

Spotlight on Klin


ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.15

Spotlight on Klin
(«Клин в фокусе»)

«Клин звучит!» - эти слова стали лейтмотивом нашего города. В английском варианте — «Sounds Klin» — обыгрывается созвучие со словом clean — чистое звучание города.

Сегодня Клин действительно звучит. Звучит как музыкальная столица Подмосковья, где ежегодно проводится сотни концертов и, конечно же, международный фестиваль посвящённый творчеству Петра Ильича Чайковского. Фестиваль притягивает выдающихся исполнителей мировой классики, знатоков и ценителей нашего богатейшего историко-культурного наследия. Клин звучит как территория, где удалось добиться качественных изменений — перемен к лучшему. Этот зелёный благоустроенный город привлекает туристов своими архитектурными изюминками и памятниками, имеющими значительную историческую ценность. Клин расположен на северо-западе Московской области, в 70 км от столицы. Он достаточно красив и интересен!

Соприкоснуться с историей, рассказать о достопримечательностях нашего славного города, о его выдающихся людях, а также о традициях и объектах культуры - такую цель ставили перед собой педагоги английского языка Клинского городского округа. Прекрасную возможность претворить в жизнь свои творческие планы предоставил конкурс «Spotlight on Klin», организаторами которого выступили Центр лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» и МУ «МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ КАБИНЕТ» Управления образования Администрации городского округа Клин. Сборник составлялся в нелёгкое для нашей страны время, в период всеобщего карантина, вызванного распространением пандемии по всему миру. Надо отдать должное тем педагогам, которые откликнулись на инициативу «Издательство «Просвещение» и приняли участие в конкурсе, проявив свои творческие способности и любовь к родному краю. Сборник составлен в соответствии с программой. Он полностью совпадает с тематикой УМК Spotlight, что позволяет ознакомить обучающихся с краеведческим материалом и обеспечить реализацию Регионального компонента программы. Надеемся, что тот материал, который собран в этом небольшом сборнике, будет полезен для обучающихся и мотивирует их к изучению английского языка.

Педагоги городского округа Клин выражают благодарность Центру лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за предоставленную возможность рассказать об одном из удивительных уголков Подмосковья, проявить творческую инициативу и приобщить школьников к общечеловеческим ценностям нашей культуры!

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CITIES AND TOWNS

(ЦАРЬКОВА АННА ИВАНОВНА, МОУ – «ПЛАНЕТА ДЕТСТВА»)

Spotlight on Russia goes on
school excursion. Come with us to...

Cities and towns

Klin



Klin is a small town in Moscow region located on the Sister river. It is 65 km far from the capital of Russia. The area of the settlement is 37 km².

The population is 79.4 thousand people.

The town is quite old as the first mention of the settlement was in 1317. In 1482 Klin was attached to Moscow Principality by Ivan III.

In 1702 the town officially became a post office pit.

In 1851 the station of the Nikolaevskaya railway was opened in Klin and it was very important for the town.

From November to December 1941 Klin was under the occupation of the German-fascist invaders and in 2016 it was awarded the title of "Locality of military valor".

Now the town is beautiful and very popular with tourists. It has a lot of monuments and historical sites known throughout Russia and even the world.



Tchaikovsky house
Museum



Shopping malls



Christmas tree toy
Museum

ACTIVITIES

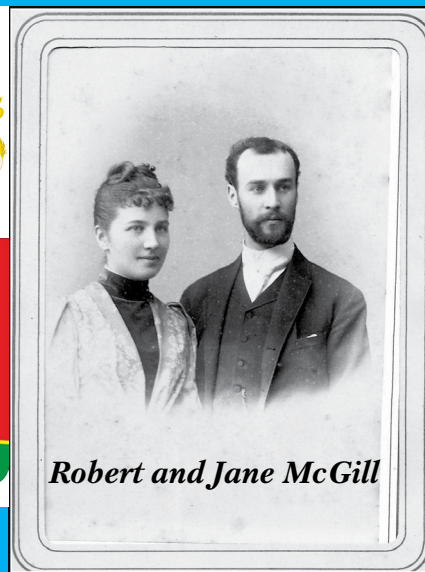
- Do you often go on school excursions? Where do you go?
- Imagine you went to Klin last Saturday. Did you like the town?
- What did you know about Klin?
- What places did you visit?

What place do you live in?
Write and tell us about it.

ИСТОРИЯ НАСЕЛЕННЫХ ПУНКТОВ РЕГИОНА

ENGLISH PEOPLE IN VYSOKOVSK

(ДЕМИДОВА ГАЛИНА БОРИСОВНА, ЗУБКОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ-ВЫСОКОВСКАЯ СОШ №1, Г. ВЫСОКОВСК)

English people
in Vysokovsk

Do you study English? Are you interested in history? Do you want to know some interesting facts about Englishmen in Russia?

Great Britain is closer than you think. *Spotlight on Klin* is ready to tell you about it....

Vysokovsk is a small town in Klinsky District located 99 kilometers northwest from Moscow. It was founded in 1879 due to the construction of a textile factory by the Vysokovskaya Manufactory Company. In 1877, merchant¹ Kashaev formed the "partnership of Vysokovskaya manufactory". In 1879 he invited foreigners to join the Partnership: Robert McGill, a subject² of the British Empire.

Robert McGill was born in 1824 in Scotland. He came from an old family of McGill, whose lineage³ dates back to the IX century. Among the Macgills there were barons and Dukes, factory owners and bankers, and they were engaged in charity: they built shelters for the poor, opened schools and hotels, and helped artists and

poets in Scotland. He was married to Jane McGill. Jane McGill was also a native of Scotland.

The fate of Robert McGill was connected with the history of Russian entrepreneurship⁴, in particular, with the development of the textile industry in the town of Vysokovsk.

His first visit to Vysokovsk was in 1879. Over the next few years he built several four-storeyed brick barracks next to the factory for the workers.

Robert McGill died on May 22, 1893 in Moscow. Jane McGill suffered the death of her beloved husband. She wanted to perpetuate his memory and took up charity work. In his memory, in 1896, she built a school for workers' children. She also gave money for the reconstruction of the church near Vysokovsk. The workers called her "benefactress"⁵. This wonderful woman helped children who studied at school; they always got hot food for dinner. Jane McGill organized a library. Thanks to these English people a lot of buildings in Vysokovsk are built in the Scottish style. Some people consider these buildings are constructed in the style of Scottish castles.

Discuss

1. Where were Robert and Jane McGill from?
2. When did they visit Vysokovsk for the first time?
3. What kind of charity did they do?
4. What kinds of buildings did they build in Vysokovsk?
5. Look at the pictures. Do you agree that buildings are similar? Why (not)?

Activity

Imagine you have a pen-friend in England. Use the information from the text and write a letter about the history of Vysokovsk.

