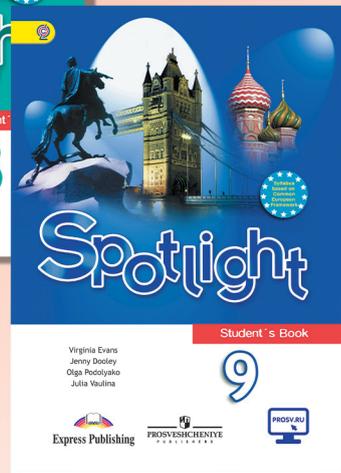
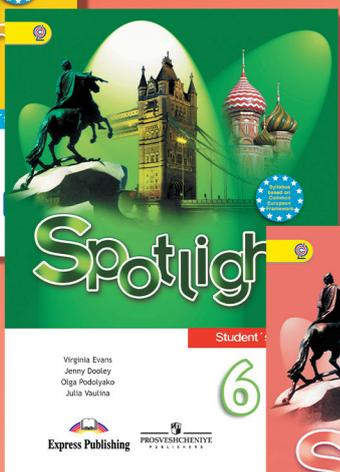
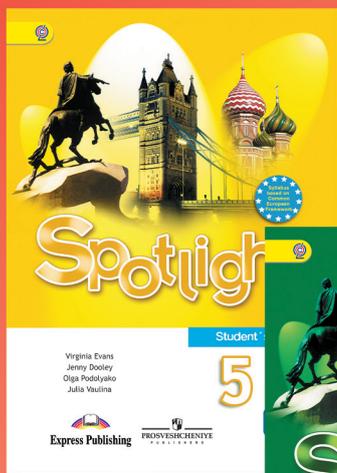


Spotlight

on Khimki



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.3

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SPOTLIGHT ON KHMKI

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Spotlight on Khimki

Сборник обучающих материалов "Spotlight on Khimki" был создан по инициативе Лингвистического центра издательства Просвещение и Муниципального Методического Объединения учителей иностранного языка городского округа Химки.

У жителей разных уголков нашей Родины - родной край кажется особенным, куда хочется вернуться, где Вы не были.

Что мы знаем о родных местах? Что знают наши обучающиеся о своей малой Родине?

Химкинские дороги вошли в историю не только нашего края, но и в историю России. В средние века реки Химка и Всадня были судоходными, Тверской тракт дал жизнь первым Химкинским деревням и селам. Первая станция Петербургско-Московской железной дороги положила начало современному городу. В 1859 году открылась Николаевская железная дорога, связав Санкт-Петербург и Москву. На территории городского округа сохранились усадебные дома, дом купца С.П.Патрикеева, архитектор Ф.О.Шехтель построен в 1907 году.

В 1941 году Химкинская земля стала последним рубежом, остановившим движение фашистов к Москве, с этого начался путь к Великой победе. Величественный памятник Ежи напоминает нам об этом.

Развитие Химок тесно связано с развитием космической промышленности России, первый ракетно-носитель был создан на НПО Энергомаш.

Химки-город спорта, здесь расположен один из крупнейших стадионов Подмосковья Арена, стадион Снежинка имени 4-х кратной олимпийской чемпионки по биатлону Анфисы Резцовой, И.К. Роднина - олимпийская чемпионка по фигурному катанию представляет городской округ в Государственной Думе, а баскетбольный клуб Химки, один из ведущих мировых клубов.

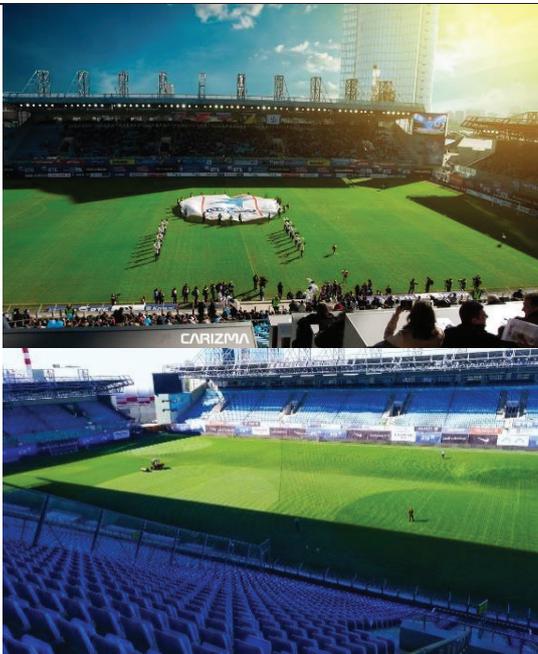
Парк имени Л.Н.Толстого признан одним из лучших парков Подмосковья, в городе есть картинная галерея, театр Наш Дом.

Это то немногое о чем хотели рассказать учителя городского округа.

Сборник представляет собой материалы для развития навыков устной и письменной речи.

"ARENA-KHIMKI" STADIUM (АПОЙКОВА ИРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 16», г. ХИМКИ)

"Arena-Khimki" Stadium



The stadium is certainly one of the most famous sights in the town.

Write a short article about interesting sights in your town and send it to us.

ACTIVITIES

- Do you have a stadium in your town?
- How often do you visit it?
- Do you have a favourite football team?

How many of you like football?

Are there any of you who have been to "Arena-Khimki" Stadium?

Spotlight on Russia is going to visit it today



"Arena-Khimki" Stadium was built in 2008 instead of old "Innovator" stadium. The stadium has 18 636 seats and is the largest stadium in Moscow region.

The opening of the stadium took place September 20, 2008 by the match of the local "Khimki" team with a team from Ramenskoye "Saturn". Khimki won 2: 1.

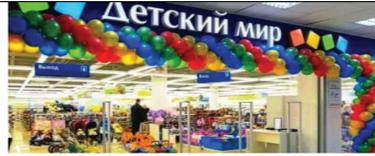
"Arena-Khimki" Stadium is the home arena for the football "Khimki" team. But for all the time of the stadium's existence, this magnificent stadium was rented by a number of leading Russian clubs in Russia (CSKA, Dynamo, etc.).

In September 2014 an important event took place for "Arena-Khimki" stadium. For the first time in the history of this town the Russian national football team played an official match at its stadium. The game took place against the Liechtenstein team and the Russian team won 4: 0.

The stadium is used all year round. It has a perfect football pitch, constructions and communications.

"FAVOURITE THINGS". SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA VISITS DETSKIY MIR (БАБОГЛО АННА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, СОШ №31, г. ХИМКИ)

FAVOURITE THINGS



Are you fond of shopping?
Let's do it together!

Spotlight on Russia visits Detskiy Mir

It's Saturday afternoon in Khimki MEGA-city centre a lot of young people are looking for bargains. Have you ever visited **KIDS' PLANET**? It's great for sci-fi, horror and fantasy fans. I've visited the shop hundreds of times and I've never left without things with a good price. It's got everything - toys, magazines, comics, books and DVDs. You ask for the latest role-playing game and they have already ordered it! I've found board games there that you can't find in any other shop. I've often bought interesting books and various cards for learning English there (they are worth a fortune now!). (*Andrew, 12*).



Discover **Children's Wonderland**! I can spend hours there. The shop sells lots of DVDs and gadgets. I've always found great presents there: a DVD of *Winx* for my sister, toy figures *Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles* for my cousin, a *Spider-man* costume for my brother, *Matryoshka dolls* for my mother's birthday. The shop is great for *Star Wars* fans, too. I and my brother have a good time with the things that we have bought in *Detskiy Mir*. My mum used to say in a playful way: "It's not a Kids' Planet, it's a Forbidden Planet!" Go to the shop now and 'may the force be with you!' (*Nastja, 11*)



Discuss

- Would you like to visit the shop? Why? Why not?
- Have you ever got the present that you didn't like?
- What can you recommend to give as a present for a friend's birthday?

Activities

Do you have any idea what mum's words mean in blue? In the text there are various names of the shop, choose the best one! Explain your choice!

"T-34 MONUMENT IN SKHODNYATOWN" (БАШИЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 22, г. ХИМКИ)



T-34 Monument in Skhodnya town

Do you keep in mind all the terrible events of the Great Patriotic War? In some Russian regions there are monuments which let us remember those horrible days, human victims... In Skhodnya town (Khimki) we can see one of this monuments.

Spotlights on Khimki represents it...

In the park Velichko of the Shodnya town you can see a great monument dedicated to the Great Patriotic War.

This T-34 tank is a real rarity. It is different from other tanks represented in the museums and parks. It is smaller than after war models and has a different construction. During The Great Patriotic War this tank took place in the military actions in the North-West direction of the Moscow area.

Tank crew successfully reached Belyi town in the Tver area but in 1942 while crossing the Hotcha river it was beaten, the crew perished.

After the War the tank was restored as a monument of one of the most terrible wars.

ACTIVITIES

Read the text and mark sentences as True or False.

The T-34 monument is located in MoscowF
The T-34 tank has the same construction as other similar modelsF
Tank crew were involved in the military actions in the Moscow areaT
While crossing the Hotcha river the crew managed to stay aliveF
After the Great war People have the possibility to see this monument in one of the parks of the Moscow suburb.T

"MONUMENT" (ДЗЮБА НАДЕЖДА ФЕДОРОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 16, г. ХИМКИ)

Monument

When you visit Khimki be sure to go to Levoberezhny, a picturesque place on the left bank of the Moscow channel.



Spotlight on Khimki one of the monuments

All Russian people remember those who died during the Great Patriotic war and our veterans who defended our country and fought bravely against the Nazis. We erect* monuments to honour our defenders and their feats.

Some years ago there was an obelisk with the names of those who died for their country. These people were former residents of the village of Kireevo (Levoberezhny now).

It was decided to rebuild the obelisk. And now there is a 4.5m high sculpture by a famous Moscow master Yuri Varfolomeev. We can see a bronze statue named Soldier-liberator holding a gun above his head. It's a symbol of the victory over the Nazis.

Schoolchildren and residents of Levoberezhie visit this monument, lay flowers on the steps of it, organize parades to honour their countrymen.

*Erect - build



Activity

Look at the picture and describe this monument.

- *Did anybody from your family or relatives take part in this war?*
- *What do you know about them?*

Discuss it in small groups.

"KHMINKI RESERVOIR" (ЖАМАЛЕТДИНОВА ИННА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №22, г. ХИМКИ)

Do not know where to spend the day in Khimki! Khimki reservoir is a place worth seeing.



**Khimki
vodohranilishchy
or
reservoir**

Spotlight on Khimki visited this wonderful place...



Northern River Station Building



"Rocket-185" is boarding passengers.



Naval parade on Khimki reservoir

Khimki Reservoir is located in the north-west of Moscow. It is part of the buildings of the Moscow Canal, is used for water supply, watering, river navigation, the work of the Shodnenskaya hydroelectric power station and recreation.

On the territory of the city there is a large Khimki reservoir. It was built in 1932 on the Khimka River, 5 years later the reservoir was filled. Its area is about 4 square kilometers, and the maximum depth is 17 meters. The Northern River Station is located on the reservoir, from which tourist ships depart daily.

Water is used to cover the needs of all of Moscow, except this reservoir is part of a large canal from the Volga to the Moscow River. On its banks lot of locals gather for having a rest and entertainment. Nearby there are several water sports complexes. In the water area of the reservoir every year various competitions and swims take place, in which not only local residents participate, but also athletes and swimmers from all over Russia.

ACTIVITIES

Where is Khimki reservoir located?

- This reservoir is part of a large canal ...
- a) *from the Volga to the Moscow River*

b) *from the Khimka River to the Moscow River*



Sailing competitions

"THE ART GALLERY NAMED AFTER S.N GORSHIN" (ЗДОРОВА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №22, г. ХИМКИ)

Art Gallery named after S.N. Gorshin in Khimki.

CULTURE



Some people think that is the best all only in Moscow.

Spotlight on Russia decided to find out beautiful places in Khimki.

One of the best tradition in Russia is investing in culture. The Art Gallery is named after Sergei Nikolaevitch Gorshin who lived here since 1947. He loved art and collected about 280 paintings and sketches. There were works by some famous Russian artists and unknown painters. Professor Gorshin is represented his collection in the Tretyakov Art Gallery in Moscow. The project was very successful. After that Sergei Nikolaevitch donated the collection to the town of Khimki, Moscow Region in 1990. In his dictionary of the period we can find the following lines:

“To you, my town so dear to me

I give my love, my picture gallery.”

Gorshin was very careful in choosing the place for the pictures for them not to loose their beauty. The Art Gallery became a very large room on third floor at the town hall. Nowadays there are about 13 thousand of art works: landscapes, sketches, portraits, drawings, sculptures, illustrations.



“The Forest”
by A. Vasnetsov

Visitors can enjoy masterpieces by I. Levitan, A. Vasnetsov, I. Aivasovsky. One of A. Savrasov’s picture is “Winter. Evening”. It attracts great attention. It’s a landscape. In the foreground is a well powdered with ice and some high trees. Next to it is a small wood house with brown chimney they are covered white snow. The sky is playing with different kinds of fairy-tale colours: yellow, blue, orange, purple, pink. This painting is very peaceful and romantic.

“Winter. Evening”
by A. Savrasov



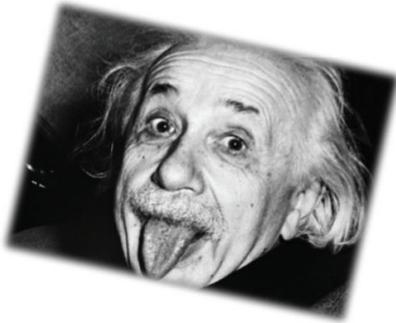
1. Discuss in class: *What tells you about a sunset in the picture “Winter. Evening”?*
2. *Is this a typical view of the Russian landscape in winter? Why/ Why not?*
3. *Do you like art? What is your favourite picture?*

ACTIVITIES

"MAXIM LVOVICH KONTSEVICH" (КУЛИКОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7, г. ХИМКИ)

Maxim Lvovich Kontsevich

Do you know any famous scientists? Have you heard about Albert Einstein or Nikola Tesla? Do you know who is in the middle?



Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1) to publish | a) вклад |
| 2) orientalist | b) диплом |
| 3) degree | c) публиковать |
| 4) contribution | d) востоковед |

Now let's read the text about a famous mathematician from Khimki.

Maxim Lvovich is a Russian and French mathematician. He is a professor at the University of Miami. He got a number of prizes in Mathematics. He was born into the family of Lev Rafailovich Kontsevich, Soviet orientalist. He was second in the All-Union Mathematics Olympiads, he went to Moscow State University but left without a degree in 1985 to become

a researcher at the Institute in Moscow. At the institute he published papers that were interesting for the Max Planck institute in Bonn and was invited for 3 months. He studied there for 3 years. He worked on different topics on mathematical physics and in 1992 received his Ph.D. at the University of Bonn. His work concentrates on geometric aspects of mathematical physics. In 1998, he won the Fields Medal for his "contributions to four problems of Geometry". In 2014, he was awarded Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics.

If you could invent something what would it be? Think about it and make a short presentation about your invention.



"EXPLORING KHMKI. OUR SCHOOL" (МИРОНОВА ИРИНА ФЕДОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 5, г. ХИМКИ)



EXPLORING KHMKI

Our School.



Hello, my name is Kate. I'm 13 and I'm a student at school №5 in Khimki. My school is the oldest school in our town. It's 98 years old. It was opened on the 18th of October, 1921. Since that time thousands of students have finished it and now they are successful and respected people. Today our school is a modern and beautiful building equipped with whiteboards, smart boards and computers. But the most remarkable place in my school is our school museum.

The exhibits of our museum are devoted to the history of the school, the Great Patriotic War and town development. Here you can find old books and school supplies. There is even an old school desk of 1960. Children can learn a lot about pioneers, Komsomol members, achievements and success of former students. My granddad studied in my school and there is his photo in the museum. We have an exhibition devoted to the period of the Great Patriotic War. At our lessons we make projects about our school museum. You can find children's drawings and crafts in it.



ACTIVITIES:

1. What museums are there in your town?
2. Is there a museum at your school?
3. What are the most interesting exhibits in your school museums?

DISCUSS IN CLASS: What museums in Khimki are worth visiting?

"GORSHIN'S ART GALLERY" (ПОСТНИКОВА ТАТЬЯНА ОСИПОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 18, г. ХИМКИ)

Gorshin's art gallery

There is a unique gallery in Khimki, but not everyone knows about it. Let's read and recognize...

Spotlight on Russia presents the famous art gallery in Khimki.



I live in the beautiful town, Khimki. This town is near Moscow. Not any city has museums, theatres but Khimki has. There is one picture gallery.

Sergey Gorshin was living and was working in Khimki in the 20th century. He was a very good person and a famous scientist (physicist). He liked pictures very much and all his life was collecting Russian pictures.

In the end of his life he made a gift to his town. It was 203 pictures from his collection.

Later it was build a gallery which took his name.

I like go there and look at the pictures.

The gallery organizes different exhibitions and meetings with interesting persons.



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

Activities:

- Do you often go on school excursions?
- What can you learn from visiting a museum?

"THE HISTORY OF THE PLACE" (РОДИОНОВА ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, СОШ № 31, г. ХИМКИ)



THE HISTORY
OF THE PLACE

DO YOU KNOW THE HISTORY OF ALL
DISTRICTS IN KHMKI?

THEN IT'S FOR YOU!

Spotlight on Khimki tells you about Firsanovka.

Firsanovka is one of the nine districts in Khimki. The history of Firsanovka originates from the same name of the railway station and a small station settlement that emerged on the Nikolaevskaya (now Oktyabrskaya) railway between Kryukovo and Skhodnya in the end of the 19th century.



Both the station and the settlement received this name after **Vera Ivanovna Firsanova**.

How did it happen?

Vera I. Firsanova was the last owner the estate Serednikovo and the territory of Firsanovka was one of its parts. V.I. Firsanova did her best to turn her estate into a real cultural centre. Her charity parties and concerts were well-known in Moscow and Moscow Region. As the Nikolaevskaya railway was within 4 km from the estate she decided to build a station there. At this very time it was the quickest and the most comfortable way for her guests to get from Moscow to Serednikovo.



Her dream came true **in 10 years**. The station was built by **1904** with the money of Vera I. Firsanova. It had two wooden platforms and a wooden station house with Gothic turrets and a ticket office inside. In addition she built the office house and the hospital nearby.

A century passed away. In **September 2004** Firsanovka lost the status of a settlement and became a district of Khimki.

Discuss

- Have you ever travelled by train to St. Petersburg?
- What stations did you pass by on the train? Name some of them.
- Why do some people prefer travelling by train to travelling by plane?
- How do you like to spend your time when you are on a train?

Activity.

Imagine you are a rich businessman. What would you do for Khimki to upgrade the life of people in this city. Draw a picture to illustrate your idea. Present your idea to the class.

"SKHODNYA IS MY SMALL HOMELAND" (САФОНОВА ЮЛИЯ ИГОРЕВНА, МБОУ ШИ «КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС», г. ХИМКИ)

In Russia there are about 1200 cities and towns. One of them will be discussed.



Skhodnya is my small homeland.

Skhodnya -one of the most beautiful places in the Moscow region, a green oasis with ponds and rich cultural heritage, a powerful scientific base and qualified personnel. Despite short period of existence of the city, Skhodnya have a long and rich history. The name of the city received the Skhodnya river. In the 40s of the XIX century in the area of the future city of Skhodnya begins the construction of one of the sections of the Nikolaev (now October) railway. In 1870 estates of nobles Moscow merchants and employees appeared around it. By 1939, the population of Skhodnya is almost 8 thousand people, more than a dozen industrial enterprises and artels, mainly related to the furniture industry, built a stadium and ski base. In 1961 the working settlement of Skhodnya receives the status of the city of regional submission. Despite the proximity to Moscow, Skhodnya and now continues to be a quiet and small area that has retained its identity. Since September 2004, Skhodnya became part of the city district of Khimki and received the status of a neighborhood.

Today Skhodnya is a modern landscaped urban neighborhood. The pride of Skhodnya is a Park-a favorite place of recreation for residents, with children's towns, sports grounds, football field and chess town. Until now, on the territory of Skhodnya is an amazing Trinity Church. The building in neo-Russian style was built in 1910. Services are regularly held in the Church. In the Church there are icons with relics of St. Seraphim of Sarov, blessed Matron of Moscow and St. Luke of Crimea. Today Skhodnya-dynamically developing residential district of the Khimki city district. It is a great pleasure to live and work here. Skhodnya is growing and developing, while remaining original and cozy corner of the Moscow region.



- Discuss- What do you know about the history of your small homeland?
What sights are there in your town?
- Activity- Remember the history of the town and briefly tell it.
Imagine that you are a correspondent. What questions would you ask the residents of the town to write an article about?

"TOLSTOY PARK" (СЕЛЮТИНА МАЙЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, СОШ № 31 г. ХИМКИ)

PARKS

Spotlight on Russia goes on an excursion.
Let's go together!

Tolstoy Park



Tolstoy Park. Central entrance



Petting zoo

Khimki near Moscow is one of the best towns in Moscow region. It is not big but very nice and modern.

There are a lot of parks and squares in Khimki. But is the best place to visit is Tolstoy Park. It is full of different entertainments such as a petting zoo, a museum, a beach, different rides and many others.



A big wheel

Tolstoy Park is full of flowers in spring and summer and beautiful Christmas decorations in winter. It is always lovely! Come and visit this wonderful park!

Activities:

- What is the best park to visit in Khimki?
- What can you do in Tolstoy Park?

"S.N. GORSHIN ART GALLERY" (СУПРУНОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №15, г. ХИМКИ)

Art gallery

Why do people visit art galleries?

Spotlight on Khimki goes behind the scene and finds out about S. N. Gorshina art gallery.



The art gallery was created in 1991 on the basis of the gift of a private collection of paintings and drawings by Professor S. N. Gorshin.

Professor Sergey Gorshin was known as a prominent scientist in the field of forest and wood protection and as one of the prominent collectors of Russian realistic painting.

In the S.N. Gorshina art gallery presented paintings and drawings of the XIX-XX centuries, which was donated to the city by the scientist Sergey Nikolaevich Gorshin, in whose honor the gallery was named.

In addition to the paintings, here you can find unique Gorshin's personal library, which contains more than 500 books on art, as well as a collection of postcards with reproductions of paintings by Russian and foreign artists.

Part of the S.N. Gorshina's collection - paintings and drawings by artists of the second half of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth centuries - in 1989 was exhibited in the halls of the State Tretyakov Gallery. In the same year, Gorshin decided to donate part of his collection to the city of Khimki.

Discuss

- ✚ How often do you spend your free time visiting art galleries?
- ✚ What other famous art galleries do you know?
- ✚ How can you attract more visitors to visit art galleries?



"FOOD TRUCK FESTIVAL" (ЧЕКМАЧЁВ СЕРГЕЙ СЕРГЕЕВИЧ, МАОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №21, г. ХИМКИ)

Festivals



Every holiday people spend time somewhere and of course they want to eat. Here in Khimki there is a special festival of food that can move from one place to another.

Moving food? Sounds interesting, isn't it? *Spotlight on Russia* finds out more...

Food truck festival

Everybody likes eating fresh and tasty dishes. What is the best way to eat something when you don't have much time? You can't go to a café or restaurant, you are in a hurry. So, a food truck can help you. It's a new way of take away food that can offer you hot and tasty food for a few minutes. My native town, Khimki also has some places where you can buy food in food trucks. November, 18 is the day of food truck festival in Khimki. About 40 cars show and sell us their dishes. It's so tasty! My family and I want to try everything. The smell of hot dogs, French fries, roast chicken, rice, hot vegetable or mushroom soup is wonderful! And what do you think about a hamburger with fresh buns, bacon, onion and cheese? Do you feel the smell of hot fresh strong coffee? Are you glad to have a glass of cold sparkling drink? People say that Khimki becomes a modern and trendy town where a person can have a snack and be in time everywhere. A food truck is not just a car with food, it is a show of chef's work and a good way to try different dishes of many countries. Come to my town and let's try something in a food truck together!

DISCUSS

- Do you want to visit the Food truck festival?
- What would you like to buy in a food truck? Explain why?
- Why do people like food in food trucks? Explain your thoughts.

ACTIVITIES

- Imagine that you have your own food truck, paint it, name it and write the advertisement of your dishes.
- Why should people buy your food? Explain your ideas.

"PODREZKOVO REGION" (ШМИДЛЬ ОЛЬГА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 20, г. ХИМКИ)

“Spotlight on Khimki”

One Country, Many Towns, Many Town Distriks...

Spotlight on Khimki looks at one of these.

The Region of Podrezkovo



The Region of Podrezkovo is one of the town districts of Khimki. Podrezkovo was founded in 1908 when the construction of plants was begun. At that time railway platform was built too. Later the kindergarten and the secondary school № 20 were built for the plant workers' children. There is a wonderful spring in our region. It's situated in the forest. During the Second World War it gave water to all citizens of this settlement, because all the systems of running water were broken. In 2003 this place was reconstructed and a nice chapel was built there. Every year in February a parson of the local church comes to the spring to sanctify it. The water of this spring is not only clean, but also sacred. Every day people go to the spring, to take this drinkable water. It gives them health.

There is also a monument to the defenders of our motherland during the Great Patriotic War here. It was located earlier in the village of Kirilovka, nowadays it's at the square in front of the administration building. On May 9 people come there and lay flowers to the soldiers who gave their lives for us. Many veterans of the Great Patriotic War come there and this is a very exciting event.



ACTIVITIES

- Tell your partner about the town districts in your city.
- Use the text to tell your English-speaking pen friend about the Region of Podrezkovo.

"I LOVE KHIMKI. PODREZKOVO DISTRICT" (АЛЕКСАНДРОВА МАРГАРИТА ТУКТАРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ ГИМНАЗИЯ №23, г. ХИМКИ)

I ♥ KHIMKI



A local church



Podrezkovo scenery



A future park

Why do we like Podrezkovo? What are we awaiting in the near future?

Spotlight on Khimki is looking forward to a new park in Podrezkovo district.



I live in Podrezkovo, a district of the town Khimki which is located 10 kilometers from Moscow.

Podrezkovo is the best! We have beautiful rolling hills, meadows and woods. I love the scenery, especially when I go to our local creek, which gives the whole district pure and very tasty water. There are usually a lot of people near the creek fetching this water. Sometimes we have to queue, but this does not bother us because on the contrary we can discuss the weather, prices and latest news about our district.

One of the most exciting news is about a new park being created near the creek. It will be divided into two parts; a green zone and a walking zone. The walking zone will be for pedestrians and it will include lanes for cyclists and roller-skaters. People will be able to take a rest and sit on benches while they admire the nature with beautiful flowers and trees.

The sport lovers will be able to enjoy a fully equipped sport zone and football field. In addition, there will be a café and barbeque area for those who want to have parties.

With this new park, Podrezkovo will become even more attractive! We are all looking forward to this much anticipated park.

ACTIVITY

Go on a walk in your area and make a list of available facilities and picturesque sights.

DISCUSS

- Can you name similar projects on settlements improvement in your area?
- What can we do to make our neighbourhood nicer?

"STREETS THAT ARE NAMED AFTER FAMOUS PEOPLE" (АНИЩЕНКО ЮЛИАНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №9, г. ХИМКИ)

There are a lot of cities and towns all over the world where streets are named after famous people.
Khimki is not exception.

Streets that are named after famous people



Of course there are Leninskiy Avenue, the street of Engels and others, named after communistic representatives as in all Russian cities. But this town is famous not only for communists and the USSR.

There is a small calm street, near the Tolstoy Park. And it consists only from several houses- Kudrjvtsev Street. But not everyone knows why it is there, in Khimki. Nikolay Kudrjvtsev was the resident of this town. During the Great Patriotic War he performed the incredible feat- he destroyed 15 enemy tanks. Unfortunately, he was killed on 24th July 1943, at the time of the battle.

