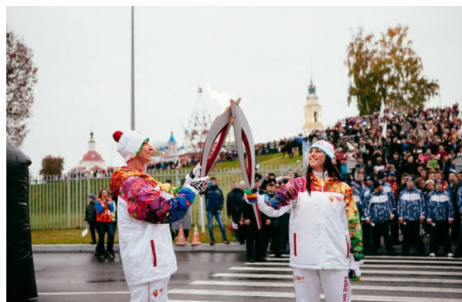
FAMOUS PEOPLE. YEKATERINA LOBYSHEVA (ГУЛЯЕВА ОЛЬГА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МОУ ПРОВОДНИКОВСКАЯ ООШ ИМ ГЕРОЯ РФ А.С. МАСЛОВА КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Famous People

Russia is famous for its winter kinds of sport: hockey, figure skating, biathlon¹. Kolomna is a centre of speed skating and very proud of its brilliant sportsmen. One of them is Yekaterina Lobysheva.



Yekaterina Lobysheva



Olympic torch relay in Kolomna



Yekaterina's family

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA FINDS OUT MORE ABOUT THIS FAMOUS RUSSIAN SPEED SKATER.

Yekaterina Lobysheva is a famous Russian speed skater, who was born in Kolomna. She is a bronze medalist in the team pursuit² at the Olympic Games.

Important dates and facts:

Date of birth:

13 March 1985 - Yekaterina is born in Kolomna, Moscow region

Her parents and sport:

Her parents aren't sportsmen, but they like sport and active lifestyle. When they were young, Yekaterina's father was fond of football; her mother participated in ski races.

Residence:

Yekaterina lives in her native town, Kolomna, with her husband and daughter, Sophia.

Before speed skating:

As a child, Yekaterina played volleyball, basketball and took ballroom dance classes. She was good at badminton.

Speed skating and awards:

She started her career as a speed skater at the age of 10. Thanks to her talent and hard work, she became a Russian Champion and the winner of European Allround Championship on different sprint distances. She won bronze medals in the team pursuit at the 2006 and 2014 Winter Olympics.

Hobbies

In her free time, Yekaterina is keen on photography and bowling. Also she likes travelling.

New Project:

Now Yekaterina is the founder of the sport school "The School of Champions" in Kolomna.

Wordlist

Activities

- Ask and answer questions about Yekaterina (What does she do? What's her hobby? etc)
- What can you do well? What job do you want to do when you leave school? Discuss.

What kind of sport do you like?

Who is your favourite sportsman?

Write a short article.

¹ - winter sport that combines ski race with shooting.

² - a race, in which a team of sportsmen participates

Have you ever participated in any festivals?
There are lots of them in Kolomna over the year.
And each one is devoted to some event.
Here's an autumn feast "Antonovka Apples".

Festivals

Read on to find out more with
Spotlight on Kolomna



Apple and Book Festival "Antonovka Apples" has recently become a traditional annual event in Kolomna. It takes place in September and attracts a great number of tourists from different cities and even countries.

"Antonovka Apples" Festival unites literature, art, music, exhibitions, fun fairs, theatre performances and orchards. So, the time and the place isn't chosen by chance, as Kolomna is famous for its culture and apples.

The scene for the festival is the historic part of the town. Thus, you can admire marvelous views of the Kremlin and its Towers, churches and cathedrals, parks and squares. At different locations there is a variety of activities that involve you in the world of fantasy and reality between past and present.

During the festival visitors are treated with apple delicacies; theatrical performances are shown on several stages and, of course, books. They are everywhere!

"Antonovka Apples" Festival ends with a concert of classical music in the open air.

Don't miss your chance! Come and enjoy!



ACTIVITIES

- Make a list of proverbs and sayings about apples. Discuss them in class.
- Think over your own festival: draw a map of the locations and write a programme. Be creative!

NATURE. THE ANIMAL WORLD OF KOLOMNA (ШМУРИНА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МОУ РАДУЖЕНСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Nature



The elk



The woodpecker

No one can deny that nature is fascinating. Any country of the world possesses its unique flora and fauna. Russia has a great variety of animals and plants in each region.

Spotlight on Kolomna has taken a closer look at the animal world of Kolomna and the Moscow Region.

Kolomna is a must to visit not only because of its picturesque landmarks, but also because of its diverse animal world.

Being situated in the centre of Russia's European part, this old town astounds with the great variety of the representatives of its fauna. Here one can find badgers, squirrels, beavers, otters, raccoons, hedgehogs, hares, foxes, elks, weasels, shrewmice, moles, black and grey rats, mice, wild boars and others.

It is interesting to note that bats are abundant in the area. Ten species of this animal can be found in the Moscow Region. Recently one species of bats (the whiskered bat) has been added to the list of endangered animals of the Moscow Region. (In Russia we call this list "The Red Book").

As for birds, there are plenty of them in Kolomna. Gulls, ducks, woodpeckers, grebes, lapwings, etc. are constant guests here. Say nothing of such common birds as sparrows, titmice, crows, magpies and jackdaws.

Fishermen can't cause damage to nature either. A large number of fishes swim in the rivers of Kolomna. Different fishing competitions are regularly held here being a part of the cultural and sports life of the town. Insects, reptiles and amphibians are also considered to be rightful members of the local "animal society". However, according to the local scientists, the pond terrapin which appeared in Kolomna's rivers not long ago is threatening the ecology of the area. Urgent measures are being discussed by the local authorities.

WORDLIST

badger – барсук
beaver – бобр
otter – выдра
raccoon – енот
weasel – ласка
shrewmouse – землеройка
roe deer – косуля
wild boar – кабан
titmouse – синица
magpie – сорока
jackdaw – галка



The beaver



The pike

DISCUSS

- 1) What animal do you like most of all and why?
- 2) Is it necessary to protect animals? Why?
- 3) What measures can be taken to protect the fauna?

ACTIVITY

Collect some facts about one of the animals mentioned in the text and present the information to your classmates.

Everyone enjoys visiting zoos and watching exotic animals. There is one unusual zoo near Kolomna.

Places of Interest

Spotlight on Kolomna takes a closer look at Gorky Zoo.

Gorky Zoo is a very special place because it is the first contact zoo in the Moscow region. It was opened on 25th October 2009.

Everyone has an opportunity to see different animals and birds, to feed and take care of them.

At the zoo visitors meet ostriches, donkeys, lamas, deer, turtles, camels, ponies, Cameroon goats, Vietnamese pigs and squirrels.

The number of birds is amazing. Children are fond of peacocks, grey cranes, Nile geese and pheasants. If you are keen on horses and have a dream of riding it, you have a chance – at the zoo you can ride a horse throughout the forest.

What is more, you can join a donation programme. Any person can choose an animal they like and donate money for its needs.

The main idea of this zoo is to open the animal world to the children and adults. Contacts with animals help children love and understand the world around them, be kind, helpful and think not only about themselves but about others, too. Natural beauty encourages children to the self-development and creates harmony.

A camel



A tortoise



An ostrich



Discuss

- 1) What is your favourite animal? Describe it.
- 2) Have you ever been to this Zoo? What did you like most of all?
- 3) Which animal would you like to donate? Why?

Activity

Imagine: you are an owner of a contact zoo. What animals would you like to have there? Write and tell us about your zoo. Draw a map.

"FACT – FILE. KOLOMNA" (ЮХТЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ ЧЕРНОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ООШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Fact-File. Kolomna

Russia has a very rich and long history. Every year millions of tourists from all over the world visit Russian cities and towns to learn more of our history and traditions.

Spotlight on Russia visits Kolomna, a town of various epochs

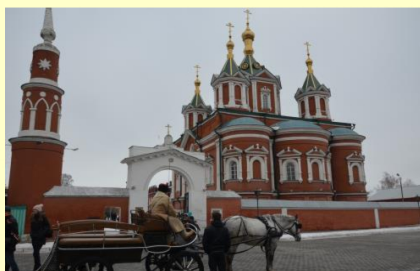


Kolomna is one of the most ancient and interesting towns in Moscow Region which is situated at the confluence¹ of the Moscow, Oka and Kolomenka rivers. It is about 100 km south-east of Moscow. The population of the town is about 150 000 people.

Kolomna has a very rich history which began in 1177. Since that time Kolomna has always played a very important political and trading role. A lot of major events in Russian history had a significant impact on the town.

Nowadays Kolomna can be called the “town of various epochs”. One can find here a lot of architectural and historical sites as well as modern plants and factories producing a lot of goods on imports and exports². Every year more than 1 million tourists from Russia and abroad visit Kolomna. A great number of churches and museums attract visitors in all seasons. There are also lots of festivals and sport events in Kolomna such as international festival “Antonovskie apples”, an amateur³ film festival, international skating competitions and many others.

Kolomna is a town that has something to offer everyone. Whether you want to spend your time learning the history of Russia, watching great sport events or just having fun, Kolomna is the ideal choice for you.



What is your home town or city? Write in and tell us about it.

Activity

Collect information on another ancient town or city in Russia and write an article about it. Write about:

- location
- what famous for
- activities one can do

Wordlist

¹ the place of meeting

² for Russia and other countries

³ not professional

"THE TIME OF TROUBLES" (ПОКИДОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, УРНОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ ХОРОШОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

History



Maryna Mniszech

The Time of Troubles is closely connected with our town, Kolomna. The name of "Marinkina Tower" dates back to the beginning of the 17th century. Every citizen has heard the legend about Maryna Mniszech, but what exactly was going on in our beautiful ancient town during the Time of Troubles is still a mystery for a lot of people.

Let's find out more with Spotlight on Kolomna

In April 1605 Boris Godunov died in Moscow. His son Feodor Godunov was not able to rule such a huge country. That was the chance for False-Dmitry I. He succeeded easily indeed and was crowned in the Assumption Cathedral of the Moscow Kremlin in 1605.



False-Dmitry I

The administration and the military people of Kolomna faced to Moscow to owe allegiance to him, but they were late.

False-Dmitry I was dethroned and killed on the 17th of May, 1606. Thus, the pretender ruled the country for nearly a year!

Vasily Shuisky was elected during the so-called Great National Assembly (the Zemsky Sobor) to rule the country.

However life did not become peaceful and quiet, as he reigned during the Time of Troubles.

In the summer of 1606 the munity of Ivan Bolotnikov broke out.

Rebel troops headed for Moscow. The leader of one of such troops was a sotnik, Istoma Pashkov, who conquered Kolomna in October, 1606. The citizens did their best to save their belongings, as loots were held all the time.

However, the rebels could not control Kolomna for a long time, and tradespeople seized their reins.

After that one of the vaivodes got a new title from Vasily Shuisky. He became a boyar. His name was Dolgorukiy.



Vasily Shuisky

Wordlist

sotnik – сотник (командир военного подразделения)
loot - robbery

Discuss

- 1) What do you think of False-Dmitry I and his role in the history of our country?
- 2) Would you like to become the leader of such a huge country as Russia? Why / Why not?

Activity

Look for the information about one of the people, mentioned in the text. Tell the class.

"HISTORY AND LEGENDS" (МАНСУРОВА НИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ ХОРОШОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

History and Legends



Kolomna is one of the most ancient towns in the Moscow Region and one of the most beautiful ones.

It has played a significant role in the history of our country.

Spotlight on Kolomna decides to find out more about the legends of the town

At the beginning of the XVIIth century there was the so-called Time of Troubles – the period of civil wars and foreign intervention. That unstable situation was used by the adventurers - False-Dmitry I and False-Dmitry II. They encroached upon the Russian throne.

Maryna Mnischek, the wife of the first pretender, and Cossak Zarutsky in summer 1612 conquered the town, burned a lot of buildings and desolated the houses. After that they headed to Ryazan', but they couldn't take all the treasure. That was why it was hidden in 25 versts to the direction of the town not far from Bogorodskoe village. All the things are said to have been hidden into a large pit and covered with the great gates of the Pyatnitskaya Tower.

The legends about the hidden treasure still excite the imagination of treasure-hunters. Plenty of them had even tried to find it, but failed. Some people believe that Maryna was a witch and protected the treasure with a powerful spell! Believe it or not, but the gates really disappeared!

One more legend is also connected with the name of Maryna Mnischek. She is said to have been imprisoned here, in one of the towers of the Kolomna Kremlin. However, she magically escaped having turned into a magpie...