¹ Merchant - купец

² Subject - подданный

³ Lineage - родословная

⁴ Entrepreneurship - предпринимательство

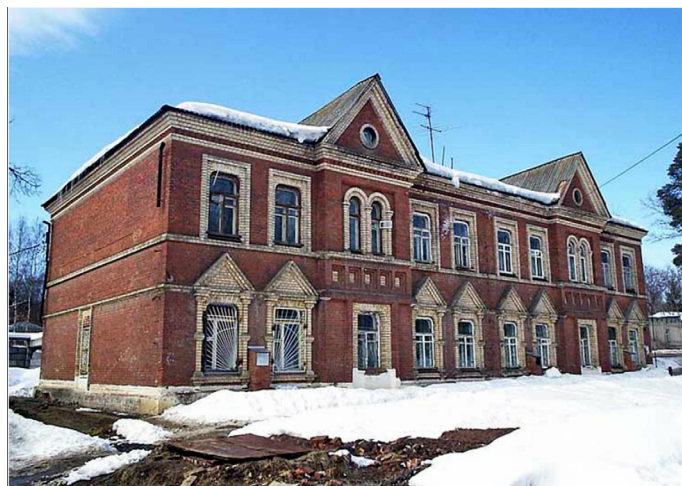
⁵ Benefactress - благотельница

ENGLISH PEOPLE IN VYSOKOVSK

(ДЕМИДОВА ГАЛИНА БОРИСОВНА, ЗУБКОВА ЕЛЕНА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ-ВЫСОКОВСКАЯ СОШ №1, Г. ВЫСОКОВСК)



The main building of the factory



The first hospital in Vysokovsk



A typical Scottish house of the XX century



The first school in Vysokovsk



A typical Scottish house of the XX century

ИСТОРИЯ НАСЕЛЕННЫХ ПУНКТОВ РЕГИОНА

UNKNOWN HISTORY ABOUT THE TOWN

(РОМАНОВА ИННА АНДРЕЕВНА, АРШАВА ВЕРА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ ВЫСОКОВСКАЯ СОШ №4, Г. ВЫСОКОВСК)

Unknown history
about the town

There are many large and famous cities in Russia, but much more small and unknown towns. And each town keeps its own old history. Let's have a look at one of them.



Spotlight on Russia talks to Vladislav – a 12-year-old resident of a small town called Vysokovsk.



Hello, my name's Vlad. I live in a small but beautiful and cozy town Vysokovsk. And I'd like to tell you about the history of my town.

Vysokovsk's a town in the Klin district on the north of Moscow region and there are around 10, 000 people live there. The town's located on the Vyaz river.

The history of my town began in 1864 with the formation and development of "Spinning and weaving factory". The factory was founded by Gregory Lavrentievich Kashaev – a merchant of the second Guild¹. In 1979 a British subject² - Roman Romanovich McGill (Robert McGill) was invited as an investor. Unfortunately, nowadays factory doesn't work and all the buildings are abandoned.



The name "Vysokovsk" was given to the town because of its location on a high place, but people call it "Little Paris". The definition of "little" is clear: the population and territory of the town are small. But why Paris?



The most popular version is that such a bright name was given to the town by analogy with the name of the capital of the most revolutionary state in Europe – France. Paris is the city of three revolutions. In the early twentieth century, several strikes³ also occurred in Vysokovsk. The weavers' revolutionary activity contributed⁴ to the establishment of Soviet power in the town.



Nowadays, Vysokovsk's a peaceful and quiet town. We've got everything close at hand and there are a lot of historical places to visit. I love my "Little Paris" just because it's my home town. I know that there are a lot of places in the world, which are more beautiful, more comfortable for living and more attractive in terms of opportunities. But, as the proverb says "East or West, home is best". So, my native town will always be the best place on the planet for me.

We are trying to find out more information about Russian towns and villages. Be part of our research. Write to us an interesting story about your home town. The best articles get to appear on our website.

ACTIVITIES

- What do you know special about your town? Do you like to live there or would you like to move to another place? Discuss in class.
- Find some photos of famous places in your town, bring them to class and describe.

¹ Guild – the Association of merchants

² British subject - a member of a class of British nationality

³ Strike - collective organized termination of work

⁴ Contribute – promote, stimulate, conduce

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

ARTYUKHIN YURI PETROVICH

(ЩУКИН ВИКТОР ПЕТРОВИЧ, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)



Yuri Petrovich Artyukhin

- Why is it important to explore space?
- Where was Artyukhin born? Did he have a carefree childhood? Who was a member of his crew?
- Why was his flight to Salut-2 cancelled?

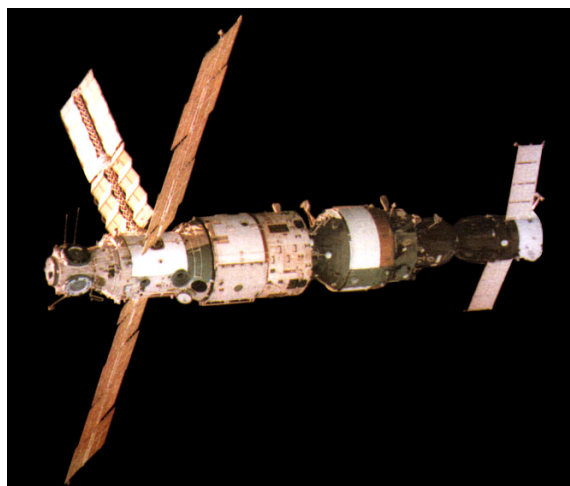
Today we are not much surprised at space flights, even space tourism has become an ordinary fact. Such names as Gagarin and Armstrong are well known around the world for being the pioneers of space exploration. Their example was so impressive that they had many followers.

Yuri Petrovich Artyukhin is a famous Russian cosmonaut and a test pilot. He was born in a small village of Pershutino in Klinsky District on 22 June 1930.

His family was not an ordinary one. Artyukhin took after his father who was a pilot at WWII and who died defending Leningrad. His mother was a director of a kindergarten.

As many children of the war he did not have an easy childhood. Since 12 years old he had to work in Kolkhoz¹ as a stableman. He worked in the field helping to plug soil and harvest hay. He also gathered mushrooms in the forest to satisfy the needs of Kolkhoz.

After the war he managed to finish 10 grades of the Railway school number 4 in Klin in 1948. In the same year he tried to enter the 1st Moscow Aviation College of Communication but was rejected by a medical commission. He did not give up and entered the other aviation college in Serpukhov and became a plane electro-mechanic.

*“Salut-3” Orbital Piloted Station (OPS)*

Artyukhin worked as an engineer for many years and even took part in the Buran² project. Yet he became famous worldwide for his flight to the Orbital Piloted Station (OPS) “Salut-3” in July 1974. The spacecraft that delivered the crew to the station was called “Soyuz-14”. The pilot and the captain of the mission was Pavel Popovich while Artyukhin was a board engineer. The time spent in space made up full 15 days. However, the crew had to make their first flight to OPS “Salut-2” in 1973. During the preparation the accident happened aboard the station, it got a breach in the body so that it had to be drowned near the coast of Australia. For his service Artyukhin got many titles among them Colonel-engineer, Hero of the USSR and Cosmonaut of the 3^d grade.



¹ Kolkhoz is a collective farm in the Soviet Union where people work together.

² Buran is the first Soviet space plane of the Multiple Transport Space System (MTSS) constructed as a part of “Energy-Buran” programme.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

ARKADY GAIDAR

(УСТИНОВА ПОЛИНА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)

Many famous people lived in Klin, one of them was Arkady Gaidar. Those several years that he lived in Klin were the most important in his career as a writer. There are many places in Klin associated with Gaidar's name. It will be very interesting for us to learn about his life and work.

Spotlight on Klin finds out more about this famous Russian writer.



Arkady Golikov, better known as Arkady Gaidar, is one of the most famous Soviet writers. He was born on 22nd January 1904 in Lgov, a small town in the Kursk region. Arkady was not only a talented writer, but also a brave soldier, who spent a long period of his life on the front.

Arkady spent his childhood in Arzamas. His mother worked in the city library and Arkady was surrounded with books from a young age. Arkady impressed school teachers with his excellent memory, he could easily remember large passages from textbooks. However, young Arkady always wanted to go to the front. At the age of 14 he was appointed to the active army as an assistant platoon commander. During the Civil War he served on various fronts throughout the country, was wounded and shell-shocked. At the end of June 1921, before reaching the age of 18, Arkady was appointed commander of 58th separate regiment to combat banditry.