Another famous person is Lavochkin Semen. He was a famous constructor and his works gave a great opportunity for further development of Russian aviation. He worked in Khimki for a long time and not only the town street is named after him, but the scientific association.



ACTIVITIES

- What other streets which are named after famous people do you know in Khimki?
- Read the text and find:
- When did Kudrjvtsev die?
- **In pairs** discuss should we be proud of these people?

"INSPIRING PEOPLE. MAXIM KONTSEVICH" (БАДАЛОВА ИВЕТТА БУГДИКОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 16, г. ХИМКИ)

Inspiring People



Professor Maxim Kontsevich, Shaw Laureate in Mathematical Sciences, 2012

There are many famous people born in Khimki. Maxim Lvovich Kontsevich is one of them. He is a Russian and French mathematician, a professor at the Institut des Hautes Études Scientifiques and a distinguished professor at the University of Miami. He received the Henri Poincaré Prize in 1997, the Fields Medal in 1998, the Crafoord Prize in 2008, the Shaw Prize and Fundamental Physics Prize in 2012, and the Breakthrough Prize in Mathematics in 2014.

Spotlight on Khimki invites you to get acquainted with this well-known scientist.

Maxim Kontsevich was born in Khimki on the 25th of August in 1964 in the family of Lev Rafailovich Kontsevich, Soviet orientalist and author of the Kontsevich system for the Cyrillization of the Korean language.

After ranking second in the All-Union Mathematics Olympiads, he entered Moscow State University but left it without a degree in 1985 to become a researcher at the Institute for Information Transmission Problems in Moscow. While working in the institute he published papers that caught the interest of the Max Planck institute in Bonn where he was invited to stay for 3 months. Just before the end of his time there, Maxim Kontsevich attended a 5 day international meeting, the Arbeitstagung, where he sketched a proof of the Witten conjecture to the amazement of Michael Atiyah and other mathematicians and his invitation to the institute was subsequently extended to 3 years. The next year he finished the proof and worked on various topics on mathematical physics and in 1992 received his Ph.D. at the University of Bonn under Don Bernard Zagier. His thesis outlines a proof of a conjecture by Edward Witten that two quantum gravitational models are equivalent.

His work concentrates on geometric aspects of mathematical physics, most notably on knot theory, quantization, and mirror symmetry. One of his results is a formal deformation quantization that holds for any Poisson manifold. He also introduced knot invariants defined by complicated integrals analogous to Feynman integrals.

Activities

- ✓ Do you like science in general? What about math? Are there any scientists you admire?
- ✓ Could you tell your classmates some interesting facts about Maxim Kontsevich?
- ✓ Project: Collect information about a famous scientist from your town. Write a short article about this person or make a computer-based presentation.

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHMINKI. GEORGY BABAKIN" (БАСАНЦОВ ОЛЕГ АЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ, МБОУ СОШ № 27, г. ХИМКИ)



OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHMINKI

Each Russian city has its own famous people, so our wonderful Khimki is not exception – we are very proud of **Georgy Nikolayevich Babakin!** He was a Soviet engineer working in the space program and also he was a Chief Designer at the Lavochkin Design Bureau. Spotlight on Khimki studies Babakin's achievements.



GEORGY NIKOLAEVICH BABAKIN

Georgy Nikolayevich Babakin was born in 1914 in Russian Empire in Moscow. His father was a chemist. His mother was a housewife. After the son's birth his father went to the war and died due the heart attack. Georgy spent his childhood in his stepdad's family in the flat which was located in the centre of Moscow. Atmosphere of his new life had a big effect on his destiny. In 1923 he joined the 2nd grade of the school in which he enjoyed the radiotechnics the most. In 1937 he entered the Correspondence Institute of communication. The first tangible and effective attempt to innovate in this area of his hobbies-participation in the work on the creation of a fundamentally new system of voice of thousands of the auditorium in the Green theatre of the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Rest.

In 1937 Babakin became an employee of the Academy of public utilities, which dealt with the automation of technical equipment for various sectors of the economy and from 1937 to 1943 he went all the way from a laboratory assistant to senior researcher of the laboratory. In 1943, Babakin transferred to the Institute of automation to the post of head of the laboratory of automation. Soon, the lab turned into a design Bureau, and Babakin became its chief designer in which he worked until 1949. Babakin became involved in the Soviet space program in 1949, working in Boris Chertok's division of Research Institute-88 on surface-to-air missiles and targeting systems. In 1952, he was part of a group transferred to Lavochkin's bureau OKB-301 to work on the intercontinental cruise missile «Burya» and the V-300 anti-aircraft missile.

Georgy Nikolayevich Babakin died in 1971. The street in Khimki was named after this outstanding person.

ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are providing a virtual excursion to Bureau of Lavochkin OKB-301. What do you know about it? What do you expect to see there? Write and tell us about it.

DISCUSS

Do you want to visit a science lab? Why or why not. What can you learn about during excursion? Where do you prefer to spend your free time?

"KHMKI: PAST AND PRESENT" (БЕЛЯЕВА ИРИНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ № 4, г. ХИМКИ)

Khimki: Past and Present



Khimki is a city 30 kilometers northwest of central Moscow, Russia. With the population more than 200,000 people nowadays it is a modern city which offers various opportunities. What is the role of Khimki city in the counties life and history?

The first Slavonic settlements

appeared on the territory of Khimki

at the beginning of the 2nd century BC. According to the archaeological evidences, settling in huts, Slavonic tribes lived on the banks of the rivers and lakes. The main occupation of the ancient tribes were hunting, fishing and later rearing cattle for meat, dairy products and clothes.

the 2nd century BC

1850

Look at the pictures. How are they connected to you native city?

The word "Khimki" was initially a name **railway station** that existed since 1850 on the Moscow – Saint Petersburg Railway. Railway station together with the Leningradskoe Shosse and the Moskva-Volga Canal which was constructed between 1932 and 1937 created the ground of economic growth and development of Khimki. The town of Khimki was officially founded in 1939.

1939

A small town of Khimki played a great role in The Great Patriotic. The Soviet Army counter offensive for "removing the immediate threat to Moscow" started here. The German forces were driven back. Nowadays a giant tank trap memorial is located at the Leningradskoe Shosse to commemorate the great sacrifice of Khimki citizens.

1941-1945

Nowadays Khimki is a developed town with a great variety of facilities. Aerospace-development centers located in Khimki contribute to a program of the International Space Station.

2000

Khimki is a perfect place to work and to live. Citizens are proud of their history, sport facilities, war memorials and nature.

Do you know the history of you native city? In three minutes write as many historical fact and places as you can. Compare with your partner.

БАСКЕТБОЛЬНАЯ КОМАНДА «ХИМКИ» (БОНДАРЕВА ТАТЬЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 29, г. ХИМКИ)


Sports and Games
are particularly
important for
Youths



BASKETBALL
-
**ONE OF THE MOST
POPULAR SPORTS IN THE
WORLD.**

BC Khimki is a Russian professional basketball team that is based in Khimki. The club's senior men's first team participates in the EuroLeague and the VTB United League. This is one of the most important basketball clubs in all of Russia. The team was founded on January 5, 1997, and won the first seasons' championship of its regional league. "BC Khimki" participated several times in European-wide continental tournaments, like the 3rd-tier level FIBA EuroChallenge and the 2nd-tier level EuroCup. Khimki won the Russian Cup title in 2008, and played in the EuroCup championship game in 2009. The team played in the European 1st-tier level EuroLeague, for the first time in the 2009–10 season, and also played in the EuroLeague during the 2010–11 season and the 2012–13 season. The team also won the EuroCup championship in 2012 and 2015.

Answer the questions.

1. What kind of sport games do you like more?
2. What sport games do you know which are played with a ball?
3. Do you like taking part in a competition?
4. Do you visit basketball match?
5. What is your favourite sportsman?

The rules:

Basketball is played by two teams, each consisting of five players. The goal of each team - to throw the ball in the ring net (basket) of the opponent and prevent the other team to take the ball and throw it in the basket. The basket is at a height of 3.05 meters from the floor (10 feet).



"HISTORY OF THE NAME. HOW DID OUR TOWN GET ITS NAME" (БРЕЗГИНА АННА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 12, г. ХИМКИ)

HISTORY OF THE NAME

How did our town get its name?

- We would like to have pen-friends and meet them in our Khimki!
- Welcome to us and make friends with us!

Dear boys and girls! We are glad to meet you! Our story is devoted to the 75th anniversary of our native town Khimki.

Khimki ... It's a strange word, isn't it? Where is it from? It is from the deep-past, I suppose. Our town got its name from the river Khimka.

It begins not far from the village Vashutino and flows to the Moskva-river, passing Starbeevo, Petrovskoe-Lobanovo, Kozmodemyanskoe and the village Khimki.

In the past the river Khimka was the part of the water trade way from the Moskva-river to the Volga. The water in the river was clean and pure. The people of the villages liked to swim in the river Khimka in summer.

There are some versions of the birth of its name. It is interesting, that some historians connect it with the name of a beautiful girl by the name of Khimka, but it is only a legend. Other historical specialists think the name of the river depends on the way of the life at that time and the marshy banks of it. In the documents of the XVI century the river Khimka was called differently: "Khilka", "Khinka", "Khimka". But on the map of the XVIII-XIX centuries the river had only one name "Khimka". It was narrow in some places, that is why traders had to carry their boats on their backs.

When Moscow had been founded and had become the capital of Russia a well-known road from Moscow to Tver was built on land. It crossed the river Khimka. It was very difficult to cross the river in spring and in bad weather. Sometimes traders met with losses of their goods. That's why, the names of the river "Khimka", "Khinka", "Khilka" could be borrowed from such Russian words as: "хинарный" that means "лукавый", "хим" (шея, загорбок), "химить" (хулить, бранить или плакать, горевать), "хилкий" (плохой, ненадежный). In a word, the name "Khimka" means "difficult to cross by sailing".

As you see, the word "Khimka" is a real Russian word connected with the history of Moscow and Russia. Well, as you see, our town took the name of the river for its name. At first, there was a post-station "Khimskaya" of 20 horses at the post-road to Tver and later to St.-Petersburg. And then – a railway station "Khimskaya", opened in 1851. After that – the suburban settlement "Khimki". Then – the work settlement "Khimki". After all in March of 1939 the workmen's settlement "Khimki" was reformed into a town "Khimki".

ACTIVITY

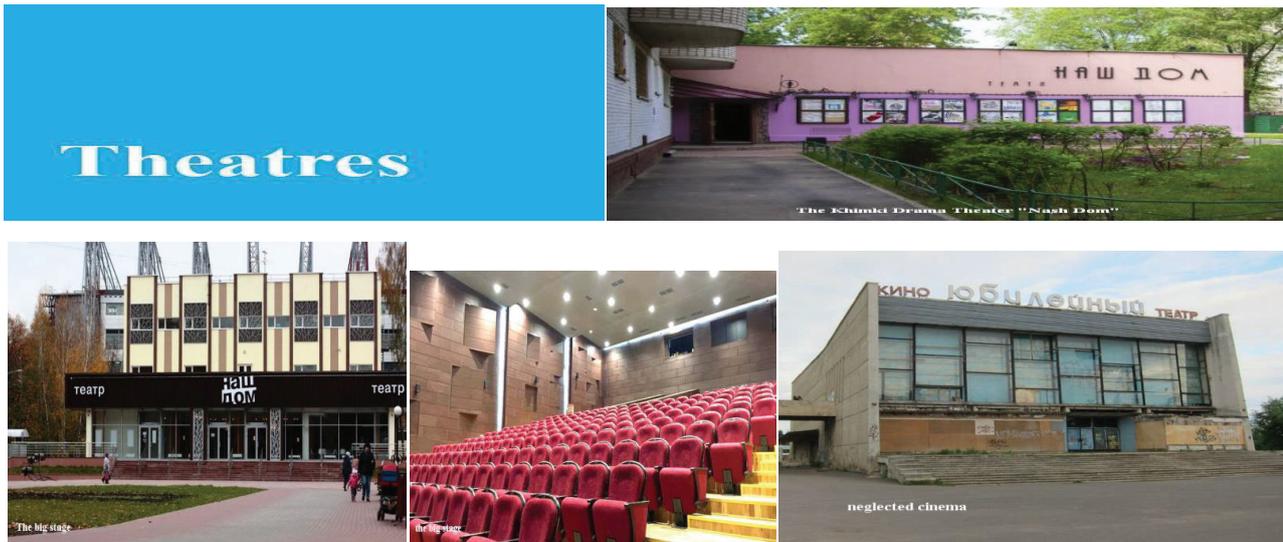
Now you know some facts about the name of our native town

- Where does the name of your native town come from?
- Describe the place where you live. What is it like to live there?
- Does your lifestyle depend on the place you live in?



7-9 КЛАСС

"THEATRES" (ГОРБАТЕНКО ИРИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №12, г. ХИМКИ)



Do you love the theater as I love it, that is, with all the forces of your soul, with all the enthusiasm, with all the frenzy to which ardent youthfulness is capable, greedy and passionate for the impressions of the graceful?

Spotlight on Khimki visits theatres

There are not so many theatres in Khimki as it is in Moscow.

The Khimki Drama Theatre “Nash Dom” formed from the studio movement, which was so popular in the 80s-90s of the 20th century not only in Moscow but also throughout Russia, received the status of a professional theatre in September 1996. Currently, the theatre troupe has 35 members, the repertoire includes 38 performances, 16 for children and 22 for adults. The theatre takes care of a variety of repertoires, that there are performances in the show for every taste except bad. There are Russian classics (Gogol, Pushkin, Ostrovsky, Leskov, Dostoevsky, Nekrasov), and foreign (Moliere, Cervantes, Mark Twain), and classical Soviet drama (Shukshin, Arbuzov, Vasilyev, Bulgakov), and foreign plays of the twentieth century (Camus, Williams, Hugo Betty, Beckett), and modern Russian authors, such as, for

example, Vladimir Sorokin and the Durnenkov brothers.

