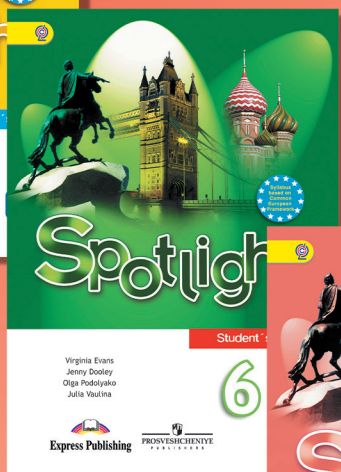
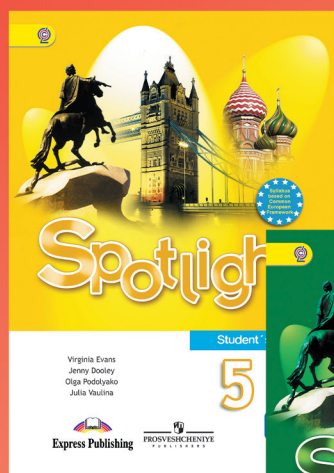


Spotlight

on Rostov Region



ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЕ
ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО



vol.9

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*«В целях осуществления прорывного научно-технологического и социально-экономического развития Российской Федерации, создания условий и возможностей для самореализации и раскрытия таланта каждого человека
Необходимо обеспечить воспитание гармонично развитой и социально - ответственной личности на основе духовно-нравственных ценностей народов Российской Федерации, исторических и национально-культурных традиций.»*

*Указ Президента Российской Федерации В.В.Путина
«О национальных целях и стратегических задачах развития Российской Федерации на период до 2024 года»
(Москва, 7 мая 2018г., №204)*

Уважаемые коллеги!

Стратегии прорывного развития России 21 века определяют сферу образования как ведущий социальный институт формирования будущего нашей страны.

В условиях агрессивной глобализации мирового образовательного пространства, роботизацию технологий взаимодействия людей, процессов, вытесняющих из современного бытия Человека, созидającego национальную культуру, духовность, гражданственность, «Россия встаёт во весь рост... через воспитание в народе духовного характера», дабы «не быть иностранцами в своём Отечестве...» (К.Д.Ушинский).

Несомненно, важнейшим условием и эффективным механизмом успешности реализации стратегий развития российского иноязычного образования является интеграция традиций этно-национальных культур в содержании, методах обучения и развития юных граждан Российской Федерации. При этом определяющим для достижения ожидаемых государством и региональным сообществом успехов в создании системы непрерывного этнокультурного образования служит оптимальное встраивание данного компонента в модель общего образования, ФГОС с тем, чтобы образовательное пространство было единым в ценностно-целевом отношении для каждого обучающегося в условиях регионального образования. Таким его может создать учитель, который трудится в условиях творческой свободы и высокой ответственности. Концепция реализации государственной политики в отношении этнокультурного компонента содержания на территории Ростовской области определяет базовые ценностно – смысловые стратегии - сохранение единого исторического, культурного пространства, развитие этнокультурных связей, самобытности культуры, образа жизни, традиций, духовных ценностей народов России и донского региона, приобщение школьников к сохранению единого исторического, культурного пространства. В этих условиях важнейшей задачей учителей - практиков донского региона стало обновление предметного содержания иноязычного образования, отбор национально-регионального компонента. Разработанные педагогами учебные материалы для урока иностранного языка и внеурочной деятельности являются банком продуктивных педагогических практик по воспитанию и развитию национального самосознания и российской гражданской идентичности школьников Дона в условиях современной российской школы.

Авторский коллектив выражает благодарность руководителю проекта Центра лингвистического образования издательства «Просвещения» по созданию региональных сборников Темновой Ирине Николаевне, разработчикам, организаторам и техническим модераторам проекта за возможность диссеминации актуальных продуктов творческой деятельности учителей иностранного языка Ростовской области.

В. М. Канаева, начальник отдела филологии и искусства ГБУ ДПО РО РИПК и ППРО

FORTRESS OF ST. DEMETRIUS OF ROSTOV (АНДРИЯНОВА ЕЛЕНА ДМИТРИЕВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №102»)

Do you know the origin of the name of your native city?
If not, Spotlight on Rostov would like to help you.

FORTRESS OF ST. DEMETRIUS OF ROSTOV

The fortress of St. Demetrius of Rostov is a fortification of the Russian Empire. It was named in honor of St. Demetrius of Rostov. The fortress of St. Demetrius of Rostov was of great military strategic importance in the middle of the 18th century and it was the most powerful among the southern fortresses of Russia. The name of the fortress gave its name to the city of Rostov-on-Don.