Wordlist

brave - храбрый

soldier - солдат

platoon commander - взводный

shell-shocked - контуженный

mercy - милость

Gaidar's debut novel «In the Days of Defeats and Victories» was published in 1925. Then he moved to Perm, where his articles were published in newspaper «Zvezda». In 1938 Gaidar moved to a small house in Klin, where he wrote many short stories for children. Gaidar's most famous books "Smoke in the forest", "Chuk and Gek", "Commandant of the snow fortress" and "Timur and his team" were written in Klin. Gaidar wrote his novel "Timur and his team" in 1940. This story covers such topics as mercy, morality, friendship and helping each other regardless of the age and status. The main character of the story is a kind and fair boy Timur, who becomes an example of a teenager with strong leadership qualities.

In 1941 from Klin Gaidar went to the front as a war correspondent for Komsomolskaya Pravda. He was killed in the battle near the Ukrainian village of Lyaplyavaya on 26 October 1941.

Today, the house where Gaidar lived and worked is open to visitors. This is the Gaidar's museum in Klin. There are three small rooms inside: a memorial room, a library, and a storage room. Here we can learn more about Gaidar's biography and about the period of his life in Klin, which became the heyday of his writing career.

**Activities**

Now you are able to tell the class about Arkady Gaidar. Use the following plan:

1. Gaidar's childhood
2. Life on the front
3. Career as a writer

Remember to ask and answer questions about Gaidar

IVAN PHILIPPOVICH USAGIN

(КОМАРОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МОУ - «СОДРУЖЕСТВО», Г.О. КЛИН, С.ПЕТРОВСКОЕ)

The Spotlight on Klin is ready to tell about.... “The Great Inventor”

Ivan Philippovich Usagin
(1855 – 1919)

Ivan Usagin is our local inventor. He was born in 1855 in the village of Tarkhovo not far from Klin. Then his family moved to the village of Petrovskoe, where he attended a parish school. As a pupil of a parish school, Ivan was very curious and hardworking, but his schooling finished very soon.

In 1865 Ivan was sent to Moscow to help his stepfather, who owned a shop. The boy didn't want to be a seller, he was eager to study, especially to learn Physics. But Ivan couldn't even buy a book, because he had no money. Once an old book on Physics caught his eye, so then in the basement of their house Ivan arranged “a Physical Study” as a laboratory, where he performed experiments on Physics.

Later Ivan Usagin was invited to the Laboratory of Moscow University and he began his career as a scientist. He succeeded in research work and tried himself as an inventor.

In 1882 Ivan Usagin invented a current transformer and presented it at the Exhibition of Scientific Achievements in Moscow. The new invention was a great success. Unfortunately, he couldn't license his invention abroad because of lack of money. However, many years later Usagin's invention gained acceptance. His countrymen remember Ivan Usagin and give him their respect and admiration. They erected a monument to him in the village of Petrovskoe in 1958, and you can see it in the park.

**Discuss:**

Where do you live (in a big city or a village)?

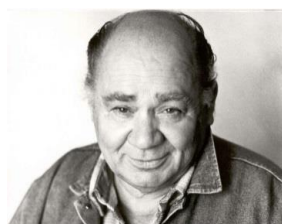
What is your birthday place famous for?

Activity: Find out some information about another famous person in your region and tell your classmates about him or her.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕСЯ ЛИЧНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

GREAT ACTOR

(ШЕМЯКИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МОУ – ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1, Г. КЛИН)



Great actor

Spotlight on Russia presents E. Leonov

Evgeniy Leonov said, *“I had a lot of disadvantages: shyness, suspiciousness, and hypochondria.”*

Very short, plump, a round face, the nose like potato and a big bald spot, he was not a superstar, but it's difficult to find an actor who was so beloved as Evgeniy Leonov.

E. Shanina, *“He looked like a simpleton, but he was a well- educated and knowledgeable person.”*

Amazing Soviet actor Evgeniy Leonov was born on the 2 of September in Moscow. Some people say that Leonov was born in the village Davydково of the Klinskiy District, but it is not true. The Leonovs had a dacha in this village and they often came there to have a rest.

His father Pavel Vasilyevich was an engineer and his mum Anna Ilinichna was a housewife. His mother was very hospitable; their house was always full of different people, who came to see Moscow. Anna Ilinichna was very talented storyteller, she could tell usual stories for hours. In childhood, Evgeniy's dream was to become a pilot. His brother Nikolay Pavlovich works as an avia constructor of Tupoliv burour. From 1934 until 1941 Evgeniy was going to comprehensive school № 126 in Soviet district. When he was 12 he joined Drama club at school. During the Great Patriotic war, all the family worked at the Aviation factory, as well as Evgeniy.

After the war Leonov entered The Aviation College by Ordginekidze, but hadn't finished it. Evgenie was very keen on drama and soon he susseccfully entered the Moscow Experimental Drama Theatre. The teachers of theatre were impressed by his talent and charisma.

In 1969 Leonov gave his voice to the character of Winne the Pooh. This cartoon is popular with all the children The list of his films is very long; he shot both in comedies and drama films..An interesting fact that Leonov never used make up for his roles.

Speaking

What is your favourite film where E. Leonov starred? Why

Can you discribe his appearance.

Why do people like his films?



THE BEST TEACHER

(РОМАНОВА ИННА АНДРЕЕВНА, АРШАВА ВЕРА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ ВЫСОКОВСКАЯ СОШ №4, Г. ВЫСОКОВСК)

The best teacher

"A person is not famous for what others do for him, or for what he does for himself, but only for what he does for others" - these words can serve as a leitmotif to the whole life path of all teachers.

There is a good old word "ascetic". It is a combination of two very important concepts: "movement" and "feat"¹. These concepts most accurately and fully express the deep essence² of teacher's work, because teachers are the heroes of all times, they lead us through the years of childhood, adolescence and the youth by the right way.

Spotlight on Russia is going to tell you about a remarkable, wonderful teacher Ivan Ivanovich

He became an ideal for his students. His lessons were whole world of knowledge and completely new discoveries. It is clear, because he was the man with great intelligence with extraordinary nobility³ and creative potential.

In everyone's memory, there are people who made us what we are today. Such a great leader was Ivan Ivanovich Rybin for all Vysokovsk residents.

All his childhood Ivan Ivanovich Rybin spent at the stadium in Vysokovsk. When The Great Patriotic War began, Ivan Ivanovich was 19 years old. He met the Great Victory in Germany as a senior Lieutenant. In 1947, he returned to his native town Vysokovsk.



After the war, the fate of I. Rybin connected with work at the school, where he was a PE teacher. He won a lot of prizes in gymnastics competitions. He became the leader of the district tourist movement since 1948. Vysokovsk team won many diplomas of various levels in tourist meetings. Among the residents of the city, Ivan Ivanovich's authority was indisputable.

The work of the teacher did not go unnoticed. Ivan Ivanovich was awarded an important medal and the badge of Excellence in Public Education. As well as residents of the city, it was suggested to name the sports and recreation complex after Ivan Ivanovich Rybin.



As long as people can remember, there was a teacher among them. The fate of every living person on the Earth has been at least a little in his hands. Everything that is bright in our life is from a teacher's heart.

Spotlight collects information about remarkable people. Send us stories about the best people in your city or neighborhood. The most interesting stories will be published in our magazine.

