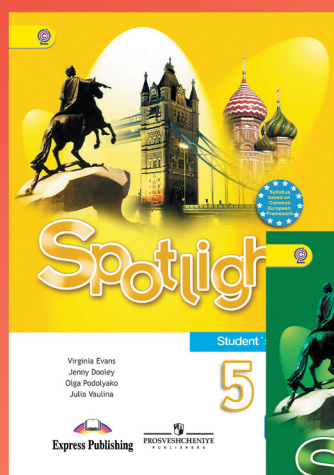


Spotlight on Kurgan


ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.5

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Электронное пособие “Spotlight on Kurgan” («Курган в фокусе»)

Марфицына О.А.,
ст. преподаватель кафедры ГИЭО,
ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ

Глобализация и интеграция, это те реалии современной жизни, на которые ссылается большинство ученых при определении основных направлений образования. Преподавание нацелено на формирование и развитие у обучающихся потребностей таких как:

- *конструировать программу приобретения новых знаний;*
- *искать возможность применять полученные знания в реальной жизни, в социуме;*
- *уметь реализовывать себя;*
- *уметь взаимодействовать и сосуществовать с другими людьми в поликультурном обществе.*

Ученику необходимо овладеть поликультурной компетентностью, чтобы быть успешным и востребованным. Формируя свою «картину мира» человек не только должен учитывать, уважать и включать в свою «картину мира» факт существования других народов и народностей, но и должен понимать, принимать и изучать особенности, традиции своего этноса, народа.

Именно на это нацелено наше электронное пособие “Spotlight on Kurgan” («Курган в фокусе»).

С января 2019 года, в рамках сотрудничества Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» и кафедры гуманитарного и эстетического обучения ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ Курганской области, учителя и педагоги английского языка Курганской области с увлечением начали создавать электронное пособие “Spotlight on Kurgan” («Курган в фокусе»).

Преподаватели иностранного языка подбирали интересный, актуальный материал на английском языке; подготавливали красочные иллюстрации и фотоработы; тщательно прорабатывали структуру каждого урока. Несмотря на то, что данное пособие стало методическим конкурсом для учителей Курганской области, наши учителя и педагоги активно привлекали к творческому процессу своих учеников, создавая прекрасные проекты по изучению родного края. Замечательно, что ещё в процессе создания пособие “Spotlight on Kurgan” («Курган в фокусе») стало обучающим инструментом приобретения новых знаний о родной области, городе, селе на родном и английском языках и презентации новой информации на английском языке.

Надеемся, что разработанные уроки электронного пособия “Spotlight on Kurgan” («Курган в фокусе») станут незаменимыми в работе на уроках и на занятиях элективных курсов, клубов по английскому языку при изучении достопримечательностей родного края, а значит и нашей родины России.

Кафедра гуманитарного и эстетического образования ГАОУ ДПО ИРОСТ и учителя иностранных языков Курганской области выражают искреннюю признательность творческому коллективу Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» за создание и поддержку проектов по изучению иностранных языков в области.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"OUTSTANDING PEOPLE OF KURGAN REGION. THERNTY SEMENOVICH MALTSEV"

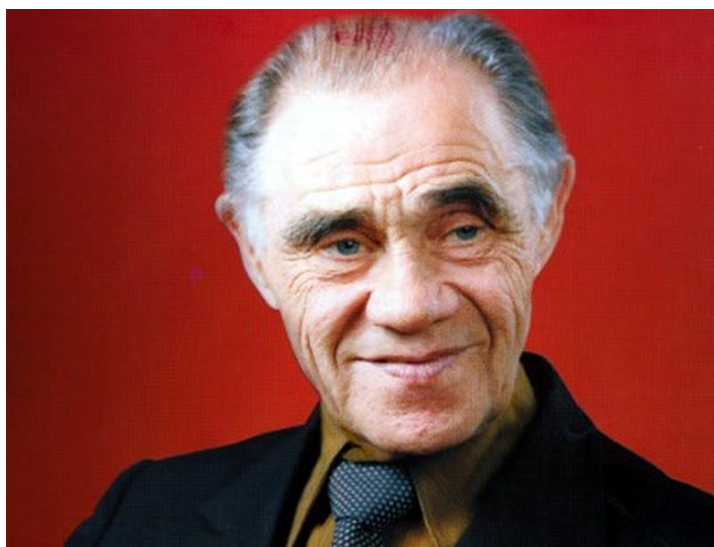
(БАРНАШЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, МКОУ ЮРГАМЫШСКАЯ СОШ, г. КУРГАН)



Outstanding people of Kurgan region



Terenty Semenovich Maltsev



This article tells about the great, outstanding breeder of the Kurgan region - Terenty Semenovich Maltsev. You can learn about what he has contributed to the development of agriculture.

Terenty Semenovich Maltsev was born on 10 November 1895 in the village of Maltsevo, Shadrinsk district of Kurgan region. On this land, he took his first steps, then under the supervision of his father spent the first furrow, sowed arable grain and grew in the grain field the first harvest. His first breeding experiments Terenty Semenovich laid in 1922 and since then carried out practical and experimental work. Deeply studying the theory and practice of agriculture, based on the achievements of biological science, he justified and introduced into production methods of closing and preservation of moisture, the use of wheat varieties of different maturation periods, determined the optimal timing for the Urals sowing of spring crops, on a new theoretical basis, developed a non-dump tillage. In a huge field laboratory, which turned into arable land, non-standard, bold ideas were born. Proven and proven practice, they eventually embodied in the famous Maltsev farming system. For special services to the people "in the preservation and development of the best traditions of the Russian peasantry" Terenty Semenovich was awarded the title "Honorary citizen of Russia".

Terenty Semenovich passed away on August 11, 1994, buried in the cemetery of the village Maltsevo.

Answer the questions to the text.

1. When and where was born Terenty Semenovich Maltsev?
2. In what year did he start his first breeding experiments?
3. What served Terenty Semenovich Maltsev as a laboratory?
4. What title was awarded to Terenty Semenovich?
5. When Terenty S. Maltsev died?

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"GREAT MINDS" (БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №41», г. КУРГАН)

Great Minds

A long way from shepherd in Azerbaijan to the world-famous doctor...Life for people's happiness...His name is known to thousands of people who live a full life thanks to his unique method.

Spotlight on Russia presents Doctor Ilizarov



Gavrill Abramovich Ilizarov was born on June 15, 1921 in the city of Belovezh in Belarus in a poor peasant family.

In search of work and food, the family moved to Azerbaijan. Little Gavrill worked as a shepherd on the farm. He went to school only at the age of 11.

In 1939 Ilizarov entered the medical Institute in Simferopol. In 1944 Gavrill was graduated and received his appointment in Dolgovskaya regional hospital in Kurgan region. In 1950 Gavrill Abramovich was appointed as a traumatologist-orthopedist of the Kurgan regional hospital. In 1951 he developed a universal external fixation device for the treatment of bone fractures and deformations. Later, he developed methods of replacing defects of tubular bones with the help of his apparatus. Thanks to this method, it is possible to restore the missing parts of the limbs, including the foot, fingers, and extend the limbs.

In 1971 the Kurgan research Institute of experimental and clinical orthopedics and traumatology was founded. The "Ilizarov method" has become widespread all over the world.

Ilizarov is the author of more than 600 scientific works, 194 inventions, 13 foreign patents. For his outstanding discovery in the field of medicine, the unique results of the treatment of patients Ilizarov was awarded many titles, orders and medals.

A talented surgeon died and was buried in 1992 in Kurgan.

Tell about the main stages of the great scientist's life.

- What qualities should a person have to become Doctor Ilizarov?
- What is unique about the «Ilizarov method»?

ACTIVITY

On behalf of the relatives of the patient write a letter of thanks to the staff of the Ilizarov Institute.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"FAMOUS PEOPLE. GAVRIIL ABRAMOVICH ILIZAROV" (ЕМЕЛЬЯНОВА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МКОУ «СЕТОВЕНСКАЯ СОШ» С. СЕТОВНОГО МАКУШИНСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Kurgan region is famous for many outstanding people one of them is Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov. G.A. Ilizarov was a Soviet physician, known for inventing the Ilizarov apparatus.

Spotlight on Kurgan finds out more about this outstanding physician...

**FAMOUS
PEOPLE**



G. A. Ilizarov was born on 15th June, 1921 in the town of Belovezh, Poland. Soon after his birth, the family moved to Qusar (Azerbaijan), where he grew up. His childhood was very hard. He went to school at the age of 11 and for passing exams perfectly was enrolled in the 4 form. In 1939 he entered the Crimea Medical School. After finishing the Medical School in 1944 Ilizarov was sent to a rural hospital in Dolgovka, a village in Kurgan region. In 1961 he created the Kurgan Center of Restorative traumatology and orthopedics. He was the head of this center until 1991. His apparatus and methods of treatment were widely used in the world of medicine. Ilizarov is the author of more than 600 scientific works.

Gavriil Abramovich Ilizarov was awarded the title of "Honored doctor of the RSFSR", the Lenin prize, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor with the order of Lenin and others.

The talented physician died in Kurgan on 24th July, 1992.

In 1993, the Russian scientific center "Restorative traumatology and orthopedics" was named after him. In front of the center there is a monument-bust. In memory of academician Ilizarov scientific and theoretical journal "Genius of orthopedics" has been published since 1995.

In 2003, Gavriil Abramovich was awarded the title of "Honorary citizen of Kurgan region".

DISCUSS

- Do you know any famous people of your region?
- What do you know about G.A. Ilizarov?

ACTIVITY

Fill in the Fact File:

Date of Birth _____	Profession _____
Place of Birth _____	Awards _____
Education _____	Date of death _____
Known for _____	

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"NATIONAL PRIDE"(Зотова Анастасия Алексеевна, МКОУ «ИКОВСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА» КЕТОВСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

National pride

The premiere of the video clip for the song Maxim Fadeev "Eagles or crows" took place on 18 December 2017.

The part of the filming took place in the hometown of Kurgan of a singer.



Spotlight on Kurgan finds out some facts in the musician's biography



Polina Gagarina



Elena Temnikova



Julia Savicheva



Alice Kozhikina & Max Fadeev

Name: Maxim Fadeev
 Date of Birth: 6th May, 1968
 Birthplace: Kurgan
 Family: Father – Alexander; Mother – Svetlana;
 Brother – Artyom; Wife – Natasha; Son – Savva

Maxim Fadeev was born on May 6, 1968 in the city of Kurgan in family of the composer Alexander Fadeev and the performer of the Russian and Gipsy songs and romances Svetlana Fadeeva. In 17 years Maxim began to compose songs.

Fadeev has lived in Moscow since 1993. He arrangements for many famous musicians - Dolina, Leontyev, Malezhik. Efficiently was Fadeev's cooperation with the singer Svetlana Gaiman who became well - known as Linda subsequently. During this period Fadeev realized the main mission to be a musical producer.

In 2002 Fadeev participated in quality of the producer of the musical teleproject "Factory of Stars-2", and in 2004 was a co-producer of the "Factory of Stars-5" teleproject. Thanks to a show such names as Yulia Savicheva, Polina Gagarina, Elena Temnikova were opened for numerous audience.

In February, 2014 the TV premiere of a show "The Voice. Children" was held in which Maxim Fadeev appeared as one of mentors. After the results of spectators' votes the pupil of his team Alice Kozhikina became the winner of a show.

DISCUSS

ACTIVITY

- With a partner, discuss what you most admire about Maxim Fadeev.
- Write to *Spotlight on Kurgan* about your favourite singing hero and don't forget to send in any pictures you have.

- Do you like to listen to music?
- What kind of music do you usually listen to?

"WRITER" (ИСМАЙЛОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «УКСЯНСКАЯ СОШ», ДАЛМАТОВСКИЙ РАЙОН, КУРГАНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Writer



Kurgan region. It is the homeland of many famous people: artists, composers, writers, poets, doctors, scientists and many others. We are proud of them. We admire them. These people are examples to follow. S.A.Vasilyev, V.Ph.Potantin, L.A.Tumanova, V.I.Yurovskikh, L.I.Kulikov. What are they? They are poets and writers from our region.

Spotlight on Russia finds out more about Vasily Ivanovich Yurovskikh (1932-2007) – a writer, a “singer” of forests, fields and grass.

Vasily Ivanovich Yurovskikh was born in December 25, 1932. His birthplace- village Yurovka, Dalmatovo district, Kurgan region. In the 3rd form he wrote stories, 2 novels, poems and sketches about the nature. His first book was published in 1968. Vasily Ivanovich Yurovskikh wrote about the nature and the man. He told, “The man and the nature are the whole.”

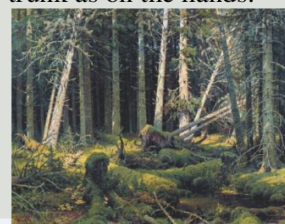
The book that I would like to introduce you is «Mother's Blessing».

This book was published in 1979. The book includes stories and lyrical miniatures. The stories in this book are about the native village of Vasily Ivanovich. The author tells us about the nature of his homeland. Vasily Ivanovich shows in his book the beauty of birds, trees, rivers, animals. The nature in these stories is live. While reading this book you understand that trees, rivers, grass have their souls and hearts.

Let's take the story «The Asp».



An asp grew on the edge of the forest. No one loved this tree. The children cut it with knives, the men felled it with axes. People threw dirt in the asp. In spite of this the tree grew and grew. There were small aspen behind the large asp. The asp protected them from the wind and rain. Years passed. A man came to visit the old asp. Small aspen have grown. And where is that old asp? Here it is - on the branches of those that it had protected. "Probably, its heart didn't bear, something has broken in it." The aspen hold its trunk as on the hands.