In 2016, the theater celebrated its twentieth anniversary and in honor of the anniversary received a gift from the city administration - the big stage on Kalinin Street with a hall of 268 seats.

In a completely renovated building (earlier it was a neglected cinema), equipped with ramps and lifts for spectators with disabilities, there is a modern sound and lighting equipment, turning scene and the possibility of a vertical change of scenery.

As it was earlier, when the theatre had only one stage, tickets to “Nash Dom” are also sometimes not possible to get now.

Activities

- What was your last visit to the theatre?
Speak about:
- What play was it?
- How was the acting?

- Would you like to take part in any theatrical performance?
If no, why?

"TRETYAKOV OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY" (ГОРБУНОВА ОЛЬГА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, СОШ №31, г. ХИМКИ)

Tretyakov of the twentieth century

Why the art gallery in Khimki is named after Gorshin? Who is he?

Spotlight on Russia has found out

Sergey Nikolaevich Gorshin - collector and founder of this gallery. He was born in 1908, has finished The Forest Kazan Institute.

In 1935 Gorshin moved to Khimki. Became a deputy head of research institute's wood protect laboratory. Then in 1937 - candidate of the forest sciences. In 1941 Gorshin evacuated to Novosibirsk at an aviation plant. There he became a head of wood detail's production. Because of big number of innovations in the end of war got a cash award and bought his first picture. By its collection Gorshin wanted to show the development of Russian painting from the second half of the 19th to first half of the 20th centuries. Collection consisted of well and little-known artists, and has been collected for 50 years.

In 1989 the exhibition was shown in Tretyakov Gallery. Over 280 pictures were presented. After exhibition, 60 pictures remained in the Tretyakov Gallery, 203 pictures and 11.000 reproductions moved to the art gallery in Khimki . Also, 6 pictures were presented to the museum of Akhmatova in St. Petersburg.

Someone asked Gorshin if he regretted about that treasure. He answered, that his biggest dream came true: to create the art gallery in Khimki and demonstrate it to the people. The act of Gorshin is an example for modern patrons. Now there are more than 50 people in the list of «donors».



Discuss:

- Do you like the act of Gorshin? Why?
- Why is the article named «Tretyakov of the twentieth century»
- What is common between Pavel Tretyakov and Sergey Gorshin and how they differ?

Activity:

- Do you know any other famous patrons of Russia ?
- Write about one of them. Why did you choose him?

"ARENA KHMKI" (ДАНИЛКИНА ЛАРИСА ГЕОРГИЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №11, г. ХИМКИ)



Arena Khimki

There are a lot of sports centres in Khimki- Rodina Stadium, Novye Khimki Stadium, but the most well-known is Arena Khimki.

The Arena Khimki holds 18,636 spectators and was opened in 2008 to become the home stadium of FC Khimki. Since 2009 Dynamo Moscow have also been playing at the Arena Khimki as their home, Dynamo Stadium, has been undergoing reconstruction. When FC Khimki were relegated from the Russian Premier League, they left for Rodina Stadium and CSKA moved to the Arena Khimki from the Luzhniki.

The stadium has 6 VIP quadrants, 14 individual sky-boxes. The natural pitch does not have any analogues in Russia.

The Arena Khimki is the only stadium in Russia using SGL technology. In the winter of 2010, the Arena Khimki became the first stadium in Russia and CIS equipped with PROZONE system. Besides Russian Premier League matches, the Arena Khimki hosted Champions League Matches, Europa League Matches, Russian Cup final in 2009.

ACTIVITIES

- Read the text again. In pairs ask and answer questions based on the text.
- Project: Work in groups. Find information about other sports centres in Khimki.

"THE QUEEN OF BIATHLON" (ДАНИЛЬЧУК ЛАРИСА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №29, г. ХИМКИ)*The Queen of Biathlon*

Nowadays biathlon has become one of the most popular sports and there are many famous young biathletes in Russia. But still the Queen of biathlon is Anfisa Reztsova, *the winner of the first women's biathlon race in the history of Olympiads*. And we are so proud that this sports Queen lives in our native city of Khimki.

Spotlight finds out more about the outstanding personalities of Khimki

Anfisa Anatolyevna Reztsova (nee — Romanova; December 16, 1964, v. Yakimets, Gus-Khrustalny district, Vladimir region) - Soviet and Russian biathlete and skier, two-time Olympic champion in biathlon, Olympic champion in cross-country skiing, three-time world champion in cross-country skiing, two-time winner of the world Cup in biathlon. For a long time she retained the title of the only woman in the world — Olympic champion in two winter sports.



Anfisa Reztsova is honored master of sports of the USSR (1987). Her sports career lasted from 1985 to 2000. She started training in the sports society "Dynamo", Vladimir, under the leadership of Leonid Reztsov, who later became her husband (in 1985)

*Achievements in cross-country skiing:*

1. Olympic champion in Calgary (relay) in 1988.
2. Silver medalist of the Olympic games in Calgary (20 km race) in 1988.
3. Three-time world champion (1985, 1987, 1999 — relay).
4. Two-time silver medalist of the world championship in 1987-the race for 5 and 20 km.

Discuss 1. *What do you know about biathlon?*

2. *Is biathlon a kind of sports for girls?*

3. *What should you do to be a famous sportsman?*

Achievements in biathlon:

1. Two-time Olympic champion (Albertville-1992-sprint, Lillehammer-1994-relay).
2. Bronze medalist of the Olympic games in Albertville in 1992.
3. Silver medalist of the 1992 world championship in the team race.
4. Winner of the world Cup in the 1991/1992 and 1992/1993 seasons.

Activities Imagine yourself that you are a reporter. What questions would you ask to Anfisa Reztsova? What interesting facts of her life would you like to know?

After leaving the sport Anfisa Reztsova engages in social activities. She lives and works in Khimki, Moscow region.

7-9 КЛАСС

"EXPLORING KHMKI. THE ALLEY OF HEROES" (ЕВТУХИНА МАРИНА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №5, г. ХИМКИ)



Exploring Khimki. The Alley of Heroes.

One of the most prominent places in Khimki is the Alley of Heroes. Russia has a long and distinguished history and to commemorate the memory Khimki residents decided to open this remarkable alley. It happened on the 9th of May, 2014.

An avenue nearby the Eternal Fire was chosen as the place for monuments or to be more exact for busts of war heroes. A creative group of young sculptors was eager to get on it. Thus, their titanic efforts were awarded: a nice alley with busts of local heroes appeared. Since that time a new open air museum has come into being. It was the most valuable gift that could be given to war veterans living in Khimki.

Memorial services take place here every year on Victory Day. Veterans, schoolchildren and their parents attend the service. They lay wreaths and flowers on the steps of the monument and the busts. They do this to remember those who died for the victory over fascism.



Aina, 12

“My great-grandfather died in the Great Patriotic War. He was awarded with a lot of honours, including the Red Star Medal for his deeds. I’m really proud of my great-grandpa. I come here every spring on the 9th of May to remember him.”

Maxim, 11.

“We are proud to have such a monument in our native town. We visit it every year with my great-grandma who participated in the Great Patriotic War. This alley is a symbolic place for her.

ACTIVITY : Describe how your family celebrates Victory Day.

DISCUSS

- What is the greatest national holiday in our country?
- Why is Victory Day so sacred for the Russian people?
- How do people of Russia celebrate this holiday?

"BC KHMKI" (КАЛИННИКОВА АЛЕКСАНДРА СЕРГЕЕВНА, ЛИЦЕЙ № 11, г. ХИМКИ)



BC KHMKI



ACTIVITIES

Is there any famous sport club in your town?

Do you go in for sports? Which one?

Who is your favourite sportsman? Tell the class about him/her.

Have you ever been to any sports events? What can you tell about it? Did you like it or not?

Are you keen on sports or No matter! Many our citizens stadium and home TV..

prefer couch potato lifestyle? cheer for BC Khimki both

Basketball club Khimki was founded on January 5, 1997. The team made its debut in the First League of Russian Championship and confidently took the first place. In season 1998/99, playing in the High League, the team won the first place ahead of time and got the right to play in the Russian Super League.

In 1999-2002 Khimki consolidated its success among best Russian clubs and it twice took the seventh place in National Championship, qualified for European Korac Cup.

In season 2002/03 BC Khimki finished fourth in Russian Championship. In addition, Khimki became the only European season club which could beat at its pitch CSKA Moscow, the champion of Russia and the participant of Final Four Euroleague, scored more than 100 points.

In season 2004/05 foreign players appeared in BC Khimki. Our team took part in Final Four FIBA Europe League and won bronze medals.

In season 2007/08 BC Khimki players won their first trophy – Russian Cup. Final Four of Russian Cup was held in Kazan Basket Hall. In final match our team defeated CSKA with an advantage of 18 points!

In season 2009/2010 BC Khimki made its debut in Euroleague – the most prestigious European club championship.

BC Khimki in the 2014/2015 season won its regular season and Last 32 groups and swept three of its four elimination round series – including the EuroCup Finals against Herbalife Gran Canaria Las Palmas. It was an outstanding season!

Over the ten-year of its history the club managed to build a harmonious and stable structure of a reserve training. In 2006 the School of Olympic Reserve was opened.

A lot of fans enjoy basketball in Khimki urban district. Cram-full stands create an inexpressible atmosphere in the basketball club when our team is playing.

"MARIA DENISOVNA RUBTSOVA" (КОДАТЕНКО МАРИНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №31, г. ХИМКИ)

Maria Denisovna Rubtsova



Prominent personalities of the city district Khimki

Spotlight on Khimki invites you to meet outstanding personalities who have made an invaluable contribution to the development and improvement of our city

Maria Denisovna Rubtsova was born in Krasnodar on April 14, 1914. The war did not pass by, Maria Denisovna participated in the defense of the Caucasus, and was awarded a military award - the medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus".

An Honorary Citizen of Khimki, Honored Worker of Public Services, she began her career in 1933 as a foreman on the construction of roads and airfields of defense significance.

Since 1956 she has worked as an engineer in the Khimki municipal system in the public services sector, then as a chief engineer in the department of landscaping and road facilities.

She dedicated her life to remodeling and landscaping the area. Under her leadership and with direct participation, the Druzhba park in New Khimki, the green zone around the Lenin monument, and the park near the Yubileiny cinema were laid. Lawns with flowers appeared on the streets of the city, spruces, birches and linden alleys were planted. The city has repeatedly held first place for landscaping in the Moscow region.

M. D. Rubtsova was awarded by her superiors a "Winner of Socialist Competition" emblem for long-term and conscientious work, as well as medals: "For Effort Valor", "Work Veteran" honor, and Order of the "Labor Red Banner". In 1980, Maria Denisovna was awarded the title of "Honored Worker of the Housing and Public Services".

Thanks to her good deeds and efforts, Khimki has become a beautiful and green city.

DISCUSS

- 1) Who else do you know from the famous citizens of Khimki?
- 2) What are they famous for?

ACTIVITIES

*create a new project for the landscaping of your street

"CULTURAL EXCHANGE" (КОЗЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №31, г. ХИМКИ)

Cultural Exchange

There are many places to visit in Moscow region, but one place near Khimki is known by name Lermontov.

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at the Serednikovo state

Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841) was one of the most beloved Russian poets. Lermontov was brought up by his grandmother. In years of learning Mikhail went to summer from Moscow to Serednikovo, the estate near Moscow. For Lermontov it was a time of realization of his poetic vocation, the formation of his personality, extremely fruitful in literary terms.



Here, at one of the windows, when everything was falling asleep, the young poet sat for a long time. Left alone in his room, he immersed himself in the world of poetry and philosophical understanding of the surrounding. After a noisy day spent with friends, filled with horseback riding, trips around the neighborhood, there came hours of poetry, creativity and reflection. In many verses of that term he described night landscape.

Many places of the park in Serednikovo were illustrated in the lines of Lermontov. On the Belvedere, where he went, probably to admire the beautiful view from there, the young poet wrote the verse "Desire".

From the house to the garden a wide stone staircase led to the fascinating pond. This pond was mentioned in several poems.



Meantime, in Serednikovo in those years a lot of young people gathered in summer. Nearby lived a family Vereshchagins. Alexandra Vereshchagina and Lermontov got on well. The girl introduced Michael to her friend, "black-eyed beauty" Catherine Sushkova, in which the young man fell in love. The feelings of the young poet were left without an answer. Michael was frustrated and confused, it drove him crazy. Afterwards, Sushkova understood that she made a fatal mistake.



Activity

Find information about other places important for the poet's life. Write and tell us about them.

Discuss

- ✚ **Do you like poetry? Why? Why not?**
- ✚ **Have you ever written verses?**
- ✚ **Can you remember a piece of poetry in English?**

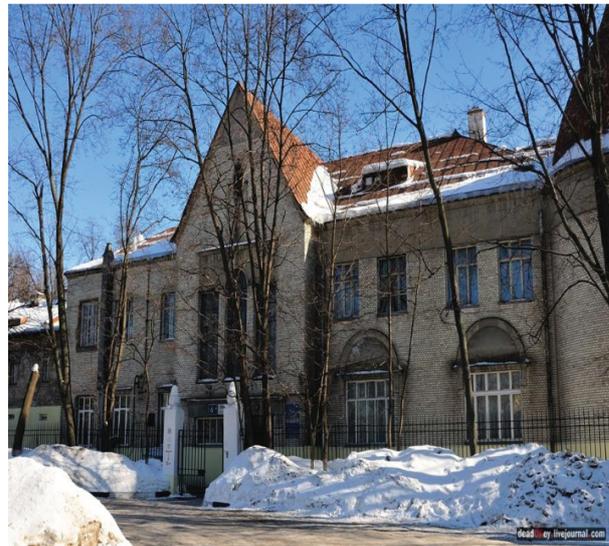
"WHITE PILLARS OF MERCY" (КОЗЬМИК ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7 ИМ. Д. П. УЛАНОВА, г. ХИМКИ)

Beautiful Buildings

The history of any city and town is written in stone and glass. One of the most outstanding buildings of Khimki is the estate «White pillars». Spotlight on Khimki looks at its history a bit closer

WHITE PILLARS OF MERCY

The estate of the merchant Patrikeev «White pillars» was built in 1905 by the architect F.I. Shekhtel in modern style. The creation of the famous architect is located between the Moscow Ring Road and the Moscow Canal, in the former village of Kosmodemyansk (in honor of Saints Cosmas and Damian). The peculiarity of this estate was not the building itself, but the pillars towering at the entrance to the estate. These pillars are preserved only in the name, but the building itself is whole and remains attractive to visitors.