¹ feat - a remarkable, skilful action; achievement

² essence - the most distinctive element of a thing

³ nobility - the state or quality of being morally or spiritually good

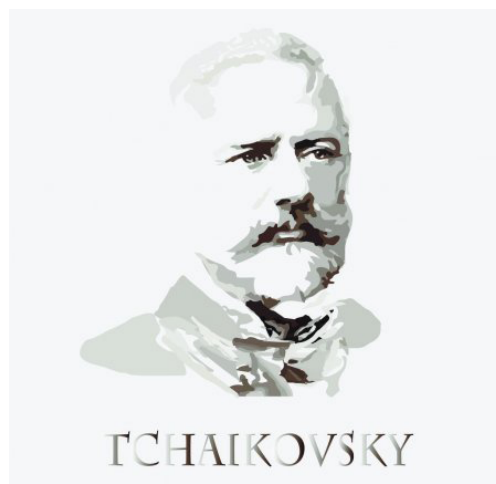
ACTIVITIES

- Do you know what famous people lived in your city? What are they famous for? Discuss in class.
- What kind of character should a teacher have? Tell your classmates about your favourite teacher.

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

TCHAIKOVSKY MUSEUM IN KLIN

(ПАНТЮХИНА ЛЮБОВЬ ЮРЬЕВНА, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)



Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky settled down in a house in the outskirts of Klin on May 5, 1892. As he wrote to his brother Anatoly, «I need – I can feel it – to have a house out in the country, so that I'll know that I can find a quiet place to work whenever I want to. »



Magnificent orchard prides itself on its lime tree alley, white birches and meadows of lilies of the valley – the composer's favorite flowers.



The study – drawing room, just like any other late 19th century home, is bedecked with numerous photos on its walls. They reveal Tchaikovsky's biography and give us a first –hand glimpse of the people who were close to him.



Tchaikovsky's daily routine in Klin was described by his brother Modest: "Pyotr Ilyich got up between 7 and 8 a.m. in the morning. After tea and reading, he would go for a walk which usually lasted about an hour. A conversation at breakfast, as well as a walk in someone's company, meant that Tchaikovsky was not going to compose that day; instead he would be busy with instrumentation, making corrections, or writing letters. After dinner, he went for a walk again in any weather. Solitude during walks was as necessary for him as it was during work. In those moments he thought over the main musical themes and formed the ideas of future compositions".

While living in Klin, Tchaikovsky finished proof-reading the scores of *Iolanta* and *The Nutcracker*, wrote 18 *Morceaux* for piano, Op. 72, the vocal quartet *Night*, 6 *Romances*, Op. 73, and the *Symphony No. 6 in B minor* (Op. 74, *Pathétique*).

Vocabulary:

settle down – поселиться

outskirts – пригород

lily of the valley – ландыши

STATE MEMORIAL MUSEUM-RESERVE OF P. I. TCHAIKOVSKY

(СМИРНОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МОУ МАЛЕЕВСКАЯ СОШ, Г.О. КЛИН, Д. МАЛЕЕВКА, ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ УСАДЬБА)

Grade 9-11

State memorial Museum-reserve of P. I. Tchaikovsky

Did you know that the names of outstanding writers, artists, and musicians are associated with Klin and its surroundings? The great Russian composer P. I. Tchaikovsky is one of them.

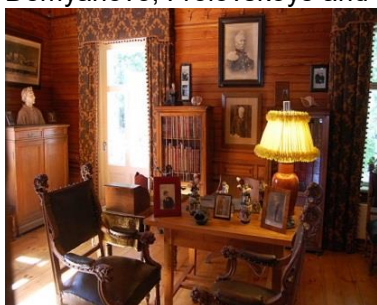


Klin is a small and cozy town in the North-West of the Moscow region, located on the Sister river, 70 km from Moscow. Klin is known primarily for the fact that the great Russian composer P. I. Tchaikovsky spent the last years of his life here and it was here that he conceived and created the Opera "Cherevichki", "Charodeika", "Iolanta", finished "Queen of spades", ballets "The Nutcracker", "The Sleeping



beauty", the Symphony "Manfred".

After Tchaikovsky's death, his brother Modest Ilyich Tchaikovsky decided to organize a Museum in the house where the composer had lived before. The Museum received its first visitors in December 1894. Last year, the Museum celebrated its 125th anniversary. Today it is a unique Museum complex that includes a house with a fully preserved memorial setting, a beautiful Park with manor buildings, a modern Depository, a concert hall, two exhibition halls, an audio hall and a storage building, as well as the nearby Demyanovo, Frolovskoye and Maydanovo estates.



The collection of the Museum, with more than two hundred thousand items, is one of the largest musical collections in the world. This is the personal Fund of the composer-manuscripts of his works, sketches of works, library, diaries, notebooks, epistolary heritage, photographs, works of fine art that make up the core of the Museum collection, as well as personal belongings and household items that surrounded Tchaikovsky in the last years of his life, portraits, albums with photos of relatives, friends, comrades in art, great contemporaries, Souvenirs brought by him from different countries, gifts from admirers of his talent,

letters to Tchaikovsky — all this clearly reveals the personality of the master, his worldview, his attitude to people, art, nature and reflects the life of his music in space and time. The richest in number and uniqueness, this Fund is of exceptional interest for the study of the life and work of P. I. Tchaikovsky. No researcher can do without the manuscript, visual and documentary collections of the Museum, which are constantly addressed by musicologists, musicians, performers, theater figures, artists, writers, local historians. The Museum also contains many unique materials on the history of Russian musical culture in general.



The House-Museum carefully preserves the atmosphere and atmosphere of the XIX century. In the center of the study-living room there is the famous piano of the composer "Becker", the Cabinet, which contains the most expensive gift to Tchaikovsky - the complete works of Mozart in 72 volumes, a wooden table made of birch by cabinetmaker in 1885, as well as numerous portraits of his family, friends, musicians, writers, artists. At this table, the 6th Symphony was written from the first to the last note. To this day there are copies of the manuscript of the 6th Symphony on the table.



ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

STATE MEMORIAL MUSEUM-RESERVE OF P. I. TCHAIKOVSKY

(СМИРНОВА ЛЮДМИЛА ЛЕОНИДОВНА, МОУ МАЛЕЕВСКАЯ СОШ, Г.О. КЛИН, Д. МАЛЕЕВКА, ЦЕНТРАЛЬНАЯ УСАДЬБА)

Next to the house is a beautiful Park, which has a lot of things related to the great composer. The Park was founded in the 70s of the XIX century, along with the beginning of construction of the house. There is the alley of Linden trees, white-stemmed birches, lilac bushes, Islands of lilies of the valley, the composer's favorite flowers in the Park. In flowerbeds and parterres of roses, begonias, gillyflowers, phloxes, sweet tobacco, violet bells - only those flowers that grew when P. I. Tchaikovsky lived here. In the modern part of the Park in 2006, there is a monument to P. I. Tchaikovsky, the work of the Moscow sculptor Alexander Rozhnikov. The composer is depicted sitting thoughtfully on a Park bench, absorbed in reading the score. The sculptor managed to fit the monument into the existing landscape of the modern Park and preserve the planting of Jasmine bushes, lilacs and Holly birches. Walk through the alleys of the Park, plunge into the world of the 19th century in the house-Museum of P. I. Tchaikovsky, breathe the air near Moscow is real happiness for connoisseurs of Tchaikovsky's work.



An interesting fact.