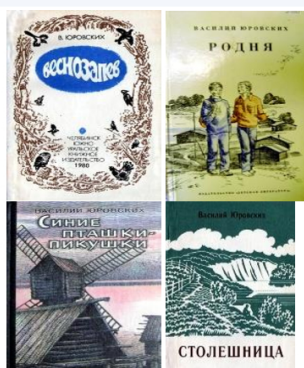


ACTIVITIES

- Read the story «The Asp».
- Choose a story or a poem from the book written by the author from our region.
- Translate it into English.
- Illustrate your work with pictures, drawings and captions.

DISCUSS

- Read the poem:
I greatly love my Motherland,
Its forests, people, lakes,
Its cities, kind and friendly people,
Its rivers, children, plains.
- Look at the titles of the books written by V. I. Yurovskikh. Is this poem suitable for these books? How?
- Do you like reading books about nature and people's life in villages?



ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"A RADIO INVENTOR" (КОКОРИНА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ДЕЛАМ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, КУЛЬТУРЫ, МОЛОДЕЖИ И СПОРТА АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ДАЛМАТОВСКОГО РАЙОНА, г. КУРГАН)

A RADIO INVENTOR



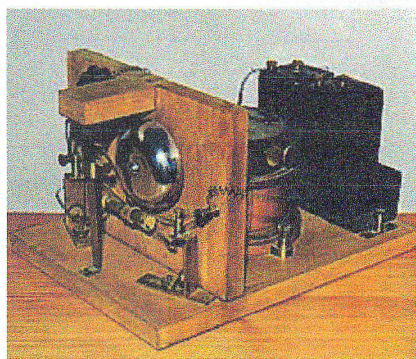
Do you know that a famous Russian scientist, an inventor of radio Alexander Stepanovich Popov lived and learned in a small town of Dalmatovo.

Dalmatovo is situated in Kurgan region. It is one of the oldest settlements in Zauralye.

His father was a poor priest, who had 7 children. The eldest son lived and worked as a teacher of Latin in Dalmatovskiy Uspenskiy monastery. That's why Sasha was sent just in Dalmatovo to get education. He was ten at that time.

Alexander Popov spent only two of four-year course of studies. His brother moved from Dalmatovo and Sasha left our town as well.

Popov A.S. liked arithmetic very much. Later he entered University in St Petersburg and in 1895 when he was a teacher himself, he invented a wireless telegraph. In 1895 on the 7th of May Popov A.S. demonstrated how to send signals by means of electromagnetic waves. He devoted his whole life to radio communication.



ACTIVITIES

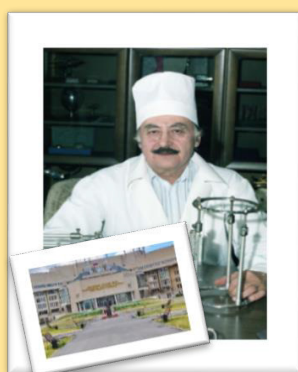
- Imagine you are to open a museum of prominent people of your region. Prepare exhibits for the museums.
- Prepare an encyclopaedia article about a famous scientist.

DISCUSS

- Do you agree with a saying "Knowledge is power"?
- Where can you get education to work in scientific sphere?
- What qualities must a great scientist have?

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"THE OUTSTANDING PERSONALITIES OF KURGAN REGION" (МИХАЙЛОВА ТАТЬЯНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МКОУ «ЛЕСНИКОВСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ ИМ.ГЕРОЯ РОССИИ ТЮНИНА А.В.» КУРГАНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ. КЕТОВСКИЙ РАЙОН)



Ilizarov G.A.
The science center of Ilizarov



Yakovlev S.



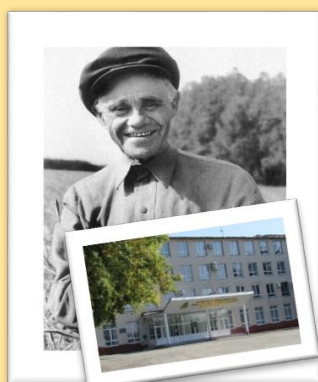
Fadeev M.



Savicheva Y.



Temnikova E.



Maltsev T.S



Travnikov G.A

Discuss

- * What are these outstanding personalities famous for?
- * Would you like to choose a career of one of these people? Why?
- * Are you proud of your countrymen?

Activity

- * Write a virtual letter to a famous person and ask how to succeed in your career?
- * Work in pairs. Look at the pictures and choose the three most important professional qualities or skills for each job. Explain your choice.

Spotlight on Kurgan

The outstanding personalities of Kurgan region

What do you know about the story of your countrymen?

Read the biography to find out.

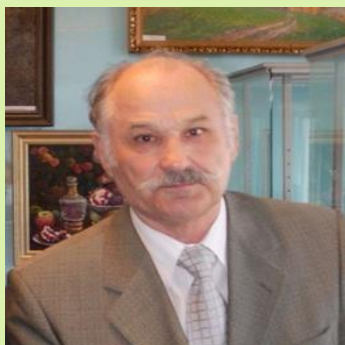
Maltsev T.S. (1895-1994) was born in Maltsevo village, Shadrinsk region. He was an innovator of agricultural production, field farmer, breadmaker. In honor of Maltsev T.S was called agricultural Academy in Lesnikovo village, Kurgan region.

Ilizarov G.A. (1921-1992) was a doctor of medical sciences, professor. He was able to manage the man's growth. Today people come to the science center of Ilizarov from around the world. **Travnikov G.A.** (1937) was born in Mekhonskoye village, Kurgan region. In 1982 he was conferred the title of Honored Artist of the Russian Federation. He has many beautiful works. The famous paintings of Travnikov G. are represented in the funds of many museum and picture galleries of Russia, in the funds of state museums of Poland and Bulgaria.

Galtsev Y. (1961) is Russian entertainer and clown, parodist, theater and film actor. He was born in Klyuchiki village, Kurgan region. The unique mimicry of Galtsev was called "Rubber face". His work in projects and TV shows brought him fame. He worked as part of humorists on television "Anshlag". Galtsev Y. is the artistic director of A. Raikin theater. **Fadeev M.** (1968) was born in Kurgan. Maxim Fadeev is the music composer, producer, director and actor. He promoted to appear on the Russian scene such musical performers as Linda, Julia **Savicheva**, the group "Serebro" (**Temnikova E.** is the lead singer) and "Gluk'oZa". **Yakovlev S.** (1925-1996) was born in Kurgan. He was a talented theater and film actor. Lots of important work of Yakovlev S. are "The sisters", "The long way", "The Shadows disappear at noon" and so on.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"NIKOLAI PAVLOVICH USTYUZHANIN. AN ARTIST OF KURTAMYSH" (НАРЫКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ БОРИСОВНА, МКОУ «КОСТЫЛЁВСКАЯ ООШ» КУРТАМЫШСКОГО РАЙОНА, г. КУРГАН)



Nikolai Pavlovich Ustyuzhanin is an artist of Kurtamysh

Do you know the outstanding people of your region? Who are they?

Why did they become famous?

Spotlight on Russia invites you to the Kurgan region to meet
a wonderful man!

I have many favourite artists. Among them are writers, painters and musicians. When I have free time, I sometimes visit the Kurgan Museum of Art. I like the museum because there are many masterpieces there. But the most interesting works for me are the paintings by N.P. Ustyuzhanin.

Nikolai Pavlovich Ustyuzhanin was born on the 3rd of November in 1935. His native village is Ust' - Uiskoe, Tselinnyi district of Kurgan region. The painter has been drawing since childhood. He studied to become a true master. Nikolai Pavlovich is a very special sort of painter. There is something in his landscapes that reflects our own moods. He deeply feels what he wants to depict, and his brush moves his feelings to the canvas. Just from under the hand of master came out about a thousand works. His works are found in France, Germany, Pakistan, Israel, the United States, Japan.

Ustyuzhanin developed the emblem for our town. Also he is an honorary citizen of the city of Kurtamysh.



You can't help but admire his pictures!



«Golden time», 2010



«Flowering time», 2011



«Irtysh», 2014



«Tired river», 2016

Activities

- Imagine you want to tell your English pen friend about N.P. Ustyuzhanin:
 - where and when was he born?
 - what is the peculiarity of the artist?
 - what works of N.P. Ustyuzhanin do you know?
- Crossword «Outstanding people of Kurgan» <http://puzzlecup.com/?guess=9E1A59D0345271AU>

"KIRILL A. YEVSTIGNEEV – MY FELLOW COUNTRYMAN AND A HERO OF GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR" (СЕДИНИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБПОУ «ШУМИХИНСКИЙ АГРАРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ», г. КУРГАН)

**Kirill A. Yevstigneev – my
fellow countryman and
a hero of Great Patriotic War**



Who knows how the fate of present-day Russia would have been had it not been for the battle fight won on the Field Kulikovo or the Borodino battle. A special place in history is occupied by the Great Patriotic War. The people who survived it are undoubtedly brave people. Certainly, Kirill Alekseevich Evstigneev is a hero of the Fatherland and our fellow countryman.

Our Shumikha agrarian construction college is named after Twice Hero of the Soviet Union Kirill Alekseevich Evstigneev.

- **Early life.** Kirill A. Yevstigneev was born into a peasant family on 17 February 1917 in the village of Khokhly, Chelyabinsky Uyezd, Orenburg Governorate, in what is now the Shumikhinsky District of Kurgan Oblast, in Russia's trans-Urals. He attended the Shumikhin primary school, completing seven of the requisite eight years of study before moving on to the Chelyabinsk industrial school. He trained as a fitter-turner and upon graduation moved to work at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant where he joined the local aeroclub and got his first taste of flying.
- **Early Military Career.** In September 1938 Yevstigneev joined the Red Army with the

aim of becoming a military aviator. In 1941 he graduated from the Bijsk military pilot academy in the far-eastern Amur region, and was posted as a flying instructor to Serashevo. At the end of 1942 he was reassigned to the Moscow headquarters of the VVS, where he was put to work in management of the procurement of Bell P-39 Airacobras from the United States under the Lend-Lease program. While important - over 4,000 Airacobras were ferry-flown from Alaska to the Soviet Union during the war - this was even further from an active role than Yevstigneev's previous posting as an instructor. While in Moscow Yevstigneev came to the attention of I. S. Soldatenko, who arranged for a posting to the front on 17 March 1943.

- **In 1943—1991 member of Communist Party of the Soviet Union.**
- **World War II Combat Service.** Yevstigneev gained his first victories two weeks after his arrival at the front. On 28 March 1943, near the village of Urazovo in the Belgorod province, southwest of Moscow he shot down a Messerschmitt Bf 109, followed by a Junkers Ju 87 Stuka.
- On 12 April, he brought down a Messerschmitt Bf 110, and became an ace three weeks later on the 6 May, when he shot down a Junkers Ju 88 and another Bf 110. In the huge aerial engagements during the Battle of Kursk in July 1943, Yevstigneev scored six more victories. On 7 July he brought down the leader of a ten-strong bomber formation. The following day he engaged a formation of nine Stukas, and again brought down the leader. The

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

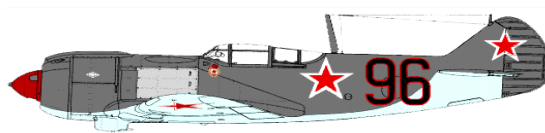
"KIRILL A. YEVSTIGNEEV – MY FELLOW COUNTRYMAN AND A HERO OF GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR" (СЕДИНИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБПОУ «ШУМИХИНСКИЙ АГРАРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ», г. КУРГАН)

remaining Stukas turned and fled. Yevstigneev pursued and scored another kill when the Stuka he engaged struck the ground. Another sortie the same day saw him claim one more Stuka. On 9 July he scored his second Bf 109 kill, followed by two more on the 13 July and 16 July.

- On 23 February 1945, as the squadron commander of 178th Guard Fighter Air Regiment (14th Guard Fighter Air Division, 3rd Guard Fighter Air Corps, 5th Air Army, 2nd Ukrainian Front) Guards Captain Kirill A. Yevstigneev was awarded second Title Hero of the Soviet Union with the medal "Gold star" (№4039).
- Kirill A. Yevstigneev finished World War II as **the commander of 178th Guard Fighter Air Regiment**.
- **Yevstigneev's World War II record:**
 - 1) more than 300 combat missions
 - 2) 120 aerial engagements.
 - 3) 53 enemy aircraft shot down and 3 shared.
- **After World War II**
- In 1949 he finished several Tactical Aviation Courses, and by 1955 served at the Military Aviation Academy. By 1960 he was on the Military Academy General Staff (High Commanders Academy). He then became Major General of aviation in 1966, from 1972 he served in the reserve.
- After retirement he lived in Moscow, where he died on 29 August 1996. He is buried at the Kuntsevskoe cemetery in Moscow. A bronze bust of him stands in Shumikha, Kurgan province, near the village of his birth.

Kirill A. Yevstigneev awards:

- 2 Hero of the Soviet Union (2 August 1944, 23 February 1945)
- Order of Lenin (2 August 1944)
- 4 Order of the Red Banner
- Order of Suvorov 3rd class (2 October 1943)
- Order of the Patriotic War 1st class (11 March 1985)
- Order of the Patriotic War 2nd class (30 April 1943)
- Order of the Red Star
- numerous medals
- Foreign Orders:
 - Order of the British Empire

*Yevstigneev's La-5FN aircraft**Yevstigneev's grave in the Kuntsevo Cemetery**A monument in Shumikha*

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"KIRILL A. YEVSTIGNEEV – MY FELLOW COUNTRYMAN AND A HERO OF GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR" (СЕДИНИНА НАТАЛЬЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, ГБПОУ «ШУМИХИНСКИЙ АГРАРНО-СТРОИТЕЛЬНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ», г. КУРГАН)



*A museum devoted to twice Heroes of the
SU are in our college*

Activities:

- What can you tell your pen friend about our outstanding hero of the Fatherland and fellow countryman Kirill A. Yevstigneyev according plan:
- when and where was born;
- early life;
- early military career;
- World War Combat Service;
- Records.