The owners of the estate were religious and brought up as noble and generous people in accordance with the ideals of the Russian aristocratic society. A lot of monks and influential Orthodox priests visited their house. Poor people often came to the place, the owner's daughters made clothes and meals for them.

During World War I, the building was used as a hospital in which wounded and sick soldiers were treated. S.P. Patrikeev, being a deputy, launched a European-style hospital in his house, purchasing the most modern equipment from Germany and Switzerland. After the revolution, the sanatorium "Khimki" was opened here and Lenin himself visited it twice. Today Khimki city hospital is located in the former estate building. The interior has changed dramatically but still visitors and patients can enjoy magnificent stained-glass windows, fireplaces and columns, look through gothic windows and enjoy outstanding architectural decisions.

Activities:

Learn more about modern style in architecture and art. What other modern buildings can you name? What style is your favourite?

Make up a story about an empty estate, its owners, location and attractions.

"YANA EGORIAN – THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION FROM KHMKI" (КОЗЬМИК ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7 ИМ. Д. П. УЛАНОВА, г. ХИМКИ)

Inspiring people

Famous sportsmen have always been a great source of inspiration for everyone. Spotlight on Khimki looks at Yana Egorian, a talented young fencer

YANA EGORIAN – THE OLYMPIC CHAMPION FROM KHMKI

Khimki is a city of sport and many children start their Olympic careers here. Hard work, patience, luck – many factors influence their performance. Yana Egorian is a perfect example of outstanding dedication that turned into success.

Yana has been living in Khimki since 6 years old. She went to primary school there and started fencing under the guidance of Sergey Semin at the age of ten. Being a left-handed person is an important advantage for a fencer, but Yana was also marked by real talent to make quick decisions that occurred to be crucial for winning tournaments when she was young. At first, Yana didn't like fencing – it was a hard sport and she was a normal teenager who wanted to spend time with friends and simply got tired of training. Yana's mother, however, knew that her daughter must be a champion and encouraged Yana to continue her exhausting everyday work.

In the childhood, Yana chose sabre fencing as her specialty and didn't make a mistake. She has won many Championships, got different kinds of medals but didn't expect that in the 2016 Summer Olympics she would be able to win the individual gold medal in sabre fencing and beat Sofia Velikaya, a legendary Russian fencer. After that, together with Sofia and the other team members, Yana got another golden award in the team event.



Yana is one of the most famous sports persons in Russia nowadays but she is not used to her fame. She loves spending her free time in the shopping centre, studies at New York Institute of Business and English and dreams of a business career. She is a popular Instagram blogger and hates the fact that bright colours are forbidden in the fencing uniform, so Yana adds some colourful details to her look that may not violate the rule.



Activities

- Read the text and tell your classmates about Yana Egorian.
- Imagine that you are a journalist and write down some questions you would ask Yana.

Discuss

- Do you love sport? What do you think is necessary to become an Olympic champion?
- Tell about your favourite sportsmen. What are his/her achievements?

"MONUMENT "SISTER OF MERCY" (КОКОЕВА ЗАЛИНА РУСЛАНОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №9, г. ХИМКИ)

History of the monument



The Great Patriotic War became one of the most significant theme in Soviet art - literature, painting, cinema, the most important sculptural monuments are devoted to the tragedies of that time.

Monument «Sister of Mercy»

One of the most interesting More than 5 thousand soldiers buildings of the square of Maria were rescued within their walls. Rubtsova is the monument “Sister of The monument is a figure of a Mercy”. It was opened in 2005. The nurse and a wounded soldier, monument is dedicated to the feat of who lie on her lap. She gently nurses during the Great Patriotic supports his head with War. The author of the sculpture is compassionate-looking face. Evdokimov V.A, the architect is Maria Petrovna Semikova was Mikhailov V.N. and the artist the model for creating the Mustafin A.S. worked on the image of a nurse. She went monument. The monument is made through the war from the first of bronze and mounted on a red day to the last and met the granite pedestal. Its height is more Victory Day in Berlin. Her face than 5 meters. During the war 10 became a symbol of young military hospitals operated in the Khimki women who came to town in which they provided military hospitals and saved assistance to wounded soldiers. thousands of lives.

ACTIVITIES

- What monuments have you visited in your country?
Where is the monument located?
- Read the text and find:
 - Creators of the monument
 - Materials
 - Its height
- In pairs discuss what does the monument commemorate?

"SIGHTS IN THE CITY DISTRICT OF KHMINKI" (КОНОВАЛОВА ЛИДИЯ НИЛОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 10, г. ХИМКИ)

There are many interesting places to visit around Khimki but one of them is especially loved by people living in Khimki.

Spotlight on Khimki tells you about the sights of Khimki. The most famous of them is the Square of Maria Rubtsova.

In spite of the fact that Khimki cannot be called an old city its history is very interesting. Among a little cranberry bog near the Gnilushka village the Khimka River flew. There are a lot of legends about the name of this river. One of them says that name of this river was adopted from one of the Moscow prince's lovely woman whose name was Khimka. When the prince fall out of love with her, she, the prisoner of his love charms, threw herself into the river and drowned in it. Since then this river was named Khimka and the city – Khimki.

"Sights in the city district of Khimki"

Some sights of Khimki are named by the honorary citizens of the city. For example, the area of Marya Rubtsova. It was opened in the new Khimki microdistrict in 2004. Maria Rubtsova, as a municipal worker, took part in the construction of airfields and roads. Many objects had a defensive value. Now in the Park benches where it is possible to sit in

silence under a dense canopy of trees are constructed. There is a fountain that works in the summer season. Most people come here to enjoy these beautiful views. There is a playground with swings, stairs and other attractions. There is also a large football field. In the Park there are monuments to the soldiers of the World War Two, an exhibition of heavy defensive equipment. In 2007, a memorial was opened to the heroes who participated in the undeclared wars.

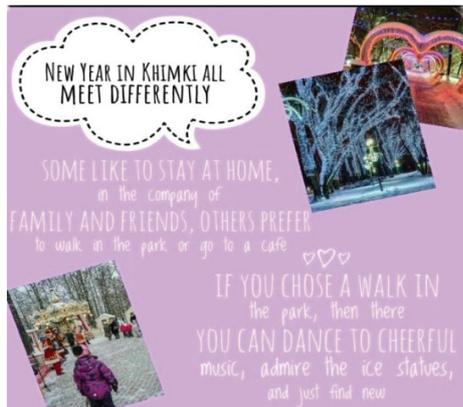
**Activity**

Learn more about the sights of Khimki. When were they built and why?

Discuss

- Where is Khimki situated?
- Why is it called Khimki?
- Tell your partner 3 things you found interesting in the text

Holidays and Traditions in KHMKI



Are you a party animal or a couch potato? Can you count how many holidays have you got in your country?

In Russia there are many different holidays that can leave an unforgettable impression!

Let's meet the most important and see how Russian people celebrate them ...

Russians enjoy their holidays and celebrate them with a lot of food, presents and in big companies of relatives and friends. There are three types of holidays in Russia: family holidays, state or public holidays and religious holidays. **Family holidays** include birthdays, weddings, anniversaries and other family celebrations. **State or public holidays** in Russia include Constitution Day, New Year's Day, the International Women's Day, May Day and Victory Day. State organisations, banks and companies do not work on these days. **Russian religious holidays** include Christmas, Easter, Maslenitsa and others. **New Year's Day** is the major family holiday for many Russians. Everybody spends time with family, decorates

ACTIVITIES

Imagine you want to write a letter to your English pen friend and tell about holidays and traditions in your city.

Don't forget to mention:

- what holiday is it?
- when do you celebrate it?
- how do you celebrate it, have you got any special traditions?

Vote for the best holiday and think how you'll celebrate it?

the Christmas tree and prepares presents. **Maslenitsa**, also known as Pancake Week, is a Russian pagan holiday celebrated during the last week before Great Lent. This is a festival, celebrating the approach of the spring, warmth and renovation of the nature. During the week Russians eat pancakes and have celebrations.

In Khimki people celebrate all these holidays in Leo Tolstoy Park, walk in the forest, chat with family and friends, take part in different competitions and games. Everybody tries to make these days happy!



"МИКРОРАЙОН ПОДРЕЗКОВО " (КУЗНЕЦОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВА, МБОУ СОШ №20, г. ХИМКИ)



From tiny rural settlement to a part of developing immense town.

(Podrezkovo)

The history of the settlement started from 1908, when a small railway station was opened, it was named after a railway engineer N.A. Podrezkov, who participated in the construction of a railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow. He was given a title of a Dutch from the Emperor for his work. His dacha was quite near the station. There is also another theory connected with the rivers Skhodnya and Klyazna.

Excavations show that ancient people stopped here and this place was called Saint Mountain.

In Soviet times many famous people visited Podrezkovo composers V. Shainsky and A.Plyatskovsky, poet O.Mandelstam came here to visit his nephew, painter Alexander Deineka.

The developing of the settlement started after the Great Patriotic War, when a military regiment was moved from Germany to Moscow region.

Later 2 plants were opened to produce bricks and wooden panels.

Another railway station Novopodrezkovo was opened in 1951.

Novopodrezkovskaya secondary school started working in 1953 (now this is an administrative building), a new one was built in 1967.

There are a lot of streets in the settlement, one of them was named after one of our school graduates, Igor Zharinov, who perished in Afganistan in 1980.

In 2015 a local wooden church named after Saints Peter and Fevronia was opened to the people who live in Podrezkovo.

Now the settlement is a part of Khimki, developing and prosperous town of Moscow region.

Activities.

Discuss:

Would you like to live in a big city or in a small settlement? Why? Why not?

Imagine you are planning to write an article about Podrezkovo, write a short plan for the article.



"CELEBRATION IN KHMKI" (КУЛИКОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7, г. ХИМКИ)

Celebration in Khimki

What are the most famous national holidays in Russia? What is your favourite holiday?

Match the words with their Russian equivalents.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1) celebration | пост |
| 2) prayer | укреплять |
| 3) fast | празднование |
| 4) strengthen | МОЛИТВА |



Now let's read the text about a celebration of Uraza-Bayram in Khimki.



In Khimki near Moscow there were celebrations in honor of the Muslim holiday Uraza-Bayram. Traditionally, the holiday prayer took place on the territory of the Olympic training and sports center "Glider". This time around 3,300 Muslims gathered for the holiday prayer. Uraza Bayram marks the end

of the fast.

Uraza-bayram strengthens people's desire for good and mercy. "Khimki is a territory of ethnic respect. Therefore, we must also respect the traditions of other religions. In turn, we will help them do interesting projects and new ideas," commented the head of the Khimki city district, Dmitry Voloshin.

About 3 300 Muslims came to mark the end of the fast on the holy month of Ramadan. The fast is done for 29 days. Uraza Bayram is one of the main religious holidays celebrated by Muslims all over the world.

Watch the video about the holiday in Khimki and retell it in English

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fm-DXjwTuS4>

Think about a national holiday of any European country and make a short presentation about it.

"CULTURAL HERITAGE OF KHMKI DISTRICT SEREDNIKOVO" (ЛАПШИНА ЛАРИСА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 10, г. ХИМКИ)

Cultural heritage of khimki district Serednikovo



Are you interested in the sights of your own area? How much do you know?

Have you been to the estate Serednikovo? Do you know where it is situated?

So Spotlight on Russia introduces this wonderful place to you and your classmates.

The estate Serednikovo

The estate Serednikovo is a national and cultural memorial of the 18 century. The names of great people in Russian history and culture are connected with the estate. M.Y.Lermontov and P.A.Stolypin lived here. Among the guests there were F.Shaliapin and S.Rachmaninov, V.Serov, K.Yuon. Poets, musicians, painters and businessmen, all of them loved being in this picturesque place.

At the end of 20 century the estate was about to ruin. But it was restored by "National Lermontov Center in Serednikovo" which hired the estate in 1992 for 49 years and now guests can enjoy the interior of the Main House. There are 16 buildings in the estate. All of them have been kept since 18 century. A beautiful park with a cosy Tea House and special places of picnics surrounds the Main House. Twisty paths lead from the park to the forest towards the church built in 17 century. Three wonderful stone bridges lead to a spring with the clearest water flowing under the shadow of old trees. The territory of the estate is 99 hectares.

Nowdays it is not only a place of great cultural heritage but a place where you can spend free time, enjoying a beautiful white stone on a steep bank of the river with a pond downstairs, wonderful natural forest and immerse

Activities

Imagine that you want to make an excursion for your friend from other country to the estate Serednikovo

- Tell him\her about the estate in a short way
- Ask him\her some questions about places of interest in his\her area
- Make up a short conversation about a place you have just visited together

"KHMKI FOREST" (ЛОПУХОВА НАТАЛИЯ БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ «КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС», г. ХИМКИ)

Nature

Russia has a great variety of landscapes. There are plains and forests, highlands and deserts, tundra and taiga.

***Spotlight on Russia* looks at Khimki Forest**



The territory of Khimki forest is about 1000 hectares. It is situated between the town of Khimki, Starbeevo village, the Klyazma river and the International Highway. The flora of Khimki forest is extensive and rich. Spruces, pines, hazel, larches, lindens grow in the forest. Part of the forest is an age-old oak forest. It stretches from the spring of St. George almost to residential areas. Among the grass plants there are a lot of blossoming: medicinal lungwort, lily of the valley, spring primrose, wild rose. A lot of plants and trees are valuable because scientists use them to make different medicines. The forest is rich in mushrooms, berries such as cranberries, blueberries, raspberries. Some plants of the Red book of Moscow region grow in the forest. The fauna of the forest is represented by lots of different species of animals and birds. You can find squirrels, hedgehogs, wolves, wild boars, moose, foxes. Ducks (mallards), herons and birds of prey, such as kestrels, live in the forest.

