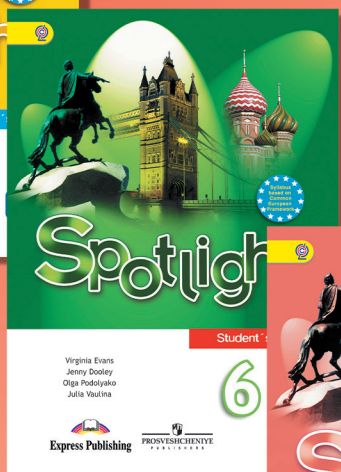
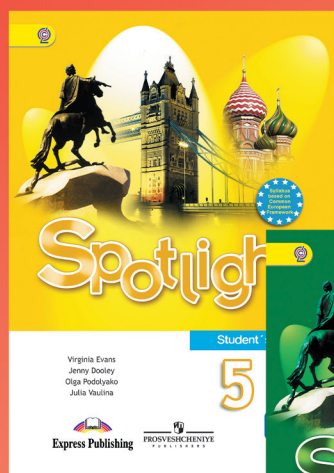


Spotlight

on Novosibirsk Region



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.7

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Spotlight on Novosibirsk

Отечественная педагогическая наука, находясь в настоящий момент на стадии теоретического осмысления приоритетных практических задач культивирования поликультур и полиязычий в образовании, приходит к выводу, что в процессе концептостроения поликультурного образования постепенно вырабатывается единый подход к формированию концепции иноязычного образования (по Е.И.Пассову), обогащаясь компетентностным, культурологическим и культуроведческим подходами к образованию в целом. Наряду с этой задачей в системе профессионального образования педагога-лингвиста культуротворческая миссия видится исследователям в постоянной и системной организационно-педагогической поддержке и научно-методическом сопровождении учителя в целях формирования системы профессиональных компетенций, позволяющих творчески и профессионально решать задачи, поставленные государством и обществом.

Подтверждение этому находим в работах, в которых «педагогическое образование рассматривается как мета-образование по отношению к образовательной сфере в целом, на него возлагается миссия быть реальным фактором опережающего развития общества и государства через человека. Это, в свою очередь, требует работы с содержанием образования как со средством личностно-профессионального становления ...Учитель любого предмета, обладающий фундаментальной подготовкой, - это гуманитарий, основу образования которого составляют науки о человеке, культуре, обществе, процессах и закономерностях их развития, способах познания и возможностях творческого преобразования» (В.Н.Карташова).

В исследованиях, проведенных в последнее время, все чаще актуализируются проблемы профессионального роста учителя иностранного языка в системе рекуррентного образования, позволяя утверждать, что, как никогда ранее, поиск осуществляется, прежде всего, в ценностном аспекте содержательности программно-методического обеспечения и на организационном уровне. Исследователями рекуррентности в образовании (Егорова Е.В., Малахова Н.Н., Буланкина Н.Е., Синенко В.Я. и др.) предлагается рассматривать подготовку педагога в комплексе профессиональной, воспитательной, научно-исследовательской, методологической, практической и социальной деятельности. Под феноменом рекуррентности в образовании, подразумевается совокупность значений: возобновление; приобретение; совершенствование; переквалифицирование; образование, неокрашенное линейностью и характеризующееся прерывистостью. В свою очередь, организационно-педагогическое решение исследователи видят в погружении учителя «в контекст одной из основополагающих педагогических теорий, личностного принятия ее ценностных, методологических положений, принципов, способов познания педагогических явлений и преобразования педагогической действительности» в рамках модульного подхода к формированию программно-методического обеспечения. Предложенные концептуальные позиции находят применение при работе кафедры гуманитарного образования НИПКиПРО с учителем английского языка Новосибирска и Новосибирской области. Этим объясняется желание преподавателей кафедры постоянно поддерживать системные творческие находки издательства «Просвещение» в аспекте повышения профессионального мастерства современного учителя иностранного языка.

В 2019 году кафедра гуманитарного образования «Новосибирского института повышения квалификации и профессиональной переподготовки работников образования» по инициативе Центра лингвистического образования АО «Издательство «Просвещение» принимает решение провести конкурс для учителей иностранных языков «Новосибирск в фокусе» в качестве одной из организационных форм системы повышения квалификации и профессиональной переподготовки неспециалистов. Идея о создании приложений к УМК «Spotlight on Novosibirsk» в качестве регионального компонента вдохновила не только преподавателей кафедры, но и многих учителей, энтузиастов иноязычного образования. Тем более что в 2019 году кафедре исполнилось ровно 25 лет.

Объявленный в сентябре 2019 года профессиональный конкурс стал очередным важным событием для учителей английского языка Новосибирска и Новосибирской области, открыв возможность рассказать о своей любимой области, о городе Новосибирске и областных центрах, в которых проживают, работают и учатся свыше 1,5 млн. сибиряков. В конкурсе приняли участие почти пятьдесят человек, однако, по его итогам в финал вышли 20 учителей английского языка, которые выполнили все необходимые требования, разработанные в совместной долгосрочной деятельности кафедры и издательства «Просвещение».

Участники - победители признают, что такие конкурсы просто необходимы, так как стимулируют личность к исследовательской практико-ориентированной деятельности в аспекте реализации основных направлений развития образования – поиск возможностей применять полученные знания в реальной жизни, в социуме, научиться реализовывать себя в условиях глобализации окружающего мира и множественной интеграции. Во время подготовки конкурсных работ учитель-профессионал четко осознает целевую установку иноязычного образования - формирование и развитие у обучающихся потребностей в самосовершенствовании. Это, естественно, находит отражение в презентации текстов подготовленных

опусов, посвященных истории и традициям, памятным местам и выдающимся людям города и области, которая занимает площадь, равную трем Франциям.

Профессионализм и компетентность учителя демонстрируют и при составлении развивающих заданий, которые культивируются на занятиях в системе повышения квалификации, а затем находят отражение в системе заданий к тематическим текстам о любимом городе, позволяющих обучающимся на высоком уровне осваивать иноязычную культуру в сравнении с собственной; овладеть поликультурной компетентностью во имя того, чтобы стать успешным и востребованным, со сформированной картиной мира, с глубоким чувством уважения к другим культурам и языкам. Представления о собственной культуре, ее традициях, естественно, уметь предъявлять на иностранном языке становятся в рамках данного проекта еще более востребованными, так как позволяют создавать условия для формирования чувства гражданской ответственности, патриотические чувства, чувства гордости, а также для развития языковых и речевых навыков и умений в коммуникативном пространстве на уроках английского языка.

Именно на это нацелено наше электронное пособие “Spotlight on Novosibirsk” («Новосибирск в фокусе»). Все участники проекта надеются, что разработанный формат развивающих заданий и уроков электронного пособия “Spotlight on Novosibirsk ” станут востребованными на практических занятиях элективных курсов, клубов любителей английского языка при изучении достопримечательностей Новосибирска и Новосибирской области.

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Novosibirsk is the capital of the Siberian Federal district. But this city is often called the "third" capital of Russia. And, of course, this is not the only thing that is remarkable about this city. Novosibirsk can boast of few things that it is famous for. And if you see once these picturesque places, you will want to come back again.

Novosibirsk

The "third" capital of Russia

Have you ever visited other cities? Did you enjoy your trip? What impressions can you share?

Novosibirsk got into the Guinness book of records as the fastest growing city with a million inhabitants. It was founded in 1893 as a small village. 10 years later it received the status of the city. Nowadays, the population of Novosibirsk is 1.6 million people. It is one of the most popular cities after Moscow and St. Petersburg.

There are a lot of interesting facts. For example, there is the longest straight street in the world – Red Prospect. It hasn't any turns. Length is almost 7 kilometers. The Central street of Novosibirsk even once served as a landing strip for the aircraft. Unfortunately, the landing ended in a disaster, his plane was crashed, the pilot was killed. Novosibirsk Lavrentiev Avenue is listed in the Guinness too as the «smartest» street in the world, because along this street there are more than 20 scientific institutions.

The famous object in Novosibirsk, the State Public Scientific and Technological Library of the Siberian Division of the Russian Academy of Sciences (SPSTL SD RAS), is the largest universal library in Asia. More than 15 million books are stored here.