What heroes of Great Patriotic War do you know more?

Talk about it with your classmates.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"LEGENDS OF ZAURALJE" (СЕМЕНОВА ЕЛЕНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 47», г. КУРГАН)

We decided to find out what contribution to the country's culture Kurgan region has made

Spotlight on Kurgan explored the life and work of the famous Kurgan teacher and cultural educator

**Rabinovich Yulii Mikhailovich
(08/12/1918 - 13/05/1990)**

He was a teacher, educator, Candidate of Pedagogic Sciences, Honorary Worker of culture of the USSR, member of the Union of Film - Makers of the USSR.

Yulii Mikhailovich taught Literature at Shadrinsk Pedagogical Institute, then he worked as Headmaster of Makushinsk school, Kurgan region. Since 1961 to 1990 Yulii Mikhailovich was Assistant Professor of Russian and Foreign Literature Department of Kurgan Pedagogical Institute. Since 1968 to 1974 he was Dean of Historical and Philological Department. But the main achievements of this person are connected with the cinema.

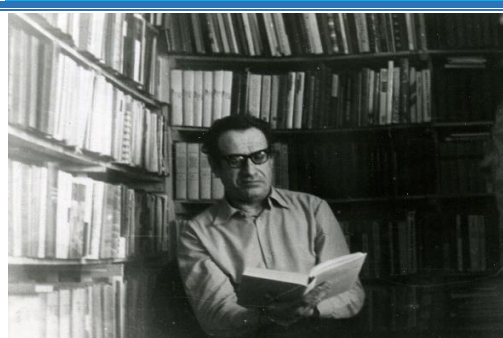
Yulii Mikhailovich created the so-called "Kurgan model of cinema education and cinema upbringing at school and at high school". He organized the students' cinema club, special cinema courses and seminars. He went round the whole Kurgan region with lectures and film discussions, enlightening and bringing culture, with the help of cinema making different people think, argue and feel.

Rabinovich Yulii Mikhailovich has made a great contribution to the culture of our region and our country!

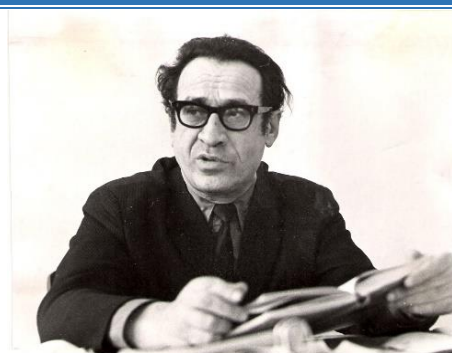
DISCUSS

- What kind of films are you fond of watching? Why?
- What directors and actors can you name great ones? Why?
- What films have made you think? Cry?

LEGENDS OF ZAURALJE



In his home library



Giving a lecture



Meeting Yuri Yakovlev, the famous Russian actor

ACTIVITY

Make a review on a film that has recently impressed you.

1. Name: its creators and the main characters.
2. Describe its plot.
3. Think of its ideas and means of their expression.

"INSPIRING PEOPLE: GERMAN TRAVNIKOV" (СТЕПАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГБОУ «КУРГАНСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ» КУРТАМЫШСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ)

There are a lot of outstanding people in the Kurgan region. German Alekseevich Travnikov is one of them.

Spotlight on Russia introduces you to a great artist of the Kurgan Region.



Discuss:

1. Do you like art?
2. What is your favourite artist?
3. What kind of painting do you prefer?

The Great Artist of the Kurgan Region

German Alekseevich Travnikov is a Soviet and Russian artist. He was born on December 15th, 1937 in Mekhonskoye village.

In 1955 he began to work as an artist in a machine building plant. In 1963 German Alekseevich graduated Sverdlovsk Art School. Then he worked as a painter in the cinema "Sputnik", lab assistant in Kurgan State Pedagogical Institute and an art director of the Kurgan Committee on Radio and Television. In 1967 Travnikov was admitted to the Union of Russian Artist. Since 1986 he has been the Union's secretary.

His name is connected with the rebirth of watercolour painting in Russia. German Alekseevich suggested an idea of creating the first watercolour museum in our country.

During several decades of fruitful creative search, traveling, constant improvement of the mastery of watercolor painting, Travnikov prepared a number of significant watercolor cycles. The most expressive of them are "In the forests of the Trans-Ural", "Russian North", "Tuva", "Stones of Armenia", "Across Central Asia" and "On the Fields of Poland".

German Alekseevich took part in 150 exhibitions, held more than 50 solo exhibitions in the Trans-Ural, in Siberia, and many cities of the country. He represented the Russian watercolour art in Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Poland, France, Cuba and Canada.

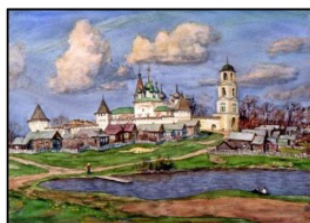
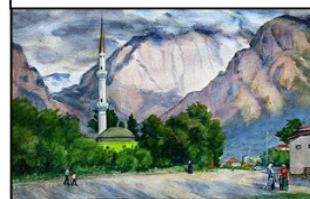
He is not only a great artist but a successful teacher. Travnikov conducts master classes, helps young artists, teachers and students of educational institutions.

His works got numerous diplomas for participation in exhibitions. Travnikov's paintings are kept in the State Tretyakov Gallery, museums of Russia, in galleries and private collections in 22 countries of the world.

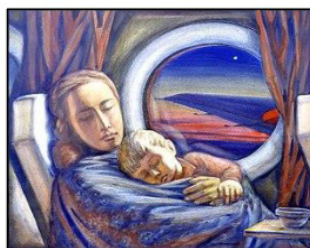
Inspiring people: German Travnikov



"Turkey. The Old Mosque", 2013



"Nikitsky monastery", 1989



"Night Flight", 1987

Activity:

1. Make a short report about the Travnikov's biography (Retell the text).
2. Describe one of his pictures using the plan:
 - the name of the picture and when it was painted;
 - the subjects you see;
 - details, actions;
 - colours, technic;
 - conclusion: your opinion, impressions.

ВЫДАЮЩИЕ ЛИЧНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"AGAINST ALL ODDS" (ШАЛАМОВА ЕКАТЕРИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 27», г. КУРГАН)



Against all odds



"It is difficult for me to present my life without swimming".



On the Paralympics Games in Beijing in 2008

1. *disabled people* – люди с ограниченными возможностями
2. *defeat of a musculoskeletal system* – люди с нарушениями опорно-двигательного аппарата

Kurgan region is known for its scientists, singers, artists and athletes. Many of the names are familiar to all: G.A. Ilizarova, TS Maltsev, G.A. Travnikov, S. Kopanina, Y. Savicheva, E. Temnikova. Some names are not well known: D. Loskov, N. Krasnikov, I. Kunavin, G. Kulikova. They are not so famous, but they also glorify our region. Let's find out about another famous person of our town.

Spotlight in Russia looks at...



Sidnin Mikhail

He was born on October 23rd, 1989. The pupil of the Kurgan regional specialized sports school №1. Mikhail is Honored Master of Sports of Russia of international class in swimming among disabled people¹ (sports for people with defeat of a musculoskeletal system²). **Against all odds** – his health and financial problems - Mikhail achieves good results in swimming: participant in the Paralympics Games in Beijing in 2008, silver medalist of the World Cup in 2010, winner and bronze medalist of the European Championship in 2011, winner of the European Cup in 2007, 5-time European record holder, 30-time Russian record holder.

Mikhail Sidnin was awarded the title of "The Best Athlete of the Kurgan Region" in 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012. Mikhail took part in the Olympic Torch Relay of the XXII Olympic Winter Games.

Now, Mikhail Sidnin lives and works in Saint – Petersburg.

European newspapers wrote about Mikhail Sidnin:

"The swimming got one more bright talent in the person of Mikhail Sidnin. His ability to be adjusted before start strikes all. Unperturbable, cool, he doesn't notice anything around. He sees only the track before himself and the way laid on it to the victorious finish".

DISCUSS

- ❖ What famous people of our region do you know? What are they famous for?
- ❖ How can you characterize Mikhail? What traits of character help him to obtain success?
- ❖ How do you understand the expression "against all odds"?

ACTIVITY

- ❖ Make a school magazine about famous people of our region. Write about their achievements. You can work in groups.

"WHAT TO SEE TOURISTS IN KURGAN?" (БАГРЕЦОВА ЯНА ОЛЕГОВНА, МКОУ «ЛЕСНИКОВСКИЙ ЛИЦЕЙ ИМ.ГЕРОЯ РОССИИ А.В. ТЮНИНА» КУРГАНСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, КЕТОВСКИЙ РАЙОН)



Spotlight on Kurgan

What to see tourists in Kurgan?

Fire Tower

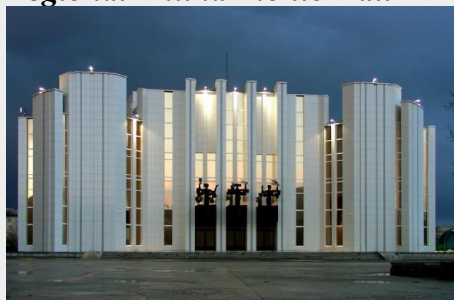
Modern Kurgan grew out of a small peasant settlement founded on the banks of the Tobol River in 1679. By the beginning of the 18th century. Its importance has increased, as the settlement was surrounded by strong walls, turning it into a fortress, designed to protect from the raids of the nomads of the land of the Southern Urals. In the middle of the XIX century. Kurgan buildings were mostly wooden. Fires occurred quite often and caused significant damage. Therefore, when in 1877 the city government received a proposal to build a fire tower, from the viewing terrace of which most of the city would be visible, the money was found very quickly, and the construction was completed as soon as possible. Since then, the 27-meter high hexagon tower with a dome topped with an elegant weather vane has become not only a reliable assistant to firefighters, but also an iconic landmark of the city.

Zero Kilometer

Memorial signs, from which the distance to different settlements is measured, are practically in every regional center of Russia, but everywhere they look different. In Kurgan, they decided to approach the matter creatively. Therefore, here, next to the traditional milestone, a figure of a postman in uniform and uniform cap with a bag over his shoulder filled with letters and telegrams was placed. The bronze cast sculptural composition looks festive. Tourists do not miss the opportunity to take pictures next to the postman.



Regional Philharmonic Hall



Despite the fact that the philharmonic building was built relatively recently, without it it is impossible to imagine the modern Kurgan. The magnificent snow-white palace, opened in 1984, immediately became one of the main city attractions. It is no coincidence that his image, two years later, decorated the envelopes of the USSR Post. The building is beautiful not only outside. Its main auditorium with a huge stage can accommodate up to 1.1 spectators.

Discuss

- Which city, which country would you like to visit? Explain your choice?
- Do you know any unusual sights of your city? For example related to mystical stories?

Activity

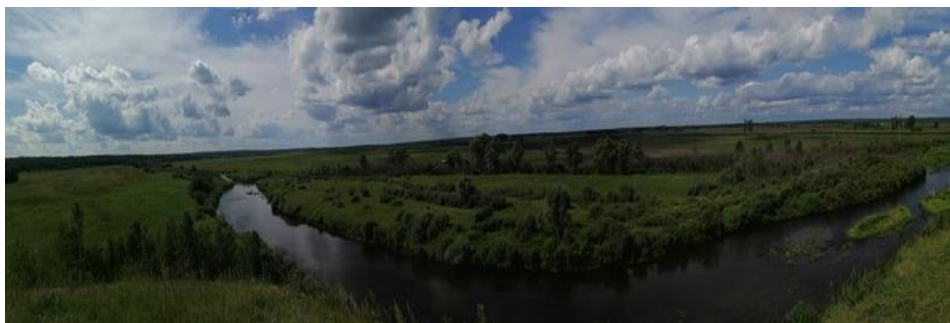
- Work in pairs. Assign roles - a tourist and a resident of the city - learn how to get to the sights of the city.
- Describe your favorite sights. Explain why this is a favorite.

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"TRAVEL. A VOYAGE UP TO SINARA" (БЕЛОУСОВА НАТАЛИЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, СКИБЕНКО ЛЮБОВЬ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ КАТАЙСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ШКОЛА № 1, г. КУРГАН)

Travel

A voyage up to Sinara



Thousands of tourists travel across birthplaces every year. Let's get acquainted with a small river Sinara in Kurgan region. What can one hope to see there?

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to...

As you know, our great country is rich in unique historical places and monuments. Almost in every region there are places of nature covered with secret or legend which people try to keep carefully and hand from one generation to another. Do you like travelling? Are you interested in history of your motherland? If you are, you should visit the banks of the river Sinara near the town Kataisk, Kurgan region, to get to know its mysteries and legends.

One of these legends is connected with two ancient places: "Okhoniny eyebrows" and "Ivanov's stone". Both of them are situated on the banks of the river Sinara. "Okhoniny eyebrows" are so called because of their landscape. They are made up by two "coast arcs" which are connected in one place. This place is called "the white ravine" or "the nose". "Ivanov's stone" is 20 metres

high above the Sinara. People can enjoy beautiful scenery from this place. "The stone" is rich in agate and jasper.



But let's come back to the legend. People say that once upon a time there lived a tribe headed by the "khan". His youngest daughter Sinara, a girl of tearing beauty, fell in love with a young lad. But "the khan" didn't

allow them to marry and turned the young man out of the tribe. Sinara ran off into the forest to find him, but soon she lost the way. She began to cry, her tears were so strong that the girl turned into a river. The next day her brother Ivan and sister Okhonya went looking for Sinara. They failed to find her, but they noticed Sinara's necklace on the water of an unknown river. Ivan and Okhonya understood that Sinara died. Their sorrow turned them into stony statues.