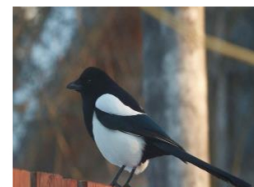
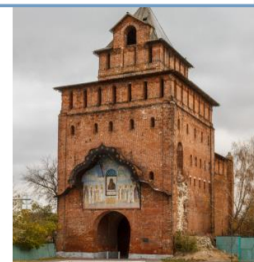
Don't believe it?

Well, the Marinkina Tower, as people call it today, is the only one, that still attracts birds. Lots of birds. Do you know why?



Maryna Mnischek

The Pyatnitskaya Tower



A magpie

Wordlist

Encroach –
вторгаться,
захватывать
Verst – верста

Activity

Search for the information about other legends, connected with Kolomna. Tell the class.

Discuss

Are you superstitious?
Do you believe these legends? Why / why not?

"KOLOMNA'S EMBLEM: NOW AND THEN" (КОПАНЬ НАТАЛЬЯ ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №16 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Kolomna's Emblem: Now and Then



Have you ever thought that this ancient* town in Moscow Region has a long and interesting history?
Have you ever seen its emblems? You have a great chance to do it!

Spotlight on Kolomna looks at 4 emblems...

In 1970s there was a competition in creating a new emblem, the winner of which was the architect V.V. Meshcheryakov. His coat of arms* was approved by* the artistic council of the city and the executive committee in October 1976, and on April 22, 1980, the renewed emblem was approved by the city deputies.



Later in 1883 the emblem was reconstructed with the following description: "The column is accompanied by two golden stars with six rays. In the central part there is the emblem of Moscow. The shield* is headed by a three-teeth silver crown. Behind the shield there are two golden hammers, connected by the Alexander tape."



The emblem of Kolomna first appeared* in 1730. There is a legend that the town was founded in 1147 by the Italian nobleman* Karl Colonna, who gave the town his name. Kolomna is a column.



Now the emblem looks like this.



ACTIVITIES

- * Find out the description of the modern emblem and its meaning;
- * Work in groups. Imagine that you can win a competition. Your task is to present a new emblem of our town. What will it be like? What new elements will you add?

Wordlist

- *ancient - old
- *to appear – to come
- *a nobleman - an aristocrat
- *a shield – a ward
- *a coat of arms – an emblem
- *to be approved by – to be supported by

"THE KOLOMNA KREMLIN" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

THE KOLOMNA KREMLIN



...the ringing
of the Bell
Tower
echoing
far away...



...picturesque
sights...

"This is a construction brought to perfection and worthy of astonishment", wrote a traveller from Syria, Paul Aleppsky, about the Kolomna Kremlin in the 17th century.

Spotlight on Russia is at the foot of the Kremlin Wall...



...the feeling of space...

The stone-brick Kremlin in Kolomna is a unique historical spot that combines the past and the present. Situated on the banks of the Moskva and the Kolomenka Rivers it was erected in 1525-1531 instead of the wooden Kremlin at the order of Tsar Basil III to protect Kolomna, the southern border of Moscow Principality, from the enemies. The mighty walls of 3-4,5 metres wide, 18-21 metres high, 16 towers and 6 gates aroused tremor and awe in visitors and passers-by.

Nowadays we can see only 7 towers of the Kremlin and some fragments of the wall. In the two towers - Marinkina and Granovitaya - there is a museum. Here you are an active participant: you can hold a mace and a sword in your hands, you can try on a war helmet and practise archery and arbalest shooting.



The centre of the Kremlin is Cathedral Square named so after the main church of Kolomna which is situated here – the Assumption Cathedral. In the Kremlin area there are 9 other churches and 2 convents, 2 art galleries, the Local Lore Museum, a school, cafes, souvenir shops, office buildings and just private houses.

Discuss:

- 1) Is there a Kremlin in your place or nearabouts?
- 2) What other Russian cities and towns have a kremlin? 3) Why did people build Kremlins?

...a place...
...saturated...

...with
beauty...



...and worthy
of contemplation...



Activity:

Learn more about the Kremlins in the ancient Russian towns and cities. Choose one and present to the class.

"THE BLESSED RUSSIAN PRINCE - THE MONUMENT TO DMITRY DONSKOY" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО ГО.)



THE BLESSED RUSSIAN PRINCE

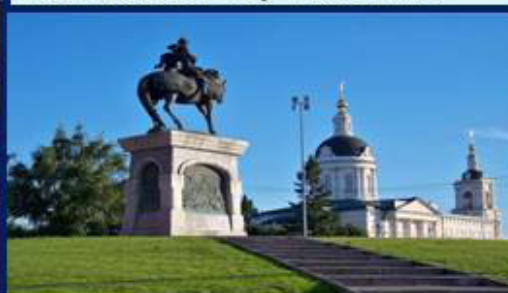
*In big cities and small towns
there are different
monuments...
...to people, animals, plants,
events, cartoon characters...*

Spotlight on Russia has come to Kolomna – to see the famous monument to the Russian Prince and Warrior Dmitry Donskoy...

This monument appeared at the foot of the Kremlin wall at a solemn ceremony in May 2007. The authors of this monument - architect S. A. Sharov and sculptor A. I. Rukavishnikov - depicted the Blessed Russian Prince proudly sitting on a powerful horse and peering intently into the camp of the enemy. It is a reminder of the glorious victory of the Russian army over the hordes of the Tatars in the famous battle of Kulikovo. The total height of this work of art is 12 metres.



It is not by chance that the monument to Dmitry Donskoy appeared in Kolomna at last. In the far 1380 Kolomna became the place where Dmitry Donskoy gathered the Russian warriors and took them to Kulikovo Field to fight against the enemies. The Russian army won the battle and the Grand Prince became a welcome visitor in Kolomna. He proved that the country was undefeated only when united.



Nowadays it seems very symbolic: Prince Dmitry Donskoy who protected Russia in the 14th century appeared in Kolomna again, in the image of a warrior – to protect the town from evil and troubles.

Discuss

- 1) What other Russian warriors do you know?
- 2) Why do people remember them?
- 3) Where can you see the monuments to them?

Activity

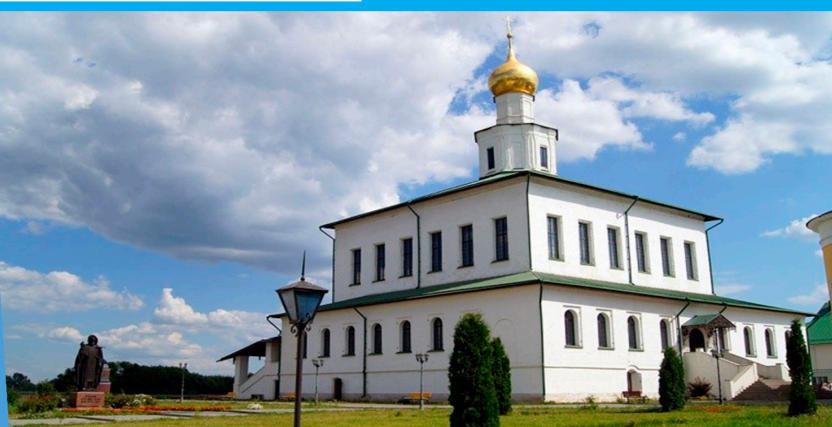
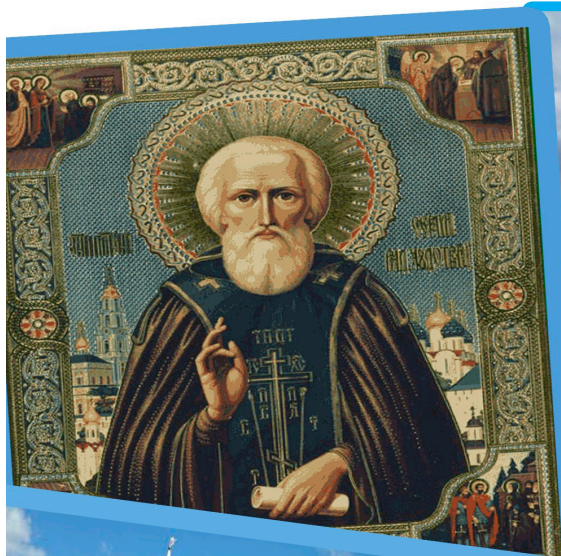
Tell your friend about any other warrior who defended Russia from enemies.

"MONUMENTS. BOGOYAVLENSKY STARO-GOLUTVIN MONASTERY" (ЩИГОРЦОВА ЛАРИСА ЕГОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 20 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

There are many historical places in Kolomna connected with the Russian Orthodox Church, but this place is famous for its founder- the spiritual leader of Russia, St Sergy Radonezhsky.

Spotlight on Kolomna takes you into the Bogoyavlensky Staro-Golutvin Monastery.

Monuments



The culture of the ancient Russia was largely concentrated on the monasteries. They played a major role in the artistic and cultural life of Russia. St Sergy Radonezhsky was a spiritual leader of Russia. The Bogoyavlensky monastery was founded by St Sergy Radonezhsky in 1375 according to Dmitry Donskoy's order. The Monastery lies at the Moskva-Oka confluence not far from Kolomna. It became the centre of the spiritual life. There is a legend that St Sergy participated in the construction and consecration of the Holy Epiphany Cathedral. You can see the old foundations of this temple at the bottom of the ground floor of today's cathedral, which was erected at the beginning of the XVIII century. People call these ancient stones «Sergy's stones». The name of St Sergy is connected with the origin of the monastery spring. He showed the place where the monks dug the well with pure water.

The monument to St Sergy Radonezhsky was erected in 2010 (the sculptor A.V.Sokolov) on the territory of the monastery. St Sergy Radonezhsky is highly honored by the Russian Orthodox Church and is considered a Saint. He guides us on our life and helps in the search of our own spiritual path.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever been to the Bogoyavlensky Staro-Golutvin Monastery? Describe your experience.
- What do you know about the life of St Sergy Radonezhsky?

ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of monasteries and churches in Kolomna. When were they built? Who made the decisions to build them?

"MONUMENTS. THE PYATNITSKIYE GATES" (ХЛЕБОПАШЕВА ИРИНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, ГОУ ВО МО «ГСТУ» КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

MONUMENTS

2010



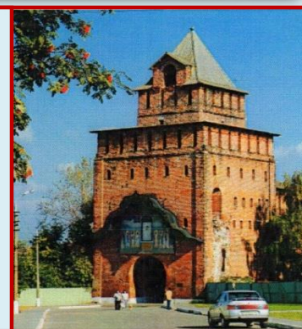
1880



Look at the pictures.
What century changes do you see?



The Pyatnitskiye (Spasskiye) Gates - the only preserved gates of the Kremlin



The Pyatnitskiye (Spasskiye) Gates are the western entrance to the town from the side of the Moskva river. Only the Pyatnitskaya Tower remained among all the carriageway towers of the Kolomna Kremlin. The Tower is 29m. high, 23m. long, and 13m. wide. It has got a watch-tower for an alarming bell. The gates were closed by two special sinking steel gratings¹; the slots for the gratings can be seen inside a horse-shoe-shaped thoroughfare.

In 1880 the townspeople celebrated the 500th anniversary of the Kulikovo battle. The Pyatnitskiye Gates are the monument of federal importance. At the beginning of the XXIst century a tracery metal porch² and lost paintings were restored.

DISCUSS

- 1) Do you know the history of your city/town? Are there many sights in your city/town?
- 2) Do you enjoy architectural monuments of your city/town? What is your favourite one and why?

WORDLIST

¹ a structure made of metal bars that covers a hole

²a covered structure in front of the entrance to a building

ACTIVITY

Write about your favourite architectural monument in your city/town and say:

- where it is;
- what its story is;
- how often you visit it;
- how tourists can get there.