Definitely, we must mention Novosibirsk bridges. They are unique engineering structures. The longest indoor metro bridge in the world is located here. Its length is 2145 meters. By the way, the components of this bridge have special rollers, thereby becoming movable. The Bugrinsky Bridge is the road bridge with the world's largest arched channel span.

It is impossible not to say about the Novosibirsk State Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre, the largest theatre building in Russia. The area of all premises is 40.6 thousand square meters. The volume of the building is almost 300 thousand cubic meters. The great hall is designed for 1774 spectators.

If you are a fan of the sky and stars, you have to visit the Novosibirsk planetarium. You can be sure you will enjoy it immensely. The diameter of the dome is 16 meters. The territory around the building is designed as a landscape park with astronomic elements. The zones of the Sun, the planets and the comets are joined by paths.

According to users of one of the most popular sites about tourism and travel, Novosibirsk zoo is the top ten in Europe. In it for the first time in history received the offspring of the river otter, white leopard, musk ox and polar bear. In Novosibirsk they managed to cross a lion and a tiger, getting a liger. Now the Novosibirsk zoo is home to more than 11,000 animals belonging to 770 species. Every year it is visited by 1.5 million people. Together with the San Diego and Singapore zoos, Novosibirsk zoo are the zoos whose activities are paid off by ticket sales and other own revenues.

Well, these are just the most famous facts about this wonderful city. But maybe you know anything else?

Activities

- *Why do you think Novosibirsk can be called the "third" capital in Russia?*
- *What is the city famous for?*
- *Tell the most interesting facts about the city, using the words: the largest, the longest, the fastest and others.*

Project

Imagine that you are the editor of the Guinness book of records. And what city would you like to tell about? What famous facts?

ИСТОРИЯ НАСЕЛЕННЫХ ПУНКТОВ РЕГИОНА

SIBERIAN COIN (ГОРЕЯВЧЕВА ЕКАТЕРИНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МКОУ «СУЗУНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА №2» г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

More than gold

Suzun is one of the most beautiful places in Novosibirsk region. Now it is a settlement and administrative center. But this region was founded only in 1924.

SIBERIAN COIN



Before reading discuss:

- Have you ever heard about Siberian coin?
- Have you ever been in Suzun?
- Do you know the history of the place where you were born?

Suzun is the city center of Suzunski district. It was founded by the personal decree of Catherine II of November 7, 1763 in connection with the need to start minting coins in Siberia. The need to build a plant in Siberia was caused by the fact that the transportation of copper mined near the city of Kolyvan, in the European part of Russia was very expensive. Construction of the Nizhne-Suzun copper smelter, begun in 1764, progressed very rapidly. Already in 1765 began smelting silver ores, and later – even iron. A dam was built on the Lower Suzun River for the needs of the plant. In 1766, the factory began minting coins Suzun mint, which worked from 1766 to 1847. They differed from the all-Russian ones in that on the obverse they had the image of the Siberian coat of arms (two Sables supporting a cartouche with a nominal value under the Royal crown). In addition, the coins were smaller than usual, as they were made of especially valuable Siberian copper with a high content of gold and silver particles. All Siberian coins, due to the limited period of coinage, are quite rare. It was possible to pay them only in Siberia. In 1847, the plant was badly damaged by the fire and has not been restored since. Only 165 years later, in 2012 the village administration decided to restore the mint and make it a museum.

Now people come to Suzun from different cities and even countries to see and visit the museum where earlier the Siberian coin was minted. People can see with their own eyes how the coin was created. In 2018 came here a delegation from Paris. They were very shocked. In 2015 a monument to the Siberian coin was erected on the main square. Ten kopecks with a diameter of more than a meter decorated the new landscaped area, called "coin". The monument was erected almost on the spot where once stood a copper smelter, which minted coins. "Ten kopecks" Siberian stamping differ from the original Catherine's time only in its size.



DISCUSS IT

- When was founded Suzunski district?
- Who ordered the minting of Siberian coins?
- When was installed the monument to the Siberian coin?



Our history

In 1653 - 1655, church reform began. As a result, opponents of this reform appeared, they began to be called Old Believers.

Old Believers or Kerzhaks

In our area they are called Old Believers or Kerzhaks, because they are Orthodox Christians of the old faith who did not want to accept the church reform of the mid-17th century, carried out by Patriarch Nikon and Tsar Alexei Mikhailovich Romanov. The prominent leader of the opponents of this reform was Archpriest Avvakum. For his views, he and his family were exiled to Siberia.

In the village of Kozlovka, Bolotninsky district, there are many legends that have come from the past. One of them: visitors from distant places or neighboring villages and villages sometimes notice that our places are attracted like a magnet, beckon with their unusual beauty, and bewitch. Moreover, sometimes, having arrived for just a few minutes on a specific case, a person can circle for several hours in the most beautiful surrounding places. There is an explanation for this phenomenon, lying, however, in the realm of ancient mysticism and magic, the guardians of which were Kerzhaks ...

Kerzhaki - ethnic Russian Old Believers. Old Kerzhaki Old Believers led a closed community lifestyle, while remaining committed to the rules of the pre-split Orthodox Church and centuries-old culture. The most striking example of Kerzhaks is the hermits of Lykova, who, like their brothers in faith and way of life, chose to live in the remote taiga.

The village of Kozlovka was formed in 1917 on the centuries-old virgin soil founded by the native Siberians Maxim Kozlov (the village was named after him) and Alexander Nikonov, the Old Believers who were bespopovtsy they were the most fanatical Old Believers. Then Old Believers from Belarus moved here.

The main thing in the life of the Kerzhaks was prayer and labor. This made them good workers. Families were usually large, at least 9 people. For each case, they began with prayer. You cannot eat or drink without prayer. Prayer was addressed always and everywhere, especially in danger, which lay in wait for a person on the road, in forests, in a clash with evil spirits.

Kerzhaks were hardworking and clean. Travelers, if asked, were given water to drink, but then they threw away the mug. And some buried the well. They ate only their products. For food, cabbage soup was preferred, thick Kerzhak from barley groats for kvass, juice shangs from sour dough, smeared with hemp juice, a variety of jelly, prepared according to old recipes. Also ate dairy products. Baked milk with cottage cheese in the oven until brown. They baked the bread themselves.

In the garden planted potatoes, cabbage, onions and other vegetables. Weeding the garden involved children. Some vegetables were lowered underground in the house, most of them were stored in the cellar. Sealed worked, threw straw. The cellars were chopped, wooden. By winter, they were dried, whitened. Some Kerzhaks salted cabbage directly in barrels in the cellar, oppression was laid on top - stone. Barrels were washed on the river, soaked from the smell. Steamed with boiling water with birch branches. For the holidays they got the cellar - crispy. By summer, ice from the ice-hole, snow was dragged into the cellar; meat and milk were stored there. They went down to the cellar with prayer, suddenly unclean power. By Easter they saved eggs, butter, frosted milk in plates, put them in a box so that it would not get cold.

In a private house, as a rule, there was a tub with clean water, and the hostess strictly made sure that they did not drink from the ladle, but poured into a cup. For violation of this rule, the punishment is the most severe.



Project

Send photographs of your historical places with a short explanation of why you like them so much. We'll put the best on our website for the whole world to see.

Discuss

- What do you know about the history of the area where you live?
- Which places would you advise a tourist to see?
- In pairs, discuss what you find most interesting about Kerzhaks.
- What would you like to know about native history? What would you like to do there?

THE PERSON WE PROUD OF: ALEXANDER IVANOVICH POKRYSHKIN (БАРАНОВА МАРИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА,
СЛУШАТЕЛЬ ПРОГРАММЫ ПРОФИПЕРЕПОДГОТОВКИ 2019 ГОД)

If we know our history, we won't make mistakes of the past. But if we know our heroes, their biographies and feats, we will be able to move the world to better life. One of the greatest heroes of Novosibirsk is Alexander Ivanovich Pokryshkin, a fighter pilot and the first three-time Hero of the Soviet Union.