Activities

- | | |
|---|--|
| - In pairs, discuss what you find most impressive about Sinara's legends? | - What's your favourite place in the area where you live? |
| - With a partner, discuss why you would like to visit this river? | - Is there an area near you that is so beautiful? Send some photographs of it. |

"CULTURAL EXCHANGE" (БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №41» г. КУРГАН)

Cultural Exchange

There are a lot of archaeological finds in the Urals that have a mysterious history. Forty years ago archaeologists found an ancient monument on the territory of the Kurgan region. It was not a simple settlement but a real Observatory similar to the world-famous British Stonehenge!

Spotlight on Russia turns its attention to Savin

In the early 80s a villager of Belozerskoye Vasily Babushkin visited the forbidden place Savin and found ceramics and stone products there. The findings were transferred to the regional lore Museum. The first digging in 1982-1985 has shown that this place was a religious holy place. The structure consisted of two contiguous circles with a diameter of 14 and 16 meters. The circles were outlined by ditches 1, 5 meters wide.

In the ditches, around the circles and in the center there were more than 100 holes in which as scientists have suggested once there were columns. There were also bonfires and pits filled with animal bones, shards and stone tools. Astronomical calculations were carried out. It turned out that the pillars are tied to specific solar and lunar landmarks. This proved that Savin is an ancient Observatory and its age is 4500 years! But Russian scientists were in no hurry to recognize this sensational news. And only 12 years later the Institute of Archaeology and Kurgan University organized a new expedition to Savin.

The result of their work sounded like a bolt from the blue: **Savin is the Observatory of Stone Age on the territory of modern Russia!**

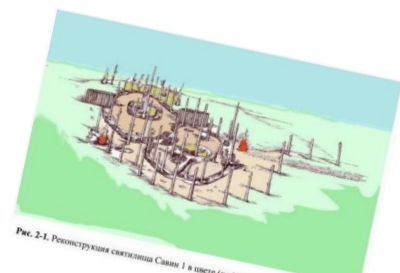


Рис. 2-1. Реконструкция святилища Савин 1 в плане (по [2]).

- Why did scientists decide that Savin was an observatory?
- Why is it important for us to find such places as Savin?
- Why is Savin called the Stonehenge of Kurgan?

ACTIVITIES

Collect information about any archeological site of your region and write an article about it.

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"THE PUPPET THEATRE "GULLIVER" (ВИБЕ ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ №5», г. КУРГАН)

Are you theatergoer? What do you know about theatre in our town?

Have you ever heard about "Gulliver"?

Of course, you've heard.

He's very popular book's character.

But in our town "Gulliver" is the puppet theater.

The puppet theatre «Gulliver»

Read the text. Explain the words in bold

In the center of our city you can see the old building.
It's the Gulliver puppet theatre.
The theatre was opened in 1948.
One of the first premieres was the play "Scarlet flower".
The first performances were traditionally **screen**, with **cane dolls**.



In 1975 graduates of the Leningrad Institute of theatre, music and cinematography with Director M. Khusid came to Kurgan. Young people have changed the life of the puppet theater, trying to create a professional theater.

In October 1984, Gulliver moved to the old building of the concert hall. The theater has its own **stage**.

The theatre received its modern name "Gulliver" in 1976.



Since 1990, the theater is located on Sovetskaya street, 104. Kurgan puppet theater "Gulliver" is located in the house where the famous poet Sergey Vasiliev was born. Puppet theater "Gulliver" is part of the "Hundred wonders of the Urals."

From 1995 to 2003, the theater was headed by a talented Director Natalia Plekhanova. Each work was an experiment.

Together with Tatiana Tereshchenko she created popular **plays** such as: "Cat's house", "Wizard's Hat", "Ali Baba and robbers", as well as plays for adults: "Wonderful costume of ice cream's color", "Three seconds to...", "Romeo and Juliet".



Currently, the theater is very popular among children and adults.

The theatre **troupe** consists of 9 actors. The theatre has a children's theatre Studio.

Puppet theater "Gulliver" takes part in different international competitions, receives prizes and awards.

DISCUSS

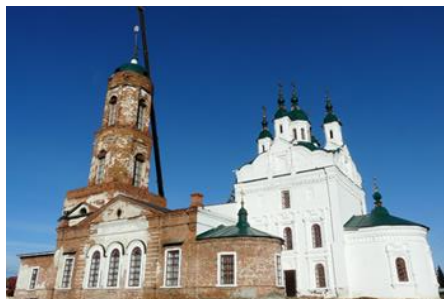
- Do you like theatre?
- How often do you go to the theatre?
- Have you ever been in the puppet theatre "Gulliver"?
- The puppet theatre is still very popular, isn't it?

ACTIVITIES

- What play would you like to visit?
Write a short note about it.
- What do you know about actors in "Gulliver"?
Find photo and information about one of the them and represent to you classmates.

"THE CHURCH OF IOANN PREDTECHE" (САДЧИКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ «ШИРОКОВСКАЯ СОШ», г. КУРГАН)

The Church of Ioann Predteche



Building of the church, its belfry and parish school



The church's fame in the times of the Soviet Union



A monument of Federal meaning



Rites and services



Do you like travelling and sightseeing? We suggest you to visit Pearl of Zaupalje the monument of Federal meaning the Church of Ioann Predteche. It is situated in 10km from the town of Dalmatovo in Kurgan region. Learn more about its history.

What is it like? **Sportlight on Russia** finds out ...

The first wooden church was founded in 1737 and the stone one was started to build on the 22nd of may in 1784. In September 1793 it was sanctified and started to work. The church was built in honour of saint utter Predteche Krestitel God's Ioann. That's why Ivan's Day was the most important church holiday.

The belfry of the church was famous for bell ringing. It was heard in nearby villagers and in Dalmatovo. No wonder! It consisted of seven bells. The biggest one weighed 1702 kg. In 1890 a parish school was founded. It was a centre of education. Children

and adults were taught there. In 1929 bells and crosses were taken off. Before 1965 it had served as a ware- house for wheat. In that year the church was totally destroyed.

It is said ruins of the church were noticed by the head of Kurgan region. Restoration of the church was started in 2007. Nowadays the Shirokovskaya Church of Ioann Predteche is a monument of Federal meaning.

Today services and rites are held. An icon store works in a church. You can buy and sanctified crosses, chains, rings and earrings there. Also people put candles for their relatives.

1. Find the English equivalents in the text.

- была освящена
- святой пророк
- Иванов день
- церковный
- (престольный) праздник
- колокольный звон
- церковно-приходская школа
- склад для зерна
- была полностью разрушена
- обряды и службы

2. Answer the questions about the text.

- When was the church founded?
- When did it start to work?
- Whos honour was it built in?
- What was the church famous for?
- When was a parish school founded?
- How was it used in the Soviet period?
- When was the church destroyed?
- When was the restoration started?
- What is the meaning of it now?
- What can you do in the church?

3. Complete the sentences and make up a summary of the text.

- ...was founded...
- ...started to work...
- ...was built...
- ...was famous for...
- A parish school...
- ...as a warehouse.
- ...was destroyed...
- The restoration...
- ...has a Federal ...
- ...services and rites...

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"KILOMETER ZERO MONUMENT" (ТАТАРИНЦЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАЛЕРЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 47», г. КУРГАН)



"Kilometer Zero"

Are you interested in the cultural life of your town?

Do you know anything about monuments?

Spotlight on Kurgan finds out some information about the monument "Kilometer Zero"



Activities

- Imagine you are a guide in Kurgan. Tell the visitors about the monument "Kilometer Zero".
Talk about:
 - when it was founded
 - what it means
 - where it is
 - how it looks like
- Look at the pictures and discuss them with your partner. Imagine you are a tourist. What country would you like to visit?
- Do you know anything about "Kilometer Zero" in other cities and countries?

In the centre of Kurgan you can see an unusual and interesting monument "Kilometer zero". It is a new one. A solemn¹ ceremony of its opening was held in 2012 near the building of central post office. Our town celebrated its 333rd anniversary² that year.

Boris Orekhov, a native artist, drew an interesting sketch of the sculptural composition and chose a fine place for it. The monument "Kilometer zero" consists of a milepost³ with a mark "km 0" and a postman figure. The milepost is traditionally considered to be a particular location from which distances between cities are measured. People say that if you touch the postman's magic bag and think of your wish it will certainly come true. Almost every visitor believes in such miracles.

¹ solemn – торжественный; ² anniversary – годовщина;

³ milepost – верстовой столб

"TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS OF KURGAN REGION" (ПИВОВАРОВА ОЛЕСЯ ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ ЮРГАМЫШСКАЯ СОШ, г. КУРГАН)

Traditions and customs of Kurgan region



The history of the holiday



From 6 to 7 January is the most important holiday for Christian culture

Christmas. We will tell you about the meaning, history of Christmas, why it is wrong to call the holiday celebrated on the night of January 7 Orthodox, as well as about the traditions of celebration.

The Meaning Of Christmas



As is customary to celebrate.



Questions

When is Christmas celebrated? What food is prepared on the eve of the holiday? How many dishes are put on the table? Why?

On this day, believers celebrate the birth of the Baby Jesus from the blessed virgin Mary. According to the Christian creed, the Son of God was born in Bethlehem. It was here that the virgin Mary and her husband Joseph came to participate in the census conducted by the king of Judea — Herod the Great. All the hotels of Bethlehem were occupied, so the Holy Family had to stay for the night in a cave, a cattle pen. Here was born the Baby Jesus, the crib became the nursery. The feast of Christmas, according to the Church, symbolizes the reconciliation of man with God. Christmas foreshadows the redemptive feat of Christ and the renewal of human nature. Before Christmas, believers observe a strict forty-day fast, it lasts six weeks, from November 28 to January 6 inclusive. On the day before the holiday (Christmas eve) it is customary to cook a traditional dish of boiled wheat or rice with honey — sochivo. Traditionally, believers abstain from other food until Christmas. The celebration of Christmas takes place on the night of January 7 — at midnight in the temples begins a solemn service. Near the temples are installed Nativity scenes with figures of the Holy Family, the three Magi, angels, animals. After the solemn service, the faithful gather at the Christmas table. In modern Russia the tradition of giving each other gifts is more related to the New year, but in recent years, some congratulate loved ones and merry Christmas. The period from January 7 to Epiphany Christmas eve (January 18) is called Yuletide. At this time, it is customary to go to visit and help the needy. To this period also belongs the tradition of Christmas carols — songs glorifying Christ and Christmas, which used to get around the courts, wanting kindness and joy by collecting gifts in the form of treats. This custom appeared after the baptism of Rus in the course of adaptation of Christian culture to pagan customs. Traditionally, 12 Lenten dishes are put on the Christmas table — according to the number of apostles.

ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS IN KURGAN REGION. SABANTUY" (ШАРИПОВА АЛИНА АЗАТОВНА, МКОУ «САФАКУЛЕВСКАЯ СОШ», г. КУРГАН)

Traditions and holidays in Kurgan region

Sabantuy



Chuck-chuck a tatar national dish



Kurgan 2019



Kuresh a tatar national wrestling

Do you like to celebrate holidays? What national holidays in our country do you know? So every summer muslims celebrate "sabantuy".

But what's a "sabantuy"?



Horse racing

Kurgan region is a multinational region. Russians, Tatars, Bashkirs, Kazakhs and many other nations live there. Each nation has its own holidays and traditions. The most popular Tatar and Bashkir holiday is a Sabantuy. It is a celebration of the plough (in tatar language "saban" means "plough" and "tuy" means "festival"). It is celebrated every summer after the field work.

People wear national costumes, sing songs and dance. They cook national dishes: chuck-chuck and bishbarmak. People compete in national belt wrestling kuresh. The winner becomes the hero of Sabantuy. His present is a ram. The bravest men compete in horse racing. People organize exhibitions of decorative – applied art and national Tatar cuisine, take part in music contests and sport competitions (jumps in a sack, arm wrestling and pillar-climbing).

Nowadays, the Sabantuy festival is very popular with people of all nationalities. Such holidays as a sabantuy unite our people and country.

Activities

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

- what it is
- how people celebrate it
- what traditions they follow
- Vote for the best picture. Give reasons.
- Write about your favourite national holiday and how you celebrate it.

"TRADITIONS. KURGAN FAIRS" (ШКАРУБСКАЯ МАРГАРИТА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ФГБПОУ КТСТТХ, г. КУРГАН)

What do you know about traditions of your region? How many of them? Kurgan people are lucky because their region is one of the oldest in the country

Traditions. Kurgan fairs

Spotlight on Russia tells about traditions and history of Kurgan region



In Kurgan region there are huge number of different Nations. Russian people settled in the Urals in the 15th century. During the process of Russian colonization, there was a domination of the private initiation of Novgorod, and then Moscow trade people. They changed furs on Russians goods.

As a result, the industrial settlements began to appear, also there appeared winter quarters, settlements and towns. Before their arrival, there were living four main ethnic groups-Tatars, Bashkirs, Kalmyks and Kirghiz – kaysakies (ancestors of Kazakhs). Each city in the Urals has an interesting history. Kurgan has always been considered a «fat" town. They were many products, and they were incredibly cheap: 5 cents worth of a meat kilo, a hundred eggs cost 15 cents, butter costs 12 cents per pound, a peck of simple flour (16 kg)– 50-60 cents, and the highest grade of semolina for one pound together with bag costs 1 ruble. Thus, for three rubles it was possible to buy meat,

dairy and vegetable products for a week for a family of four people.

In the *XIX* century, trade took place mainly at fairs and **torjzkach**. In the Kurgan, during the year were four great fairs: the richest was Christmas fair, which took place in the winter. At this time the whole quarters were filled with baskets of pork and lamb meat, there were piled all sorts of fish that were very quickly sold out by the urban and rural population. Boxes were baskets of hares, grouse, partridges, **kosachej**.