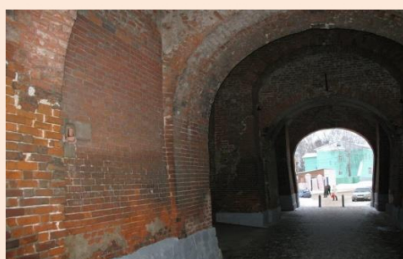
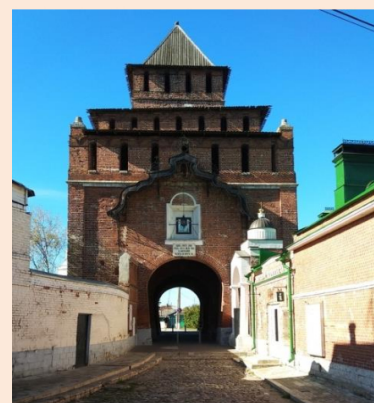
"HISTORY. THE MAIN ENTRANCE TO KOLOMNA" (ПОКИДОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, УРНОВА ЕЛЕНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ ХОРОШОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

History

The great victory in Battle of Kulikovo in 1380 was not the ultimate one. A prominent khan of the Golden-Horde, khan Tokhtamysh, burned Moscow and Kolomna in 1382. Three years later, Prince of Ryazan, Oleg II, conquered the town and turned it into ashes. They say, he was an ally of Golden Horde.

So, the town really needed a stone Kremlin for protection, not a wooden one.

Spotlight on Kolomna visits the town to examine the main entrance to Kolomna and dwell on its peculiar feature.



At the order of the Grand Prince of Moscow, Vasili III, the Kremlin was founded in 1525, starting with the Pyatnitskiye Gates. All the Kremlin gates of that period had holy images, as people believed they protected the town.

As a rule, at the exit there should be the holy image of Hodegetria, but the people of Kolomna decided on The Don Icon of the Mother of God.

It was a very unusual decision, connected with the times of Ivan the Terrible.

Ivan IV visited Kolomna before the battle for Kazan. He entered the town through the Pyatnitskiye Gate, and prayed to the holy image, just like Dmitry Donskoy had done it in 1380. Having conquered Kazan in 1552 the tsar was eager to take the holy image to Moscow.

For sure, such a decision filled the people of Kolomna with sorrow. Either touched by their entreaties, or terrified by presageful signs, he ordered to make 2 copies of the holy image. One of them was returned to the Assumption Cathedral, the other one was placed above the gates.



Discuss

- 1 – Why did Prince of Ryazan, Oleg II, want to conquer and destroy Kolomna?
- 2 - What is your opinion about the reason for making the copies of the holy image?

Wordlist

Ally - friend

Hodegetria - one of the major types of the Madonna in Byzantine art showing a standing Virgin holding the Child on her left arm

Presageful signs – the signs of something terrible

Activity

What other Russian Princes and Tsars visited Kolomna? Look for the information and tell the class:

- some facts about the Prince / Tsar
- when he visited Kolomna
- why he visited the town

"THE UNUSUAL MONUMENTS OF KOLOMNA" (ЛАЗАРЕНКО МАРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 17 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The Unusual Monuments of Kolomna



When you visit Kolomna be sure to see the curious places of the ancient town.

Read and learn some interesting facts about the two of the landmarks.

Spotlight on Kolomna visits the uncommon sights of the town.

The Monument to a Water – Carrier

A water-carrier was one of the most important professions in Russia in old times. Water-carriers brought water from rivers to the houses of Kolomna dwellers¹ using special carts or horse-wagons.

In 2012 the monument to a water-carrier was opened in Kolomna. The composition of the monument consists of a water-carrier, his barrel and scoop and his dog sitting in front of him and staring into its master's eyes. The sculpture is made from metal.

There is such a superstition: touch the mug of the water-carrier and thanks to the energy of fresh water you will feel fit and cheerful. And if you put a coin into a mug, your cherished wish will come true. By the way, all the money collected in the mug is given to the charity fund.

The monument is situated on the Moskva-river bank. On this very spot water-carriers took water from the river and then transported it around the town, selling it by buckets.

The Basseyka (the Water-Pumping Station)

In 1902 the first water-running system was constructed in Kolomna and the town's dwellers didn't need water-carriers any longer. The money for the system was given by the Kolomna citizen - tradeswoman Maria Shevlyagina. In the streets of the town there appeared 8 water - pumping stations called "basseyka". They looked like metal columns. There the Kolomna inhabitants could take clean water from the artesian wells² free of charge³. Daily use of water in the town at that time was 72.000 buckets or 3 buckets per a person.

In 2013 one of such basseykas was reconstructed in the old part of the town called Kolomensky Posad.

ACTIVITIES

¹inhabitants, ² water source, ³without paying money

- Imagine you want to tell your English pen friend about the sights of Kolomna. Dwell upon the Monument to a water – carrier and the Basseyka.
- Collect the information on other rare memorials of the town.
- Are there any unusual monuments in your place? What are they? What do you know about them? Discuss in class.



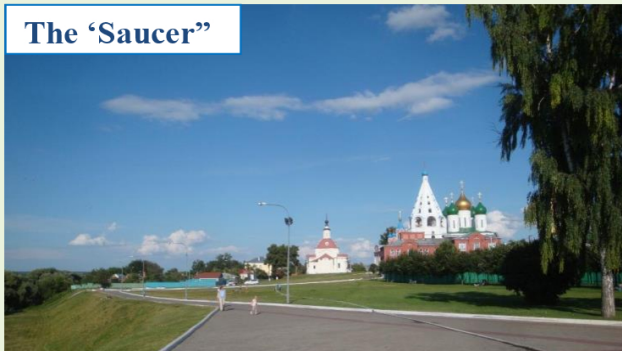
"THE "SAUCER" (ПОДКАТНОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 10 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The 'Saucer'

Kolomna is one of the oldest towns in Russia. It was first mentioned in an old chronicle in 1177. The place of its foundation is considered the right bank of the Moskva River, which is popularly called the 'Saucer'.

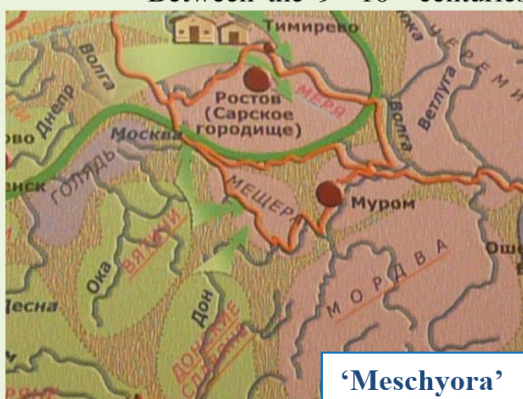
Spotlight on Kolomna invites you to visit a spot of Kolomna origin.

The 'Saucer'



around 2.5-3 metres the remains of an old settlement¹ were found. Historians suppose that the inhabitants of that settlement were the old Finish tribe called 'Meschyora'.

Between the 9th-10th centuries the Oka became a part of the Great Volga Waterway, which



'Meschyora'

connected Volzhskaya Bulgaria, a country in the Urals, with Kiev, the capital of old Russia. Meschyora was involved in trade by exchanging fur products for other goods. The profitable position of the settlement made it a kind of a centre for all Meschyora tribes.

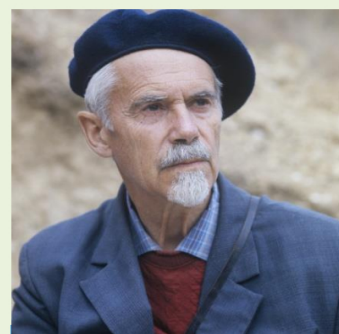
When the Slavs came to this place, the settlement became the castle for princes. That was where the oldest cultural objects of the 11th and 12th centuries were found during the excavations. These objects may be attributed² to the Slavonic Kolomna. In the 14th century the town centre moved from the bank of the Moskva River to Cathedral Square situated in the middle of the Kremlin.

In the mid-19th century a part of the Kremlin wall standing right on the 'Saucer' went to ruin. This place near the Kolomenka estuary³ received the name 'Saucer' and became the favourite place of rest for Kolomna citizens⁴.

Nowadays the 'Saucer' remains the most frequented⁵ Kolomna landmark. The wonderful view from the high bank attracts a great number of tourists all over the world.

The name 'Saucer' comes from its shape, which is round and has a raised edge.

In 1935 archaeological excavations were carried out by the expedition of a famous archaeologist, Bader. At the depth of



Bader O.N.

Wordlist

- 1 – a place where people come to live or the process of setting in such a place
- 2 – to say or think that something is the result of a particular thing
- 3 – the wide part of a river at the place where it joins the sea or another river
- 4 – people living in this place
- 5 – often visited

Activity

Tell the class about the place of origin of your town or city.

Discuss

1. Do you think why the place of origin is usually situated near the river and on a rise?
2. Have you ever taken part in arch archaeological excavations? Did you like them? Why (not)?

"DEVICHIE POLE" (ПОДКАТНОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 10 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Devichie Pole

‘Devichie Pole’ is a famous memorial site in Moscow Region, Kolomna. Many significant events in Russian history are connected with this place.

Spotlight on Kolomna invites you to visit Devichie Pole and find out new interesting information about it.



‘Devichie Pole’

‘Devichie Pole’ is situated on the high bank of the Oka River in the southern part of modern Kolomna. In 1380 the Moscow Prince Dmitry Donskoy chose this place for gathering the troops¹ of most

Russian principalities* before the Battle of Kulikovo. Later on the picturesque shores of the Oka, his descendants² (Vasily I, Vasily II, Ivan II, Vasily III and Tsar Ivan the Terrible) also passed their troops in review before military campaigns. Nowadays everyone can honour the memory of the war dead in front of the memorial tablet and the memorial cross, which are perched³ here.

The name ‘Devichie Pole’ can be interpreted in two ways. According to one version, it was the place of a pagan sanctuary⁴ to the Goddess of Fertility, Deva (Maiden). According to the second one, here Mongol-Tatars took young maidens as a kind of tribute during the Yoke (13th-15th centuries).

Nearby Devichie Pole there is the Holly Well. According to a legend, it was founded by one of the most famous Russian Saints – St. Sergius of Radonezh – in the middle of the 14th century. As the saying goes, he came to the village asking for water. However there was a severe draught and nobody wanted to give him any. So the Saint struck his stick on the ground and thus the Well appeared.

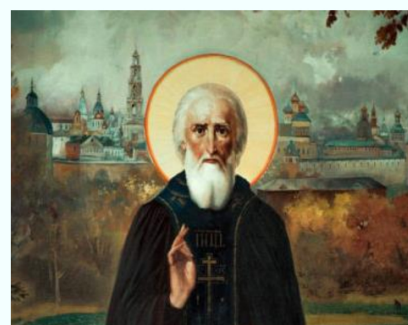
During the Soviet period it was in awful condition. Fortunately in the early 90s the Holy Well was restored with the help of Kolomna volunteers. Recently the bathhouse has been erected and consecrated⁵ here.



The memorial tablet and the memorial cross



The bathhouse near the Holy Well



St. Sergius of Radonezh

Wordlist

- 1 - soldiers on duty in a large group
- 2 – a person who is related to you and who lives after you, such as your child or grand child
- 3 – to be situated
- 4 – the most holy part of a religious building
- 5 – to officially make something holy and able to be used for religious ceremonies

Activity

Find out about another historical and cultural site in Moscow Region and tell the class about it.

Discuss

1. Have you ever been to Kolomna, Moscow Region? What attractions did you visit?
2. What is ‘Devichie Pole’ famous for?
3. Do you think such historical places are important? Why (not)?

FAMOUS HOUSES

An ancient Russian town Kolomna is situated in Moscow region. It is famous for its Kremlin, churches, museums of pastila and kalach and picturesque views from the banks of its three rivers.

There are some houses in Kolomna which are connected with the names of well-known Russian writers who worked or stayed there.

Spotlight on Russia visits literary Kolomna and makes a guided tour about the houses of famous writers



Alexander Ivanovich Kuprin
26.08.1870 – 25.08.1938

You can see a big wooden house with a loft in the heart of "the old part" of Kolomna next to Sobornaya Square. At the end of the 19th century a forester Stanislav Nat lived there. He was married to the elder sister of a famous Russian

writer Alexander Kuprin. Being an

avid hunter, Kuprin stayed in the house to meet his sister and hunt with Stanislav in Kolomna forests. In Kuprin's story "Black Lightning" the main character resembles Stanislav Nat. The sign on the house says that Kuprin visited it several times. Now it is a

Tourist Guest House where you can experience a quiet and peaceful life of this ancient town.