In 2019, the Museum-reserve was included in the program of digitization of museums near Moscow, in which in July of the same year, the only Russian sound sculpture "Melody of light" was installed here, developed in St. Petersburg specifically for the Museum-reserve of Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky, and has no analogues not only in Russia but also in the world. The sculpture in the form of a vertical two-meter led rod, resembling the shape of a sound wave, reproduces a unique sound range and color palette depending on the activity of the audience at the installation. By default, the sculpture is loaded with works by Pyotr Tchaikovsky "Seasons" and "Children's album".

ACTIVITY:

1. Who organized the Tchaikovsky Museum in Klin?
2. What does the Museum complex include?
3. What is the basis of the collection of the State memorial Museum-reserve of P.I. Tchaikovsky?

LET'S DISCUSS:

What impression was made by the text about the state memorial house-Museum of Tchaikovsky in Klin? What facts do you remember most of all? Would you like to go there?

WORDLIST:

- a modern Depository
- epistolary heritage
- worldview
- the program of digitization
- installation

TRADING ROWS

(МКРТЧЯН ИРИНА МАНВЕЛОВНА, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)

TRADING ROWS

Initially Klin was a significant trade point, that's why it was decided to erect Trading rows. From the very beginning they were wooden, because wood was the most available and cheapest material in those times. Construction place was chosen for the reason that it was the glibbest trade point in the town – the crossroads connecting Petersburg, Moscow, Volokolamsk and Dmitrov.



The rows served merchants and citizens with honor and truth for not only a decade till they burnt in 1885 at a slashing fire consuming actually half of buildings in Klin. Scared local people attempted to stop the flame. According to historical records among the crowd of rescuers was Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky himself. New trading rows opened their doors in late 1887 but they have saved their beauty and function till nowadays.



It's worth noting that recently the building has started to be destroyed: negative influence of time and other external factors. Then the local government took up the restoration of the building. Trading rows are notable for their ornaments in the shape of kokoshniks, small houses and expressive towers.

1. Answer the questions according to the text.

- Why were trading rows made of wood at the very beginning?
- Why was namely Klin chosen as a place to build Trading Rows?
- What was the reason of the reconstruction of this structure into the stone one?
- Who was the famous person that helped during the fire of the rows?

The building distinguishes itself with the arc connecting the two separate corp tops one of which is decorated with an icon where Nikolay Chudotvoret is pictured.



At the dawn of its work traders sold pies and meat, drinks and fruits, juice and sweets, shoes and clothes there, all that was made by local masters and could attract the attention of coaching merchants. Trade rows have been functioning till nowadays. Although you won't find ancient Russian wares here but you can look for lots of interesting things or also enjoy yourself and have a snack at a local cafe.

Famous Trading rows by right have become a truly important historical reminder. Even today the structure empresses people with its beauty and glory and attracts shoppers with small stores and shops.



2. Replace the words and phrases in **bold** type with their synonyms.

At the dawn of its work there were sold pies and meat, drinks and fruits, juice and sweets, shoes and clothes, all that was being made by local **masters** and could **attract** the attention of coaching merchants. Trade rows have been **functioning** till nowadays. **Although** you won't find ancient Russian **wares** here but you can **look after** lots of interesting things or also enjoy yourself and **have a snack** at a local cafe.

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

THE MUSEUM-ESTATE OF D.I. MENDELEYEV

(КУМАЛОВА АНЖЕЛА АБИСАЛОВНА, МОУ-СОШ №17, Г. КЛИН)



There are many amazing museums to visit all around the world and the more museums we go to the more we learn about them.

SPOTLIGHT ON KLIN TAKES YOU INTO THE HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM-ESTATE OF D.I. MENDELEYEV

Not far from Klin there is one of the most picturesque corners of the Moscow Region which is named Boblovo village. This village is located on the Boblovo hill. You can find a singular preserved building of the 19th century on the territory where there is the state museum of D.I. Mendeleev. This institution was opened in 1987 as a branch of the regional museum of the Moscow Region. In 1990 the museum was given a municipal status.

In 1860 a young scientist (he was only 31), a Doctor of Sciences D.I. Mendeleev bought the manor from a descendent of the Prince E.L. Dadiani. Mendeleev lived in this mansion for 40 years. This place became the witness of his creation of the periodic table of chemical elements.

Dmitry Ivanovich was fond not only of Chemistry; he got interested in the researching work in the fields of agriculture and farming. Due to his contribution a beautiful park with a number of rare plants appeared around the central building of the manor. Nowadays every visitor enjoys walking around the park.

In spite of the modest size of the museum its expositions are rich in historical significance. While going on an excursion about the museum you can observe 284 objects connected with the life of the great scientist. There are two exhibits in the museum. The first exhibition is called “Mendeleev’s Boblovo”, and it is devoted to the life of the scientist and his activity. You can also find his personal things such as his laboratory table, a trunk, a suitcase made by the scientist, books and photos. The second exhibition is called “Family treasures come back”. Here the preserved household tools can be observed...but the main crown of the hall is the exhibition of the layouts of destroyed buildings and the model of the manor farm territory.

The Boblovo manor is a classical estate of the 19th century. Mendeleev D.I. owned his estate up to his death, and at the end of his life he stated, “I bought Boblovo for 8000 but now I wouldn’t sell it for 80000...”

Nowadays the museum is open for visitors. A lot of scientific conferences, events devoted to the Mendeleev readings, concerts of classical music, theatre performances often take place in the museum.

Discuss

1. Have you ever been to Klin?
2. What interesting facts about this museum-estate have you learned?
3. What museums did you last visit? Describe your impressions.

Activity

Learn more about the life of Mendeleev in Boblovo. Find out more information about his family and his work in this village.

THE FOUNTAINS WITH HISTORY

(ФИЛАТЪЕВА ИННА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОУ – ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2, Г. КЛИН)

THE FOUNTAINS WITH HISTORY



There are a lot of incredible towns to visit all around Russia, but one town in particular is worth to see.

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA TAKES YOU TO THE PROVINCIAL TOWN KLIN.

The Moscow region is famous for the abundance of colorful attractions. Small towns of the region have a significant tourist value. An ancient, very beautiful town stands out among them. Klin was mentioned in the chronicles in 1317. In the first centuries of its existence it defended the southern borders from the enemies. Subsequently the town became an important craft-coachmen center. Klin met the twentieth century in the status of a typical provincial policy of the Russian Empire. Rapid changes in industry, culture and social life began in the Soviet period. Nowadays Klin is a self-sufficient town with a good tourist potential. It is worth to visit it and see some attractive sights.

To begin with, the fountain "mushroom Girl" or "Alyonushka" is considered one of the brightest spots of Klin. The fountain decorates the main square of the town. The background of the structure is very interesting. The central figure of the complex is a copy of the creation of the famous Russian sculptor F. Kamenskiy. In the summer of 1900 even the visitors to the world exhibition in Paris were amazed by the elegance of the original statue, which is now in the local History Museum. The statue was purchased by Dmitry Chernyadev, the local landowner. From his estate it first "migrated" to the shopping Mall complex in 1918 and then, after an attempted theft, to a cultural and educational institution. These days a modern cast of the famous sculpture is placed in the center of the fountain.

Furthermore, the history of another fountain is no less interesting. It has deserved an unconditional recognition of the citizens. "The Boy with sturgeon" was considered the main decoration of May Day square from the 1950s of the last century. Over time the art object was scrapped. The dwellers did not accept this loss. On their initiative, the authorities decided to restore the fountain, now it is located in a new place near the House of Life. The city patron gave money for the reconstruction of the fountain. In the summer of 2007 the geysers danced cheerfully again around the reconstructed sculpture of the boy with the Tsar-fish.

Activity

Try and find out about other Russian places of interest in provincial towns. Do some research, select your favourite one and tell your classmates about it.