In the spring were Alekseevskaya fair, it was also called the horse fair. To each fair kirisci brought herds of horses and Gypsies-speculators bought these horses cut, a makeover, drinking them **kosushka** of vodka, lashed with whips and tried to sell it for frisky horses. Bargaining was accompanied by area abuse, beating on hands and different jokes. Gypsies chased on horses throughout the area. The shouts of people, neighing and stamping of horses, the ringing of bells, the flapping of pests, all

ТРАДИЦИИ И ПРАЗДНИКИ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"TRADITIONS. KURGAN FAIRS" (ШКАРУБСКАЯ МАРГАРИТА АНАТОЛЬЕВНА, ФГБПОУ КТСТТХ, г. КУРГАН)

merged into one continuous noise. After successfully held transaction drank "**magarych**", and at this time herds of horses fought in close shelters.

In the autumn there was passed Demetrius fair. At the squares were stood rows ,plank and canvas booths that sold: samovars, porcelain and crystal ware, copper pots, furs of lamb, fox, bear and all the others. One by one there were rows of tents with clothes, shoes, horse harness, children's toys, and kitchenware. Almost always there was "obzhorny Ryad" at the fair, where a large number of pelmeni, meat and fish dishes, pancakes and fritters were cooked. The sbitenschik always walked over fair with a hot samovar in which was sbiten. **Sbiten** was a thick, sweet hot tea.

These trade traditions were lost unfortunately. "Fat years" and "fat town", despite the demand for agricultural products, are gone to the past.

Is there any trade traditions in your city/town? Describe them.

- **Which fairs do you prefer? Why?**
- **Would you like to organize the fair at your school? Why (not)?**
- **Collect information about another modern fairs in your region and write an article about it.**
- **Find modern equivalents to the bold words.**

"TRAVEL" (АЛЕКСАНДРОВА ЛАРИСА СТЕПАНОВНА, МКОУ «КРУГЛЯНСКАЯ СОШ», г. КУРГАН)

Travel

On the map of our country there are many beautiful places to see. One of the most famous in our Kurgan area is Lake Gorkoe in Zverinogolovskoy district. But what is it famous for?

Spotlight on Russia goes on...the Gorkoe

The lake is located 140 km South of Kurgan, 18 km South-East of the village. Zverinogolovskoe. The lake has the shape of a horseshoe. The bottom of the lake is flat. The water depth in the lake averages 1.5-2.0 m. The lake is famous for its healing mud and rapeseed. This place has long been chosen by tourists, so in the summer it is always crowded. Lake Gorkoe is surrounded by some magnificent pine forest which had planted in the 19th century. The crown Prince Nikolai visited this place in 1891. The heir to the throne attended the prayer service in the village Church, and then took a deputation with bread and salt. In the pine forest on the picturesque shore of lake Gorky is one of the TRANS-Ural health resort -sanatorium "Pine grove", which is famous for its healing mud and rapeseed. Therapeutic mud of the lake shown for external use in the treatment of patients with many diseases. Huge list of diseases that are really treated with the mud of the lake, and is the main reason why we invite you to visit this wonderful place.



Activities

Read the text and Find the words or word combinations which mean

- the lowest place in the lake
- medical dirt
- beautiful
- cure
- illness
- large list

Read the text and tell 4 interesting facts you remember

"NATURAL WORLD" (БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 41», г. КУРГАН)

Natural world

Kurgan region is rich in natural beauty. But the main wealth of it is its beautiful lakes. **There are more than 7 thousand of them!** They are different: big and small, salty and freshwater, for swimming and fishing. Also the origin of the name of some lakes is an exciting story.

Spotlight on Russia finds out interesting facts about lakes' names



Lake Medvezhye

The legend tells the story of an old, lame and wounded bear. He was very unhappy and decided to commit suicide. One day he came out of the dense forest to the lakeside and entered the water. He plunged headlong into the lake, but the salty water pushed him to the surface. For three days the bear tried to sink to the bottom. Finally, he gave up and went ashore. And a miracle happened: the bear stopped limping and felt young and healthy. The hunter who witnessed this miraculous healing told the other hunters about it. So the lake got its name-Medvezhye.

How did the salty water of the lake help the bear to stay alive?

Imagine, that you are a hunter. What did he tell the other hunters about what he had seen by the lake?

Lake Akulinkino

Long ago there lived a beautiful, kind and household girl Akulina. A guy from a rich family fell in love with her and married her. But her mother-in-law did not love Akulina for her poverty. And she turned her son against his wife. Often the husband punished the girl. A meek girl suffered everything. But one day her patience ran out. One summer morning she came to the lake and threw herself into the lake. Since that time the water in the lake has become very clear like tears of the poor girl. And the lake was named Akulinkino.



ACTIVITY

Why is the water of the lake very clear and salty?

DISCUSS

What advice could you give Akulina to resist violence and cruelty of her husband and mother-in-law?

- What legend is more interesting for you? Why?

"INTERESTING OBJECTS OF CULTURE" (ЗАВГОРОДНЯЯ СВЕТЛАНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МКОУ «КРУТОГОРСКАЯ СОШ» ШУМИХИНСКОГО РАЙОНА КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Interesting objects of culture



Present Simple Passive

Am/is/are + V3

Past Simple Passive

Was/were + V3

Some people prefer go sightseeing in the cities or even abroad.

But there are many places of interest in our native land.

You are welcome to Shumikha district!



«The temple of God on the mountain flashed...»

The village Karachelskoye is situated on the left bank of the Miass in Shumikha district. It was founded as a fortress in 1743 and almost at the same time a wooden church was built here by local people. In 1771 it was replaced by a bigger one but again a wooden church.

In the 70 years of the 18th century the prosperity of the village grew and it was decided to build a stone church with a chapel. The project was designed by unknown author and in 7 years the temple was consecrated. The church was reconstructed several times and every time one more new church throne was added. It was reported that in 1870 there were three church chapels in it. The temple was magnificent: situated on a high hill it was a mixture of baroque and Siberian style. The height of the bell tower was 36,5 meters. Interior decoration was rather rich and splendid. The walls were painted with faces of saints. The Church of the three Saints was the pride of the district.

After revolution in 1917 the church was closed and used as a grain warehouse. It was the hardest time for it. In March 1954 the temple was damaged by fire which destroyed the roof, cracks appeared in the vaults, a lot of litter was everywhere.

In 1960 the building was put on guard, but it was ruined. The sad faces of saints looked from the walls, sadly bowed their heads domes of the church.

Till 2012 the Church of the three Saints was just one of the many ruined objects of Russian cultural heritage. At last it was decided to restore it. Scientific and project documentation was developed and work was started. The brickwork was strengthened, facades were plastered and painted, vaults, stairs, bell towers were restored. Architects from Moscow, specialists from St Petersburg, restorers from Bashkiria and local people took part in reconstruction.

Now the church is restored from the outside completely. Its stone snow white walls are seen from far away and festive bell ringing is heard around. The church is

open to all people. They come here to enjoy the view, to feel proud of their Motherland and to help. A lot of work has to be done inside.

Activities

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find and read sentences describing the pictures Write out sentences in Present Simple Passive Write out sentences in Past Simple Passive Can you imagine what will be done inside? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If you have a chance to help how can you do it? ❖ Have you ever been to a church? ❖ What ceremonies would you like to participate: wedding, christening, bell ringing? |
|---|--|

"SANATORIUM THE "PINEGROVE" (ИГИШЕВА СВЕТЛАНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МКОУ ЮРГАМЫШСКАЯ СОШ, г. КУРГАН)

Sanatorium the "Pinegrove"

Interesting and very useful place
for our health



Do you know what the “Pine grove” is?

Do you like to have a rest?

This article tells you about very beautiful place
in Kurgan region.

Sanatorium the "Pine Grove" is a whole-year regional sanatorium. He is located on the south of the burial Mound area in 150 kilometers from Kurgan, on the western lakeshore of Gorkoe. In a sanatorium to services of holidaymakers: parkland (seating areas, open arbor, dancing ground with the open stage, equipped by benches), beach equipped by a shadow to the covers, by deck chairs for rest and reception of air and sunny baths. On territory of sanatorium, a sport small town is located. A basic value and riches of sanatorium are his natural curative factors: dirt, mineral water (brine) of lake and resort climate. A closeness with the border of Kazakhstan determines mainly a birch and aspen present the landscape of locality - forest-steppe, a lignose.

A lake has an oval form; a grass covers the banks, an exception makes an east bank on that the planted grows as early as the XIX century pinery.

In the "Pine grove" to services of holidaymakers of SPA- center with hydromassage bath, Jacuzzi, barbershop, cosmetology cabinet, solarium, trainer hall and bar, and in a summer period they can use a beach that is in footpace availability from bedroom blocks. To do rest in the "Pine grove" more pleasant, for tourists here regularly demonstrations of movies are get organized, a billiard hall and songs are equipped. In addition, in summer guests can take up the different types of sport, for example, by volleyball and football, and in a winter period to their services skating rink and ski routes.

Curative factors are the ground sedimentations of Lake Gorkoe, good and useful climate, mineral water (brine) with large maintenance of bromine, fluorine, iodine. Basic curative factors here are curative saprogenic dirt and brine of Lake Gorkoe. Researches showed the curative and favorable affecting of these factors organism of man, namely on the cutaneous covering, joints and muscular mass, circulation of blood and immune system. Besides it here favorable climate and clean forest air (a sanatorium is on the large enough moving away from the metropolises of Ural).

ACTIVITIES: Where is the “Pine Grove” situated? What is the name of the lake? Is it a famous resort? and why?

"KURGAN STATE DRAMA THEATRE" (КИСЛИЦЫНА ЛАРИСА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 22», г. КУРГАН)

KURGAN STATE DRAMA THEATRE

The theater building is located in heart of the town, on its central square, and fits perfectly into the urban ensemble, being its absolute decoration.



Spotlight on Kurgan finds out some facts in the history of the theatre.



Construction of the
People's House, 1926

Like many memorial places of Kurgan Region the building of **the State Drama Theatre** has a very interesting story.

On January 21, 1897 a Department of Agriculture made a project of a new building. It was a beautiful construction named "Saman" House located in the crossing of two streets (now they are Gogol and Lenin streets). On June 22, 1925 the city Council took a decision for the reconstruction of a former "Saman" House into a People's House, where variety of cultural and educational work would be carried out. Architects Popov and Aromshtam developed the project. It was a beautiful house with an extensive library, a museum and a sports hall. It became the center of educational work and the pride of the citizens. In 1931 the group of Kurgan Theatre started working there.

In 1943 the Kurgan regional drama theater got a new status of a State Drama Theatre. In 1953 the reconstruction of the People's House was finished. Since that time the theatre has been working in a magnificent amazing construction.

Now Kurgan State Drama Theatre is the heart of cultural life of citizens. The theatre takes part in different international and Russian festivals. Its festival geography includes many Russian towns.

ACTIVITY

- Discuss with your partner what play you would like to see together.
- Share your impressions of your last theater trip.

DISCUSS

- What do you prefer: theater or cinema? Why?
- Do you often visit the theater?

ИНТЕРЕСНЫЕ ОБЪЕКТЫ КУЛЬТУРЫ, СПОРТА, ЗДРАВООХРАНЕНИЯ И ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

"MUSEUMS" (ЛУКЪЯНЧИКОВА ИРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 27», г. КУРГАН)

Museums

One of the best ways to explore a new city is to visit its museums, galleries and exhibitions. Kurgan is not an exception. But there are museums which are not only entertaining but educational as well.

Spotlight on Kurgan visits the Centre of Fire Prevention Propaganda where people learn things which one day can save their lives.



The Centre of Fire Prevention Propaganda welcomed its first visitors in January 1988. Since that time more than 120 thousand people of all ages have attended its display. The Centre is divided into 4 exhibition halls and its floor space is more than 270 sq m.

The Hall of History

People always suffered from uncontrollable fires. This natural disaster destroyed dozens of cities and killed lots of people. In the XVI century Tsar Ivan III ordered to organize the first Fire Fighting Department. Special laws were made to punish people who started fires, occasionally caused them or stole people's property during the fire.

The display shows the evolution of the fire fighters uniform and equipment, the bell signal system and the earliest fire brigades techniques.

The Hall of Fire Prevention

The most emotionally striking part of the exhibition includes the display of burnt objects which were excavated from real fire sites. The acting model demonstrates the beginning of the fire and how quickly it can spread over the room if people don't follow the safety rules at home. 200 thousand fires happen in Russia every year; most of them are caused by people's carelessness.



The Hall of Fire Fighting Service

The display informs visitors about an every-day routine of fire brigades, the risks and dangers they face. Visitors are taught the simple rules of fire prevention and ways to extinguish different kinds of fire.

The Hall of Fire Fighting Glory

This part of the exhibition tells the stories of Kurgan fire fighters whose names are specially remembered. They risked their health and lives putting out fires and protecting people during various natural and technogenic disasters.

Discuss

- Do you know how many fires happen in your home town every year?
- What can cause the fire?
- Can fire prevention propaganda change the situation for the better?

Activity

Try to formulate 5 basic rules of fire prevention. Exchange ideas with your classmates. Work together and make a Fire Prevention poster or leaflet to distribute among the pupils of your school.

"PUTIN'S SCHOOL" (МАКИНА ЮЛИЯ АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ «СОШ №7», г. КУРГАН)

Putin's school

There are several schools in our town that are worth visiting. Some of them have a long and rich history. Schools of Kurgan not just keep abreast of the times but rather form this time. They are modern buildings which are equipped with all the latest technologies. What's better to study in an old building or in a new one?

Spotlight on Kurgan

visits general secondary school No 7



- Hello, my name's Julia. I'd like to start with the idea that talking about school has become very popular nowadays. Everywhere you can hear about new computers, modern student's books and so on. And I want to describe my school as a teacher through pupil's eyes because I studied there.