The manor-house of the merchants Lazhechnikovs is a historical monument of the middle of XVIII – XIX centuries. This beautiful house is connected with the name of Ivan Lazhechnikov – a famous writer, who got his popularity as one of the originators of the Russian historical novel. His most popular books are "The Last Novik", "The House of Ice". His childhood and youth were spent in the manor, which included the main house, the outhouse and lands. The writer lived there till he was 16. Now it is a museum. The address is 198, October Revolution Street.



Ivan Ivanovich
Lazhechnikov
25.09.1792 – 8.07.1869



WORD LIST

Picturesque – живописный
Loft – чердак
Be married to – быть замужем за / женатым на
Avid – заядлый, ярый
Resemble – быть похожим на... / напоминать
Experience – испытать / изведать
Manor-house – усадьба

DISCUSS

with your partner:

- 1) the place where Kuprin's house is;
- 2) the people who lived there more than 100 years ago;
- 3) who lives there now;
- 4) what you know about Lazhechnikov;
- 5) how long he lived in the manor;
- 6) what you know about the house he lived in.

ACTIVITIES

- Write a short article about one of the most well-known places or houses in your town.
- Look at the pictures and choose the house you like. What did you find out about it?

"MONUMENTS. THE HISTORICAL PLACES OF SHCHUROVO" (СИМАКОВА ИРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №30 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Monuments

The historical places of Shchurovo

Shchurovo is an integral part of Kolomna. It stands on the banks of 2 rivers: the Oka and the Moskva. Shchurovo was first mentioned in an old chronicle at the end of the 16th century.

Today it's the district rich in cultural and historical traditions. There are lots of monuments there.

In 2020, we'll celebrate the 75th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War. Let's visit some historical places of Shchurovo.

Spotlight on Kolomna has visited the historical monuments of Shchurovo

An Unknown Soldier's tomb.

There is a tomb of an Unknown Soldier on the territory of Shchurovo cemetery. The monument on its territory was made with the help of the pupils from school 30. The monument was opened on the Victory Day in 1967 and became the place of honour to those citizens of Shchurovo who died in the Great Patriotic War.



The monument «The Alive to the dead».

In autumn of 1968 the workers of the Cement Plant decided to make a monument in the central street of Shchurovo, Tsementnikov Street. It is the monument to those citizens of Shchurovo who died in the World War II. The following words are written on the marble slabs of the monument: «The Alive always owe the dead». The monument was opened on the Victory Day in 1970. Every Year on the 9th of May the pupils of school 30 lay flowers and wreaths to this pedestal to hold the memory of the defenders of our Motherland.



Discuss:

Do you have any historical monuments in your town / city?
Do you visit such places? What do you know about them?

Activity:

Collect some information about such places in your town/city. Make a presentation and present it to your classmates.

"THE CRAFTS SCHOOL" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

THE CRAFTS SCHOOL

Have you ever been to a homelike museum school where you can learn and rest and feel as if in a fairy tale?

Spotlight on Russia has visited such a place and is ready to share impressions...

In Kolomna you can see a lot. But one place in our town is absolutely unique. This is the Crafts School. It was founded in 1991 by a famous town needlework master Irina Krylova – the woman that seems to be working non-stop and always full of new projects. Since that time the School has become a dream home for lots of visitors.

On the one hand, it is a school. Both children and adults can master different types of needlework techniques: embroidering, knitting, patchwork, sewing, doll making, wickerwork and wood carving. On the other hand, the Crafts School is a museum. Every room is individual, living its own, very unusual life. The guide in the traditional folk costume will give you 'lapti'-shoes to put on. The more you see, the more you get surprised. Everything is hand-made, in the old, mainly peasant-like style. Woven carpets and embroidered towels, napkins and items of clothes, cloth toys, knitted flowers and vegetables, embroidered and patchwork pictures will catch your attention at once.

In the "Russian Hut" room you have a chance to see items of peasant daily living: a 'pechka', iron pots and oven prongs, a wooden cradle and old clay crockery.

The Crafts School lives a busy life. It invites school students and adults to take part in interactive programs, devoted to Russian holidays. You can even have a birthday party or a wedding ceremony here! The school masters participate in national and international folk festivals and are a great success.

Discuss

1) Why is the Crafts School an unusual place?
2) What type of craftwork or needlework can you or anyone in your family do?
3) What hand-made present can you make and would like to get?

The Crafts School in Kolomna is worth visiting! It strikes you with original ideas and overwhelms with positive emotions. It takes you to the times of grandparents and reminds of where you belong to – the rich Slavonic tradition and culture.

Activity

Learn more about any craft in the place you live. What is it? When and how did it begin? Is it popular with the people now?

"THE LAZHECHNIKOV LIBRARY" (МОКШАНОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 20 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

A good way to learn about the history of the town is to visit its central local library.

Spotlight on Russia visits the Lazhechnikov library

The Lazhechnikov library



The central library of Kolomna District named after Ivan Ivanovich Lazhechnikov is included in architectural complex which is an integral part of Kolomna history. Lazhechnikov library was opened over 100 years ago, in 1899, and became the first public library in our town, one of the first public libraries in the Moscow Region. At that time public libraries were rare whereas private ones prevailed.

Library funds included donations from all over Russia. The library authorities addressed writers, publishers, editorial staff of newspapers and journals, wealthy people and asked for help. A response came from quite a number of people, and books were donated by writers and scientists such as Korolenko, Chehov, Gnedich, Mendeleev, Soloviev. Kolomna merchants, plant administration also made rich donations.

At first the library was located in the house where Lazhechnikov lived. It was opened to people of any social status. Well-off people paid small fees for reading books, but for the poor people the reading-room was free of charge.

Nowadays the library funds contain more than 350,000 items. Among the recent acquisitions is the fund of a literary museum containing data about people connected with art and literature, people who lived in Kolomna or visited it. They keep in touch with Lazhechnikov's relatives who have given some documents and photos from their private archive as a present to the library. Conferences and discussions dedicated to the legacy of such writers as Lazhechnikov, Pilnyak, of philosopher and publisher Gilyarov-Platonov and others take place on a regular basis.

Nowadays the most important documents and books are being converted from analog format into the digital one.

DISCUSS

Do you think libraries are necessary nowadays? What is the importance of libraries in education? How often do you visit libraries?

ACTIVITY

Find information on Lazhechnikov's creativity in literature. What is his contribution in Russian's cultural life? Write and tell us about it.

"THE KOLOMNA MUSEUM OF TRAMS" (ЛИМАНОВА ЕЛЕНА ВЯЧЕСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 15 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

We all have to come to a destination by something. Someone takes a car or a bus, someone goes on foot but the citizens of Kolomna take the tram. Thus we are going to talk about The Kolomna Museum of Trams.

The Kolomna Museum of Trams

Spotlight on Kolomna takes a closer look at Kolomna Trams.

Kolomna is an industrial town in Moscow region which has been playing an important role in history, especially in the history of trams. In fact, it is the only town in this region with running trams. There are 10 tramlines all over the town which make this type of transport quite convenient. More than a half of Kolomna population uses it to get to work and back every day. Whereas trams are really popular, «The Museum of Trams» was built in Kolomna only in 2016.

The Kolomna Museum of Trams is actually a small building consisting of two rooms. So, how the museum of trams can be so diminutive? The secret is that all of 200 tram exhibits are smaller versions of their real ones. The exhibition informs visitors about the history of trams: from early horse-drawn prototype to modern electrical tramways. Even pictures in the museum are devoted to these electrical giants.

The museum is sufficiently young but it is worth visiting. People can find not only Kolomna trams there but also smaller replicas of trams of foreign countries. Consequently, it will be a memorable trip to the world of this unique type of transport.



DISCUSS

- Have you ever gone by tram? Did you like it?
- What type of transport would you like to go by?
- Do you like visiting such kind of museums? Why?

ACTIVITY

Find more information about unique types of transport in your town / city etc. Write and tell us about it.



Kolychevo: History and Geology



Kolychevo is one of the youngest districts of Kolomna. Unfortunately, very few people know what there was in the place of Kolychevo in ancient times. The other intriguing questions are: where did the name come from and who were they – the Kolychevs? *If you have some free time, we are welcoming you to School 16 in Kolomna to the Museum of Kolychevo with a great exposition and a very useful excursion.*

Spotlight on Kolomna will give you some interesting information about the geology of Kolychevo area and the origin of the name of our district.



The Geology of Kolychevo

In Kolychevo, there are the deposits of three geological periods. The Carboniferous period was 260 million years ago. At that time there was a warm tropical sea in Kolychevo where corals, sponges, planktonic organisms lived. They emerged from the limestone¹ outcrop, which we have found in the area of Kolychevo. We even assembled a collection of some fossils² for our school museum. The Jurassic period was 150 million years ago. There was also a sea in Kolychevo but a colder and deeper one. Cephalopods³ lived in it. The Quaternary period is the last one in the history of the Earth. People of the Stone Age, mammoths and woolly rhinos lived in Kolychevo at the beginning of this period. Their remains are found in the channel of the Oka River. The mammoth tooth is the most valuable exhibit in our Museum.

The Kolychevs

The Kolychevs is an ancient noble family, which is more than 800 years old. The Kolychevs had high positions in all the courts of Russian tsars and made a huge contribution to the history of our country. The father of the Kolychevs - Fedor Kolych - was a voivode of Dmitry Donskoy. Stepan Andreevich Kolychev, a friend of Peter I, was the head of the King-of-Arms office. His son, Stepan Stepanovich, was a favourite of Katherine the Great, a diplomat and an ambassador of Russia in Paris. In the 19th century the Kolychevs merged with the generation of Bode noble family. Michael Lvovich Bode-Kolychev was a Russian historian and an architect. He built the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour, created the Kolychevs' family tree and wrote their history that we are studying now.



WORDLIST

¹limestone - sedimentary, clastic rock of organic origin

²fossil - the shape of a bone, a shell, or a plant or an animal that has been preserved in rock for a very long period

³cephalopod - an animal that has tentacles (long parts like arms) around the head

ACTIVITIES

1. What was in the area of Kolychevo 260 million years ago?
2. Which is the most valuable exhibit in our museum?
3. Why is Kolychevo called this way?
4. Put the famous Kolychevs in the chronological order: Michail Bode-Kolychev, Stepan Andreevich Kolychev, Stepan Stepanovich Kolychev, Fedor Kolych.

"THE VILLAGE OF PESKI" (КОЗЛОВА ЛАРИСА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ ПЕСКОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The village of Peski

Kolomna is one of the most beautiful towns of Russia with lots of historical buildings, churches and temples. But the Kolomna district is not less wonderful than the town itself. Its countryside is full of small villages and settlements with fantastic nature and a relaxing atmosphere.



"Spotlight on Kolomna" visits Peski, a beautiful corner of the Kolomna district.

Peski is a village in the Kolomna region with the population of over 3500 people. It is situated on the left bank of the Moskva-river and it's famous for its wonderful nature and picturesque landscapes. The central and southern parts are surrounded by beautiful forests where you can find varied types of trees, plants and flowers. It's also got fantastic fields, meadows and lakes.

A lot of creative people such as artists, poets, actors used to live in Peski. They got inspired by the natural beauty of the place and devoted their works of art to it. In 1934 there appeared a community called "The Soviet Artist". Such great masters as V. Baksheev, E. Lansere, I. Popo, V. Ryndin and others lived and worked there. All in all there were 69 workshops of different painters there. Now this place is considered to be an object of regional cultural heritage.

The village of Peski is rich in talented people. A lot of local craftsmen make wonderful pieces of art. For example, Vladimir Parfyonov creates wooden sculptures well-known all over the country for their unusual design and unique style.



Vladimir Parfyonov at his exhibition in Peski

If you want to enjoy peace and quiet of the Russian countryside, come to visit Peski, the beautiful corner of the Kolomna region!

Discuss

- What do you know about the ecological situation in the Kolomna region?
- What would you suggest to the local authorities to improve the ecological situation in the area?



The street in the community "The Soviet Artist"

The history of the settlement is closely connected with the development of Kolomna and its district. In the town of Peski you'll find some buildings of historical and cultural importance: the manor of Bakhtimerevo-Miloslavskoe, two military monuments, St. Nickolas' temple and others.

Summer is the best time to visit Peski. Don't miss the opportunity to go hiking in the local forest, to go swimming in the rivers or lakes or just to take a bike ride around the place!