**The
person
we proud
of**

Alexander Ivanovich Pokryshkin

Alexander Pokryshkin was born on 6 March 1913 in Novonikolayevsk (now Novosibirsk) in a working class family. Childhood and adolescence of Alexander were poor; he grew up in the working-class suburb of Novonikolaevsk called Zakamenka. Unlike most of his peers he was more interested in learning than in fighting and petty crime.

His first contact with aviation was at the age of 12, when he saw a local air show. In 1928, after seven years of schooling, Alexander started working as a roofer at a construction site, and then entered the factory school.

In 1932 Pokryshkin volunteered for the Red Army and in 1934 he graduated from military school of aeronautical engineering and Leningrad military-theoretical flying school. From December 1934 to November 1938 Alexander served as a senior aircraft technician. During his service, he made a number of proposals to improve the design of aircraft constructions.

Later he became a military pilot and in early 1941, he was promoted to lieutenant and was appointed a deputy squadron commander.

The title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal were conferred on May 24, 1943 for 354 military sorties, 54 air battles, bagged down enemy planes.

Pokryshkin was awarded with the second Gold Star Medal in 1943, the third – in 1944 and became the first triple Hero of the Soviet Union!

Alexander Ivanovich was the author of many of the new fighter tactics. Always keeping the album with him, he drew diagrams of air battles. He piloted perfectly, thoroughly knew the construction of planes. His tactics were spread on all the fronts.

After the war, Alexander Pokryshkin served in command positions in aircraft air defense. In 1948, he graduated from the Frunze Military Academy. For ten years, from 1959 in 1969, he had been the commander of the Air Defense Army in Kiev; in 1968-1972 was a Deputy Chief of the Air Defense Forces of the USSR, and later, until 1981, Chairman of the Central Committee of the DOSAAF.

In 1969 Pokryshkin received an academic title of candidate of military sciences.

Alexander Ivanovich Pokryshkin died on November 13, 1985 in Moscow at the age of 72. But he left his mark on the history: streets, Square and even name of the underground station were named after one of the greatest heroes of Novosibirsk.



DISCUSS

- What outstanding qualities did A. Pokryshkin have? Name them.
- Do you have these qualities?
- What does the word “role model” mean? Have you got your own role model?
- Can Alexander Pokryshkin be your role model?

ACTIVITY

Write a quiz about Alexander Pokryshkin's life and work and ask your classmates.



Heroes live among us

Before reading discuss in pairs:

Are there any heroes in everyday life?

Is it difficult to show courage and heroism?

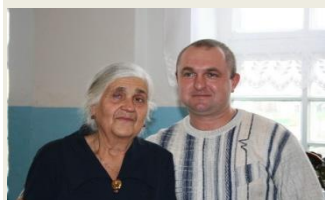
Who are the heroes of our days?



Spotlight on Novosibirsk introduces you to the Hero of Russia - our countryman Konstantin Timerman

Timerman Konstantin Anatolyevich was born on October 11, 1977 in Novokuznetsk, Kemerovo region in a family of workers. Since 1982, the family lived in the village Kyshtovka Kyshtovsky district of Novosibirsk region. Konstantin graduated from secondary school №2. At school he liked sports (football and karate). From school years his dream was a military service.

In 1999 he graduated from the Novosibirsk higher combined arms command school. After graduation he served in the North Caucasus. In 1999-2001 he took part in the fighting on the territory of the Chechen Republic. On August 8, 2008 during the invasion of the Georgian armed forces into the battalion's area of responsibility, Lieutenant Colonel Timerman K. A. competently organized the service at the posts, reconnaissance and management of the battalion, protection and defense of the base camp in accordance with the mandate of the peacekeeping forces.



Lieutenant Colonel Timerman K. A. personally destroyed six militants. Despite the wound in the leg, he did not leave the battlefield, continued to competently direct the actions of subordinates. As a result of the first day of the battle, Lieutenant Colonel Timerman's unit destroyed 6 tanks, 4 armored vehicles, about 50 enemy personnel. Further after arrival of division of strengthening Lieutenant Colonel Timerman K. A. refused hospitalization and continued to command division.

By presidential decree of August 15, 2008, Lieutenant Colonel Timerman Konstantin Anatolyevich was awarded the title of Hero of the Russian Federation with the gold Star medal for his courage and heroism in the performance of military duty in the North Caucasus region.

Nowdays he lives with his family in the city of Ramenskoye Moscow region. But he often visits his native town, his school and never forgets his teachers. He meets with schoolchildren and veterans of the Great Patriotic War. Konstantin is a friendly, modest person. He is a real example for the younger generation.

Discuss it

What impressed you most about Konstantin Timerman?

Why can we say that people like Konstantin Timerman are our national pride?

What kind of people inspire you?

Activities

Find the information about your countrymen who inspire you. Write an article about any of them.

HEARTWORK

A human heart is an inexhaustible source of inspiration for poets of all times and the synonym of kindness. However, as medical doctors are concerned, it is the vital part of a human body that should be treated in a proper way. Tragically, there are lots of various heart diseases people suffer from. And could you even imagine what skills do heart surgeons must have to give their patients the second chance to lead a long and healthy lives?



It's difficult to see, but there weren't any cardiology centers in the eastern part of Russia until 1957. In that regard, the name of Evgeniy Meshalkin has become famous among Siberians. More than half a century ago this brilliant surgeon was offered to participate in the creation of the Siberian Medical School department of Academy of Science. He took successful efforts to facilitate the achievements of the Soviet cardiology in remote areas of the country. It's unbelievable, but for that time there were more than 300 patients had been waiting for their heart repairing!

Evgeniy Meshalkin's arrival to Novosibirsk was connected with Cardiological Centre opening, what, in fact, meant a lot for the city. The surgeon with his colleagues, whose achievements were of such a great importance, developed the activities appropriate to their own "medical philosophy" to obtain the formidable product of their heroic and heavy work. Having had irregular working hours, Evgeniy Meshalkin could be definitely described as a real "hero" as his merits were measured by thousands of patients whose lives he had saved.

However, the facts of Meshalkin's biography showed that he wasn't obsessed with the idea of being a doctor since his childhood as it could seem. In the very beginning of his career he was a simple worker at the factory. One day he decided to visit his brother at the Second Moscow School of Medicine and stayed there and went to classes of famous histologist B. I. Lavrentiev. His lectures inspired the surgeon to devote his life for helping sick people.

Novosibirsk and Russia and the whole world might have lost the genius by chance!



Research Institute of Circulatory System
Pathology named after Meshalkin

Hopefully, today Siberians have the Research Institute of Circulatory System Pathology named after its founder. A famous heart surgeon transferred his experience and knowledge to his students who developed his study and continued a good work of their teacher.

In spite of all the changes and difficulties the country faced during its history, "Meshalkin's School" has always been adhered to the principles laid down in the basis of medicine, which provides love and instant attention to people's needs, devotion to science and huge responsibility. After Evgeniy Meshalkin's death in 1997 the government erected a monument to heart surgeons to commemorate these very special people devoted their lives to helping others.



"Every surgeon risks the life. They don't risk their own lives, but the other's. A surgeon experiences different feelings: either you can save someone's life or murder a patient. It's difficult to understand what a person feel about risking someone's life."

DISCUSS

1. What professions people usually described as "noble"?
2. What qualities should a medical doctor have?
3. A surgeon's work can be described as "heroic". Do you agree with this definition? Why?

ACTIVITIES

Find the words in the text with the following meaning:

- a thing that somebody has done successfully, especially using their own effort and skill;
- to give most of your time, energy, attention to somebody or something;
- a person who is unusually intelligent or artistic;
- the knowledge and skill that you have gained through doing something for a period of time.

ONE OF THE FOUNDING FATHERS (ПАНОВА ЮЛИЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №4», г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

Most of us know who the Founding Fathers of the USA were. Some of us might have heard about the “Founding Fathers” of Novosibirsk. Yet, very few of us know that the face of the city was literally carved by a great architect – Andrey Dmitrievich Kryachkov.

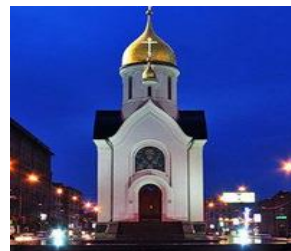
ONE OF THE “FOUNDING FATHERS”

The birth of a new city at the crossroads of Trans-Siberian Railway and the Ob River – a powerful waterway of the time – was made possible thanks to a lot of outstanding people: N.G.Garin-Mikhailovsky, G.M.Budagov, N.M.Tikhomirov and many others. But it is the name of Andrey Dmitrievich Kryachkov that the face of our city is mostly associated with.