Discuss

What is your favourite tourist attraction?
Where is it situated?
Would you like to share your information with us?

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

MUSEUM-ESTATE IN BOBLOVO

(БАШМАКОВА ЕЛИЗАВЕТА СЕРГЕЕВНА, МОУ-СОШ №13, Г.О.КЛИН)

Museum-estate in Boblovo



Dmitry Mendeleev is a famous Russian chemist. He discovered the periodical law and created the periodic table of elements.

Spotlight on Klin visits the museum-estate in Boblovo

The museum-estate in Boblovo is the estate of the great Russian chemist and inventor Dmitry Mendeleev.

The museum is located in the village of Boblovo of the Klin district of the Moscow region.

Dmitry Mendeleev acquired a small estate in Boblovo village in the mid 60-ies of the XIX century together with his colleague Nikolai Ilyin. Here he spent the summer months from 1865 to 1906. Mendeleev's living in this small village and his activity caused a lot of significant changes: during the great scientist's life, new buildings were built, an amazing landscaped park appeared where Dmitry Ivanovich brought exotic for that time plants. He arranged the agricultural experimental station and pilot applied mineral fertilizers to achieve maximum yields. The best scientists of the time came here for the exchange of experience. In 1899 here in the scientist's house the first Russian radio signals sent to Mendeleev from a neighboring village by the inventor of the radio Alexander Popov could be heard.

A museum was opened in 1987 in the estate house of Mendeleev. The Museum preserves documents and personal belongings of Dmitry Mendeleev and his family, a collection of objects of peasant life, library of the Russian physico-chemical society.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever heard about Dmitry Ivanovich Mendeleev?
- Why is the museum-estate in Boblovo so important to Russia?

ACTIVITY

Imagine you want to explain to your English pen friend what the museum-estate in Boblovo is. Use the information in the text to tell the class. Talk about:

- what it is
- who lived there
- why it is so important place

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

RAILWAY STATION

(ВАСИЛЬЕВА ПОЛИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)

In 1851 the first Nikolaev railway in Russia passed through Klin. At that very time, the station building designed by architects Konstantin Ton and Rudolf Zhelyazevich appeared in the town.



That was a typical project, with a gallery on cast-iron columns and a mandatory imperial hall.



Klin railway station was one of the seven "first-class railway stations" built along the Nikolaev railway. It was assumed a second-class railway station to be built in Klin, which, according to the project, was supposed to be two-storeyed and 86.7 metres long.



However, the engineer Kirchner, who supervised the construction of the Klin station, mixed up the drawings, and instead of the second-class station, they built a first-class station in the district town. According to the project for provincial cities, it should be single-storey with the length of 115 metres.



The similar buildings were at such stations as "Tver", "Spirovo", "Bologoye", "Okulovka", "Malaya Vishera" and "Lyuban". The historic buildings in the city center were changed, but outside they have survived to the present day and even confirmed their previous functions.

Wordlist

Railway station - железнодорожная станция

Imperial hall - императорский зал

Mix up - перепутать

According to - в соответствии с

Change - изменить

Answer the questions:

When was the railway station built?

Why did they build a first-class railway station?

In which city was the same rail station?

ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ

GOLDEN MARROW FESTIVAL

(ПОЧУЕВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МОУ-ГИМНАЗИЯ №15, Г. КЛИН)

Golden Marrow Festival

Do you like vegetables? We hope so. But did you know that you can use them not only for soups and salads? In Klin, a small provincial town, people have a lot of fun making art with vegetables.

Every last Saturday of September the people of Klin and its suburbs celebrate their harvest with a festival which attracts a lot of tourists and the town residents.

The name of the festival is "Golden Marrow". Artists design and create figures and

statues using autumn vegetables such as marrows, zucchinis, pumpkins, carrots and potatoes.

There is an exposition where guests of the festival can come and see the

statues and taste or buy local products made from vegetables, fruit and berries. Crowds gather to watch parades and

performances on the stage of the festival. Each year there is a contest of huge pumpkins ; some can weigh up to 60 kilos! This

event used to take place in Maydanovo park but this year it moved to Sestroretsky park because it's a more convenient place to get.

The festival has got quite a long history, in 2019 it celebrated the 10th anniversary and that's why the exposition was especially big.

Each settlement near Klin had their own unique exhibition of vegetables and fruit and a small performance with songs, riddles and games: all the visitors could enjoy marrow jam, marrow caviar, marinated zucchini and what not.



So if you like food and art, you should visit Klin in the end of September. Is there a similar food festival in your town?

WORDLIST

Provincial - провинциальный

Marrow- кабачок

Pumpkin- тыква

Anniversary - годовщина

Contest – соревнование

ACTIVITY

Is there a similar food festival in your town? Write a short text about it according to the plan:

- Name of festival - Date
- Place -Activities



DISCUSS

- 1) Why do you think the festival has got such a name?
- 2) Is it an interesting event to visit? Why (not)?

THE WINTER CARNIVAL IN KLIN

(ТЮРИНА ЛАРИСА РУСЛАНОВНА, МОУ-ГИМНАЗИЯ №1, Г. КЛИН)

WINTER CARNIVAL IN KLIN

The Winter Carnival in Klin is an unusual event! Every year in December, a fairy tale comes to Klin from Veliky Ustyug. On this day the city is immersed in a special atmosphere of goodness and fun. The brightest event of this day is the winter New Year street carnival. Annually, this event gathers tens of teams and thousands of spectators. Brightly dressed literary and film characters with Russian Father Frost walk along the main streets of Klin singing and competing in the beauty of costumes. At the end of December, "the main" Father Frost of Russia arrives in Klin from Veliky Ustyug on his snow-white three horses to lead a large-scale, bright, wonderful street carnival - "the rehearsal" of the most favourite holiday of all Russians - New Year!



VOCABULARY

Event- мероприятие

Immersed- погружен

Annually- ежегодно

Gather- собирать, скапливаться

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

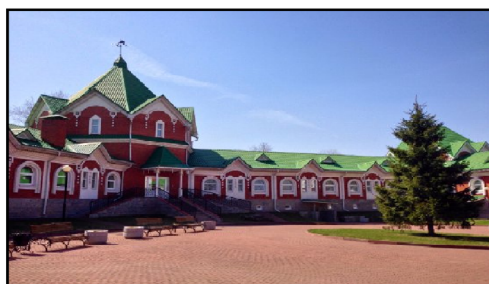
1. What is your favourite holiday?
2. Would you like to visit Klin during the carnival?
3. How many people does this event bring together?

KLIN PODVORYE

(БАСЮК ЭЛЬВИРА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МОУ ЛИЦЕЙ №10 ИМЕНИ Д.И. МЕНДЕЛЕЕВА, Г. КЛИН)

There are a lot of interesting places to visit throughout Russia, but this is the must see museum of Christmas tree decorations.

Spotlight on Russia will show you “Klin Podvorye”

MUSEUMS

“Klin Podvorye” is one of the most famous attractions of Moscow region. This complex consists of the museum of Christmas toys and the factory “Yolochka”.

In the museum you can see the history of the development of glass-blowing.

Museum expositions will show the master’s hut, the development of production during the period of industrialization and in the 40-s - 60-s of the 20th century, as well as modern toys and the history of images of Santa Claus.

Visitors will have the opportunity to observe the process of manufacturing products by the master glassblower and the process of painting them by artists. After the excursion you can paint a real glass ball or a molded toy and take it with you to commemorate the visit to this unusual museum.

**ACTIVITY**

What is the best New Year or Christmas surprise you have ever received? Write to us and describe it.