The manor of Bakhtimerevo-Miloslavskoe

Activity

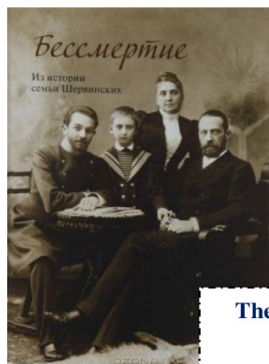
Make a leaflet for tourists welcoming them to visit Peski. Use the information from the article.

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. STARKY" (АЛДОШКИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ПАВЛОВНА, МОУ ЧЕРКИЗОВСКАЯ ООШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The Churchyard



Outstanding People



The Shervinsky family

Do you know any interesting historical places of your area?
Well, let's start our trip through the picturesque place of the Kolomna district!

Spotlight on Kolomna finds out more....
Starky in the village of Cherkizovo

Sweetheart, my native land...Everything here is familiar, native to me. A narrow path runs along the field. The white trunks of birches are swirling in waltz. And this trail winds its way along the river bank, disappearing from view, then again appearing. The waves of the Moskva - river flow. How much they remember! Is there a memory of their native land? First of all, it is in the hearts of people, in our hearts.



The building of the old school

The famous Moscow doctor Vasiliy Dmitrievich Shervinsky bought the churchyard Starky in the village of Cherkizovo in 1892. This part of the estate belonged to his family until 1962. Now the house no longer exists. It was destroyed at the beginning of the 20th century. V.D.Shervinsky lived and worked here with his wife and two sons. He spent a lot of money for charity. A new Cherkizovskaya school was built on the donations of his family in 1911. The local people called the building - "Shervinsky School".



Anna Akhmatova

A very rich literary history of Cherkizovo is connected with the Professor's younger son. Sergey Shervinsky was a poet and translator. He knew 7 foreign languages and became famous as a master of poetic translation.

Many outstanding poets of the Silver age stayed at his cottage. In 1916, Valery Bryusov, the founder of Russian symbolism, visited Cherkizovo. Anna Akhmatova came there 3 times - in 1936, 1952 and 1956. In the summer of 1937 the poet and translator Boris Pasternak became a frequent guest at the summer cottage.

In the 1930s, not far from the Nikolskaya Church poets and translators Alexander Kochetkov, Vera Merkurieva rented a cottage. This literary society was called "*Kolomenskaya anomaly*" by Sergey Shervinsky.

In the summer of 1941 Marina Tsvetaeva visited the cottage. In the winter months of 1944, a translator Mikhail Leonidovich Lozinsky lived there. In Cherkizovo he completed the translation of "the Divine Comedy" of Dante.



Boris Pasternak



The Permanent exposition in the Centre of leisure and culture

The Cherkizovo Center of Leisure and Culture is now located in the building of the old school. On the twenty-first of December 2011 The Center of Leisure and Culture was named after Vasiliy Dmitrievich Shervinsky and a memorial plaque appeared on the building on the 20th of April, 2012. The granddaughter of Shervinsky, Catherine Druzhinina, opened the memorial plaque.

The Permanent exposition in the Centre was formed in 2006 ("Cherkizovo-Starkey: history, culture, people"), and the exhibition hall was opened in Kolomna district in 2007.



Marina Tsvetaeva

ACTIVITY

- Collect information about a famous place in your area and write an article about it. Write about:
 - its location
 - what it's famous for
 - things to see and do there

DISCUSS

What about you? Did you visit this Centre of leisure and culture?

WORDLIST

Charity – a giving voluntarily to those in need
Estate – land with a large house
Swirl - move

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. MIKHAIL TYURIN" (ШИРОКОВА МАРИЯ АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №16 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Outstanding people

Kolomna, being famous for its historic monuments and beautiful landscapes, is widely known for its outstanding citizens as well.

One of them is the pilot- cosmonaut, the hero of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Tyurin.

Spotlight on Kolomna finds out more about our famous fellow countryman.



Mikhail Tyurin was born in Kolomna on 2nd March, 1960. In 1978 he graduated from school and entered Moscow Aviation Institute. Having completed his degree¹ in engineering in 1984, the future cosmonaut was employed at the Rocket and Space Corporation "Energia" where he conducted studies in dynamics, ballistics, and software² development. Being eager to have a look at the results of his work, Mikhail accepted the offer to try qualifying as a cosmonaut. Three years later Tyurin was selected as a flight engineer for the Expedition 3 crew. In 2001 his first space flight took place, followed by Expeditions 14 and 38/39.

In 2013 Mikhail Tyurin took part in the Torch Relay of the XXII Olympic Winter Games both on Earth and in space. As a native citizen of Kolomna he performed the honors of carrying the Olympic torch through the streets of our town on 10th October. A month later Tyurin became the first man in history to deliver the Olympic torch to the International Space Station.



A veteran of three spaceflight missions, Mikhail Tyurin logged³ 532 days 2 hours 51 minutes 10 seconds in space. The cosmonaut performed four spacewalks which lasted 25 hours 31 minutes. Once he even played golf (he hit a ball with a stick).



Mikhail Tyurin is not only a pilot-cosmonaut, an engineer and a scientist; he is also a sailor, a mountaineer and a photographer. Fascinated by the incredible beauty of the Earth from space, he took thousands of pictures of our planet while orbiting it on board the ISS. As Mikhail once said, observing the Earth from space means feeling complete harmony of the world, it is like listening to an orchestra compared to a piano. In 2009 Tyurin had his own photo exhibition "Earth: top view" in the Central House of Artists in Moscow. Later the

exhibition, timed to Mikhail's 55th birthday, was held in Kolomna and Ivanteevka where the cosmonaut lives now.

WORDLIST

¹degree – a qualification given to a person at a university or college

²software – the instructions that control what a computer does, computer programs

³log – to travel a particular distance or for a particular length of time

ACTIVITIES

1. Have you ever dreamt of becoming a cosmonaut? What is the most exciting in this profession?
2. Do you think space travelling can change a person's perception of the world? In which way?
3. Imagine that you have just returned from a space journey. Describe your experiences to your classmates.

"THE FAUNA OF KOLOMNA " (ШМУРИНА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МОУ РАДУЖНЕНСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The Fauna of Kolomna

It's not a secret that everyone loves animals as they teach us to be kind and caring. Each region has its own rich fauna. Do you know what animals live in the Moscow Region and your native town Kolomna? Come and learn more.

Spotlight on Kolomna gives you a chance to get acquainted with the most common representatives of Kolomna's animal world.



THE BEAVER

The beaver is the biggest rodent in the world. It is second only to the capybara. Beavers have got a big body covered with brown hair, strong short paws with sharp claws, small eyes, small wide ears and a flat tail. The beaver's tail has several functions. It's a steering wheel and a temperature controller. It also helps beavers to show their emotions. If a beaver is angry it beats its tail.

Beavers are good swimmers. They can swim very fast. By the way, their eyelids are transparent. They protect their eyes and help the animals navigate under the water very well.

Beavers are also good builders. They gnaw trees with their strong teeth to build dams and lodges. (A lodge is a beaver's house).

This hardworking creature is a night animal. It means it sleeps in the lodge during a day and at night it works and eats. Interestingly, beavers are absolute vegetarians. They don't eat insects or fish as it may seem.

THE BADGER

The badger is a carnivore. It has got a massive body with wiry grey and blackish or brownish hair, a very short neck, short paws with long sharp claws and a small tail. Its long sharp neb has got one white and two black stripes. Its cheeks are also white.

Badgers are very neat animals. Their holes and the territory around them are always clean and tidy. They are hardworking and do the household chores all the time. They are also hospitable hosts and let other animals stay at their holes.

Badgers are good runners, though they are so lazy that prefer strolling to running. They don't like haste. When they hunt they walk long distances. They can eat everything: grass, roots, berries, insects, slugs, snails, lizards, frogs and worms.

Like beavers, badgers are night animals. They sleep in the day-time and stay awake at night.



DISCUSS

Make a list of similarities and differences between the beaver and the badger.

WORDLIST

rodent - грызун
carnivore - хищник
eyelid - веко
transparent - прозрачный
capybara - капибара, водосвинка
dam- плотина
neb - морда

ACTIVITY

Choose any animal you like and present its factfile to your classmates.

"ФАКТ-FILE. KOLOMNA" (ЮХТЕНКО ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ ЧЕРНОРЕЧЕНСКАЯ ООШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Fact-File. Kolomna



There are plenty of reasons to visit Kolomna: the ancient Kremlin, the tastiest marshmallow called pastila, a lot of museums, old legends, traditions and myths...

Spotlight on Russia takes you into
Kolomna, a town that is rightfully
called a “Museum Town”

Kolomna is situated at the confluence of the Moscow, Oka and Kolomenka rivers. It is about 100 km south-east of Moscow. In the old days this location was considered strategically important because these waterways connected Kolomna with other large Russian cities.

The first mention of Kolomna appeared in 1177 in Russian Chronicles, the main source describing the early history of our country. Since that time the town has always played a very important political and trading role. A lot of major events in Russian history had a significant impact on the town's life and their traces are still visible here. Kolomna, perhaps, like no other town, combines historical and modern looks: in addition to most up-to-date shopping and entertainment centers, factories and plants, speed skating center where international sport events take place, one can see the ancient Kolomna Kremlin built in the 16th century, beautiful churches and cathedrals, merchant houses and mansions.

Kolomna is a town of various epochs. One can spend the whole day strolling around the Old Town and watching magnificent churches or picturesque cozy little houses each of which has its own history. At the same time one can attend one of the festivals held in Kolomna such as an amateur film festival, the international festival “Antonovskie apples” and many others.

Kolomna has also something to offer to food lovers: from traditional pastila (a kind of marshmallow), which was famous throughout Russia and even abroad, and Kolomna special bread called “kalach” to modern cuisine in numerous restaurants.

Kolomna is a town that has something to offer everyone. Whether you want to spend your time learning the history of Russia, watching great sport events or just having fun, Kolomna is the ideal choice for you. A picture is worth a thousand words! Welcome to Kolomna!

Activity

Help us find out about other Russian towns with great history. Do some research, select your favourite one and tell us about it.

Discuss

- **Do you like visiting historical sites? Why (not)?**
- **Have you ever visited Kolomna?**
- **After reading this would you like to? Give reasons why (not).**

"LEGENDS AND VERSIONS AROUND THE NAME OF KOLOMNA TOWN " (БАТОВА ДИАНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 30 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

KOLOMNA IS A MYSTERIOUS TOWN WITH ITS UNIQUE HISTORY. TODAY WE ARE GOING TO TELL YOU ABOUT THE ORIGIN OF THE TOWN'S NAME.

SPOTLIGHT ON KOLOMNA TRIES TO SOLVE THE MYSTERY AROUND THE NAME OF THE TOWN.

What does "Kolomna" mean? Where does it come from? There are a lot of different versions but the scientists haven't come to any conclusions concerning this fact even nowadays. There is one interesting legend of the town's name's beginning. It says that Kolomna was called under the name of the famous Italian family which has been persecuted and its members left Italy. Some of them have found sanctuary in Russia, built the town and called it their name.

Moreover, there is an affirmation that the name of the town came from the fighting appeal: "Kolom-na" ("Beat him with a picket!"). But unfortunately, all these versions have to be perceived as stories, local legends. The following hypotheses seem to be more reliable.

Firstly, the name of the river Kolomenka has appeared: there was a place with the local market on the riverside, in old Russian language – "menok", a river near "menok"- Kolomenka.

There is an opinion that a Rayzan word "Kolomen", which means "border, frontier", forms the basis of the name of the town. Kolomna was a frontier town and situated between two Russian principalities. Furthermore, the author of the dictionary Nikonov guessed that the town's name came from the Finno-Ugric word "Kolm" – "grave, cemetery".

An interesting hypothesis belongs to the regional ethnographer Savitsky. Researching the linguistic facts, he came to the conclusion that the "Kolomna" word comes from the ancient Finno-Ugric words "Kol" and "Kolva" – "the fish river". As a result of the language transformation the word "Kolva" was changed into "Kolomna". Some source – books confirm that firstly the Kolomenka river was called Kolomna. So the town which was situated on the right side of the fish river Kolva (Kolomna) also was called Kolomna.

So we can see that the origin of the Kolomna town has got many versions, all of them are extraordinary and interesting. But what's the most truthful? That's your turn to decide.

History



ACTIVITY

- Do you know other legends about Kolomna? Could you find more information and share it with your classmates?