Born in a peasant family in the far-away Yaroslavl region, Andrey Kryachkov started working from the age of 12, after finishing a three-year-course of schooling. A clever, inquisitive boy was soon sent to a real school and, on completing the course, was enrolled to Saint-Petersburg Institute of Civil Engineering. After graduation, he started his career in Tomsk, but it was in Novonikolayevsk, that his talent had turned him into a prolific architect whose name is carved on the stone face of Novosibirsk.

Among the masterpieces are the buildings of present-day Picture Gallery and of the Industrial Bank of the USSR (Prombank), the famous 100-apartment residential building which won the prestigious award at the International Exhibition in Paris in 1937 and the Trade Building on the Market Place, which has become the landmark of our city, Novosibirsk Architectural academy and St.Nicholas Chapel – to name just a few



At the beginning of the 20th century, primary education was being made compulsory all over Russia. To meet the demands, the city administration of the fast-growing Novo-Nokolayevsk decided to build 12 elementary schools in different districts of the city. Twelve two-storied brick buildings with central heating and running water, spacious classrooms and libraries were easily recognizable, yet very unique. Even nowadays most of them have been preserved intact. They are the result of the creative effort of the prominent architect – Andrey Dmitrievich Kryachkov.

The monument to Andrey Kryachkov is situated on Sverdlov square in the centre of Novosibirsk. Although the monument is surrounded by the buildings that were Kryachkov’s creation, the square is named after a famous revolutionary, who had never been in our city. More and more people voice their concerns about this obvious injustice. So, probably, we’ll all witness the glorious day when the square will bear the name of one of the Founding Fathers of Novosibirsk.



Activities:

- 1/ Find English equivalents for the following words: *отцы-основатели, вырезать из камня, плодовитый, шедевры, визитная карточка (о достопримечательности), нетронутый, творческие усилия, выдающийся, высказывать озабоченность, стать свидетелями*
- 2/ Write headings to the paragraphs
- 3/ Write out key words under every heading
- 4/ Retell the text
- 5/ What features of character must this prominent person have possessed?

N.G. GARIN–MIKHAILOVSKY. THE FOUNDER OF NOVOSIBIRSK (РЕШЕТНЕВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 140. г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

Why does almost everyone from Novosibirsk in Siberia know who N. G. Garin–Mikhailovsky was and what did he do for this city?

*The
outstanding
person*

N.G. Garin–Mikhailovsky. The founder of Novosibirsk



In 2019 Novosibirsk, the largest Siberian city, situated on two **banks** of the river Ob, celebrated its 126 anniversary. There are not so many cities in the world that grow up as **quickly** as this city. It's the third largest city in Russia after Moscow and St. Petersburg.

The building of Novosibirsk started in 1893, and it was a small **settlement** Krivoschekovo on the bank of the river Ob. It began growing when a bridge across the river had been built. Nowadays Novosibirsk is one of the greatest transportation cities in West Siberia. It **linked** Siberia, Far

East, and Central Asia with other European regions in Russia.

The name of Nikolay Georgievich Garin–Mikhailovsky, the **outstanding** engineer, traveller and writer, is well-known to almost every **citizen** of Novosibirsk, because he is considered as a founder of the city. He was the talented person indeed.



Mikhailovskaya embankment

It was he who had chosen the place for the future bridge across the river Ob for Trans-Siberian Railway and made Novosibirsk one of the greatest centers of development economics, science and culture in our country.



Novo-Nikolaevsk. Railway Bridge across the Ob

N.G. Garin–Mikhailovsky was born in 1852 in Petersburg in the family of military man. In 1878 he graduated as the engineer from the Institute of Railway Transport. The colleagues believed he was the **honest**, smart engineer, who tried to find the best and cheapest method in building railways. But well-known he became after working on Trans-Siberian Railway.

In Novosibirsk his name was given to the square in front of the central railway station, the metro station, the **embankment** on the Ob and to the library. Also the literary prize by the name of N.G. Garin–Mikhailovsky is established in Novosibirsk.



Garin-Mikhailovsky Square

DISCUSS

1. Explain the words in bold.
2. Find the words in the text with the similar meaning: *award, big, famous, underground, creative, clever, birthday*

PROJECT

Write down an article about a famous person you know, use the Internet, and present it to the class.

THE KING OF ANIMALS

Meet Rostislav Shilo, the all-time director of Novosibirsk Zoo



Find out more about this outstanding personality in our article.

Rostislav Shilo was born in a small town of Iman in Primorsky Kray on 23rd October 1940. His father was a biologist. In 1961 Rostislav Shilo became a veterinarian. Some years later in 1972 he became the director of Novosibirsk Zoo and retained the post up to his death in 2016.

Rostislav Shilo did a research work all his life and used to be a successful scientist who had managed to preserve and breed rare and endangered animal species. Thanks to his hard work, purposefulness and brilliant ideas Novosibirsk Zoo obtained a larger and more comfortable territory for animals to live on and soon became a unique landmark of our city to attract the visitors from all over the world.

In 2004 a liger (offspring of a lioness and tiger, a most singular trans-species hybrid) was born in Novosibirsk Zoo. A polar bear Shilka became another even more popular symbol of this place.

On 6th December 2013 Novosibirsk Zoo took part in a relay race of the Olympic Torch, which was another interesting finding and initiative of Rostislav Shilo.

In 2017 Novosibirsk Zoo celebrated its 70th anniversary. Nowadays the zoo is a regular member of World Association of Zoos and Aquariums and a participant of 77 international programmes on keeping endangered species.

Did you know that....? - Rostislav Shilo, despite many expectations, used to be a passionate hunter! Yes, he did! He once said, “I’m hunting because I like animals!))”

ACTIVITIES

- Is there a zoo in your town? Write to us about its history and a founder. Compare it to Novosibirsk Zoo
- Work in pairs. Make a quiz for your classmates about Rostislav Shilo’s life and work

PROJECT Visit your local zoo, find your favourite route and create a tourist guide booklet

The Novosibirsk zoo

THE NOVOSIBIRSK ZOO IS A WORLD RENOWNED ZOO AND A TOURIST ATTRACTION OF THE CITY.

The Novosibirsk zoo is located on the territory of Zaeltsovsky Park and belongs to the main attractions of the city. Its location in the pine forest is a unique case among all zoos in the world.

The Novosibirsk zoo is the largest zoo in Russia. It was founded in 1947. Its area is 63 hectares. In the zoo live 11,000 animals, 738 species, including rare and endangered animals. Many of these animals are in the Red Book.



The symbol of the zoo is a snow leopard. It is a unique animal. Nowadays you can find it only in Altai. In 2004 a liger was born in the Novosibirsk zoo. It is a surprising hybrid of an African lion and a Bengal tigress.

There are 3 kinds of bears in the Novosibirsk zoo: brown, white and from Himalay. Polar bear is one of the favorite animals of visitors. They like to observe a bear to get on top of a rock and throw an empty canister. Another bear dives behind it and returns to the first. And so repeats many times.



The Novosibirsk zoo carries out scientific and educational work. The zoo organizes festivals and children's competitions. These are Maslenitsa, Water Day, Birds Day, Earth Day, Bear Day, Zoo Birthday and many others. The children can take part in the competition for the best drawing "Animal world of the zoo", in the competition for the best photo "Our favorite zoo" and the best bird feeder "Help birds in winter!". The holiday "Day of Amur tigers and leopards" is celebrated in many zoos of the world. This holiday is popular among visitors of the Novosibirsk zoo.

More than 1,5 million people visit the Novosibirsk zoo every day.

Activities: Imagine, that you are talking with the zoo visitors over the radio. Divide the text into the parts and these parts to visitors. Use the following expressions: Dear Visitors! Attention, please! Boys and girls!