- So, my school is amazing and I'm proud of it. In 2012 the President of the Russian Federation visited the school number 7. We got a chance for a new start and we took it! I think everything has changed. My school is a three-storeyed building. On the ground floor there are 20 spacious classrooms, a large canteen with tall windows, home economics classroom for girls and workshops for boys, and a beautiful Music and Arts classroom. There is a gymnasium on the ground floor as well. On the first floor there is a big nice assemble hall.



- And now, my friend, you are to see something... that one truly can describe as masterpiece of art. All the classrooms are well-equipped with the Internet access. Modern equipment such as computers, record players, cinema and slide-projectors makes the process of teaching easier and more interesting. If you ask me: "What is its power, brother?" I will answer: "School No 7. Teachers and pupils. We are the main power in this life." I wish you studied in my school and could feel the spirit of friendship and the teacher's faith in student's success. I hope I'm continuing the tradition of teaching with love to children and studying with love to teachers.



- Obviously the building has interesting architectural design but I believe our school has kept old traditions alive. They are our teachers who teach us not only to know a subject but also to be honest and helpful. Everyone knows we choose not a subject we choose a teacher. My favourite teacher has always been an English teacher. Her name is Karpenko Svetlana Stepanovna. I'm lucky to be her pupil and a colleague. In summary, I can say when I think about my school I don't remember its walls and desks; it is my headmaster and schoolmates who will be always with me. I am so thankful to our teachers for what they have done for us.

Activity

- Describe your school to your partner. What would you like to change in your school?



Are you proud of your teachers?



What's your favourite subject?



Are your classmates friendly?

"INTERESTING PLACES" (ТОПКОСОВА ТАТЬЯНА ПАВЛОВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 5», г. КУРГАН)

Interesting places

Spotlight on Kurgan goes to ...

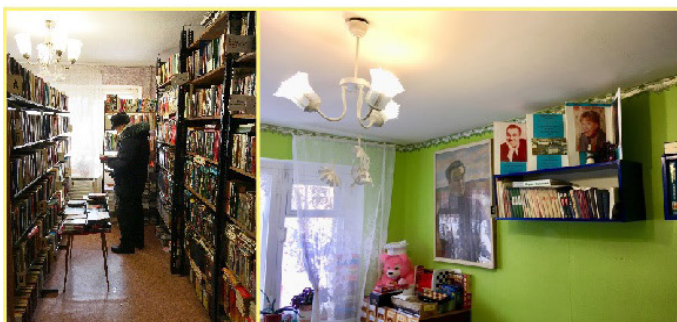
Do you know where to spend your spare time with pleasure? No? Go to the library! It is one of the most interesting and famous place in Zaozerny district - 6.

Zaozerny heart

Some facts

The library was opened in March, 1985 and got its name in honour to Sergei Vasiliev, a Soviet writer and a poet. Librarians collect and keep all materials about him.

More than 80 people visit it every day. You can find about 14.000 books of different genres and a lot of magazines there.



Good place for the reading lovers and cultural activities

Library clubs



Our library is not only the place where you can find needed books, it is the centre of cultural life.

You can spend your free time together, because the library has clubs for people of all ages: "World around you", "Cruise without visas", "Having a cup of tea". Welcome! It will be useful and fun!



Adult club "Having a cup of tea"

Children club "Cruise without visas"

ACTIVITIES

- What books do you like reading?
- Do you often go to the library?
- What libraries do you know in Kurgan? How did they get their names?



Read one of the books for children by S. Vasiliev and draw your own illustrations with short descriptions.

"THE KURGAN ART MUSEUM" (ЯГОВИТОВА ЮЛИЯ ЕВГЕНЬЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №27», г. КУРГАН)



Museums

Kurgan

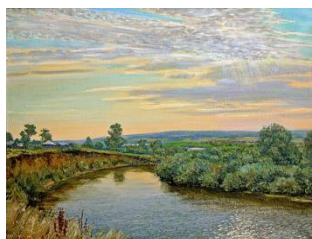
The Museum of Arts

Do you like art? Then we will go to the Kurgan art Museum, which contains collections of famous Russian and foreign artists. They will not leave you indifferent and you will get a lot of pleasant impressions...

Spotlight on Russia goes on a school excursion.

Come with us!

The Kurgan regional museum of arts was built as an individual project of Kurgan architect U.I.Veshchikov in 1981. The Museum has 10 exhibition halls, a lecture hall which is equipped with the facilities for exposition and storing the funds. The Museum constantly improves the forms of work with visitors of different age groups. There are visiting and exchange exhibitions for pupils of kindergartens and schoolchildren in the museum. The Museum has such clubs as "Artist and Time", "Musical Meetings". Nowadays the museum is the only major regional centre of collecting, studying and propagating the artistic culture of TransUrals. Paintings and water - colours by Kurgan artists make up the nucleus of the collection. There are about 10 personal collections formed on the basis of the funds of the museum. Among them there are collections of V.N.Goryaev, the founder of professional arts in TransUrals, an honoured artist V.F.Ilyushin, the collections of the artists from the Kurgan region including A.M.Petukhov, an honoured artist of Russia G.A.Travnikov, collections of icons, metal plastics and decorative applied arts. Thousands of visitors come to the museum every year.



Water- colour by G.A.Travnikov



Painting by V.F.Ilyushin



collection of icons

ACTIVITIES

Imagine you went to the regional museum of arts last Saturday. Did you like the visit? What impressed you most? Do you often go on school excursions? Where do you go? What can you learn from visiting a museum? Do you have any museums of art in your area? Write and tell us about the one you like.

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"KURGAN. A SMALL TOWN ON THE RIVER TOBOL" (БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 41», г. КУРГАН)

KURGAN

How many towns can be located on the territory of the largest country? Hundreds, thousands... Each of them is beautiful, unique, mysterious. Is it interesting to explore one of them?

Spotlight on Russia visits...

A small town on the river Tobol



Behind the Ural Mountains, at the very beginning of Siberia, there is the town of Kurgan.

The history of the town began in 1662 when the peasant from Tumen Timofey Nevezhin built a small fortress with the Kremlin on the steep bank of the river Tobol and named it Tsarevo Gorodishche. The settlement grew and soon became a town. In 1872 by order of Ekaterina the 2nd it was renamed into Kurgan. In tsarist Russia Kurgan was the place of exile for 13 Decembrists. These well-educated and clever people influenced greatly upon cultural and economic life of our town. Before the Great October Revolution Kurgan was a backward merchant town with some private enterprises. After the Revolution the town began to develop at a very rapid rate.

Now Kurgan is a big industrial, educational and cultural centre of the region.

The largest enterprises of the town are the Machine-Building Plant, the Road-Building Machinery Plant, the Production Association "Synthesis", the Plant of Metallic Constructions and others.

The town is a large cultural centre of Western Siberia. We have many secondary schools, some colleges, one university and one high military school. There is a drama theatre and the puppet theatre "Gulliver", a concert hall, some modern cinemas and museums (the Art Museum, the Decembrists Museum), a TV-centre and an exhibition hall in Kurgan.

Our town is known all over the world due to the Ilizarov's Orthopedic Research Centre. People from many countries come to Kurgan to be treated there.

The population of our town is about 350000 people. The citizens of Kurgan like their town and are proud of it.

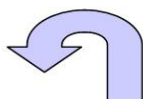
Imagine, that you are a guide. Tell the tourists why Kurgan is considered to be a big cultural centre of the region.

ACTIVITIES

In pairs talk about important landmarks in the history of Kurgan.

- Have you ever visited Kurgan?
- Would you like to visit it after reading this?
- What information about Kurgan is the most interesting for you?

"THE TOWN OF MY CHILDHOOD" (ЛЕКАНТ ЛАРИСА ВЛАДИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №12», г. КУРГАН)

Тема
проекта

Places of childhood

We decided to share information of our birthplaces. Here's the story about **Kurtamysh**



Аннотация

Spotlight on Kurgan learns the Kurgan region



Primary school

The town of my childhood

I want to tell you about my birthplace. It's Kurtamysh, a town in the Kurgan region. It was founded in 1745 as a fortification on the Kurtamysh River by Anton Loskutnikov.

I lived in a big house with my parents, sisters, and grandparents. My grandfather was a head of the mechanical repair plant, the famous one in my town. Its history began in 1941 when the plant produced military products for the army.

My first school was far from our home, and it took me 30 minutes to get there. That small old wooden building had stove heating and an outdoor toilet, but it was the best school in the world for me with the kindest teacher Zinaida Ivanovna.

Near the school, there was a white and blue church. I admired the breathtaking view of it from the school sports ground. At that time I was 7 and I knew nothing about any churches. It seemed to be the blue and white building that was a beautiful palace.

Now I get to know that St.Peter's and St.Paul's Church is the main symbol of my home town. Thanks to the church the settlement Kurtamysh became a town and received the right to have its own coat of arms. There is the image of the church on the town coat of arms and flag.

My secondary school was new, with big light classrooms and modern conveniences. I remember how my school smelled. It was the smell of teaches' perfumes and pies with meat.

As a teenager, I thought that my town was the best in the world. I liked everything about it. My favorite place was the center of the town where you can find a square with traditional Lenin's monument, a cinema, some shops, and a museum. In my childhood, I often went to the museum because a lot of exciting things told me about the past. Also, there was a culture center next to the museum, where I with my friends took part in dancing parties every weekend. It was enjoyable!

I love my home town, but it has changed a lot since I was a kid.



Cinema



Museum



Secondary school

Иллюстрации на
тему проектаСодержа-
ние
проектаТема для
обсуждения

Where were you born? Where did you grow up?

What is your most vivid memory of the home town where you grew up?

Where do think it's best to grow up? Do you think that your ideas about the place of childhood have changed since you were a child? How?

If someone gave you a second chance, would you choose another place to grow up?

ACTIVITY

Describe the Home Town where you lived as a child. Write a detailed description of it so that we can see where you lived as a child. Think of your five senses when you describe — what did things smell like, taste like, feel like, look like, sound like?

Задание для работы
над проектом

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"KOSTYLOVO IS MY SMALL HOMELAND" (НАРЫКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ БОРИСОВНА, МКОУ «КОСТЫЛЁВСКАЯ ООШ» КУРТАМЫШСКОГО РАЙОНА, г. КУРГАН)



Kostylovo is my small homeland

Kostylovo is a small village that was founded in the 18th century. We were very interested in how it was founded and why it was called so.

We were interested to know the origin of the word "Kostylovo"! *Spotlight on Russia* finds out more ...

For the first time this area is mentioned as a fortress Kurtamyshskaya (before 1734). Active settlement began with a peasant Anton Loskutnikov, who moved to the Kurtamysh settlement with relatives and friends on July 15, 1745.

Also we found out that in the first years of resettlement peasants formed many villages. One of the first villages was Chistoye. It is a village that was situated on the shore of a large lake. This pond was famous for the abundance of fish and even at a depth it was easy to see the bottom because it was very clean. The old man say that it was possible to drink water from this lake without fear for your health.

At the end of the 18th century there was a strong fire, so almost all the houses in the village burned down. Gathering all that remained, the peasants moved to another lake Domashneye – 3 km from the Chistoye, where they founded a new village – Kostylovo.

According to one of the versions, the village Kostylovo got its name in honor of the first settlers – the brothers Nicholas, Andrew, Dmitry and Ivan Kostylovs’.

There is also another version: in the village there were a lot of namesakes – Kostylov, however, not always they were relatives.



Discuss

- Who was the founder of the settlement?
- One of the first villages was Chistoye, wasn't it?
- Was it possible to drink water from the lake?
- There was a strong fire at the end of the 18th or 19th century?
- Where did the peasants move after a strong fire?

Activity

Imagine you want to tell your English pen friend what Kostylovo is. Use information in the text to tell the class. Talk about: nature, church, people who live there. Write to us about Kostylovo and what you like to do there.

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ КУРГАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

"BEAUTIFUL PLACES: KURGAN REGION" (СТЕПАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГБПОУ «КУРГАНСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ» КУРТАМЫШСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ)

Beautiful Places: The Kurgan Region



People say there is no place like home. The Kurgan Region is a small homeland for some of them.

Spotlight on Russia gives you more information about settlements of the Kurgan Region

Settlements of the Kurgan Region

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world which contains two Great Plains: the Great Russian Plain and the **West Siberian Lowland**. In the southern part of the West Siberian Lowland there is the Kurgan Region, a federal subject of Russia.



The total area of this region is more than 70 square kilometres. It includes 24 administrative districts the central of which are Ketovsky and Shadrinsky districts. We can find a large amount of lakes and **nature reserves** in Makushinsky, Petukhovsky, Polovinsky, Chastoozersky and Lebyazhyevsky districts.

The population of the region is a bit less than one million people. Most of them live in cities. There are nine towns and six **urban settlements** in the region. The largest and main city is Kurgan.



Kurgan was an urban settlement which was established between 1659 and 1662 as Tsaryovo Gorodishche by Timofey Nevezhin, a farmer from Tyumen. In 1782 Kurgan became the city. Kurgan stands on the **Trans-Siberian Railway line**, between Yekaterinburg and Omsk. It is famous for **Russian Ilizarov Scientific Center for Restorative Traumatology and Orthopaedics**, **KAvZ autobus plant**, and the machine building company Kurganmashzavod.



Shadrinsk is a town in the Kurgan Region located on the left bank of the Iset River. It was founded in 1662 as an agricultural and trade settlement. Shadrinsk was granted town status in 1781. There are a lot of factories, hospitals, institutions of higher education, libraries, a theatre, museum, cinemas and sanatoriums in Shadrinsk.

The Kurgan Region is rich not only by its towns with their interesting history, industry and cultural life but its beautiful countryside which has clean air, less noise and rush. It is one of the main reasons to stay here forever.

Activities:

- Find out the information about the highlighted words.
- Where is the Kurgan Region situated?
- What districts of the region can you name?
- What is Kurgan famous for?

Discuss:

- Tell your foreign friend about the Kurgan Region and places you want to visit.
- What is your native town? Describe it.