The forest has a positive impact on the life of residents of the surrounding areas of Moscow region and Moscow. Due to its size Khimki forest is a part of the natural protection of our capital, it saves this territory from pollution. The forest soaks up toxic fumes of the Leningrad Highway and the Moscow Ring Road and the emissions of plants and factories of Dolgoprudny, Khimki. Some factories release harmful substances all the time as a result removing wastes of the factory. In addition, the forest restrains the noise and emissions of Sheremetyevo Airport and the nearby industrial areas.

Activity

Find information about Natural Reserves in Russia. Write and tell us about it.

Discuss

- What can you tell us about Russian landscapes?
- Do you like spending time in the forest? Why?
- What famous Russian landscape painters do you know?

"CULTURE AND LEISURE PARK OF LEV TOLSTOY" (МИЛОКУМОВА СВЕТЛАНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №18, г. ХИМКИ)

Culture and Leisure Park of Lev Tolstoy



There are several squares and parks in Khimki, but the most notable of them is the one by the Moscow Canal, named after the famous writer Lev Tolstoy.

Spotlight on Russia presents the famous park in Khimki.

The Park of Lev Tolstoy is one of the public parks of the Khimki city, situated by the Moscow Canal.

The park is renowned for its beauty and is massively appreciated by the citizens of Khimki. It is plentiful with different sights and facilities.

First of all, there is the statue of titular Lev Nikolayevich Tolstoy, not far from the main entrance. While entering the park, you may also see the “Rodina” Palace of Culture, where you can watch plays and concerts. Further on, there is a Ferris wheel that is great for viewing the park from above. Adding to that, there is a contact zoo and also a beach, from which the beautiful banks of the previously mentioned canal can be observed. Furthermore, there are other various interesting sights to witness and things to do that you could discover for yourself. Also, in 2016, its beach was awarded the Best Beach of Podmoskovye.

Activities

- Have you ever been to Tolstoy’s Park? Did you enjoy it there?
- Do you know of any other public parks within Khimki?
- Write to us about your favourite park in your town

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHMINKI – SERGEY GORSHIN" (МОРОЗОВА ИРИНА ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 27, г. ХИМКИ)



OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHMINKI

Each Russian city has its own famous people, so our wonderful Khimki is not exception – we are very proud of Sergey Gorshin! He is a professor, doctor of engineering science and founder of Khimki Art Gallery. Spotlight on Khimki studies Gorshin's achievements.



SERGEY NICKOLAEVICH GORSHIN

Sergey Nickolaevich Gorshin was born in Bulgakovo village, Saransk district, Penza province. The Gorshin's family moved to Saransk in 1920. It was the first time in Sergey Nickolaevich's life when he was keen on natural sciences. He started going to the Art school. Just then he began to form his collection of reproductions and postcards. After school he entered the Kazan University, then he was transferred to the Kazan Forestry University. During his study at the university he was taken on the staff of the Kazan Experimental Forestry Station. In 1931 he was in charge of Mari Forestry Expedition. Then, in 1932 Sergey Nickolaevich moved to Moscow to work as senior staff scientist in Artificial Plantation Institute. In 1935 Sergey Gorshin moved to Khimki to provide his activity as deputy manager in Timber Protection Laboratory in Central Research Institute of Mechanical Timber Treatment. Taking into account his fruitful scientific activity, in 1937 Sergey Gorshin was awarded the candidate's degree in forestry science. During 1941-1947 he was evacuated to Novosibirsk to work at Aircraft Manufacturing Plant. He was appointed as a machine-shop manager on timberwork production.

Thanks to introduction to artist Bright, Sergey Gorshin began forming his painting and graphic arts collection. With the advice and consent of Bright, Sergey Nickolaevich has bought the first painting "The window. The roses against the mountain background" by A.M. Sokolova, later – "The morning in Ust-Narva bay" by I.I. Bilibin and sketch to the painting "The kiss rite" by K.E. Makovsky. In 1947 Gorshin came back to Khimki and resumed his research work. In 1948 the Academy of science awarded Sergey Gorshin with the Year Reward. In 1970-s he has been taken the Doctor Engineering Degree and Professor title for the preparation of 13 candidates of science. Gorshin wrote 300 printed research works, 10 monographs and 40 scientific inventions. In 1986 Gorshin has declared about his intention to present 110-150 works to Khimki to found the Art Gallery and in 1990-s the exhibition of these gifted paintings was held in Khimki. In 1991 Khimki Art Gallery began its work. In 1992 Sergey Nickolaevich presented 60 works to the State Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow. On December 24, 1993 the solemn opening of Khimki Art Gallery took place. Sergey Gorshin was its founder, research manager and trustee. He presented to Khimki 203 works of Russian artists of XIX – XX centuries and about 500 volumes of art books and 11000 painting reproductions.

Sergey Nickolaevich Gorshin died in 1997. Khimki Art Gallery has been given the name of Sergey Gorshin. There is also a street in Khimki that has been named after this distinguished person.



ACTIVITY

Imagine that you are providing a virtual excursion to Khimki Art Gallery named after Sergey Gorshin. What do you know about its founder? What works do you expect to see there? Write and tell us about it.

DISCUSS

Do you like visiting art galleries and museums? Why or why not. What can you learn about during visiting exhibitions? Where do you prefer to spend your free time?

"HOLY TRINITY CHURCH IN SKHODNYA" (НУРИТДИНОВА АЛЬБИНА ЮНУСОВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №12, г. ХИМКИ)

BEAUTIFUL BUILDINGS



Do you enjoy travelling? What kind of sightseeings are you interested in most of all? Since the dawn of time mankind has been much interested in religious buildings. Churches and cathedrals are always famous not only for their extraordinary beauty but also for their entrancing atmosphere.

Spotlight on Khimki will show you one of the most beautiful landmarks of the beginning of the XX century. It is Holy Trinity Church in Skhodnya.

Holy Trinity Church is a well-known place in Khimki. It is popular not only with locals but also often visited by people of the neighbouring areas. Being situated near Skhodnya Railway Station among busy streets and noisy cars it stands out by the opportunity to forget about earthly things.

In 1903 citizens of Skhodnya built a summer wooden church for the sake of Holy Trinity with funds from local landlords and churchgoers. In 1909 it burned down but a stone church was built instead of it. The architector chose neo-Russian style which was up-to-date at the beginning of the XX century. During the Soviet period it served as a warehouse and then as a cinema. And only in 1990 the church was given back to the faithful.

Nowadays the interior design impresses deeply and soothes the soul. People say that one can feel God's grace, healing and intimacy inside. And the gentle, accordant voices of Church Choir sound so touching. You want to smile being filled with so much joy and at the same time to weep realising that you are so far from the Creator's expectations. However, ancient icons will give you hope for remedy.

DISCUSS:

What other religious buildings do you know in Khimki?

Do you like visiting churches? What churches have you already been to?

ACTIVITY:

Imagine that you want to give your foreign friend a tour. Prepare a short text about this Holy Trinity Church.

"THE RIVER OF MY TOWN" (ОВДЕНКО ИРИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №12, г. ХИМКИ)

History & Geography

Subject: The history of my native town

The subject for discussion:

1. Do you know well the history of the place where you live?
2. Do you want to know how quite a new town in Moscow region begin to exist and develop?

The River of my Town.

Most cities in the world are located near the rivers , oceans or seas. The town of Khimki which is in Moscow region isn't an exception.

The history of my native town Khimki dates back to the time of opening Moscow-St Petersburg railroad in 1851. A small station was set 18 kilometers from Moscow. The station was purposely put there to get water for the steam trains from the river flowing nearby. The tiny river was dumped for this purpose.

The name of this river was Khimka and the station got the name after it. Soon the station Khimka became very popular among holidaymakers from Moscow as the place was quite a short way from the capital and convenient to get to. Besides, the landscapes there were picturesque with a fishy river, many forests and villages.

After 1928, when the industrial development of Russia began, trades and crafts developed quickly in that territory too. That's why some small factories appeared in the area. Soon after, in 1932 the station and the nearby villages grew up to quite a big settlement with the population of 21000. It was named Khimki in 1937. In 1939 Khimki already got a status of a town.

Developing Moscow needed more and more water for its plants and factories. The Moscow river grew shallow. So, it was decided to get water from the Volga.

In 1937 the channel connecting the Moscow river with the Volga was completed. The bed of the channel lies along the Khimka. This part of the channel is called The Khimki water storage reservoir with the water territory of 3.5 square kilometers.

Nowadays the Khimka still openly flows on the territory of Khimki region bringing its waters to the channel. Local people and the council take care about this tiny river because it is very important and dear to the heart of each dweller.

ACTIVITIES

- What do you know about the place where you live?
- When did your native city, town or village begin to exist?
- Why did the settlement appear?
- What water body is located in or near the place you live?
- How do you take care of it?

"BASKETBALL CENTRE "ARENA KHIMKI" (ПЛАТОНОВА СОФЬЯ АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ 15, г. ХИМКИ)

BASKETBALL CENTRE "ARENA KHIMKI"



Are you a fan of sport games? There are many places in Khimki where you can watch spectacular matches.

One of the most popular sports in Khimki is basketball and its matches take place at Basketball Centre "Arena Khimki".

Basketball centre "Arena Khimki" is a multifunctional sport area with 3500 seats and it's also one of the biggest sport facilities in the Moscow region. The centre was opened in 2005. The first **friendly match** happened between BC "Khimki" and BC "Samara". Before the game there was a fascinating formal ceremony including dancing groups, entertainers and BC "Khimki" junior team.

The match ended with the victory of BC "Khimki", the score was 81-75.

There are a lot of **important tournaments** held there. The most significant was "EuroLeague Final Four" in 2012 which was the second most important in Europe between professional teams.

If you want to visit such an **event**, first you should buy a ticket which is 100 to 1000 rubles. You will get vivid impressions and unforgettable **experiences** because you are going to see not only a match but beautiful and energetic cheerleaders' dances and you will be able to shout chants with other fans. Don't forget that there is a **fan store** where you can find t-shirts and scarves with the symbol of BC "Khimki".

DISCUSS:

1. Have you ever been to a basketball match? If yes, what did you like the most?
2. Are you a fan of any sports team?
3. Do you play sports? Would you like to become a professional player?

Activity: explain the words in bolds

"STREETS OS KHMINKI" (ПУТАЧ ЕЛЕНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №27, г. ХИМКИ)



Streets of Khimki



What do you know about your city? Many streets in Khimki are named after famous people. One of them is Gherman Titov.



Gherman Stepanovich Titov was born on September 11 1935 in Verkhneye Zhilino, in the Altai region of Siberia. From an early age he showed that he possessed both tenacity and courage. He was accepted in 1953 for aviation cadet training, graduating in 1957 as a jet fighter pilot from the Stalingrad Flying Academy. In 1960 he entered cosmonaut training, during the course of which he received the Order of Lenin for an engineering proposal and was selected as the back-up cosmonaut to Gagarin for Vostok 1. On August 6 1961 Titov was launched aboard Vostok II.



Titov was (and remains) the youngest person to venture into space. In order for his craft to land on Soviet soil, it had to orbit the Earth either three or 17.5 times, and the latter course was chosen. The voyage lasted 25 hrs 18 mins, and during it Titov also became the first man to sleep in space. He had some trouble getting to sleep, because when he lay down his arms floated up in the air, a problem he solved by strapping them under his safety belt. He then overslept by half an hour.

While in space, Titov twice switched to manual control of his capsule, and carried out other tasks, including filming the Earth and eating lunch. On his sixth orbit he was overcome by excitement, and his call sign became a cry of exultation. "I am Eagle! I am Eagle!", he told mission control. A little later he began to feel dizzy and unwell; prolonged weightlessness meant that he had become the first man to get space sickness.

Following his flight Titov was named a Hero of the Soviet Union and received another Order of Lenin. In 1962 he became a deputy of the Supreme Soviet, a position that he held until 1970, and in 1968 he graduated from the Zhukovsky Air Force Engineering Academy. Titov became a major general in 1975. In subsequent years he worked as an assistant to the chief editor of the Journal of Aviation and Cosmonautics. Following the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Titov entered politics and was elected to the Duma, the lower house of the Russian parliament.



Activity

What cosmonauts do you know? Write a short article about famous cosmonauts.

Discuss

What qualities should have a person to become a cosmonaut? Do you want to be a cosmonaut? Why?

"CIVIL DEFENCE ACADEMY" (РЕПРИНЦЕВА ЛЮДМИЛА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МАОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №13, г. ХИМКИ)

CIVIL DEFENCE ACADEMY

Having finished school it is necessary for you to choose your future profession.
Where do you want to study?

Spotlight on Russia.

CDA – lets visit this unique Academy. It is one of the most successful and perspective one in Russia.

Key –words:

officer, civil- defence, military, cadets, students

CDA



Every day we face with natural disasters. Lots of accidents are caused by human error. Rescue workers always help casualties and survivors. They do everything to prevent the new distructions. Where can people get professional knowledge and skills to save our world?

The Civil Defence Academy give you a chance to solve this problem.

CDA is one of the youngest academies in our country. It is situated not far from Moscow – Khimky (Novogorsk). The date of its foundation is December 9, 1992. The main mission of the Civil Defence Academy is to train specialists for the Emergency Situations Ministry.

An Academy's educational base consists of several buildings with lecture halls, specialized studies, and computerized laboratories. The officers, cadets and students have their classes, lectures and self-preparation work there. There is a specialized foreign language laboratory where students improve their language skills and habits. There is also a modern sports complex where officers, cadets and students do their sports.