Discuss it:

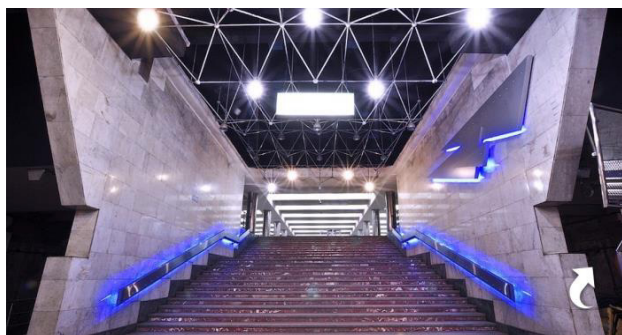
- 1) Have you ever been to the zoo in Novosibirsk? 2) What animals do you like best of all? Would you like to take part in any festivals and children's competitions?

NOVOSIBIRSK METRO (ГАВРИЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ МИХАЙЛОВСКАЯ СОШ ЧУЛЫМСКОГО РАЙОНА НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

Do you want to get from one end of the city to the other, without traffic jams and pushing, admire the amazing stations? Welcome to the Novosibirsk metro.



Welcome to the Novosibirsk metro



There is a metro system in seven Russian cities, and subterranean metros only exist in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Novosibirsk. Novosibirsk metro was built in the most unforgiving conditions as the land in this area is often frozen throughout the year.

The system consists of 15.9 kilometres over track on two lines. It opened in January 1986, becoming the eleventh Metro in the USSR and the fourth in Russia.

Tourists from all over the world go down into metro to take a ride and a few selfies in the most famous underground museum - it has 13 stations, the most beautiful of which is Gagarinskaya, Sibirsкая and Rechnoy Vokzal. The ultramodern Gagarinskaya station is like a real cosmos underground. Its technologically themed design includes marble walls with metallic elements, dark blue backlighting and portraits of Yuri Gagarin. The Sibirsкая station looks like an underground treasure trove, decorated by Altai masters craftsmen with mosaics of precious Siberian stones. The Rechnoy Vokzal station is framed with ten glowing stained glass windows depicting the largest cities of Siberia, including Novosibirsk itself, Omsk, Barnaul and others. The platform resembles a big ship sailing on the Ob, from which ancient Siberian cities are visible through its windows.

Activity

1. Have you ever been on the metro?
2. What other metro stations do you know?
3. What do you remember about them?

Discuss

1. How many stations are there in Novosibirsk metro?
2. Name the city in which there is an underground?
3. What station looks like a space metro?
4. At which station can you see the glowing stained glass windows?

Project

If you were planning to build a new metro station where would it be located? How would you name the station? What would you it be?

ПАМЯТНИКИ И ДОСТОПРИМЕЧАТЕЛЬНОСТИ РЕГИОНА

WHITE GARDEN (КАТОРГИНА ЮЛИЯ ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 141 С УГЛУБЛЕННЫМ ИЗУЧЕНИЕМ МАТЕМАТИКИ, г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

MY NEIGHBORHOOD

WHITE GARDEN or
BELIY SAD

Hello, my name is Alice. I'm five years old. I live in Novosibirsk, in Pervomayskiy district. I would like to tell you about my favorite place. So this is the White Garden.



The White Garden is a kind of family parks. It is situated in the beginning of our micro district Berezoviy. There are many kinds of trees here: birches, apple trees, cedars, acacias, maples and others. There are many beautiful flower beds in it. In spring when the trees are blooming, the whole garden looks like in white dress, that's why it is *White Garden*.

In the middle of the garden there is a big flower bed with the column in the center. On the top of the column there is the big butterfly which is made of metal. This is a symbol of the garden. When I was smaller my mom takes me there for a walk to be in the open air and for feeding pigeons. There are many of them here and they aren't afraid of people at all.

Now I go there to ride a bike or roller skates. I play there with my friends, we run jump and have a lot of fun. The elderly people come here to play accordion and sing old songs.

There is a local church in front of the garden and we often can hear its bells. It is so exiting!

We celebrate here the Neighbors Day! Last summer I danced and sang at this festival.

The white garden is my favorites place to go. Come and enjoy this place!



Activities:



**What is your favorites place to go? Why?
Make the pictures and say about it.
Discuss with your classmates.**

The Siberian Titanic

Everybody knows about the infamous British passenger liner Titanic that sank in the Atlantic Ocean in April, 1912. It was the largest disaster in the world of that time. But only a few read the story about similar shipwreck occurred in Novosibirsk (in past Novonikolaevsk) on the river Ob.

The Siberian Titanic. Last voyage

Sovnarkom, steamship



Ships in English is not "IT" - it is "SHE"!
The exact reason why ships are called "she" in English language is lost to history. Maybe it's because they were home and true love for sailors. That's why ships are traditionally given female names.

Unlike the Titanic, Sovnarkom was pretty old wheeled passenger steamship. It was built in 1892 about thirty years before the tragedy. Also the Titanic was almost six times the size of this ship (the Titanic's length was 299 metres, and Sovnarkom was only 52 metres). But Sovnarkom was the biggest steamboat of Western Siberia in early 20th century.

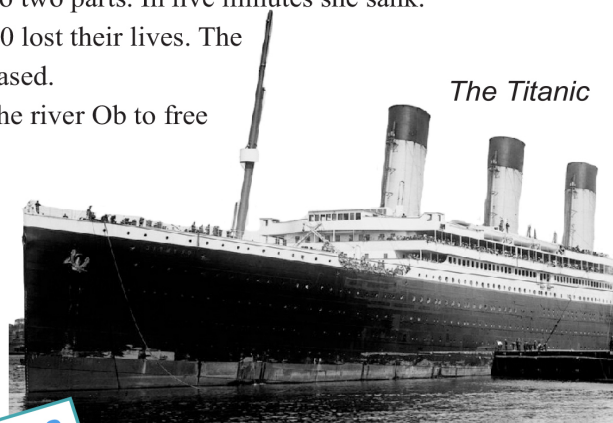
On her final voyage, on May 10, 1921 filled with grain and wood, Sovnarkom left Barnaul city and travelled to Tomsk. There were about 400 passengers and sailors on the board.

That was an utterly dark night and the crew couldn't see anything further than a bow of steamship. When they approached the railway bridge across the Ob, it was lit by several white lights and, how it seemed to the captain, one red light. He thought it was right way for ships like their and ordered to set course for that light. This mistake became fatal: as it turned out, a red light was burning on one wall of the bridge. The captain at the last moment tried to avoid a crash, but the ship hit and a huge hole was formed. Water poured into it, after a few seconds the engine exploded and Sovnarkom broke into two parts. In five minutes she sank.

In total, less than 100 passengers survived while about 300 lost their lives. The captain of the sunken ship was arrested, but later he was released.

Only in 1984 Sovnarkom was lifted from the bottom of the river Ob to free the way for big ships.

The Titanic



- DISCUSS IT**
- Is there any ship bigger than Titanic?*
 - What impressed you most in this article?
 - How do you think is anyone still alive from Sovnarkom? And from the Titanic?
 - Compare the Titanic and Sovnarkom. What similarities and differences did you notice?

ACTIVITIES

Imagine, you are a journalist and your partner is a victim of this shipwreck. What questions can you ask?

*Tip: Royal Caribbean's Oasis of the Seas is the world's largest passenger vessel ever built. It is five times the size of the Titanic.

THE CHEREPANOVO MUSEUM OF THE LOCAL HISTORY (ИЗМАЙЛОВА ЕЛЕНА ВИТАЛЬЕВНА, МКОУ СОШ № 5, г. ЧЕРЕПАНОВО)

The whole vast world around me, above me and below me is full of unknown secrets. I will open them all my life, because this is the most fascinating activity in the world.

V. Bianchi

If you are interested in the nature of your native land and like to visit museums, then you definitely need to make an excursion to the local history museum of Cherepanovo

The Cherepanovo Museum of the Local History



Before reading discuss in pairs:

Have you ever been to Cherepanovo?
What sights of this town do you know?
Do you like to visit museums?
What kind of museums do you prefer?
Can you explain what local history means?
What items are exhibited in local history museums?

The Cherepanovo Museum of **Local History** was opened on November 6, 1967 on the second floor of

the building of the regional Palace of Culture. The museum is named after I.G. Folomeev, a war and labour veteran, museum keeper. He was not only a bright propagandist, a good storyteller, but also a witness to the events that took place in the Cherepanovo district for many decades.