DISCUSS

- Which version of the origin of the town's name is the most truthful in your opinion? Share with your classmates.

"KOLOMNA. THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE" (ПОКИДОВА АНАСТАСИЯ ДМИТРИЕВНА, МОУ ХОРОШОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Kolomna. The Historical Significance

Vocabulary

Overwhelming – very large in amount

Confluence – the place where 2 rivers flow together and become one larger river

Stronghold – a building or position that is strongly defended

Assemble – to come together in a single place or bring parts together in a single group

Coat of arms – a special shield or shield-shaped pattern that is the sign of a family, university, city / town

Marshmallow



The Grand Prince
Dmitry Donskoy



Activities

- 1) What is the coat of arms of Kolomna? Tell the class.
- 2) The Grand Prince Dmitry Donskoy visited Kolomna several times. Why did he come to Kolomna in January, 1366?



Kolomna is a small town, 114 km away from our capital, Moscow. However, it is one of the symbols of Russia, one of the best-known and most popular towns for tourists.

Do you know why? Find out with Spotlight!

Kolomna features an overwhelming number of historical monuments, churches, interesting buildings and museums - over 420 monuments of federal and regional significance. People visit this town due to different reasons. Some tourists are interested in the history and culture of such an ancient place, others want to relax and spend a great day enjoying the delicious marshmallow and experiencing well-preserved aspects of the old Russian merchant lifestyle.

The town was first mentioned in 1177 in Russian Chronicles. According to archeological surveys, it was founded in 1140 – 1160.

Kolomna is situated at the confluence of 3 rivers: the Oka, the Moskva and the Kolomenka. Such a location was considered strategically important - it stood on the key land and water trade routes. Besides, such a position allowed to control the territory of the upper and lower reaches of the Oka to the pool of the Moscow River. That was why Vladimir, Ryazan and Moscow princes fought for it.

However, in 1301 Kolomna joined the Moscow Principality, becoming its stronghold standing on the way of Tatar raids from the south. Later the Grand Prince Dmitry Donskoy gathered his troops before the battle of Kulikovo in 1380. A hundred years later, in 1472, Ivan III stayed in Kolomna and gave orders to his troops during the fight with the forces of the Golden Horde, which were finally defeated.

The stone Kolomna Kremlin was built from 1525 – 1531 under the Russian Tsar Basil III. Unfortunately, the Kremlin has only partially survived, as people used the bricks for their household needs.

Kolomna was also visited by Ivan the Terrible, who assembled the troops before heading for Kazan in 1547.

By the 17th century Kolomna gradually lost its strategic importance and turned into a rich trade center. In 1781 the town received its coat of arms, its historical emblem.

As you see, Kolomna has played a significant role in the history of Russia. Besides, it is still an important place of Russia, where everyone can find something to their own taste!

Discuss

1. What would happen if Kolomna didn't join the Moscow Principality in 1301?
2. Why did Basil III build the stone Kolomna Kremlin?

"SECRETS OF KOLOMNA" (ПАВЛОВА МАРИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ВОЛОДЬКИНА ЛАРИСА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МОУ СЕРГИЕВСКАЯ СОШ ИМЕНИ ПОЧЕТНОГО ГРАЖДАНИНА МОСКОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ М.С.ТРИФОНОВА КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Secrets of Kolomna

Kolomna is like an old carved chest. How many beautiful secrets and legends are hidden here! The captivating mysteries of the Kolomna land, hidden treasures, relics of church antiquity and military glory etc. Do you know all these secrets?



Spotlight on Kolomna puzzles out some mysteries and secrets of Kolomna region

Kolomna is an ancient Russian town, located in a little over one hundred versts to the south-east direction from Moscow. During the period of the Troubled Times the adventurers Pseudo-Dmitry the First and after his death Pseudo-Dmitry the Second encroached upon the Russian throne. Their wife Marina Mnishchik had been living for some time in Kolomna. In summer 1612 she and her lover Cossack Chieftain Zarutsky plundered the town and left for the Ryazan' lands. It was difficult and dangerous to take all the seizing things with them. That was why they decided to hide a part of the goods not far from Bogorodskoe village. The legends about the hidden treasure gave provincial adventurers no peace from century to century.



Secret of the name

The mysterious word **Kolomna**. In this very name there is a secret associated with the history of our land. Once upon a time there lived Finno-Ugric tribes. They gave the local rivers their nicknames. A thousand years ago the Slavs came here. They mingled with other tribes, their eyes took on the color of the northern sky, and their hair became light brown, but the language and culture remained the same, Slavic. Only the names of rivers and lakes spoke of the past. In one of the local languages, the root "kol" meant "fish". That means "a fish place" (although there are many versions of the origin of the town name).



On the northern wall of the St. John the Baptist Church there is a stone with the image of a fantastic beast, similar to the leopard and the unicorn. People call it "Batu stamp". It is considered to be the heraldic sign of the Kolomna inheritance. In 2011, a silver coin with the image of a Batu stamp was discovered not far from Kolomna.

Activities

1. Do you know any secrets of other Russian towns and cities?
2. Imagine that you can go back in time and look at the city from the other side. Describe your experience

Wordlist

Puzzle out – to discover or understand something by thinking hard about it

Heraldic – related to coats of arms and the history of the families, universities

"A TOWN MADE OF LACE: WOODEN ARCHITECTURE OF KOLOMNA" (МИТРАКОВИЧ ЕЛЕНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 11 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

A TOWN MADE OF LACE: WOODEN ARCHITECTURE OF KOLOMNA

Architecture



One can see numerous **masterpieces** of wooden architecture while walking along the streets of many Russian cities, but the architectural appearance of old wooden houses of a small but cozy town of Kolomna, Moscow Region, is especially **fascinating**.

Spotlight on Kolomna explores the finest examples of traditional wooden houses that Kolomna has to offer.



Kolomna Pastila Museum



10, Kazakova ul.

Most of the old wooden houses are located in the ancient part of the town - the Old Town as the locals call it. Built in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries, they create a unique architectural ensemble that is a testament to the Moscow region's **glorious** past: wide staircases, **intricate carved** window frames and roofs covered in wooden "lace."

Start your walk in Posadskaya ulitsa where the well-known Kolomna Pastila Museum is situated. It attracts thousands of tourists not only by a long-standing tradition of pastila-making, but also by an **outstanding** exterior of the old wooden house. Decorated with an exquisite trim around the windows, on the roof and porches, it's a remarkable example of the 19th century architecture.

It is hard to pass by the house №17 in Grazhdanskaya ul. The decoration consists of extremely **elaborate**, almost lacy **fretwork** around the doors, windows and rooflines.

One of the most amazing wooden houses is the house №10 found in Kazakova ul. The house is painted delicate white and light blue, which suits the building very well. It **resembles** a delicate knitted scarf with lace and numerous ornaments. It's an irresistible image that stays with you!

Apart from the houses you can see a number of well-preserved wooden gates which are of a special interest. Many of them serve not only to protect houses, but reveal all the beauty and variety of the wooden texture.

Walking along the streets of Kolomna, examining the old wooden houses of the passing **epoch**, is probably one of the best pastimes in this beautiful ancient town!

Activities

1. Explain the words in bold.
2. Match the highlighted words with their synonyms below:
 - complicated
 - prominent
 - appealing
 - period of time
 - noble
3. Make a project about any famous building in your city.

"THE NATIVITY OF THE VIRGIN BOBRENEV MONASTERY" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)



Spotlight on Russia walks to the walls and goes inside...

The Nativity of the Virgin Bobrenev Monastery

When visitors come to Cathedral Square in the Kolomna Kremlin they see snow-white walls and sky-blue churches across the Moskva River. This is the Nativity of the Virgin Bobrenev Monastery. It is located in the settlement of Old Bobrenevo in the suburbs of Kolomna, only 1 km away from the town.

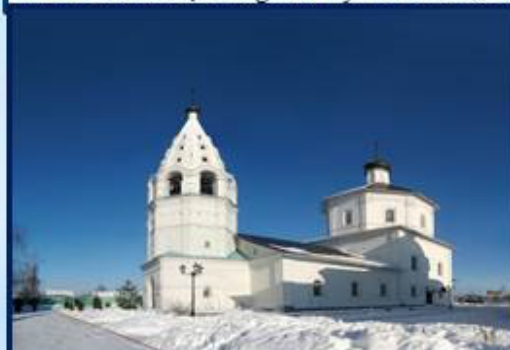
The history of the Monastery started in the 14th century. It appeared on the pledge* of the Grand Prince Dmitry Donskoy to honor the victory of the Russian Army over the Tatars in the Battle of Kulikovo. Blessed by Sergy Radonezhsky and financed by the Prince's friend Bobrok-Volynets, it began its life in 1381.

At the end of the 18th century the Monastery was reconstructed and enclosed* with a stone fencing and towers in the corners, designed by M. F. Kazakov.



Since 1865 there were a constant number of people living there: the father-prior*, the treasurer of the Monastery and brotherhood*. The Monastery was situated on the roadside of the well-known track Moscow–Vladimir and gave shelter to pilgrims.

At the beginning of the 20th century a parish school was opened here, but in 1934 the Monastery was closed by the local authorities. The legendary relic fell into a long-term decay.



Nowadays this place attracts a lot of tourists. Every day the brotherhood prays to remember and honor the warriors that perished in the bloody fight in Kulikovo Field. People from all over Russia arrive to the Monastery to pray, to admire the architecture of the Nativity of the Virgin Cathedral and listen to its unique acoustics of "Singing Angels", to get the blessing of the father-prior and have a touch on the holy icon "Mother of God Feodorovskaya".

Wordlist

a pledge – a promise
enclosed – with walls all around
brotherhood – all the monks in a monastery
the father-prior – the senior monk in a monastery

Discuss

- 1) What do you know about the Battle of Kulikovo?
- 2) What is Sergy Radonezhsky famous for?

Activity

Find out more about the role of monasteries in Russia.

"THE HOLY-TRINITY NOVO - GOLUTVIN CONVENT" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО ГО.)

The Holy Trinity Novo-Golutvin Convent

Monasteries and convents in Russia have always been part of the spiritual life for people – in any time, under any circumstances... They gave shelter and labour for the body, peace and prayer for the mind and soul....



The revival of the Monastery began in 1989. It became a convent – the first in the Moscow diocese. Its prior-mother* is Superior Ksenia. About 80 nuns* from Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus and the Ukraine live there.

The ensemble of the Convent includes the 17th century Trinity and Pokrov Churches, the 19th century Bell Tower, bishop and refectory* buildings and corner towers. A considerable part of them was reconstructed by the famous Russian architect M. F. Kazakov.

Wordlist

a bishop – a senior priest in a district
a diocese – a district for which a bishop is responsible
brotherhood – all the monks in a monastery
the prior-mother – the senior nun in a convent
a nun – a woman who lives in a convent
a refectory – a room for meals in convents and monasteries

Discuss

- 1) Have you ever visited a monastery or a convent?
- 2) Would you like to visit one? Why?
- 3) Why do you think people come to these places?

Activity

Learn more about Russian monasteries and convents. Choose one to present to your classmates.



Spotlight on Russia visits one of such places in Kolomna – The Holy Trinity Novo-Golutvin Convent which is located on the bank of the Moskva-River in the centre of the Kremlin area.

For more than 450 years, from 1350 to 1799, the territory was the residence of bishops*. But in 1799 the Kolomna diocese* was transferred to Tula. In 1880 the brotherhood* from the Staro-Golutvin Epiphany Monastery came to the former residence and it got a new name – Novo-Golutvin. In 1920 the Monastery was closed and functioned as a hospital, a dormitory and as sewing and cinema workshops.



Nowadays the Convent looks beautiful, attracts thousands of tourists and lives a very busy life, both religious and everyday. It houses a number of workshops where weaving, embroidering, wood carving, icon painting, ceramics and jointer crafts are developed. Besides there is a Boarding School for orphaned and abandoned children, a Medical Care Centre and Animal Fans Club in the Convent. Here you can see very unusual pets – pheasants and the camel Sinai – a present from the Baikonur Space Centre. The nuns also breed sheep-dogs and grow vegetables and fruit.