The fortress was star-shaped in a plan and consisted of nine redoubts surrounded by a moat and connected by eight ravelins. From the Don side, the fortress was defended by a bastion with a crown. Above the bastion, the steep bank was fortified with two redoubts, three batteries and two half-bastions located on ledges one above the other. The total length of the fortification front was 3.5 kilometers and its area was 76 hectares. There were two gates in the Fortress Wall - from the western and eastern sides. The redoubts had the names: Trinity, Anninsky, St. Andrew, Catherine, Elizabeth, Petrovsky, Alexander Nevsky, Donskoy. The naval commander Fyodor Ushakov began his service here in 1778 and Suvorov A.V. also visited the fortress.

The fortress was armed with 238 guns. Powder, artillery and provisions warehouses, 28 soldiers' barracks and military infirmaries as well as officers' houses were built on the territory of the fortress. The fortress did not participate directly in hostilities. At the end of the Russian-Turkish war of 1768-1774 this fortress lost the importance of border fortification. Shafts and bastions were flattened by the end of the 19th century.

The monument to the founders of the fortress was unveiled on December 15, 2009 (the year of the official 260th anniversary of Rostov-on-Don) at the intersection of Bolshaya Sadovaya Street and Fortress Lane. Among the figures on the pedestal there are the builder A. Rigelman, the first commandant of the Somov fortress, the ataman of the Don troops D. Efremov and the merchant Hastanov (head of the Temernitsky customs).

HISTORY
of our city**Glossary**

garrison - гарнизон
shaft - вал
hostilities - военные действия
to flat - разровнять
moat - ров
ledges - выступы
unveil - торжественно открывать
warehouse - склад
intersection - пересечение
infirmaries - лазареты

Activities

Look at the photos and speak about the fortress of St. Demetrius of Rostov.



Discuss with your classmates the importance of the border fortification like the fortress of St. Demetrius of Rostov. Find more information about St. Demetrius of Rostov.

HISTORY OF DON COSSACKS (МАМЕДОВА СУЗАННА ИЛЬЯСОВНА, МБОУ ЛУНАЧАРСКАЯ СОШ № 8, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ, ЕГОРЛЫКСКИЙ РАЙОН, ХУТОР МИРНЫЙ)

Since 1992, by decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the Cossacks were credited to a special register. A number of Cossacks communities were recreated for the development of Cossacks cultural traditions, including among the Don Cossacks Host.

History of Don Cossacks

Spotlight on Russia in the footsteps of the history of Don Cossacks

In the 15th century, fugitive peasants from Central Russia and the Volga region rushed to the vast steppes of the Don. So there appeared a group of free people who were called Cossacks. The word «Cossacks» ("Kozak") is translated from Turkish as –“free people”. The official date of the formation of the Don Host is January 3, 1570. Cossacks settled on the islands to defend themselves from enemies. Such settlements were called Cossacks towns – herdsstanitsas). The main Cossacks city is Novocherkassk. All power on the Don belonged to the



Cossacks Circle which discussed and took decisions on issues of war and peace, life and death, weddings and divorces. Ataman headed the Cossack herd. Boys from 3 to 10 years old took part in the rite of passage to the Don Cossacks. The



symbols of the Don Cossacks are a Coat of Arms (the image of a deer with an arrow in its side), a flag (blue is the water of the Don, yellow is Cossacks steppes, red is the wish to live and victory), a hymn that denotes an interesting and distinctive culture of the Cossacks. Cossacks took an active part in all wars of Russia. Cossacks were the only people who had the right to their culture, customs, language, life, and clothing. They never paid taxes. Cossacks always said that there was no extradition from the Don. Cossacks are free people with a brave history.

ACTIVITY

Find out 5 facts about Cossacks in other regions of the Russian Federation. Share the information with your classmates.

VOCABULARY

vast steppes – бескрайние степи
rite of passage – обряд посвящения
Coat of Arms – герб
taxes - налог

DISCUSS

- When was Don Host formed?
- What do you know about symbols of Don Cossacks?
- What kind of statement did Cossacks have?

Spotlight on Rostov region presents
heroic pages of stanitsa Tatsinskaya.

Famous people

I live in stanitsa Tatsinskaya. It is located in the center of Rostov region. My stanitsa is a heroic place which is well-known in the history of the Great Patriotic War. Do you know why my stanitsa is a heroic place?



The monument to Grisha Volkov and Fedya Ignatenko



The "Proryv" monument

On the fourteenth of July of 1942 stanitsa Tatsinskaya was occupied by German fascists. There were the hardest months of the occupation. There was nothing to eat and to wear. The fascists killed a lot of people.

It was Christmas Eve.