The uniqueness of the Cherepanovo Museum is that it contains documents and objects on the history of this particular region. No other museum has so many materials specifically about the Cherepanovo district. In the museum, people of the town and its guests get acquainted with the history and nature of the region, with its past and today's achievements, with its culture, applied folk art and with paintings by local artists. Pupils and students use museum materials when writing works for participation in scientific conferences and term papers. All visitors are interested in the nature department of their native land.

The museum fund contains 5273 items. It should be noted that 95% of museum items were transferred to the museum by the people of the region. Among the most valuable collections: 207 items of local ancient life and more than a hundred objects of painting.

Expositions of this folk museum are often used to hold meetings with veterans of the Great Patriotic War, school lessons and other events.

Since 2011, the Cherepanovo Museum of Local History has been taking part in the international action "**Night at the Museum**". The most popular are workshops on drawing, making amulets, spinning on a spindle, **taxidermy**.

It has a permanent exhibition and sale of works by local artists. This is the most popular museum in which the history of the Cherepanovo district comes to life.

Activities

Match the definitions with the highlighted terms from the text:

- a method for making stuffed animals, the basis of which is the skin of an animal.
- a complete study of a certain part of a country, city or village, other settlements;
- a special event dedicated to the International Museum Day, during which you can see museum exhibits in the darkness

Discuss it

If I were a museum director, I would...

Project

Imagine that you are going to arrange a night at the museum. What activities will you include in the program? Will the event be for children, teens or adults? Write and tell us about it!

Petropavlovskiy Museum

We all know what it is like to live in modern houses, but what was life like hundreds of years ago for settlers in Siberia?

Do you like museums?

Have you ever visited any unusual museums?

What do you think museums can teach people today about life in the past?

Spotlight visits museum in Krasnozersk District

There is unusual museum in Krasnozersk District which you should definitely visit in order to get to know history and culture better.

It's called Petropavlovskiy Museum, in an ancient Penropavlovka village. In the early 20th century it was the center of the famous fairs in the whole district. There are Room of Ethnography and Archaeology, Room of War and Labor Fame, Room of History of Penropavlovka village in the museum. These Rooms are very interesting and educational. And have a lot of exhibit items devoted to the life in the past.

But an open-air museum has become a true pearl of Petropavlovskiy Museum. This wonderful gift for Krasnozersk District and its citizens present outstanding history teacher Nicolay Moiseevich Bahmatskiy who founded the Museum in 1987.

The Museum is reconstructed in 2005 the street of the first settlers, on which you can see



bath house, forge, dugout, well and two houses plastyanka (from the clay-daubed strata of the soil) and samanuha (from clay and straw). Inside the houses are the exact details of the interior and life of the late 19th century.

On the territory of the Museum was built the House of folk traditions "Siberian Izba" - the center of cultural heritage of people living in Krasnozersk District. You can have a cup of tea

there.

Petropavlovskiy Museum is a great place for district and regional holidays in folk traditions.

Discuss

- Who founded this museum? When?
- What Rooms are there in the museum?
- What can you see in the open-air museum?
- Where can you have a cup of tea?

Activities

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

THE NOVOSIBIRSK MUSEUM OF THE SUN (УШАНОВА ЯНА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ СОШ №59, г. НОВОСИБИРСК)

As bright as the Sun

Bored of looking at old dinosaur bones or medieval pottery when you visit museums? So, check out one of the most unusual museums devoted to the Sun that located in Novosibirsk.

The Novosibirsk Museum of the Sun



Before reading discuss in pairs:

- Have you ever visited any museums? Do you like them?
- How do you feel after going to museums?
- Do you prefer going to museums alone or with a friend?

There are a lot of unusual museums in Novosibirsk where you should definitely visit in order to get to know history and culture better: the Museum of Happiness, the Toy Museum, the Museum of Siberian Birch Bark, the Museum of Water, Air Transport, the Planetarium and others.

However, the Sun Museum is worthy of special attention. This unique museum is located in Novosibirsk Academgorodok and

occupies only two rooms. But such a bandbox places more than 2000 exhibit items devoted to the sun. They include various images of the main star in our solar system - ancient, modern, wooden, clay, metal talismans and amulets. In short, everything that is somehow connected with the solar theme.

Each image has its unique character and, most certainly, history. The basis of the museum was a private collection of images of the Sun and Sun gods of the ancient civilizations, made in wood following archeological findings.

The idea to found the Museum of the Sun appeared in 1986 during one-person exhibition held in "Stroitel" Cultural Center. The initiator of the museum opening was Lipenkov Valeriy Ivanovich who has been working as a director of this museum by this day. Interestingly, the museum originated in the most ordinary children's club carving wood teen club "Sunny". First, Valeriy Ivanovich, a former employee of the Institute of Nuclear Physics of the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, collected images of the sun and everything related to the celestial body. Soon the hobby grew into the business of his whole life and in 1992 Mr. Lipenkov opened this Museum.

On summer and winter solstice days the Museum of the Sun holds Sun Festivals with interesting activities. Visit this wonderful museum and find out more about the Sun, which brilliant light shapes our sense of time, our health and our environment.



ACTIVITIES

Find the words in the text with the following meaning:

1. either of the two times a year when the sun is at its greatest distance from the celestial equator;
2. an area or structure that is smaller in dimensions or size than the standard;
3. the sun together with all the planets and other bodies that revolve around it;

DISCUSS IT

- Who founded this museum? When?
- Is this museum big? How many artefacts does it include?
- What is the theme of this museum? What exhibit items does it place?

PROJECT

Imagine that you are going to open a museum. What theme would you choose? What will your museum be like? Write and tell us about it!

THE PEARL OF NOVOSIBIRSK

This beautiful place (residential complex and science institutes) is located close to Akademgorodok (Novosibirsk science centre) and being its part of. Settled round pretty forest, Nizhniya Eltsovka is including academic science complex with medical cluster and with science institute of mountain research as well as with the grand residential complex.

Being important part of the Novosibirsk science centre, Nizhniya Eltsovka is separated from it by forest massive and therefore being the most ecological zone with among all parts of it.

You suppose Novosibirsk to be only Siberian cold, big factory and urban architecture? It is true, but partly, after all in Novosibirsk is being place which having combination of beautiful nature, original urban architecture and science infrastructure.

THIS IS NIZHNIYA ELTSOVKA!



GET READY!!!

Before you read the text, talk about these questions.

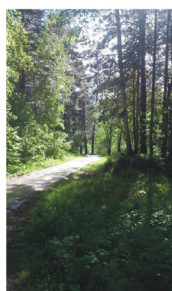
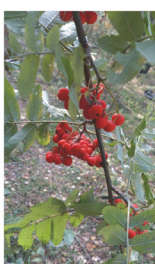
- 1 What place are you live?
- 2 Where are some places you can live with pleasure?

VOCABULARY

research, settle, experimental, science, institute, biochemistry, physiology, fundamental, medicine

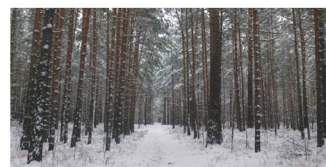
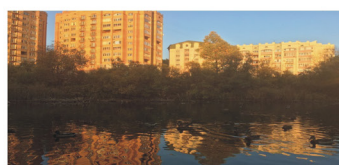
nature, backwater, wild, pleased, neighbour, gather, ancient, coniferous

The most important function of science zone of Nizhniya Eltsovka is medical research. Judge for yourself - here are just a few of medical research institutes which settled in Nizhniya Eltsovka: Institute of molecular pathology, Scientific-research Institute of biochemistry, Scientific-research Institute of clinical and experimental lymphology, Scientific-research Institute of clinical and experimental medicine, Scientific-research Institute of physiology and fundamental medicine, Scientific-research Institute of molecular biology and biophysics. This is impressive list, isn't it?



One of better nature sights of Nizhniya Eltsovka is the duck's backwater. That place is nature backwater between houses of residential complex which being the place of wild ducks. The ducks get quite pleased about living with human neighbours and it is true, after all residents of Nizhniya Eltsovka give them feed, when gathering and walking near the backwater.