Project:

Make a report about a sanatorium of the region.

BIRDS OF OUR REGION

(The most common kinds)

Do you like birds? There are so many species of birds in our environment. A lot of them live in our Kurgan region. We can't name all of them, but let's speak about the ones most commonly met. These puzzles and pictures will help you! There are also some extra names!



a woodpecker



a seagull



a duck



a nightingale



a swan

1. A small singing bird that can sing better than any other, it usually sings at night but it can sing in the daytime, too.
2. It is easy to teach these talking birds that live in South Africa, Australia and South America some words that people use.
3. A town bird which is larger than a sparrow but smaller than a crow. It is usually grey or dark-blue and grey, sometimes white or brown. It usually lives in cities and towns.
4. A town bird which is black and white and which often takes to its nests small bright things.
5. A small brown singing bird that lives in the fields, has its nest in the grass and usually sings early in the morning.
6. A forest bird with a narrow beak which can make holes in trees.
7. A water bird that lives on rivers and lakes and on which local hunters like to hunt in autumn.
8. A night forest bird with large eyes that eats mice and other small animals.
9. A large beautiful water bird white bird bigger than a duck that lives on rivers and lakes.
10. A large bird with a long neck, a long beak and on very long legs that lives on lakes and marshes.
11. This is a sea bird that feeds mostly on fish and often follows ships.



a crane



a pigeon



a lark



a parrot



a magpie



an owl

ACTIVITIES

- Guess what birds are described here, name them.
- Match the names with the pictures.
- Tell which birds live in our region.
- Tell which birds from the list don't live in our region.
- Tell which of the birds you have seen yourself, where and when it was.
- If you haven't seen the birds in nature, where can you see them? Give several answers.
- Name all possible categories of birds, given in the text.

"ANIMAL WORLD OF THE KURGAN REGION" (ДОШХАКЛОЕВА ВАЛЕНТИНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 17, г. КУРГАН)

ANIMAL WORLD OF THE KURGAN REGION THE FAUNA OF MY REGION IS VERY DIFFERENT.

ALL PEOPLE LIKE THE PLACE WHERE THEY LIVE. THEY ARE INTERESTED IN HISTORY, CULTURE, TRADITIONS AND NATURE OF THEIR REGION.
DO YOU KNOW WELL ANIMALS OF YOUR NATIVE REGION?

The Kurgan region is placed in three natural zones: forest zone, forest steppe zone and steppe zone.

The fauna of our region is rich and different. There are a lot of animals live in our region such as brown bear, fox, wolf, lynx, squirrel. In the lakes there are a lot of muskrats and different kinds of fish. The most widespread birds are ducks, white partridges, black cock.

There are many birds in our forest: a woodpecker, an owl, a crow, a magpie. In the summer songbirds such as nightingale and lark fly in our region. Kurgan is also attractive to foreign tourists because of the exciting hunting. The favourite game animals are moose, wolves, wild boar, lynx, raccoons, wood and and black grose, hares, foxes, wild ducks and geese.

Activities

What are they?

1. A night bird with large eyes that eats mice and other small animals.
2. A bird with a long narrow beak which can make holes in trees.
3. They are wild dogs and live in groups. They are excellent hunters.
4. They live in holes in trees. They can jump and climb trees. They eat fruit and even eggs.
5. They can be brown, grey, white and black. These animals change color with the seasons. In the winter they have white fur, in spring the fur is grey.
6. They are one of the most well-known wild animals. These animals are a little bit bigger than a cat. They can live in towns or the countryside. They are mostly active at night.

Vocabulary:

wildspread- широко распространенный

a white partridge- белая куропатка

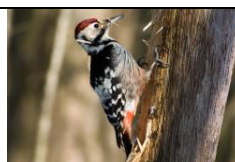
a hole-дыра

grose-куропатка

moose-лось

wild boar-кабан

muskrat -ондатра



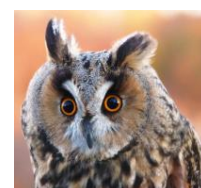
woodpecker |'wɒdpekə|



squirrel |'skwɪ:rəl|



hare |heər|



Owl [aʊl]



Humans depend on the natural environment. As more people live in cities and become increasingly disconnected from nature, it is nowadays more essential than ever to understand the importance of forests to society, especially among children.

Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a - f) below.

- a) *mammals and birds that live in the forests of Trans-Urals*
- b) *to inform visitors about a forest as long as it's really a very important element of biosphere*
- c) *a rich herbarium of plants growing in the forests*
- d) *learn about sustainable forest management and forest exploitation*
- e) *the outdoor space in the woods a lot as well as*
- f) *possible medical use will open a new viewpoint of the richness and diversity of the local flora*



Opened in 2010, the Forest Museum is located in the settlement of Staryy Prosvet near Kurgan. This museum was created (1) _____. The exhibition tells the story about foresters, their way of life and work and about modern woodworking industry products.

Today the museum has become the cultural and educational center. One can (2) _____. The museum brings up a careful attitude towards our green wealth. The museum shows (3) _____.

The museum has (4) _____ of our region. The collection of medicinal herbs presented at the exhibition will be interesting for naturalists. Beautiful pictures of plants, the description of the medicinal properties and (5) _____.

A wide variety of excursion will give a unique experience and soulful atmosphere to all forest lovers. Everyone will enjoy (6) _____ indoor exhibition!



Discuss

- *Do you think visiting museums should be a part of the curriculum for school children?*
- *What benefits do children get from visiting museums?*
- *What school subjects would museums help to study?*

Nature of Kurgan Oblast



“Kurgan Oblast is located in Southern Russia. It is part of the Urals Federal District. It shares borders with Chelyabinsk Oblast to the west, Sverdlovsk Oblast to the north-west, Tyumen Oblast to the north-east, and Kazakhstan (Kostanay and North Kazakhstan Region) to the south” <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki>

Kurgan Oblast is a wonderful place, but it is not as popular as Moscow Oblast or Ekaterinburg Oblast. By the way, it is worth of your attention!

Bear Lake (Medvezh'e) is a salt lake. It is located in the eastern part of the Kurgan region. It is 113 meters above the sea level. The surface area is about 61,3 km².

Bear Lake is a popular health resort in our region. It is called the local Dead Sea.

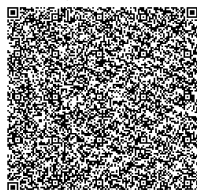
According to the legend in ancient time an ill bear was treated by the healing waters of the lake. So the lake has got its name. Earlier there were a few brown bears in Kurgan region. Nowadays you won't meet any bears here. Its salinity is about 360 g per liter. Everybody can easily float in our Bear Lake. Bear Lake is quite shallow. It is only 50-70 cm deep and the deepest part is about 120 cm. Its high salinity prevents fishes and plants from living in it. Only brine shrimps (*Artemia salina*) can be found in the lake. In 1984 Bear Lake became a natural monument.

Bear Lake attracts a lot of tourists. Many people come here to treat their diseases. Some of them prefer package holidays but many people go to Bear Lake on their own.

Discuss

1. Why are some lakes called dead? What does it mean?
2. Why doesn't the sea freeze when lakes do?
3. What are the differences between the lake and the sea?

Here you can find the answers:



Activities

1. **Fill in the Lake Morphometry of Bear Lake**
Meters above sea level
Area
Maximum deep
Mean deep
2. **Find out the information of the lake** of your own region, fill in the Lake Morphometry
3. **Make an Origami Bear.** Write a story about the bear, which lived near Bear Lake long, long ago



ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

"NATURE AND ANIMAL WORLD IN KURGAN REGION" (НАРЫКОВА НАТАЛЬЯ БОРИСОВНА, МКОУ «КОСТЫЛЁВСКАЯ ООШ» КУРТАМЫШСКОГО РАЙОНА, г. КУРГАН)

We live in a village not far from Kurtamysh, Kurgan region. The place where the village is situated is very picturesque. There is a nice river near the village. On the opposite bank of the river there is a forest.

Nature and Animal World in Kurgan region

Spotlight on Russia invites you to take a walk in our magical forest!

Spring

For the first time we saw this forest in spring. It was a beautiful time of the year. Nature was awakening from the sleep. The weather was fine. The sky was blue, the sun shone brightly. It was warm, and the forest was filling with new life.

Summer

We like to walk in the forest in summer, too. There are many different animals there, but they are all very smart, beautiful and help each other. You can also meet a hare, an elk, a roe, a hog, a badger, a fox and a bobcat there.



Autumn

In autumn the weather is not always the same. The trees in the forest are so nice! They are green and yellow, red and brown. The air is so fresh! In our magical forest we understand why Pushkin liked autumn more than spring.

Winter

But most of all we like to walk in our forest in winter. It is frosty, but everything is quite still. There is much snow on the roads, in the fields, in the forest. The trees are white with snow too. They are very beautiful!

Discuss

- How many seasons are there in the year?
There are ... in the year.
- Which season do you like? Why?
I like ...
I like both ...
I like all seasons.



activities

Make a phrase:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1) a ... hare | a) shy |
| 2) (a/an) ... elk | b) proud |
| 3) a ... roe | c) big |
| 4) a ... hog | d) fast |
| 5) a ... badger | e) clever |
| 6) a ... bobcat | f) sly |
| 7) a ... fox | g) brave |

"NATURAL WORLD: UNIQUE PLACES OF THE KURGAN REGION" (СТЕПАНОВА НАТАЛЬЯ СЕРГЕЕВНА, ГБПОУ «КУРГАНСКИЙ ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ» КУРТАМЫШСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ)

Natural world: Unique places of the Kurgan Region

What do you know about unique places of your Motherland? If you want to learn more, go to the Kurgan Region and see the beautiful natural places

Spotlight on Russia makes a trip to unique places of the Kurgan Region.



One of the most extraordinary sights of the Kurgan Region is the forest planted in the form of a huge **inscription** "Lenin is 100 years old." This inscription can be seen even from space.

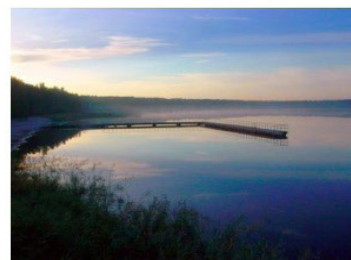
This forest is located 130 km to the south of Kurgan, near the village of Zverinogolovskoe. Not far from this place there is the border of Russia with Kazakhstan.

The living inscription was created in 1970 to the 100th anniversary of the V.I. Lenin's birth. The author of this "message to space" is Alexander Kanschikov, **the chief forester** of the Zverinogolovsky **forestry**.

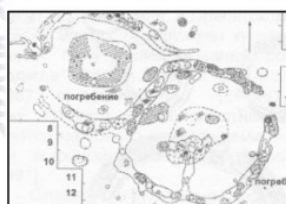
The amazing "message in space" was formed by several thousand trees. The length of the inscription is 600 metres, the height of each letter is 80 metres. The inscription took 40 thousand pines. Its area is about 4 hectares.

One of the distinguishing features of the Kurgan region is the numerous **steppe lakes**. Bitter (Gor'koye) Lake is located 140 km to the south and 18 km to the southeast of Kurgan. The Lake has an interesting **horseshoe** shape. It is one of the most interesting sanatoriums of the region.

This shallow lake is very popular because of the physicochemical **properties** of **silt** mud. The depth of the lake is about 3-4 meters. In the northern part of it there are mineral waters with **healing** properties. Vacationers, swimming there, take **therapeutic** baths and enrich their bodies with useful minerals. The beaches of the lake are sandy with birch and coniferous **groves** around them.



BITTER LAKE



Name: Savin Sanctuary, ancient observatory, a calendar.

Location: the Belozersky district of the Kurgan region.

Age: the middle of the third millennium BC.

Type: square circles, which are clearly oriented to the cardinal points.

Activities:

- ✓ Make a short report about Savin Sanctuary, using the information and the internet.
- ✓ Where is the forest with the "message to space" located?
- ✓ Why is Bitter Lake popular among vacationers? Translate the highlighted words.

Discuss:

What other unique natural places of the region do you know? Would you like to visit them? Why?

SAVIN SANCTUARY

ПРИРОДА И ЖИВОТНЫЙ МИР

"GOING GREEN" (УСОЛЫЦЕВА НАДЕЖДА ВИКТОРОВНА, МКОУ ГОРОХОВСКАЯ СОШ, г. КУРГАН)

GOING GREEN

Jurgamysh district is located in the heart of the Kurgan region. The picturesque region has long been popular with tourists. There really is something to see! Natural monuments of national importance, unique sites and attractions attract the attention of guests of the Urals. Special interest travelers show in the valley of mud volcanoes, popularly called Erokinskiy "trough".

The name "bowl" got its name from the village where they are located – Erokhin. Dirt that bubbles and flows from the so-called volcano, looks very similar to the rising (sour) dough or sponge. Hence the name – Erohkinskiy "bowl". Where and when they came here – still no one knows, but the local old-timers are ready to tell a few legends associated with this place.

One of them says that once lived in the village girl named Erosha. Everything in her household did not go well, and no one married. Then she took one day and went into the woods to the spirits for help. According to legend, the girl sheltered – she was left to live, to cook porridge and knead the dough. Now, how will seethe "kneading" the people say that it is soon Ruffling the pies bake.

Nature is very interesting and multifaceted: sometimes we are surprised, not believing our eyes.



Many have tried to measure the depth of the volcano. There was a case when local men tied together several dozen ropes, attached on one side a large stone and began to lower it into the nozzle. For a long time they tried to find out the depth of the well, but the ropes were not enough. And once – in 1936 – one "kvashnya" grew to the size of a 30-meter pole, which still broke through and from it two hours of pure water beat with a fountain.