German soldiers and officers were going to celebrate their main holiday. There were not any dangerous situations that time. But those days many years ago Soviet formations were going to destroy fascist's airdrome. One of the most wonderful pages of that operation was darling Reid of the 24th tank corpus after command of the General – Major Vasiliy Mikhailovich Badanov.

Their task was a sudden strike of enemy's airdrome, which provided Hitler's army with ammunition and food in my stanitsa.

It was severe winter of 1942. Our tankists arrived at stanitsa. That operation was called "Malyi Saturn".

Two boys Grisha Volkov and Fedya Ignatenko showed the way to the enemy's location. They were killed. Two streets were named after their names. Our tankists destroyed 300 planes, 5 depots with ammunition, 3 depots with food.

A lot of soldiers fought bravely. They were Mikhail Nechayev, Ivan Chmil, Boris Tsymbalyk and Nikolai Judin. Tank corpus was renamed into "Tatsinsky" and got an honor name "Gvardeysky".

There are a lot of places in my native place. They are "the Alley of Heroes", the "Proryv" monument, monument to G. Volkov and F. Ignatenko, different obelisks to Soviet soldiers and stella in honor of the stanitsa.

I am proud of my stanitsa and I want you to learn about my native place.

Activities

Stanitsa Tatsinskaya is a heroic place. Write a short story about your native place. What is it famous for? Send a photo.

Discuss

Would you like to take part in the project "75 years of Great Victory"? Are there any special events in your birthplace?

THE DON ATAMAN MATVEY IVANOVICH PLATOV IS OUR HERO! (ГУЛАКОВА ИРИНА ПЕТРОВНА, МБОУ ПЛАТОВСКАЯ СОШ, КРАСНОСУЛИНСКИЙ РАЙОН, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

The Don Ataman Matvey Ivanovich Platov is our hero! Do you know anything about Cossacks? Spotlight on Rostov region gives you some information about them.



DISCUSS

1. Are there any persons in your native place you'd like to tell about?
2. Do you think it is important to have deeds of our countrymen as good examples in our everyday life? And why?

Vocabulary

disorders -беспорядки
landowners - землевладельцы
serfdom - крепостное право
generosity -щедрость
stamina – сила духа
patience –терпение
a snuff box - табакерка
to get acquainted-
познакомиться
to be comprised –быть
подписанным
archery - стрельба из лука
to be offended –быть
обиженным
to pass by –пройти мимо

As you know originally the Cossacks is a community of free people. People emigrated to the Don because of the disorders set by the landowners, from serfdom.

Cossacks are freedom-loving people. They have always been famous for their courage and stoic character, for their reliability in battles. They are quite patriotic. Behind generosity, kindness and modesty of Cossacks, you can see great stamina and extraordinary patience. We're proud of the Don Ataman Matvey Ivanovich Platov.

Our village is named in his honor. He gained his glory in the period of wars with Napoleon in 1805-1807. M. I. Platov was so brave that even Napoleon wanted to get acquainted with him. It was in Timzite, after the war of 1807, when peace was comprised and the alliance between Russia and France was made. That's why different celebrations were organized. At one of such celebrations Napoleon said that he had heard a lot about Platov's archery and asked to demonstrate his skills. M. I. Platov coped with it brilliantly. Napoleon presented him a snuff box and Platov gave him his archery instead. Napoleon didn't forget the brave Cossack and he even wanted to reward him as he rewarded Russian generals. But Platov answered that Napoleon had nothing to reward him for. And besides, Platov had never fought for

ACTIVITIES

1. Do you like M.I. Platov's behaviour when he ignored Napoleon's reward?
2. Which Cossacks traits do you like?

A FAMOUS PERSON OF PESCHANOKOPSKOE REGION. ALISOV GEORGY (ЖУРАВКОВА ВАЛЕНТИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ ПСОШ №1 ИМ. Г.В.АЛИСОВА, с.ПЕСЧАНОКОПСКОЕ)

«A Famous Person of Peschanokopskoe region. »



Alisov Georgy

He was born in 1925 in a peasants' family. Zhora was the twelfth child in the family. His childhood was difficult, in 1933 his father died. At the beginning of the war in 1941, he dug trenches on the outskirts of Rostov-on-don. In 1942, after receiving a high school diploma, he volunteered for the front. Georgy became a pilot and participated in the battles for the Caucasus and Kuban. He was shot down several times, was seriously injured, and met the end of the war in Prague. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner and the Red Star. After the war, he worked as a Secretary of the regional Committee of the Komsomol, inspired young people to labour achievements to restore the village, involved them in active social, cultural, and educational work. Later Alisov was elected as a Chairman of the district Council of people's deputies. He graduated from the Rostov Pedagogical Institute and taught Physics and Mathematics in his native village. Alisov G.V. was an excellent teacher, pupils and their parents loved him very much. In 1954, he became the Director of the school No.1. In 1956, he organized summer working pupils' team, where pupils got working skills as tractor drivers, milkmen, mechanics and so on. A number of schools of the USSR later adopted this experience. In 1965, George Vasilyevich was awarded the title of "Honoured teacher of the USSR". He did a lot for the school and his native village. Georgy Vasilyevich died on 9. April 1999. However, he is loved, remembered and commemorated by the villagers. The school where he worked for many years is called after him. The street where the school is situated is also named Alisov Street. At school a special meeting is organized every year at his birthdate on the ninth of April.