And of course when we are beginning to talk about Nizhniya Eltsovka, we ought to say about phenomenal unique forest which circling of residential complex. This is so-called tape coniferous cowberry-forest which is very ancient, and it isn't typical for this places. Scientists suppose the forest being on the place of ancient sea. The residents of Nizhniya Eltsovka rate highly and admire the forest and therefore save it, after all the forest is their fragile rich!



DISCUSS IT

What do you think about possibilities coexistence human and nature? Could we do it without detriment for each other?

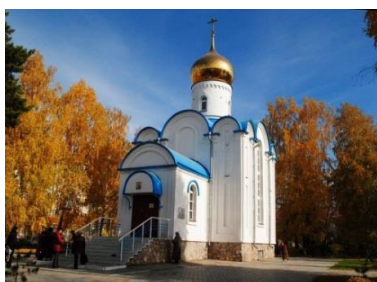
НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ РЕГИОНА

WELCOME TO ISKITIM TOWN (БУШМАНОВА ОКСАНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ – СОШ №1. г. НОВОСИБИРСК)



Welcome to Iskitim town

Generally, towns pride themselves on their size, on their historical monuments. What is Iskitim proud of? It is not big, in fact. It has no more specific features, but a town that builds other towns.



Iskitim is beautiful and peaceful town

Skills: Read about Iskitim and find out some interesting facts about Iskitim



Iskitim is quiet town



You can see a museum

Iskitim is an old town. It was founded in 1703. The population of the town is over 68000 people now. This town is located 70 km from Novosibirsk. There are some districts. It has no historical monuments, as yet. It is too young for that. There are 12 schools, a library, a hospital, a college, many shops, stores and factories here. There are a lot of factories and plants in Iskitim, they are very important for our country. They are: Furniture factory, Machine-building plant, Cement factory and many others. Iskitim has become one of the Russian centres producing cement and other building materials. Medical College is among best colleges in Russia. There are a lot of places to go and spend time in Iskitim. There are beautiful squares, parks, streets. The most of buildings are of standart design. The Pushkin street is a town center. The Koroteev park is the most popular, big and clean.

Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions.

1. Is Iskitim big?
2. What's the population of Iskitim?
3. What are the main plants and factories of Iskitim?

Berdsk-twice-born

There are a lot of new buildings and green spaces, the town seems to be very young, but it's not quite true. Berdsk is more than 300 years old. Old Berdsk and present Berdsk occupy different coordinates on the map. Founded in 1716 it was sunk in 1954 and reborn in a new place. Rapid development began. Berdsk has become the second most important town after Novosibirsk. (Annotation)



The development of Siberia and entry into Russia were impulses for the building of fortresses-the first points of statehood. The fortresses protected the new borders, provided security of transport, economic and cultural activities of the Russian population.

Berdsk fortress was one of such point. The geographical location was very advantageous. A fortress was built in the unique place between the two rivers Ob and Berd. It was protected by the rivers and by a dense forest on the third side. In 1730, the Siberian trakt passed here, giving a further impulse to the development of trade and crafts. Berdsk fortress had become one of the biggest economical centers. For this reason in 1783 Kolyvan Governorate was created in this place. By decree of Catherine II Berdsk fortress was renamed Kolyvan. But Kolyvan Governorate existed until 1797. Berdsk fortress was named «the Berdsk Village».

A great place in the history of Berdsk is occupied by the figure of merchant V.A. Gorokhov. He had a mill. It was one of the most advanced enterprises in Tomsk Governorate. The flour sold in all the Siberia, exported into the European Russia and even to the Western Europe.



The time of Great Patriotic War was hard for Berdsk. Significant part of the population went to the front. Industry in Berdsk was transferred to the military rails. And in 1944 town status was granted to Berdsk.

Because of the construction of the Novosibirsk hydroelectric power station, the main part of the town turned out to be in the zone of flooding. By 1958, the town had been evacuated and rebuilt near the railway station. Nowadays, population is about 103 000. Berdsk has all components for comfort life. There are many educational, cultural, sport objects. Neighbourhood with Novosibirsk provides other different opportunities for own, private development.

DISCUSS IT

- Have you ever dreamed to get to the past?
- What would you like to visit in the past?
- Would you like to see with your own eyes your place of living in the past?

PROJECT

Imagine that you are ancient architect. You should construct a fortress. What will your fortress be like? Draw and tell us about it!

ACTIVITIES

Find the words in the text with the following meaning:

1. large, strong building or group of buildings that can be defended from attack;
2. an area controlled by a governor;
3. a person whose job is to buy and sell products in large amounts, especially by trading with other countries.

SIBERIAN SEA: NATURE'S GREAT TREASURY (ВИНТЕР ИРИНА ЮРЬЕВНА, МКОУ ЧИСТООЗЕРНОГО РАЙОНА НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ «ШИПИЦИНСКАЯ СРЕДНЯЯ ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ШКОЛА»)

SIBERIAN SEA: NATURE'S GREAT TREASURY

The number of unique natural features in our region is amazing. But more amazing is the fact that about many of them we don't even guess. If you are asked to call the most famous Russian lakes, you will name the Baikal, Lake Ladoga, perhaps the Caspian Sea. But how many people will remember Lake Chany?



Lake Chany is as unique as more famous lakes. The locals call it the Siberian Sea because of its impressive size and salty water, and the diversity of flora and fauna has attracted hunters and travellers for many years.

Lake Chany is the largest lake in Western Siberia and the ninth largest in Russia. Its size varies depending on the season from 1400 to 2000 km². The lake is a system of reservoirs separated by islands and peninsulas. There are about 70 islands, each of which is a unique natural monument with its flora and fauna.

Lake Chany is home and nesting place for many waterfowl. About 300 species of different birds live here. Among them there are extremely rare species, such as white-headed duck (*Oxyura leucocephala*). I suppose few people have heard of this bird with an unusual appearance. White-headed duck extremely doesn't like to fly and lives exclusively on the water. Even in case of danger, the bird prefers to hide at a depth. Another unique feature of white-headed duck is its way of swimming with its tail raised vertically. Because of this, it can always be recognized among a great number of other waterfowl.



Unfortunately, now white-headed duck is on the verge of extinction. But people try to save these birds by breeding them in zoos and national parks. You can see white-headed ducks in Novosibirsk Zoo.

Activities

Imagine that you are a guide and you need to tell a tourist about Lake Chany. What would you tell him about?

Discuss it:

1. Why do the locals call Lake Chany the Siberian Sea?
2. Have you heard earlier about the white-headed duck?
Have you seen it at the zoo?
3. There are 236 species of birds on Lake Baikal, and Lake Chany is home for about 300 species. Why do you think Lake Baikal is more famous?

The Animal world

How many do you know about animals in your region? After reading this text, you'll know much more than before:

1. Have you ever been to forest?
2. What kind of animals have you met? Name them.
3. Do you know forbidden animals in your region?

The animal world of Novosibirsk Oblast



Novosibirsk Oblast is very big place of Russia. It's located in southwestern Siberia. There're 3 kinds of the natural zones - the forest, the forest-steppe and the steppe. So there're a lot of different kinds of animals. You can meet as north deer, wolf pack, hares in forests and corsac fox(or another name steppe fox), mice, jerboas in the other zones. Lots of travellers come here for seeing small predators -

ferrets, wolverines and weasels. In the sky you can see close 300 kinds of birds include from The Red Book - flamingos, black stork, white-tailed eagles and pelicans. This place is good for birds because there're the brunch of insects both dangerous and not.

If you wanted to walk in the forest in the autumn, you'd wear close clothes, because you can meet the Siberian tick. It's too aggressive insect which can bring encephalitis. But although It's not safe, If you went there, you could find exotic butterflies include the apollo butterfly and the papilio machaon. If you like fishing,



you must know that you can catch more than 30 kinds of fish. But before you go, you must read about forbidden fish - the Siberian sturgeon. It's the rarest fish in Russia.

Although this place can be dangerous, it's either very beautiful. So if you want to know about your home - begin to learn the animal world of your own country.

Discuss

1. What kind of natural zones are there?
2. Are there any rare animals?
3. What would you need to remember if you wanted to go to the forest?