DISCUSS

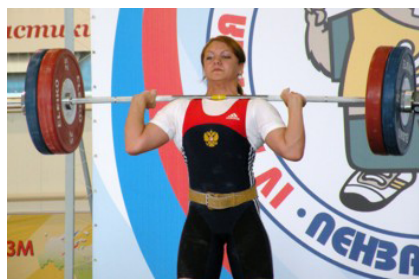
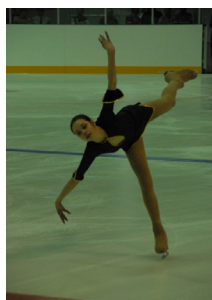
Would you like to make a toy with your own hands? Have you ever visited unusual museums? What exhibits were presented there?

THE KLIN ICE PALACE

(ЗЫКОВА М.А., МОУ СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)



The Klin Ice Palace is a multi-functional sports complex where different sports activities are held: Hockey; Figure skating, Short-track, Ballroom dancing, Weightlifting, Chess and others. Since 2004 Youth Sports School of the Olympic Reserve has been based in the Klin Ice Palace.



Concerts of world-class stars, as well as the performances of stars of modern foreign and domestic pop, ice shows, exhibitions and fairs, conferences quite often take place in the Klin Ice Palace. The first para-karate world cup in Russia will be held in the Klin Ice Palace in 2020.

In the large lobbies of the 1st and 2nd floors, everything is well-designed for the convenience of the audience. In the lobby there is a cafe "Team" where you

can relax and watch sports championships broadcasts. Guests can use a skating rink for mass skating. There are skates of all sizes, comfortable dressing rooms and a wardrobe.

Historical reference:

The beginning of the construction of the Palace was in 2001, the end- in 2003. The Ice Palace was built according to the Special State program "Development of hockey in the Moscow region". Currently two rinks are open: for training and championships and for mass skating.

The ice palace was named after the legendary hockey player Valery Kharlamov. And this is not a coincidence. The life of Valery Kharlamov is closely connected with Klin and Klinsky district. Here he first appeared in the early 70s with his CSKA team-mate Boris Mikhailov. During the holidays, and often after intense matches in Moscow, Kharlamov came to rest in Pokrovka. He willingly responded to offers to hold meetings with the citizens of Klin.

V. Kharlamov's father Boris Sergeevich and his daughter Tatyana spoke positively about assigning the name of Valery Kharlamov to the Klin Ice Palace. Achievements and skills of V. Kharlamov contributed to the development of hockey all over the world.

Assigning of the name of Valery Kharlamov to the Klin Ice Palace is a tribute to memory and respect to the outstanding compatriot, the great hockey player Valery Kharlamov, it is a kind of recognition of the achievements of Klin hockey. This fact is important for the education of new generations of athletes, it also contributes to the recognition of the achievements of Soviet and Russian hockey.

Wordlist:

Figure-skating – фигурное катание

Championship - чемпионат

Contribution - вклад

Tribute to memory – дань памяти

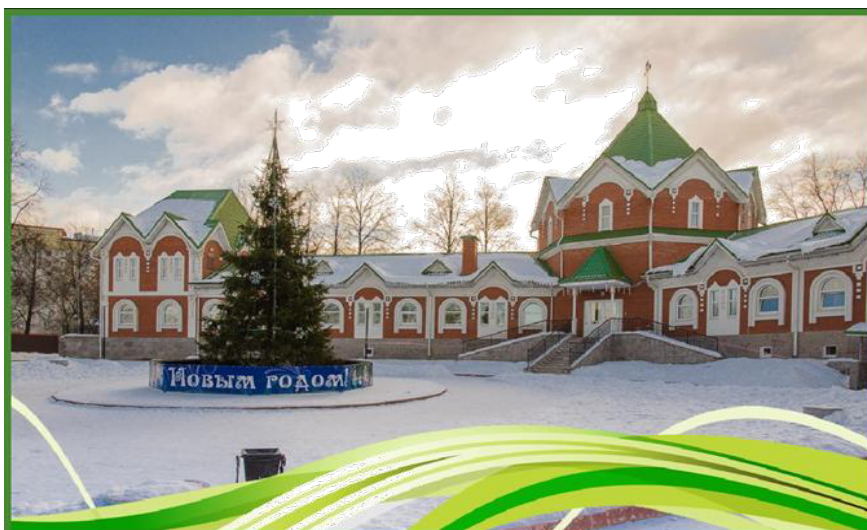
Achievement - достижение

Questions to discuss:

1. What kind of sport activities do you do?
2. Do you like winter or summer sport activities?
3. Who is your favourite athlete?

CHRISTMAS GLASS BALLS IN KLIN

(СИДОРЕНКО МАРГАРИТА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МОУ – ГИМНАЗИЯ № 2, Г. КЛИН)

CHRISTMAS
GLASS BALLS
IN KLIN

The Christmas tree



Glass balls



The Christmas toys

What is your favorite holiday? Children all over the world like celebrating Christmas.

Decorating Christmas tree is a very old tradition.

BUT DO YOU KNOW WHO MAKES SUCH LOVELY CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS?

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA FINDS OUT MORE...

Many Russian people think that Christmas is the best holiday. They like coming together, making presents and congratulating each other. But first all the members of the family decorate the Christmas tree...

There are so many different kinds of trappings*. Tinsels*, candles and colored lights for every taste and color that can be found in our shops. But glass balls are the most popular among them.

Where are these wonderful toys made?

Klin is eighty miles from Moscow. It is a small ancient town. In 1848 the Christmas tree toys factory was founded there. Some centuries ago Christmas trees were decorated with nuts, sweets, apples. Then there were paper toys and not so long ago glass balls became popular. "Elochka", as the factory is called now, creates and produces unique handicraft glass balls. Craftsmen carefully keep the best traditions of Russian glass craft. They usually supplement* new collections of different colors and fairy-tales.

In the museum, which is on the territory of the factory, you can see Christmas toys of different periods of history. State members carefully keep the memory of the factory. Students from all over the Moscow region come to visit this museum. They can learn a lot of interesting information about Christmas toys, their history and origin. It should be said that "Elochka" is the only Christmas toys museum in Russia.

*trappings-украшения

*tinsels-мишура

*supplement-добавлять

Look at the pictures, and then tell your classmates about how you decorate your Christmas tree.

*Activities*

Imagine you want to tell your English pen-friend about Christmas toys in Russia. Use the information in the text. Talk about:

* what kinds of Christmas toys you know;

*where they are produced;

*Speak about the museum.

Write us about your favorite Christmas toys.

WELCOME TO OUR SCHOOL MUSEUM

(НОВИКОВА ГАЛИНА АКИМОВНА, МОУ – МОУ-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1, Г. КЛИН)

“Love for the Motherland begins with love for your family, your home, your school, class and classmates, it makes all human activity truly holy, makes people happy, eliminates failures.”
D. S. Likhachev

Those, who forget about their past, have no future. That is why there are museums in every city and every town. I strongly believe that just this noble idea expressed in D. S. Likhachev's wise words encouraged the students and teachers of our gymnasium to organize a school museum “Artifact”. It was founded by A. A. Terentieva in 2018. It is one of the favourite and most visited places in our school. No doubt, in it there are a lot of exciting and amazing things to look at. Our students, teachers, parents and many other concerned people participated in organizing and replenishing museum funds. It turned out that many of us have things kept home for a long time but not used anymore. They have some historical value. They were brought to our museum so as the visitors could see them too, for example, a century-old samovar and other antiques such as spinning wheels, kitchen utensils, vintage irons, embroideries. Our children have never seen them before but now they can imagine how our ancestors lived a century ago. School uniforms, pioneer and Komsomol symbols, sports cups are displayed here.