The Civil Defence Academy is a unique one. It trains both - officers and cadets as well as civilian students. In 1998 the Civil Defence Academy opened its doors to the international military students.

Experienced professors deliver lectures on mathematics, physics, chemistry as well as on history, philosophy, etc. Instructors of the chair of foreign languages teach us English or German.

You can enter the Academy by entrance examinations. The cadets of the Academy study eleven months a year and have a month's leave. In addition, the cadets spend much time on their studies without assistance. Their duty is to do all their best to graduate from the Academy successfully and get a higher vocational education.

The Civil Defence Academy is young, but its perspectives are great. The Academy faces its future with confidence and hope for the best.



DISCUS

1. What's the date of the Civil Defence Academy's foundation?
2. Where is the Civil Defence Academy situated?
3. What's the mission of the Civil Defence Academy?
4. Whom does the Civil Defence Academy train?
5. Does the Civil Defence Academy train international students?



ACTIVITY

Imagine: you are a student of this Academy. Tell us about the process of studying there. What is the most difficult subject for you?

Please call us: www.amchs.ru

7-9 КЛАСС

"MARIA DENISOVNA RUBTSOVA" (РОМАШКИНА ДАРЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №27, г. ХИМКИ)



MARIA DENISOVNA RUBTSOVA (April, 14th 1914 – June, 22nd 1993)

Maria Denisovna Rubtsova was born in Khimki, Russia. She was a honorary citizen of Khimki, honorary worker of public utilities. She devoted her life to the improvement and gardening of Khimki.

Maria Rubtsova started her career in 1933. Since 1956, she had held the position of engineer in the Khimki municipal farm department of public utilities, then became the chief engineer of the Office of Improvement and Road Operations. In 1969, she headed the Combine of Utilities and Improvement. Also, Maria Denisovna was a deputy of the Khimki City Council of People's Deputies.

Maria Rubtsova was actively involved in the improvement of Khimki - with her participation, parks, vegetation and green areas appeared in the city. In particular, because of her a green array appeared around the monument to V. I. Lenin.

Made a major contribution to the preparations for the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow .

She was buried at the Mashkinsky cemetery on June 24, 1993.

For her work, Maria Rubtsova was awarded the medals "For Labor Valor", "For Labor Difference", "Labor Veteran". She also received the badge "Winner of Socialist Competition" and the Order of the Red Banner of Labor. In 1980, Maria Denisovna received the title of "Honored Worker of Housing and Communal Services".

In the name of M. D. Rubtsova, a street was named in 1994 and a square in Khimki. The Square was opened in 2004. People love the square very much and spend a lot of time there.

Activities

- * Go on a nature walk in your local park. Take pictures of beautiful plants and show them to the class.
- * What do you think about gardening of your city? What could you do to improve it? Write a short article about the things you can do to make your city greener?

Discuss

- * Do you know the people who help to improve your city/town?

"SHEREMETYEVO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT" (САПОЖНИКОВА СВЕТЛАНА МИХАЙЛОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 20, г. ХИМКИ)

Spotlight On Khimki

East Or West Home Is Best

Sheremetyevo International Airport

Alexander Pushkin International Airport is an international airport located in Khimki, Moscow Oblast, Russia, 29 km (18 mi) northwest of central Moscow. It is a hub for passenger operations of the Russian international airline Aeroflot, and is one of the three major airports that serve Moscow, along with Moscow Domodedovo Airport and Vnukovo International Airport. The airport serves a number of international airlines, including Air France, KLM, Korean Air, Hainan Airlines, Alitalia, Air China, British Airways, Cham Wings Airlines and Flydubai.



The airport was originally built as a military airfield called Sheremetyevsky named after a settlement with the same name. After it was decided to turn the airport into a civilian one, Sheremetyevo was opened on 11 August 1959; the first international flight took place on 1 June 1960 to Berlin Schönefeld Airport. Now it is one of the 50th busiest airport in the world, the busiest in the Russian Federation and former USSR.



In the first half of 2018, the Airport reported €194.9 million passengers. Sheremetyevo International Airport was the official airport of the 2018 FIFA World Cup. Sheremetyevo International Airport has four operating passenger terminals and one special terminal reserved for the use of private and business aviation. They are: Terminal A, B, C, D, E and F. The airport's terminals are divided into two groups based on geographical location: the north and south terminal areas. The two terminal areas are linked by regular internal and external bus services.



In 2019, the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) began testing an automated passport control system at SVO. This system relies on biometric data and foreign passport recognition to allow Russian passengers to move through border control with fewer movement restrictions. If a success, the FSB may implement this system in other Russian airports.
*

Activity

Read the text and answer the questions:

1. Where is Sheremetyevo International Airport located?
2. What is it named after?
3. Why is it one of the busiest airports now?

"SCHOOL MUSEUMS" (СОРОКИНА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №14, г. ХИМКИ)

School museums

Is there a museum in your school? Have you ever been to a school museum? Would you recommend your friends to visit it? Why?

The museum of Military Glory of artillery crew №1095 is located on the basis of school №14 in the town of Khimki. It was founded in May, 1985 and the veterans of artillery crew arrived to its ceremonial opening there. 1000 exhibits have been collected for more than 30 years. The members of the Museum Council conduct tours in the museum and correspond with veterans of the crew. The permanent head of the museum is the teacher of Physics of the school №14 and the honored teacher of Russia Romanova Svetlana Grigoryevna.

Tours in the museum are conducted several times a year, during the major fights and the significant dates of the Great Patriotic War. Not only pupils of the school №14, but also pupils of other schools and kindergartens come to see the exhibition.

The museum represents an extensive collection which constantly is replenished with new exhibits. Veterans, pupils and people, who aren't indifferent, donate them to the museum.

The school museum plays a very important role in the true understanding of the major events of the war and educates young generations.

Activities:

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



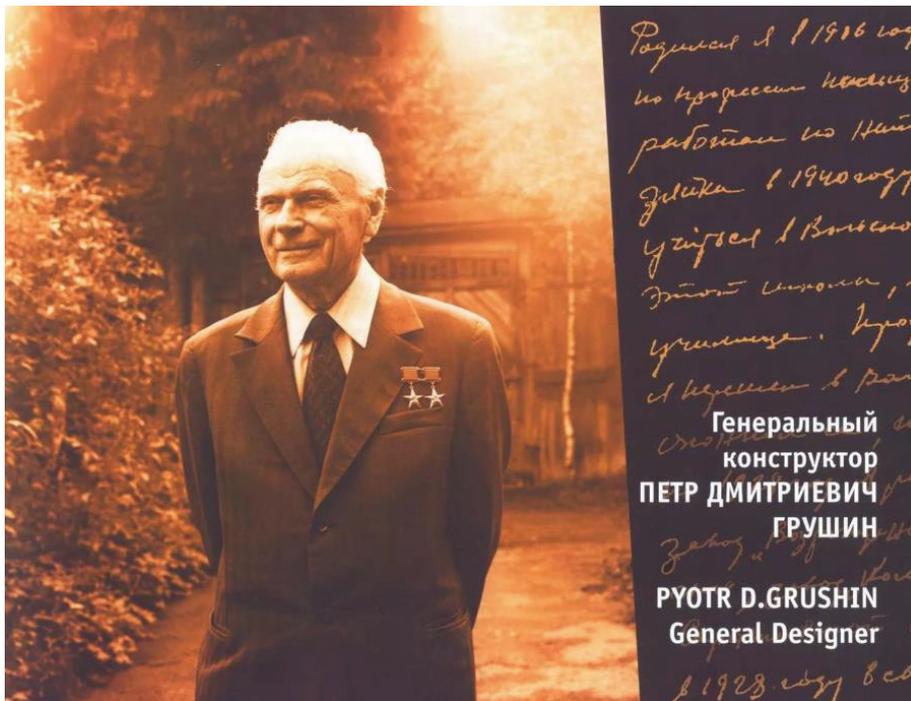
"ACADEMICIAN GRUSHIN STREET" (СУДАК ИРИНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №27, г. ХИМКИ)

Spotlight on Khimki: Academician Grushin Street



On the outskirts of Khimki there is a factory "Fackel" named after academician P. D. Grushin. The history of the factory is inextricably linked with the name of its founder and creative genius – Pyotr Dmitrievich Grushin. General designer and long-time plant Manager P. D. Grushin belongs to the great group of Soviet designers Tupolev, Mikoyan, Sukhoi, Korolev etc., which made up the Russian aircraft and missiles. Under his leadership, and later his student V. G. Svetlov, was created and put on the weapons of the army and Navy more than 15 types of anti-aircraft guided missiles and interceptors of ballistic missiles. The missiles developed by the plant were the first in the world guided anti-aircraft missiles to be used in combat.

Near the plant there is a working village, one of the streets in which is named after the great academician. The workers of the factory " Fackel " live in the two-storey houses of the village.



"WELCOME TO KHMINKI!" (БАКШЕЕВА ТАТЬЯНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ ГИМНАЗИЯ №4, г. ХИМКИ)

Describing places/buildings

Welcome to Khimki



You live in Khimki and like your native town,
but can you speak about it?

Useful Tips

Introduction

Paragraph 1

name/location/population of the place, reason for choosing the place

Main Body

Paragraphs 2 - 3

general features and particular details

(place): *surroundings, sights, facilities, free-time activities*

building: *surroundings, detailed description of exterior/interior*

Paragraphs 4 - 5

explanation and example/justification

Final Paragraph

comments/feelings and/or a recommendation

Toronto is a really great city! There are so many places for you to see and things to do that you'll hardly have time to rest while you're there.

One of the things that will immediately impress you is the architecture of the buildings. It's definitely a sightseer's paradise. You can go up the CN Tower, which is one of the tallest buildings in the world, and you can have a wonderful dinner in the revolving restaurant at the top of the Tower. What a view! You'll be able to see the whole of Toronto. You can also visit the Casa Loma, which is just like a fairy-tale castle. A millionaire built it at the beginning of the century. The Skydome is another place that you'll find amazing. It's an ultra modern sports stadium that has a roof that opens and closes, so matches or concerts don't have to be called off when it rains or snows!



NOTES: — impressive city
— an ideal place for those ...
— impressive architecture
— one place especially worth visiting ...
— visitors can enjoy dining ...

— spectacular view of ...
— resembling a castle
— built at the turn of the century
— retractable roof
— events are held all year round

Activities

- Look at the pictures at the top of the page:
 - Do you know these places? Name them.
 - Where are they located?
- Read the text about Toronto and find the vocabulary you can use describing places.
- Look through the useful tips. Find out about these sights (use the Internet). Make up a story and report your findings to the class.

"SPACE" (ГОЛОВАТАЯ ГАЛИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МАОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №13, г. ХИМКИ)

SPACE

It's 72 years old since the Lavochkin Association was founded. We decided to look at the history and achievements in space technology.

Spotlight on Russia presents Khimki as a town with highly developed space industry and finds out about the Lavochkin Association and its projects.

Khimki is a high industrial town. A lot of citizens are working a different space technology enterprises. 1997 marks the sixtieth anniversary of the Lavochkin Association-one of Russia's leading space technology enterprises. Founded in 1937 as aviation firm, the Lavochkin Association became the most important fighter aircraft builder in World War II.

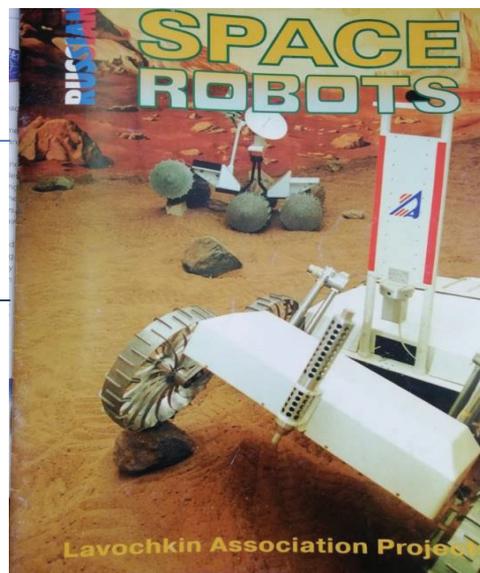
The next stop for the Lavochkin Association was the progression from aviation to rocket engineering. The first guided missiles were developed to defend the country.

Since 1965 the Lavochkin Association has been actively engaged in creating automatic spacecraft- the space robots which have been used in a great variety of missions. The space robots were the first to accomplish a soft landing on the Moon, Venus and Mars.

Lunar soil was automatically taken and delivered to Earth for the first time.

"Lunokhod" was the first to complete a trek of several kilometers over the Moon. "Vega" spacecraft thoroughly studied Venus and Hally's comet. The "Astron" and "Granat" observatories for astrophysical research were launched. Several information systems have been created and put in operation for the Russian Defense Ministry.

The Lavochkin Association possesses considerable experience in the creation of space craft constructions and housekeeping systems which are able to operate under extreme conditions including temperature range from -150 °C up to +500°C pressure of up 100 atm and loads of up to 500g.



ACTIVITY

Do some research and find any other satellite communication system designed there.

- Do you know who of your relatives worked there.
- What space projects did the participate?

"THE NORTH RIVER PORT" (ЗАБЕЛЛО ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №26, г. ХИМКИ)

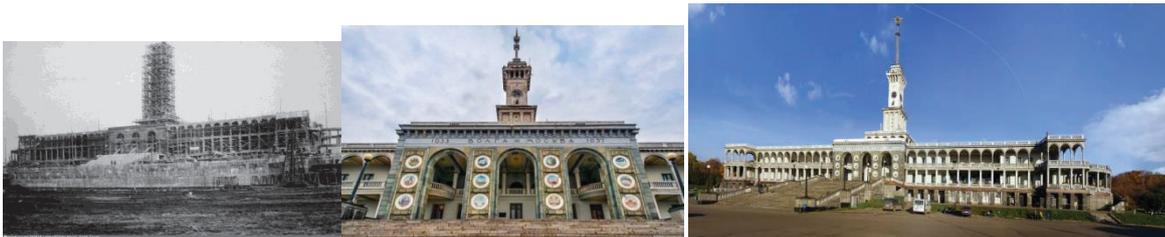
Spotlight on Khimki: The North River Station

The place with magnificent aura welcomes everyone to relax.