Activities

- In pairs, discuss why appeared «kvashni»
- Collect information about unusual natural phenomenon
- What is the history Erokhinsky Kvasha?
- Find the coordinates on the map

Animals

The animal world in Kurgan region is presented by 69 species of mammals, 313 species of birds, 7 species of reptiles, 9 species of amphibians and 24 species of fish.

Wolves, foxes, mice, boars¹, hairs, roe deers² are widely represented in our region. But some rare animals live in our forests too. Do you know some of these animals? Let's read about one of them!

Spotlight in Russia looks at.....



Read the text and answer the questions:

1. What species of animals live in our region?
2. What facts about the chipmunk are the most interesting for you?
3. What do you know about the Red Book? For what is it created?
4. What can we do to protect rare animals?

Asian or Siberian chipmunk³

This is a very small animal with a fluffy tail (his body is only 12-17 centimeters and his weight is about 80-111 grams). Its fur is brown with black and with stripes on its back.

The chipmunk prefers to live in forests. It lives alone in its hole. In the hole there is a "pantry" for food. As chipmunk sleeps almost all winter (from October to April) it stores a lot of food – about 10 kilograms!

The chipmunk's main food is: seeds⁴, nuts, flowers, berries, mushrooms and grains⁵. But they can eat insects too.

In our region this animal is very rare and that is why it's listed in the Red Book, because it needs the protection.



Do you know why the chipmunk has 5 black stripes on its back?

There is a popular tale about it. One day a chipmunk offended a bear that scratched the back of chipmunk with its claws. And since then the chipmunk has 5 stripes on its back.

Activities

1. Fill out a fact file about chipmunk.
2. Find out about another rare animal of our region and fill out a fact file. Tell about it to your classmates.

Fact file

Name of the animal:.....
What it looks like:.....
What it eats:.....
Where it lives:.....
Other facts:.....

1. boar [bɔːr] - кабан
2. roe deer [rəʊ] [diər] - косуля
3. chipmunk ['tʃɪp.mʌŋk] - бурундук
4. seed [siːd] - семя
5. grain [greɪn] - зерно

ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДА

"MUSEUMS" (БУРДЕЕВА МАРИНА АНДРЕЕВНА, МБОУ «СОШ № 41», г. КУРГАН)

Museums

Russian people carefully keep the memory of great historical events. Every city or town has museums with unique historical exhibits and artifacts.

Spotlight on Russia invites you to visit the Decembrists Museum

In 1825 the Decembrists rebellion happened in Russia. It was quelled. By order of the tsar the Urals was turned into a place of political exile. 13 Decembrists were exiled to Kurgan.

The history of the Decembrists Museum is connected with the name of Mikhail Mikhailovich Naryshkin. He came to Kurgan with his wife in 1832. They bought and rebuilt one of the richest houses of the town. In the 1830s the house of Naryshkin became the center of public life of the town.

The Museum was opened in 1975. Before the opening of the Museum a lot of research and collecting work was carried out. The descendants of the Decembrists gave to the Museum books, original photos and personal things. In 1979-93 a unique collection of household items from the family of Naryshkin's descendants (noble clothes, dishes, table and bed linen), as well as family archives - were transferred to the Museum.

A great number of exhibits is kept in the Museum: historical documents, maps, diagrams, paintings and authentic objects of the XIX century, which are associated with the Decembrists movement. Here you can see watercolor portraits of women who followed their husbands to Siberia. Also you can admire a set for writing in a case, a pipe made of ivory, sachet for handkerchiefs, ivory knife for cutting paper, drawings



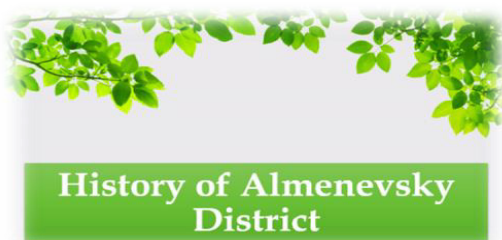
Describe one of the rooms of the Museum presented in the pictures.

ACTIVITY

Imagine you are a guide at the Decembrists Museum. Tell the tourists about how the Decembrists spent their free time.

1. Was it interesting for you to learn about the Decembrists Museum?
2. Would you like to go on an excursion to the Museum?
3. Is it important for people to have such museums? Why?

"HISTORY OF ALMENEVSKY DISTRICT" (ГАЙНУЛЛИНА ЭЛЬВИРА ЗИННУРОВНА, ГБПОУ «АЛЬМЕНЕВСКИЙ АГРАРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ», г. КУРГАН)



We are going to talk about your dearest and most favourite place on the Earth, about our **native district**.

"Spotlight on Kurgan" finds out more about Almenevsky district

There are several versions of the appearance of the Ichka Tatars in the Trans-Ural lands. Some say that they lived here for hundreds of years, others that they came here from the territory of the Volga region, after the fall of the Kazan Khanate in 1556.

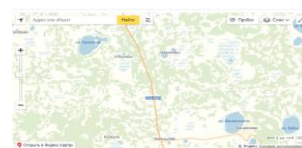
Ichkina settled on the fertile lands near a small unnamed tributary of the river Iset. The Ichkin Tatars took an active part in the development of Siberia, having rendered all possible assistance to Yermak in his struggle against Khan Kuchum. For these merits, the king granted them a part of the conquered lands, and they themselves transferred to the position of the white Cossacks. Cossack detachments protected the eastern borders of the Russian state from the raids of nomadic tribes. In their free time, they were engaged in farming, thus differing from the peoples (Bashkirs and Siberian Tatars) living in the neighboring territories.

At first, the Tatars were small in number, but gradually, settling in on new lands, they began to settle from the village of Ichkino to the south of the region, along the banks of the rivers Techa, Miass and large lakes.

According to the legend, at the end of the 16th century several Ichkian clans crossed over to the territory of modern Almenevsky district, founding three villages here - Bilkau (Almenevo), Uchkulevo and Bishnyak (Vishnyakovo). These settlements have become pivotal in defense against the attacks of nomadic tribes.

By the middle of the 18th century, part of the land ownership of the Ichkians was rejected as a result of the colonization of the region, which caused discontent among the population.

In 1767, the Sotniki of the Ichkinsk volost of the Iset province Ibragim Tynkachev and Mansur, the son of Subkhankul, went to Moscow to participate in the laid commission of Catherine II with instructions from Ichkinsk Tatars so that their lands would not be touched but not heard. The rejection of the Ichka lands was one of the reasons for their participation in the peasant war led by Pugachev.



ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДА

"HISTORY OF ALMENEVSKY DISTRICT" (ГАЙНУЛЛИНА ЭЛЬВИРА ЗИННУРОВНА, ГБПОУ «АЛЬМЕНЕВСКИЙ АГРАРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ», г. КУРГАН)

Later, when the borders of the Russian state moved far to the south and east and were thoroughly strengthened, civilian government was created instead of the self-governing Cossack community, and it became necessary to accurately determine the territory of the volost and each village individually. At the beginning of the 19th century, the Ichkinsk volost was formed from five villages. On May 27, 1802, after the Decree of Emperor Alexander Pavlovich, this territory was deceived.

The full-scale census of the population was held in Ichkinsk volost only in 1868. For this year 1291 souls of both sexes lived in Almenevo, 523 souls lived in Vishyakov, 626 souls in Ivankovo, and 617 souls in Tuzovo.

The region was actively developing, and by 1900 Almenevo consisted of 328 courtyards, there were 1,705 souls, there were 2 wooden mosques, one Tatar school, 12 windmills, including one two-storey.

In Tuzovo, there were 169 yards, 859 souls, one wooden mosque, one Tatar school, 8 one-lay windmills. In Ivankovo there were 127 courtyards, 745 souls, one wooden mosque, one Mohammedan school, two windmills. In Uchkulevo there were 146 yards, 872 souls, one wooden mosque, one Mohammedan school, two windmills. In Vishnyakovo there were 162 courtyards, 640 souls, one wooden mosque, one Mohammedan school, 8 windmills.

The population of the region was mainly engaged in farming, cattle breeding and fishing. Land was under the jurisdiction of the community and was regularly redistributed among its members. Arable land and forest shared every 12 years by the number of male souls. Mowing was divided annually, too, only for men. Some Ichkins also engaged in the distillation and sale of tar. There were also carpenters and shoemakers.



DISCUSS

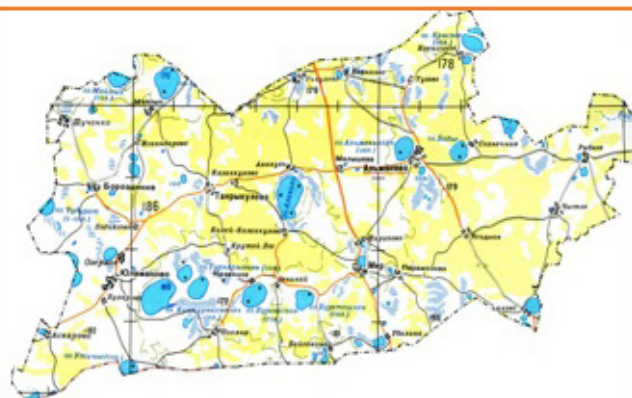
- What is the official name of our country?
- What is the capital of the Russian Federation?
- What is the population of our country?
- Why do we call the Russian Federation a multinational country?
- How many nationalities live in Russia?
- Russia is the largest country in the world, isn't it?

ACTIVITY

- Please show me where is Almenevsky district?
- Please show me where are the villages Tuzovo, Vishnyakovo, Ivankovo?
- Please name the lakes located in the Almenevsky district.

ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДА

"HISTORY OF ALMENEVSKY DISTRICT" (ГАЙНУЛЛИНА ЭЛЬВИРА ЗИННУРОВНА, ГБПОУ «АЛЬМЕНЕВСКИЙ АГРАРНО-ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕХНИКУМ», г. КУРГАН)



- When did the Ichka Tatars appear in the Almenevsky district?
- Where did they settle?
- For what the king granted the conquered from Khan Kuchum land to the Ichkina?
- Name the Tatar villages.

ИСТОРИЯ ГОРОДА

"THE HOUSE MUSEUM OF DECEMBRISTS IN KURGAN" (ИСАКОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА,
МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №47», г. КУРГАН)

The House Museum of Decembrists in Kurgan



You can talk about a museum
and a historical event.

ACTIVITIES

Match the words in the text with the definitions below.

1. A building where objects of historical interest are kept.
2. To show something publicly.
3. Land placed out of towns or cities.
4. An action organized by a group of people who are trying to change the political system in their country.
5. The condition of someone being sent away from their own country especially for political reasons.

Imagine you want to tell your English speaking friend about the House Museum of Decembrists. Use the information in the text. Talk about:

- The rebellion of Decembrists
- The opening of the Museum
- What people can see there.



Look at the picture. What do you think these people are doing in this picture? Who were these people?

Why are they famous?

And how is Kurgan connected with them?

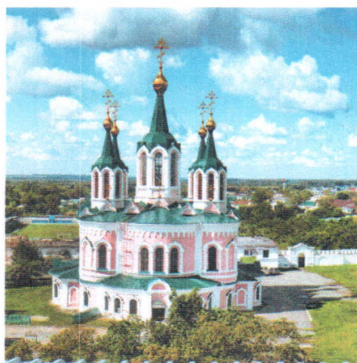
Spotlight on Kurgan finds out more...

Among the museums of our town there is one that attracts everybody's attention. Surprising though it may seem, our provincial town is connected with the rebellion of Decembrists in 1825. In those old days Kurgan with its countryside was the place of exile for 13 Decembrists: Rosen, Likharev, Naryshkin, Lorer, Kuchelbeker and some others. Decembrists lived in Kurgan for 27 years and during those years they built churches and hospitals, treated and educated people. On the 10th of December 1975 a museum was opened in the house of Decembrist Naryshkin.

It is a wooden house on the bank of the river Tobol, built on a stone foundation, not big but very cozy. The museum consists of 8 halls that contain 1300 exhibits. Among them visitors can see antique luxurious furniture, pictures, Tula guns and pistols, medals and coins. Most people are attracted by the carved armchairs, the old piano which is allowed to be played. The drawing room is of great interest. It is the place where the Decembrists spoke about art, history and philosophy, read poetry and sang songs.

"MY NATIVE TOWN DALMATOVO" (КОКОРИНА ЛЮДМИЛА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, УПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПО ДЕЛАМ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, КУЛЬТУРЫ, МОЛОДЕЖИ И СПОРТА АДМИНИСТРАЦИИ ДАЛМАТОВСКОГО РАЙОНА, г. КУРГАН)

My native town **DALMATOVO**



Dalmatovo is a small town of great Russia. An amazing combination of the past, present and future makes it unique. There are small beautiful houses of the 19th century near many-storied buildings of the 20th century. The town Dalmatovo is one of the first Russian settlements in our region. It is even older than St Petersburg. The town got its name from Dalmatovskiy Uspenskiy monastery which was founded by the monk Dalmat in 1644.

A group of people built Sloboda Sluzhnyaya to the west of the monastery. In 1691 Sloboda Sluzhnyaya was renamed as the village Nikolayevskoye. In 1781 it was changed in a town. The town was called Dalmatovo. The building of the wall stone and of the towers in the monastery began in 1713. It took 50 years to build the whole fortress which makes an unrectilinear hexagon. Its area is 4.5 hectares. The walls are so wide that a cart could run there.

Dalmatovsky monastery is a remarkable monument of the folk architecture. The masters decorated its churches and towers with beautiful ornament. The monastery is protected by the state now. In recent years much is done to reconstruct it.



In 2018 a monument to Dalmat was set up on the territory of the monastery. The sculptor Olga Krasnosheina spent much time to make her dream come true.

ACTIVITIES

Prepare a picture story of your town.

- Find some pictures of the most famous places.
- Write captions for them.
- Find some interesting facts about your town.
- Write them in your essay.

DISCUSS

- Are you interested in history of your native place? Give up the excursion along the streets of your native place.
- Do you know the name of the founder of the place where you live?