"THE EPIPHANY STARO – GOLUTVIN MONASTERY" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The Epiphany Staro-Golutvin Monastery

Located at the confluence of the Moskva and the Oka rivers, in the picturesque outskirts of Kolomna with a breathtaking view at the sunset, here it stands – the Epiphany Staro-Golutvin Monastery, a contemporary of Dmitry Donskoy and St. Sergy Radonezhsky...



From that time on, it grew bigger, new churches appeared on its territory and it became the centre of spiritual life of both Kolomna and Kolomna District. The Monastery owned a rich library, 49 villages around the town and even some homesteads* in Moscow. In 1775 the Monastery was enclosed* with a stone fencing and towers in the corners, designed by the famous architect M. F. Kazakov.

After 1799, when Kolomna diocese* was removed to Tula, the Monastery experienced periods of both renaissance and decay. In 1929 the life of the Monastery was stopped by the authorities for a long period. The revival began in 1993.

Wordlist

Mamai hordes – warriors that came with Mamai to conquer Russia

a homestead – a house with the land and buildings around it

enclosed – with walls all around

a diocese – a district for which a bishop (a senior priest) is responsible

decay – a period of gradual destruction

Discuss

- 1) What other Russian saints do you know?
- 2) Why do people remember them?



Spotlight on Russia has come to Kolomna to see the famous relic of the Russian Orthodoxy...

It is said that the Grand Prince Dmitry Donskoy chose this place on the bank of the river to honor the victory of the Russian Army over the Mamai hordes* in the Battle of Kulikovo. Blessed by Sergy Radonezhsky, the Monastery began its life in 1385.

Grand Duke Ivan III, Tsar Ivan the Terrible and the Empress Katherine the Great came to this place at different times.



Nowadays the ensemble of Staro-Golutvin Monastery includes three temples, the Theological Seminary and some outbuildings. Tourists can also see the 18th century fencing walls and stand at the foot of the monument to St. Sergy Radonezhsky. In the Epiphany Cathedral, in the underground, they can touch upon the stone remains of the 14th century church which are believed to be walked upon by St. Sergy.

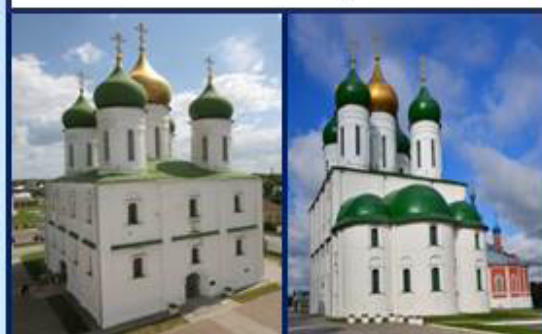
Activity

Learn more about Dmitry Donskoy and St. Sergy Radonezhsky.

"THE PAST AND PRESENT OF THE ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL" (АНИКЕЕНКО НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 12 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)



Spotlight on Russia has come to visit the main church of the town...

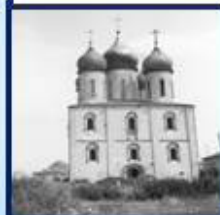


The Past and Present of the Assumption Cathedral

The visitors of Cathedral Square in the Kremlin of Kolomna can see a mighty 5-domed building. Its austere white walls and gold crosses dominate the space of the square and look tremendous. This is the Assumption Cathedral.

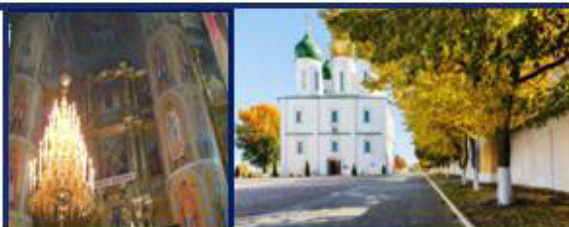
The Assumption Cathedral is situated on the territory of the Kremlin in Cathedral Square. The chronicles say that the present-day cathedral was built in the 17th century. It appeared in the place where another building of the cathedral used to be. It was erected at the order of Great Prince of Moscow Dmitry Donskoy in the 14th century in 1379 to honor the victory of the Russian Army over the Tatar Yoke on the river Vozha.

The great Russian artist Pheophan Greek decorated the Cathedral with icon paintings in 1392. Up to 1591 the cathedral housed one of the Russian most honoured holy icons - "Mother of God Donskaya". In the 18th century another holy icon appeared in the Cathedral - "Mother of God Vladimirskaya".



Since the 18th century the main church of Kolomna has undergone significant changes. Sadly, but in the Soviet times it was used as a storage building. A lot was destroyed in it and the domes were painted black – to hide the gold shining from Nazi pilots during the war of 1941-1945.

The reconstruction of the Cathedral began in 1989 and on 7 June, 1999 the residents of Kolomna came to the Divine Liturgy served by Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia Alexy II. Nowadays inside the Cathedral you can see magnificent icon paintings and the tomb-stones of Kolomna archbishops.



The main church in Kolomna is open to the public on the great religious holidays. It attracts a lot of people and remains the centre of spiritual life.

Wordlist

- 1) erect – build
- 2) the Tatar Yoke – the Tartar warriors that came to conquer Russia
- 3) the Divine Liturgy – the main service in Orthodox churches to praise God

Discuss

- 1) What other Russian artists of icon painting do you know?
- 2) Why do Russian people venerate the image of the Virgin?

Activity

Find out more about Kolomna archbishops.

"THE MUSEUM OF THE 135TH KRAKOW RED BANNER DIVISION" (ЕРМОЛАЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №29 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО ГО.)

HISTORY

It's the first Museum of Military Glory in our town. Have you ever visited it?

Spotlight on Kolomna visits ...

The museum of the 135th Krakow Red Banner Division

In autumn 1968, a group of students of school 29 and the geography teacher Raisa Mayorova went to the Nikolai Ostrovsky State Museum in Moscow. They were met by an elderly man. It was Petr Kozhevnikov, the veteran of the Great Patriotic War. When he learned that the students were from Kolomna, he told them about the 135th Krakow Red Banner Division which had been formed in Kolomna and taken part in the Great Patriotic War.



The students promised the veteran to find his brother-soldiers. It was decided to organize the initiative group in order to collect the material about the division. The students wrote a letter to the Central Archives of the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and got the official document which confirmed that at the end of 1941 and the beginning of 1942 the 135th Krakow Red Banner Division had been formed in Kolomna. Moreover, the document had a brief description of the fighting way of the division. In June 1970, the first meeting of former warriors took place in Kolomna. The second meeting in 1972 became an important event not only for School 29, but for the whole town because the first Museum of Military Glory was opened in Kolomna. It was devoted to the 135th Krakow Red Banner Division.



The museum contains over 2,000 real exhibits. Visitors can see original documents, models of weapons, uniforms, awards and personal belongings of the veterans. Some things were brought from Rzhev where the division had taken part in the first battle.

We are proud of our museum!

Discuss

Activities

Learn more about the museums devoted to the Great Patriotic War in your region. Choose one and present the information to your classmates.

There is a good tradition to participate in the Immortal Regiment March on Victory Day, when people carry photographs of their relatives who fought against fascism.

Have you ever taken part in this march?

Is it important for modern teenagers to remember the events of the Great Patriotic War? Why?

"THE MEMORIAL TO SOVIET SOLDIERS IN SHCHUROVO" (КРУТОВЫХ ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №29 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

HISTORY

Every year the inhabitants of Shchurovo go to the Memorial of the fallen defenders which has got its own history.

Spotlight on Kolomna goes to honour the memory of the heroes to....



The Memorial to Soviet Soldiers in Shchurovo

The Memorial to Soviet soldiers is located in Oak Grove, Shchurovo. It is the monument to the residents of this neighbourhood who fought and died during the Great Patriotic War. This landmark is a source of pride for local people.

The Memorial was created by the 30th anniversary of Victory Day when the Soviet people overcame the fascist

enemy. The official opening was celebrated on May 5, 1975. It consists of the soldier's figure and the stella with the names of the people who were killed in the war.

Throughout the years, the generations of Shchurovo citizens have been taking care of the memorial. There were a lot of ceremonial meetings devoted to Victory Day.

Unfortunately, at the end of the last century the sponsors stopped any patronizing of the monument but the students and teachers of School 29 continued caring about the local landmark. Despite of these activities, the memorial began to collapse. It was almost ruined. The teachers of the school were worried that's why they tried to do their best to attract media attention.

As a result, the reconstruction of the memorial began in 2013. Sergei Belov, an architect of Kolomna, created the design of the renovation. The original image of the monument was remained in that project.

Besides, the local reporters were looking for the names of the rest warriors. There were restored over 300 names and this process hasn't finished.

The meeting devoted to the 70th anniversary of Great Victory was held in front of the monument on 5 May, 2015. It was a very solemn date because of the 40th anniversary and the rebirth of the Memorial. Our memory is alive!



Activities

Ask your grandparents about the relatives who fought in the Great Patriotic War.

Write and tell us about them.

Discuss

There are a lot of search teams in Russia today. They take care of the memorials and search for the names of fallen defenders.

What do you think about search teams?

Would you like to join such an organization? Why?

"INSPIRING PEOPLE: MIKHAIL ABAKUMOV" (МАЛОЧУЕВА ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2 «КВАНТОР» КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

INSPIRING PEOPLE



"I want to paint harmony, the creation of God. The artist paints what he claims. I may be painting an ideal country, but I would like to see Russia like this."

M.G. Abakumov

In the cultural center "Ozerov House" there is a great number of works of the national artist, corresponding member of the Russian Academy of Arts, Honorable citizen of Kolomna - **Mikhail Georgievich Abakumov**

Spotlight on Kolomna invites you to visit an inspiring exhibition of Mikhail Georgievich Abakumov

Mikhail Abakumov was born in Kolomna in 1948. Since childhood, he absorbed the atmosphere of traditional Russian life. His family lived in an old wooden house with gardens. During the war the land helped them to survive. In the childhood the artist used to see the bushes of reddish autumn rose hips, the street branches of birches and rowans, figures of passers-by. It was later reflected in the paintings. Mikhail's home environment, childhood impressions, the first book in

his hands, everything was necessary to become a talented artist. He studied at the faculty of Manual Weaving, where he had to copy various samples of folk ornaments. The impression of the spontaneous vividness of folk art remained in the memory of the young artist. It was a visual lesson of color education. It was in the All-Russian State University of Cinematography (VGIK) where the range of interests of the young artist, who decided to devote himself to easel art, was determined. Later, he met people keen on the history of ancient Russian art and culture of Russia. Abakumov painting is thick with energetic textured brushstrokes. He preferred oil paints. His little sketches may be called "painted illustrations", designed in the tradition of Russian landscape painters. The main thing that distinguishes the artist is a rich sense of color. Russia as a whole cannot be imagined without numerous small towns — the oldest centers of culture. For Mikhail Abakumov the architectural landscape of ancient Kolomna became the main source of inspiration for his works of art.



DISCUSS

Do you like art? Why? Why not?
Have you ever been to an art exhibition?
What famous artists do you know?

ACTIVITY

Imagine you are a tourist guide. Make a presentation to a group of visitors of the cultural center "Ozerov House" in Kolomna.

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. SERGEJ P. NEPOBEDIMYJ" (БУШУЕВА ТАТЬЯНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 8» КОЛОМЕНСКОГО ГО.)

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

Russia is known for its outstanding people. Some of them live in Kolomna. Their contribution¹ to the development of various spheres of our life is great.

Spotlight on Kolomna finds out more about a legendary man Sergej Pavlovich Nepobedimyj

Wordlist

Contribution¹ – something that you do that helps to achieve something or to make it successful

Missile² – a weapon that travels under its own power for long distances and explodes when it hits its target

Move up³ – to go to a better job, higher level



"KBM"



"Iskander-M"

Discuss

What about your town/city?
Do you know any outstanding people?
What are they famous for?

Activity

Collect information about a famous person from your area and write a short article about his/her biography.



Sergej Pavlovich Nepobedimyj is a General Designer of guided missile² weapons. He has a lot of awards for services to the Motherland. One of the most important is the Hero of Socialist Labor, as well as Honorary citizen of Kolomna. Sergej Pavlovich is the author of the book "Weapons of two eras", more than 350 scientific works, inventions and one discovery.