Have you ever met or **escorted** your relatives or friends in a river port? If not, then the Northern River Station of Khimki, a place with a delightful aura, invites everyone for walks and relaxation.



The river station was built during the USSR times in 1937. Much attention was paid to the construction of the aesthetic side of the building. The successful synthesis of architecture, sculpture and painting made the station an outstanding example of the Stalin's Empire style. It has always been considered a symbol of Moscow's foundation.



Nowadays the North River Station is called the "port of the five seas". While working on the station the chief architect Alexey Rukhlyadev and his co-author Vladimir Krinsky were **inspired** by Venetian motifs.

The building itself recreates the image of a steamer: three open verandas symbolize its decks, and the central tower with a high spire¹ - **the pipes**.

Interior

The project of the internal layout of the building was innovative for its time and suggested the creation of a multifunctional space where everyone could spend time with pleasure. Nowadays modernized **steamers**, named after the outstanding Russian generals, famous people of Russian culture and art get moored². Anyone can buy a tour by the Volga River or go on a cruise right to the Caspian or Black Sea.

spire – top of the roof

to moor – parking of a big ship

Task

- Name the well-known steamers of Russia
- Make sentences using the words in bold

Activity

Do some research and make a timeline of the steamer «Sergei Esenin»

"PARK NAMED AFTER LEO TOLSTOY" (ИВАНОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ ШКОЛА-ИНТЕРНАТ «КАДЕТСКИЙ КОРПУС», г. ХИМКИ)

PARK NAMED AFTER LEO TOLSTOY

In Khimki, which is situated near Moscow, there are several places of interest for recreation. One of the main ones is Leo Tolstoy Park. It is located on the right bank of the Moscow Canal and is a continuation of the Khimki forest. It was founded in 1947 on the site of a relict oak grove. It received the name in honor of the famous writer who came here on visit and hunt. After reconstruction, the park in Khimki was transformed. New iron gates are installed at the main entrance. Passing through them, visitors enter the central alley with magnificent thujas. It leads to the center of the park, where a monument to Leo Tolstoy and a large fountain are located. Recently it was equipped with a lighting device.



Now in the darkness the streams of water shimmer in different colors and create an unforgettable sight. Walking along the avenue, you can get to a large observation deck, from where a beautiful view of the Moscow Canal opens. There are photo zones, recreation areas, as well as places to visit by wedding processions. Also, Leo Tolstoy Park in Khimki is equipped with bicycle paths 2 km long.

The pedestrian zones were also updated in it, decorative sculptures of fairy tale and cartoon heroes were installed. For children's leisure, new playgrounds have been opened, where modern complexes have been installed, designed for different age groups. The park has many attractions for children and adults.



ACTIVITIES

1. What parks in Russia or abroad have you visited?
2. What's your favourite park in the area where you live?
3. Tell your partner what famous parks would like to visit.
4. What do you think makes a park a great place to visit?

PROJECT WORK: In small groups design a park and present your project.

"ARENA KHIMKI. THEATRE OF DREAMS" (КУЛИКОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ ЛИЦЕЙ № 7, г. ХИМКИ)

ARENA KHIMKI. THEATRE OF DREAMS

What do you do more often – watch or do sports? What is your favourite one? Have you ever been to a football stadium? Do you know anything about Arena Khimki? Let's read and find out!

Before reading. Match the words with their definitions

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1) to host | a) relating to people's homes and family life |
| 2) to participate | b) to organize and be in charge of an event |
| 3) domestic | c) to take part in something |



This stadium is located in Khimki, Moscow region. It opened in September 2008 on the site of previous «Novator» stadium. In season 2009 Arena Khimki became the home stadium not only for FC «Khimki» but also for «Dynamo» Moscow. In August Arena hosted its first international matches – «Dynamo» participated in Champions League and Europa league qualifying phases. In October 2009 first

two games of Russian National Team U-21 in Euro 2011 qualification were played at Arena. In the season 2010 «Arena» became the busiest stadium – the owner's place of FC «Khimki» who left Russian Premier League took PFC CSKA, which changed artificial turf of legendary «Luzhniki» stadium for best natural grass at «Arena Khimki». First time in history in autumn 2010 «Arena Khimki» served Europa League Group stage matches and 3 years later we welcomed football stars from Bayern Munich, Manchester City in Champions League group stage. In autumn 2014 for the first time in history Russian National team played two matches at «Arena Khimki» vs. Azerbaijan and Lichtenstein. In season 2015/2016 «Arena Khimki» remained the home stadium of FC «Dynamo» and PFC CSKA. This season became the most intensive for the stadium as both clubs performed not only in domestic tournaments but also in eurocups. «Arena Khimki» hosted 42 matches in this season which is the absolute record among the same category stadiums.

Answer the questions

- 1) When did the stadium open?
- 2) How many clubs performed on the stadium in 2009?
- 3) What year were Champions League matches played on the stadium?

Are you aware of any other football grounds in Russia? Did you know that a stadium in St-Petersburg has a roof and in Krasnodar there is a screen around the stadium above the seats? Prepare a short presentation about one stadium in Russia or in Europe.

"HISTORY OF SKHODNYA" (МОТОРИНА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 22, г. ХИМКИ)

Skhodnya



Blessed Matrona of Moscow's temple in Skhodnya



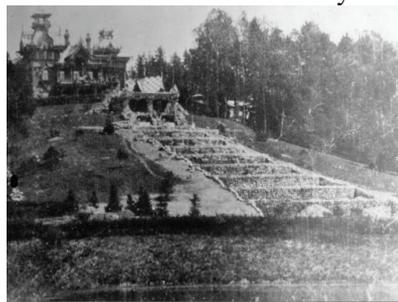
The Skhodnya station and the bridge through the railroad. 1974 year

Learn more about the Moscow Region: visit Skhodnya - a picturesque settlement 12 km northwest of Moscow.

Spotlight on Russia visits Skhodnya and finds out about its history.



Monument on entry into the residential district Skhodnya



Graded fountains in Guchkov's estate

ACTIVITY

Learn more about the history of the Moscow Region. Collect information on another town near Moscow.

The name to this small picturesque settlement was given by the Skhodnya River which was on the way of the busy highway connecting various shopping centers of Ancient Russia. That time the Skhodnya River was big and navigable.

The main road lay across the territory of district, connecting Moscow with Tver, and later Moscow with St. Petersburg. It was the first highway in Russia. In 1870 the halt which received the name from the Skhodnya River was open.

There were several estates near the halt. Smart fountains situated in Guchkov's estate. A.I. Guchkov was a conspicuous statesman of the Russian Empire. The most part of the earth near the station belonged to the Moscow merchant, the honourable citizen H.S. Ledentsov. Ledentsov was a cultural and educated person. He sought to support the advanced Russian scientists. A great Russian singer F.I. Shalyapin had a summer residence in Skhodnya.

In the days of the Soviet Union the industry began to develop: the small furniture factory was open, then other enterprises began to arise. The halt turned into the railway station, the population at the same time grew.

Skhodnya was a site of heavy fighting during the World War II. In December 1941 the German forces managed to reach Skhodnya and captured the local railway station, it marked the farthest advance of the German Army on Moscow.

On December 18, 1961 the industrial settlement of Skhodnya was transformed to the city of regional submission. On September 15, 2004, it was merged into the city of Khimki.

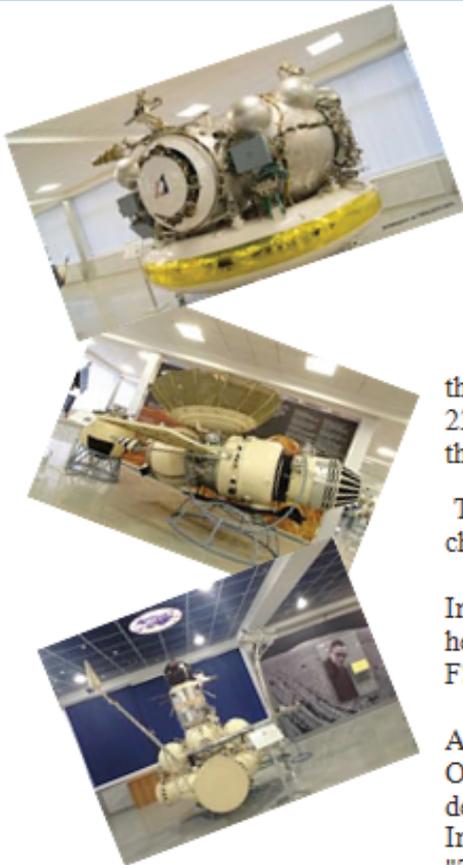
"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHIMKI. SEMEN ALEKSEEVICH LAVOCHKIN" (ПОДОЛЯКА ИРИНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ №27, г. ХИМКИ)



OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KHIMKI

Semen Alekseevich Lavochkin

Everybody should know.



S.A.Lavochkin was born on August 29 in 1900 in Smolensk at a Jewish family. His father - Alter Ilich Lavochkin, melamed; his mother Gita Savelievna was a housewife. In 1939–1940, under the leadership of V. Gorbunov in the OKB-301 (Khimki city, Moscow region), he was one of the initiators and participants in the creation of the Soviet modern fighter aircraft LaGG-3 from delta-wood.

Together with Gorbunov and Gudkov in 1939 he received a service title - chief designer for aircraft construction.

A number of models of this aircraft — La-5, La-7 and various modifications thereof, presented in the OKB-21 under the command of the Shop in the city of Gorky (appointed head of the OKB on November 23 in 1940) —high combat qualities and played an important role during the Great Patriotic War.

Together with Gorbunov and Gudkov in 1939 he received a service title - chief designer for aircraft construction.

In October 1945, after returning from the city of Gorky, he was appointed head of the OKB-301 in the city of Khimki, Moscow Region (now the FSUE "S.A. Lavochkin Scientific Production Association").

After the war, S.A. Lavochkin worked on the creation of jet aircraft. In its OKB-301, serial (La-15) and many experienced jet fighters were developed.

In 1954, he began work on the intercontinental supersonic cruise missile "The Tempest" (work manager - N. S. Chernyakov).

In 1956 he was awarded the title of service - General Designer for aircraft construction.

Since 1944, S.A.Lavochkin has been Major General Engineering and Technical Services, since 1958 - Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR 3-5 convocations (1950-1958), member of the CPSU since 1953.

ACTIVITIES

- Imagine, you are a reporter of school magazine. Find out more information about famous people of your

DISCUSS

- ask your partner, what he knows about Russian inventors.
- tell your class, what you would like to invent.

"SPORT" (ПОЛУХИНА ВАЛЕНТИНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 14, г. ХИМКИ)

SPORT

Russia is famous for its beautiful cities which are rich in mesmerizing authentic historic architecture alluring for foreigners from all over the world, however, it is not the only thing the country can be proud of, since nowadays it is second to none in the endeavours to develop sports life.



Spotlight on Khimki visits sport centre and admires charms of Switzerland.

Switzerland on the outskirts of Moscow, that is how Khimki district, is hailed by some reputable sources, because of its picturesque nature. Here, one can find the modern sport centre 'Novogorsk', which is a real talent pool because of the fact that all interested are provided

with choice between myriads of sports kinds that additionally include Olympic kinds of sports such as curling, rugby, archery, shooting, not to mention football, basketball, hockey etc. Moreover, one of the best credible coaches in the country can help overcome any hindrances on the way of honing sportsmen`s skills, fulfilling their burning ambitions and getting crowning achievements, and all this can be reached thanks to the brand new facilities as well. There one can find several universal multifunctional gyms, a winter sports centre, two football pitches, classes for theoretical study and some more. 'Novogorsk' can be proud of its trainees who win medals in international competitions, which in its turn can be an incentive for newcomers.



So, the sport centre 'Novogorsk' should be considered as one of the best places where sportsmen can gain and sharpen their skills, especially if they want to make a dent in the history of sports.



DISCUSS:

- Do you agree with the statement "all sportsmen do sport, but not all become champions"? Explain.
- Is it true that good sport facilities are an indispensable part of achieving great results in sport. Why? Why not?

ACTIVITIES:

Has your region got any modern sports centers? Find out and tell your classmates about them.

"THE STORY OF ONE MONUMENT" (ТАСЕНЮК ОЛЬГА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №1, г. ХИМКИ)

The theme of the project - "The Story of One Monument"



The theme for discussion: Look at the pictures. Which of them impressed you most of all?



Annotation

In every big city and in every small town there are monuments and memorials. Why do people build them? People want to keep important events in their memory and remember their heroes forever... They want to come to them, bring flowers, think in silence and say "Thank you" ...

The Memorial to the Heroes of Undeclared Wars

The Memorial to the heroes of undeclared wars* was opened in Khimki a few years ago. It is located in the city square and is part of an extensive memorial complex: there are also memorials immortalized* the memory of those who died on the fronts of the great Patriotic war, home front workers and liquidators of the Chernobyl accident. A monument to nurses who saved thousands of lives during the war years is also installed here.

Every year on Victory Day and on the Day of Landing troops veterans of undeclared wars and former paratroopers come to the memorial complex to meet and remember their friends, fellow soldiers* and all the dead.

The initiative to create the monument belongs to the special forces officers, who themselves participated in local wars in the past. A significant contribution to the project was made by the mothers of the fallen soldiers.

*New vocabulary

undeclared wars – wars that were not declared (необъявленные войны)

immortalized – remembered for a very long time (увековечены)

fellow soldiers = brother-soldiers - soldiers fighting in one unit (однополчане)

Activities

- Answer the questions:
 - Monuments and memorials – are they important and why?
 - Where is the Memorial to the heroes of undeclared wars located?
 - When was this Memorial opened?
 - There are many such monuments in this country, aren't there?
- Vote for the picture that impressed you the most. Give reasons.
- Write to us about the monument or memorial you like in Khimki.