Finally, all the documents and exhibits were systemized and divided into four expositions: the Great Patriotic war, veterans of pedagogical work, school life and household items. The exhibition devoted to GPW is certainly the most important. It tells us about our fellow countrymen participating in the war, rear workers, letters from the front collected bit by bit. It is the result of many years of research work. Taking part in municipal and regional contests and conferences our students carry out researches with different focuses. Their work is highly appreciated by the jury and awarded numerous diplomas and prizes.



To remember our ancestors' good deeds, tell how people lived long ago, what they loved and did is the main principle of our museum. A memory lasts forever, never does it die.

Vocabulary - a spinning wheel – прялка, utensils – утварь, a fellow countryman – земляк, rear workers - труженики тыла, deeds – поступки, дела, to replenish – пополнять.

Grammars in Use - find in the text as many examples of Participle I and II as possible and try to explain their using.

Speaking skills - answer the questions:

1. Why is it necessary to organize and visit museums?
2. Say if there is a museum in your school?
3. What exhibits are worth seeing first of all?

Writing skills - write a personal letter to your pen pal answering the questions given above.

SPOTLIGHT ON KLIN TAKES A CLOSER LOOK AT PARKS

(БАЛДИНА ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ – МОУ-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1, Г. КЛИН)

The past is your lesson
The present is your gift
The future is your motivation

Everyone enjoys visiting parks. Natural beauty helps to live and enjoy.

A good way to learn about the town is to visit parks too.

Sights Parks Places to have a good time

Klin is one of the oldest town of Moscow region on the bank of the picturesque Sestra river. It was mentioned in 1234. Ancient Klin was a small walled town. The town doesn't live in the past. It was developed as an industrial, cultural, modern centre. There are new districts with beautiful buildings and houses.

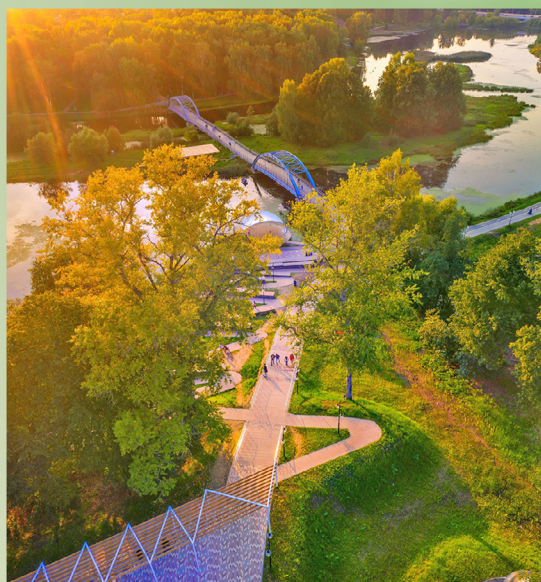
But what is it without parks and squares? The main idea of the parks is to open the world of beauty to children and adults, to help them to understand the world around.

Klin is a very green town with plenty of parks and fountains. Maidanovo Park is one of the largest and oldest parks in Klin. It appeared in the 19th century. Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky went for a long walks there.

The territory is large enough, with ponds and bridges, small waterfalls and benches under old lindens. It is a popular place for visitors and long walks. You can see water birds: ducks and swans. There are special houses for them. They live there when it is cold outdoors. The park workers look after the birds, feed them, keep them healthy and clean their houses. They know a lot about the birds and often answer the visitors' questions. The park is open in all seasons.



Spotlight on Klin Takes a closer look at Parks.



Sestroretskiy Park is in the centre of Klin. In recent 2-3 years the park was renovated. It is a very pleasant place; a green island in the middle of a busy town. The park looks quite modern, with water, bridges, many playgrounds, acting areas and other facilities, lovely lawns and quiet spots, flowerbeds and stages for concerts and performances. You can rent a bike or a boat in summer and skis in winter. Citizens like to take long walks over its grassy territory along the bank of the river in fine weather. On holidays visitors enjoy the firework display. There are other parks and gardens in Klin as well. Some of them, small square parks are in the centre near Soviet square, in Trading Rows. Here you can see a monument to Russian composer P. I. Tchaikovsky and a fountain with flowerbeds.

SPOTLIGHT ON KLIN TAKES A CLOSER LOOK AT PARKS

(БАЛДИНА ЕЛЕНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МОУ – МОУ-ГИМНАЗИЯ № 1, Г. КЛИН)

There is one more beloved place here. Fountain “Girl-spawn” is one of the most visited places in Klin. The sculpture was cast in the XVIII century in Yekaterinburg. A landowner Chernyad’ev installed it in memory of his daughter, who went to the wood for mushrooms and never returned. It is surrounded by a fountain. Water drops on her skirt and she is squeezing it. The place is worth seeing. There are a lot of tourists and holidaymakers staying here, children and their parents enjoy playing with water in hot weather.

Nature is a great wealth. Many guests say that parks and squares look like beautiful places, islands for life and pleasure, a welcome oasis of calm.



Discuss

What do you know about parks in different towns, cities and countries?
What do know about ecological situation in Klin region?
What do you offer to improve it?

Activity

Make a leaflet for tourists welcoming them to visit Klin and its surroundings
Look at the pictures and choose the place you like. What did you find out about it.
Write a short article about one of the most well-known places in your town.

ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР РЕГИОНА

HOME OF THE NATURE

(ДУБКОВА МАРГАРИТА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МОО СОШ С УИОП №7, Г. КЛИН)

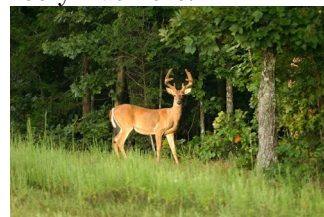
There is one special, magnificent place near our city – National park “Zavidovo”. If you visit it even once, you will always remember it. It's like you suddenly run into an old fairy tale, where, in the deep, dark woods a real adventure could happen.



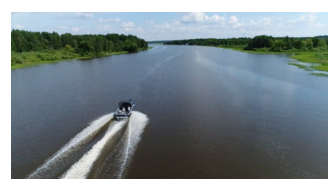
The story of the place began in the XV century, when a famous Russian Tsar, Ioann 4 (The Terrible), fascinated by the beauty of its wild forests and full rivers chose it for his hunting camp. He used to visit these rich in prey expanses very often. So, the place became famous. After Ioann, all Russian monarchs loved to hunt and rest here. When the monarchy was defeated in Russia, “Zavidovo” National park became a government residence for the highest leader of the country. Today, the heads of different countries meet here with our President. This place was chosen for such important events due to its beautiful, untouched nature.

Go facts:

- According to UNESCO, Zavidovo is the cleanest place in Eastern Europe.
- 41 kinds of mammals, a lot of different bird species, including many water birds freely live here.



Three big rivers meet here: Shosha, Lama and Yauza. Together they create a huge reservoir, called The Moscow Sea.



- The residence of the Russian president is located here.
- There is a special law, protecting flora and fauna of “Zavidovo” National Park.
- Local people (there are some villages in the National park) are restricted from all kinds of activity, as picking mushrooms or berries, fishing, not to say any hunting). They aren't allowed to use even air mattresses for swimming.

Questions:

- Would you like to live in such a place, as National park or do you prefer city lifestyle? Why?
- What could be the other pros and cons of living in the National park be ?
- Why should we protect wild living creatures and plants?
- What other Great National Parks do you know?