Sergej Pavlovich was born in 1921 in Ryazan. His father worked as a mechanic, from him Sergej inherited his remarkable technical ability. In 1938, a talented boy entered the Bauman MHTS. Unfortunately, the war interfered with his study. Once during the raid of German aviation, the plane was flying so low above the ground that Sergej saw the concentrated face of the pilot, who was shooting defenseless people. At that moment, Nepobedimyj made a promise to himself: to do everything to make sure this will never happen again.

Only in 1943 Sergej Pavlovich returned to Moscow and resumed his studies. After graduation he got a direction to work in JSC "Research-and-Production Corporation "Konstruktorskoye byuro mashynostroyeniya". Not least because of Sergej Pavlovich the corporation passed from production of mortars to missile weapons. Nepobedimyj moved up³ rather quickly and soon became the head of the corporation.

In total, under the leadership of Nepobedimyj, 28 missile systems for various purposes were put into service of the Soviet army ("Strela", "Igla", "Oka", "Iskander-M") many of which are still unsurpassed in their class of weapons. The contribution made by the legendary General designer is so great that to this day "KBM" remains the only developer of tactical, tactical and portable air defense systems in the country.

Nepobedimyj passed away in 2014 at the age of 93. In Kolomna a memorial board is established on the house where the great designer lived. The country has lost a great designer, scientist, patriot. The memory of Sergej Pavlovich will live forever in the hearts of descendants. The main achievement of this outstanding man is a peaceful sky over Russia.

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE. IVAN I. LAZHECHNIKOV" (РОЖКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 30 КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Cultural Exchange



Do you like reading historical novels? We would like to tell you about our famous countryman, a novelist and a playwright from the town of Kolomna of Moscow region.

Spotlight on Kolomna presents Ivan Lazhechnikov, a writer of historical novels, a teacher and a statesman.

Ivan Ivanovich Lazhechnikov (1792-1869) was born into the family of a rich merchant in Kolomna. His father, on the recommendation of N. I. Novikov, invited an émigré Frenchman Beaulieu to his son. While serving in Moscow, he took lessons and listened to private lectures. During the Patriotic War of 1812, Lazhechnikov participated in many battles and foreign campaigns. In 1814 he was awarded the Order of St. Anne of the 4th degree.

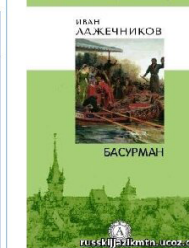
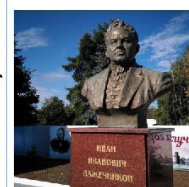
At different times, Lazhechnikov worked as the Director of the Penza gymnasium and the public schools, the Kazan gymnasium, the schools of the Tver province. Besides, he was Vice-Governor in Tver and Vitebsk, the censor in the St. Petersburg censorship Committee.

Young Ivan started writing early from the age of 15. In 1817–1820, the “Campaign Notes of a Russian Officer” came out in excerpts, which are notable for their high patriotic pathos. In 1819 the young man had a chance to meet a well-known poet, A.S. Pushkin, and prevented his duel with Major Denisevich. As a result, correspondence between Pushkin and Lazhechnikov began.

The first historical novel by Lazhechnikov was “The Last Novik” (1831-1833). It told about one of the periods of the Northern war between Russia and Sweden - the Baltic campaign 1701-1703. This novel brought the writer the glory of “Russian Walter Scott”. In 1835 Lazhechnikov wrote his most famous historical novel “The Ice House”. His novel dealt with the intrigues and horrors of the court of Empress Anna. “The Ice House” was highly praised by the critic Belinsky. Another historical novel was “Basurman” where the author depicted the image of Tsar Ivan III.

Lazhechnikov is known as a playwright as well. He published several historical dramas including “Oprichnik” on which the libretto of Tchaikovsky’s opera is based. In addition to dramas, he was the author of vaudeville, memoirs, short stories.

I. Lazhechnikov lived and worked in Kolomna all his childhood and youth. He kept in his memory images of places dear to the heart. The writer said about his favourite town: “Kolomna is my home, I’m proud of it”. And grateful descendants remember their famous countryman. Tourists can visit the estate of the merchants Lazhechnikovs near the Kolomna Kremlin. In our town there is Lazhechnikov Street, the Lazhechnikov Library, a monument and even the Lazhechnikov Medal. It is awarded to citizens for a significant contribution to the development of culture and art of the town.



Activity	Discuss
Find the information about the famous people of your region and make a presentation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Are you fond of reading? - What kind of books do you prefer? - Who are your favourite Russian writers? - Have you ever tried to read a book in English? - Do you think that it is more valuable to read a book than to watch television?

"AROUND KOLOMNA" (МАНСУРОВА НИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ ХОРОШОВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

Around Kolomna

Kolomna is a famous and beautiful town. Thousands of tourists visit it every year but what can one hope to see around Kolomna?



Let's find it out with Spotlight on Kolomna

The territory of the present-day Kolomensky region was settled many centuries ago by the Finno-Urgic tribes. In the VIIth - VIIIth cc. the Slavs came there from the south. Kolomna with its **environs** belonged to the Ryazan' Principality, but in 1301 Kolomna joined the Moscow Principality. To the end of the XVIIIth century the enormous Kolomensky uезд (region) has been springing up. Today the total area is about 1112 km², there are lots of places, famous for the outstanding residents.



which was not destroyed during the Soviet Union Times.

Nearby you can see some preserved buildings of the Estate. They belonged to the famous doctor, professor of medicine, V.D. Shervinsky and his youngest son Sergey, a famous poet and translator. The outstanding Russian poets Anna Ahmatova, Valery Brusov, Boris Pasternak, Marina Tsvetaeva visited them there.



There is also the Myachikovo village. In the 80's of the XVIIth century it belonged to A.S. Shain (1662 - 1700) - the first **generalissimo** in the history of the Russian State. However, the village is also famous for its...onion! The residents of this village have been planting it for centuries and name it "Myachikovsky". This onion is sweet and juicy, rich in vitamins, well-preserved for many months.



On the left high riverside of Oka there is the Akat'evo village. It became known by the Estate of the outstanding musician S.A.Kusevitsky. From 1924 to 1949 he was a **conductor** of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. In Akat'evo he was visited by the outstanding Russian composer S.V.Rahmaninov and the great singer F.I.Shalyapin. His famous piano "Bechstein" is now in the Kolomna Museum of Regional Studies.



Wordlist

Environs – the area surrounding a place

Generalissimo – is a military rank of the highest degree

Conductor – someone who stands in front of a group of musicians or singers and directs their playing or singing

Discuss

- 1 – Why did Kolomna join the Moscow Principality? What is your opinion?
- 2 – What were the benefits for the town after that?
- 3 – Have you ever been to the places, mentioned above? Would you like to visit one of them now? Why / Why not?



Activity

What is your place of birth famous for? Are there any sights? What famous people visited it? Search for the information and tell the class.

"GREEN NATURE. THE STATE NATURAL RESERVE" (РЕШЕТОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МОУ КАРАСЁВСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

GREEN NATURE

Mother Nature needs care and protection too.

Show Her that you care.

By caring for her trees.

Love trees... Love nature...



FORESTS



FLORA



FAUNA



The State Natural Reserve

The State Natural reserve known as "Karasyovskaya Lesnaya dacha" is located on the territory of Kolomna district, Moscow region. It is the largest **deciduous** wood and a unique natural complex, which is called "the **pearl** of Moscow region". The reserve "Karasyovskaya Lesnaya dacha" got its official status in 1988.

The territory of the reserve is 3273 hectares. It is very difficult to visit it because of its **terrain**. Its complexity helped to preserve the deciduous forests in such a densely populated region. The river Sholokhovka goes through all the territory of the reserve.

The most of its territory is occupied by oak forests (which are 70-110 years old), lime trees and aspen forests with oaks and **ashes** in some places. This is a typical natural landscape with lime-oak trees, with a few birches and **aspens**.

The trunk diameter amounts up to 1-1,5 meters.



The old **hollow** trees are a habitat for birds and small mammals. They are also a habitat of plants and animals listed in the

Red Book.

Here one can meet a quail, a **badger**, a dormouse, a slow-worm, a **crested lark**, a woodpecker, but not very often.

When you make an excursion in the reserve you can notice some plants which are not listed in the Red Book, but they should be under control of the rangers, such as **Junipers**, February daphnes, **Carlinas**, different kinds of Campanula, lady slipper orchids, **Solomon's seals**, etc.

If you want to enjoy the beauty of woods and plants, have a look at endangered animals and birds, you should visit this reserve.

Answer the question using the hints:

What can the volunteers do to care about the environment?

- Cleaning the area from garbage
- Repairing buildings
- Organizing ecological trails for tourists
- Organizing excursions (basic knowledge in botany, ornithology and zoology are usually required)
- Inspecting the animals focus groups
- Recalculating birds
- Photo shooting
- Landscaping

Why is it necessary?

Many nature reserves, national parks and non-profit organizations simply do not have enough funds to hire additional staff. At the same time, the experience of volunteering gives a lot – communication with nature and with people, who sincerely love nature, it is a journey into unexplored places and the acquisition of useful skills.

ACTIVITIES:

1. Read the text and look up the meaning of the highlighted words in the dictionary.
2. Learn more about "Karasyovskaya Lesnaya dacha" surfing the Internet.

DISCUSS:

1. Would you like to visit this State Natural Reserve? (Why?)
2. Would you like to be an eco-volunteer?
3. Tell about your own experience visiting such reserves, safari parks, zoos, etc.

"NATURE: THE BOOK OF COMPLAINTS" (ШМУРИНА ТАТЬЯНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МОУ РАДУЖЕНСКАЯ СОШ КОЛОМЕНСКОГО Г.О.)

The Book of Complaints

All the animals of our planet are constantly studied to preserve the nature for future generations. However, due to the declining ecological situation, destroying actions of the mankind and other outer factors some representatives of flora and fauna are always in danger of extinction. To know the amount of such plants and animals scientists created the so-called list of endangered species. In Russia it is known as the Red Book.

Spotlight on Kolomna takes a closer look at the Red Book of Kolomna and the Moscow Region.

THE LESSER NOCTULE¹

This is the least studied species of bats in the world. Moreover, it is the only representative of flying mammals. The lesser noctule can be met in forests and parks, but its habitat is rapidly diminishing because of constant deforestation and the increased number of residential areas in the Moscow Region. The only way to save this type of bat is to preserve hollow trees.

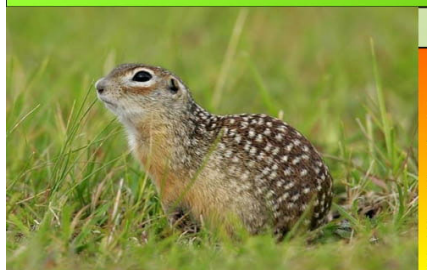


THE RUSSIAN DESMAN²

This is a rare relict species of insectivores³. It's a very ridiculous beast with a thin nose like a proboscis and a rather ponderous⁴ tail. Recently the desman numbers have reduced because it has unregulatedly been hunted. Besides, bottomland forests and floodplain swamps, natural habitats of the Russian desman, are being constantly destroying. On the dry land this animal is unable to move fast and becomes a quick victim of predators.⁵

THE COMMON DORMOUSE⁶

This is the biggest animal among all the types of dormice. It looks like a small squirrel with the only exception. It has no tufts⁷ on its ears. It prefers living in greenwoods and mixed forests which have been cut down in the Moscow Region. What is more, it's the only eatable species of dormice. So, not long ago this animal was killed for its meat and fur.



THE SPOTTED GROUND SQUIRREL

This is the smallest of all the ground squirrels. It has got brightly coloured fur which can even be called a natural camouflage robe. This animal is on the edge of extinction because of land ploughing. When the soil is being tilled ground squirrels' holes are usually annihilated⁸. In addition, in the 1980-s ground squirrels were specially killed with the help of different pest control chemicals.

WORDLIST

- ¹ Leister bat
- ² Russian muskrat
- ³ insect-eaters
- ⁴ massive, very big and heavy
- ⁵ flesh – eaters
- ⁶ loir
- ⁷ small clusters of hair on animals' ears
- ⁸ destroyed

DISCUSS

1. What are the main reasons of animal extinction?
2. What measures can be taken to save the endangered species?
3. Can you name some other animals which are endangered or already extinct?

ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are a member of a scientific team. You are really worried about the growing number of endangered species in your area. Make a speech to convince people to stop doing harm to the local animal society.