New words

Steppe - a large flat area of land without trees

Hare - animal similar to rabbit, but with a bigger body and longer ears and legs

Predator - an animal that kills and eats other animals

The brunch of - a lot of

Forbidden - things you should not do

ANIMALS OF NOVOSIBIRSK REGION (ГАВРИЛОВА НАТАЛЬЯ НИКОЛАЕВНА, МКОУ МИХАЙЛОВСКАЯ СОШ ЧУЛЫМСКОГО РАЙОНА НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)



Novosibirsk region is located in the Central part of the Russian Federation in the South-East of the West Siberian plain. The total area amounts to 178 000 sq. km, or 1% of the Russian territory. The modern administrative boundaries of the region have existed since 1944. Novosibirsk region is a part of the Siberian Federal district.

ANIMALS OF NOVOSIBIRSK REGION

The fauna of the Novosibirsk region includes ten thousand species of invertebrates and 475 species of vertebrates. As you know, insects – the most numerous in the number of species of animals. In the Novosibirsk region there are several thousand species of insects only. Among them, butterflies are more than 1,400 species of Orthoptera are more than 100 types of flies – more than 400 species, dragonflies are 62 species. Of these, about 150 species of butterflies, among which there are representatives of the exotic family of Cavaliers-Machaon and Apollo. Of the numerous Hymenoptera visible wasps, bees and bumblebees, and in the forests are often found anthills red forest ant, sometimes reaching two meters in height. In our region, abundant lakes and swamps, a lot of midges – Diptera insects (mosquitoes, midges, horseflies). The largest arthropod animal of our region is narrow – toed cancer. Crayfish live in various bodies of water, including the Ob river and its tributaries. In the forest meets the largest spider of our country-tarantula. In the rivers and lakes of the region there are 34 species of fish and two species of lampreys. The largest fish is Siberian sturgeon, which lives in the Ob and reaches more than 2 meters in length. Amphibians and reptiles in our region are relatively few. The largest amphibian is the lake frog. In the summer of 2003 in the Western spurs of the Salair discovered population of Copperhead snakes. In the Novosibirsk region 363 species of birds from 837 living in Russia are noted. The migration routes of many migratory birds pass through the lakes of the Barabinsk lowland, so the lake system of Vats is of international importance as an important habitat for waterfowl. The smallest of the birds is the yellow – headed kinglet (4.5-7.0 g), and the largest is the mute Swan (up to 22 kg). Among more than 80 species of mammals are many small animals: shrews, mice, voles, several species of hamsters and red-cheeked gopher. Rare large jerboa. There are two species of hedgehogs – southern and eared, Siberian mole, 11 species of bats. In the forests ordinary ordinary protein, at least – the flying squirrel. On the banks of small forest rivers in the North of the region settle the largest rodents of our country – beavers. The largest predator of southern Siberia – brown bear, the length of his body is up to two meters. Within the region, bears are found in the Northern forests and forests of the Salair range. Elk-the largest animal of our fauna, the body length of an adult male reaches three meters, and the weight of 600 kg. And the smallest mammal-burozubka tiny, weighing less than 6 grams. The NSO's list of mammals also includes humans and domesticated animals. Some mammals are acclimatized. Under the auspices of the Eurasian regional Association of zoos and aquariums, research has begun on the formation of a reserve population of Asian wild goose in the South of Western Siberia. To do this, in Maslyaninsky district of Novosibirsk region selected place on the territory of the hunting economy Egor graduate more than one hundred dikes grown on Karasukskiy hospital Isig SB RAS (located in the Novosibirsk region, 12 km from the city of Karasuk on the shore of the lake. Molehill). There are 157 species of animals in the red book of the Novosibirsk region .



In the Novosibirsk region there are 41 species of waterfowl, of which 15 are listed In the red book of NSOs, including seven — in the Red book of the Russian Federation. In terms of annual production of

waterfowl Novosibirsk region ranks third after Yakutia and Krasnodar region, producing 578 thousand individuals. If in 1986, the NSO had registered 56 thousand hunters, in 2010, about 80 thousand (<http://vedomosti.sfo.ru>)

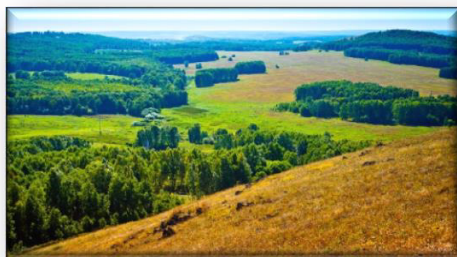
Discuss	Project
*what animals live in the Novosibirsk region; *what animals are listed in the Red Book	Tell us about the animal world of your region

Three natural pearls of Toguchin.

We all know what it is like to live in a big city such as Novosibirsk and enjoy wonderful sights of it. But what is life in an unfamiliar small town? Are there amazing spots to visit here? We tapped into some of them to find out where you can go on a little trip.

Spotlight on Russia takes a look at life in Toguchin and introduces you to the beautiful landscapes of it.

If you ever find yourself in Toguchin, here are the most exciting places around Toguchin.



First of all, you should pay a visit to the Bugotak hills. The Bugotak hills are natural monument and a decoration of local nature, the habitat of plant and rare insect species in Novosibirsk. They are located in a semicircle; their highest points reach 1,280 feet above sea level. The landscape of the Bugotak hills attracts many scientists, local historians and friends of nature. Don't miss the fantastic view of the hills and the twittering of a lark!

The second pearl is Ulantova Mountain. It's in the southwest of Toguchin. It is a natural monument of regional significance, created in 2001 with untouched nature, rare and endangered species of flora and fauna..

The mountain has an impressive panoramic view of the surroundings.

Is there anything more perfect than this?



There is a light and small stone cave in the village of Izili. And named as Izilinskaya. The meadow is next to the cave is famous as an archaeological place. There are many people believe that the cave has spirits and ghosts.



These places are some of the most picturesque in Toguchin. So pack your backpack, call a good friend with you and hit the road - in search of the beauties of nature in your native land.

DISCUSS

- Have you ever been in such places?
- Would you like to be a famous scientist? Why/ why not?
- Imagine you are a tourist or a photographer. Would you like to go alone to the mountains?
- Why/ if not, would you in the future?
- How do you think you would feel?

ACTIVITY

- Help us find out about another Russian amazing natural sightseeing.
- Do some research and tell us about the one you like.

THE OB RIVER (ТИМОШЕНКО НАДЕЖДА ИВАНОВНА, МКОУ КРИВОЯШИНСКАЯ СОШ НОВОСИБИРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ, БОЛОТНИНСКОГО РАЙОНА)



The Ob River

The Ob River, is a major river in western Siberia, Russia, and is the world's seventh-longest river. It forms at the confluence of the Biya and Katun Rivers which have their origins in the Altay Mountains. It is the westernmost of the three great Siberian rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean (the other two being the Yenisei River and the Lena River).

The Ob forms 25 km southwest of Biysk in Altai Krai at the confluence of the Biya and Katun rivers. Both these streams have their origin in the Altay Mountains, the Biya issuing from Lake Teletskoye, the Katun, 700 kilometres long, bursting out of a glacier on Mount Byelukha.

The Ob's entire main course is within Russia, though its tributaries extend into Kazakhstan, China and Mongolia. From the source of the Irtysh to the mouth of the Ob, the river flow is the longest in Russia at 4,248 kilometers. Other noteworthy tributaries are: from the east, the Tom, Chulym, Ket, Tym and Vakh rivers; and, from the west and south, the Vasyugan, Irtysh (with the Ishim and Tobol rivers), and Sosva Rivers.

The Ob provides irrigation, drinking water, hydroelectric energy, and fishing (the river hosts more than 50 species of fish). There are several hydroelectric power plants along the Ob river, the largest being Novosibirskaya GES rated at 460 MW.

The navigable waters within the Ob basin reach a total length of 15,000 km. The importance of navigation in the Ob basin for transportation was particularly great before the completion of the Trans-Siberian Railway, since, despite the general south-to-north direction of the flow of Ob and most of its tributaries, the width of the Ob basin provided for transportation in the east-west direction as well.

Discuss it:

- What there are three great Siberian rivers?
- What you know about Novosibirskaya GES?