Glossary

dig - копать
trenches - окопы
honoured – заслуженный
award – наградать
inspire - вдохновлять
commemorate – почитать

Discuss

1. What was Alisov G.V.?
2. What did he do for his native village?
3. Where did he work?
4. How is he commemorated?
5. How old was he when he died?



Activities:

Mark True or False sentences.

1. There were eight children in the family.
2. He became a pilot at the beginning of the war.
3. Alisov G.V. graduated from the agricultural institute.
4. Georgy Vasilyevich taught Physics and Mathematics in his native village.
5. The school where he worked for many years is called after him.

A FAMOUS PERSON OF PESCHANOKOPSKOE REGION. PEREVERSEVA NINA VASILIEVNA (ЖУРАВКОВА ВАЛЕНТИНА АЛЕКСЕЕВНА, МБОУ ПСОШ №1 ИМ. Г.В.АЛИСОВА, с.ПЕСЧАНОКОПСКОЕ)

«A Famous Person of Peschanokopskoe».



The Russians are proud of famous people who lived in different times. There are many famous people in our district too. People in the district of Peschanokopskoe, which is in Rostov region, are proud of Pereverseva Nina Vasilievna, one of the best combine operator in our country.

Pereverseva Nina Vasilievna

Nina V. P. was born in 1929 in the small village of Letnic in Peschanokopskoe district of Rostov region. Nina was only 15 when she sat at the wheel of the combine. Moreover, she liked it so much that spent all her life working as a combine operator. During the Great Patriotic War, she worked on the farm very hard. After the war, Nina specially studied to become a combine operator. Then she invited other girls of her village to join her and they organized a women's combine link. They worked better than men and set records in picking up crops of wheat. After that, Nina Vasilievna took initiative to create a family combine link. And in 1973, she with her husband and son threshed 27768 centners of grain, working with three harvesters. It was a record. For her hard work, she was awarded a medal of "Hammer and Sickle" and she got the title of Hero of Social Labour that year. . Later, many combine operators all over the country followed her example. She taught lots of young people sharing her skills, experience and knowledge. She has many different awards. Nina Vasilievna became a Honourable citizen of Rostov region in 2012. The school in her native village is named after her. She is remembered and commemorated greatly. Her portrait is in the Alley of Heroes in Peschanokopskoe.

Glossary

thresh – намотить

harvester – комбайн

combine link – уборочное звено

Discuss

1. What was Nina Vasilievna Pereverseva?
2. Why is she so popular, especially in Rostov region?
3. What awards does she have?
4. How is she commemorated?



Activities:

Mark True or False

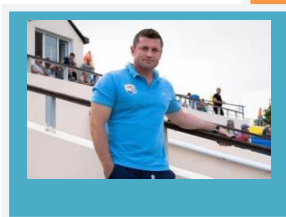
1. N. V. Pereverseva was born in 1919.
2. She was a wonderful combine operator.
3. Nina was 19 when she started to work on harvester.
4. It was her initiative to create a family combine link.

FAMOUS PEOPLE OF MY NATIVE VILLAGE. CHAYKA ANDREY IVANOVICH (КОНОНОВА ТАТЬЯНА ВАСИЛЬЕВНА, МБОУ ПСОШ №1 ИМ. Г.В.АЛИСОВА, с.ПЕСЧАНОКОПСКОЕ)

FAMOUS PEOPLE

Chayka Andrey Ivanovich

Spotlight on Peschanokopskoe introduces this unique person



Andrey Chayka is a great businessman, Deputy of the legislative Assembly of Rostov region, the president of the football club "Chayka". He was born on 4 of September, 1976 in Peschanokopskoe. He showed physical abilities from a very young age. His father worked as a chairman at the collective farm. He was an amateur football player. The boy often watched his father playing football and wanted to be like him. Andrey studied at Rostov sport boarding school and took part in different football competitions rather successfully. Unfortunately, his father, Ivan Platonovich, was killed in the car accident at the age of 50. Nowadays his son tries to implement his father's ideas. Firstly, he has reconstructed the stadium where the FNL matches are held. Now it's one of the best stadiums in Rostov region. People of all ages have opportunity to do sports here, that's why it's the most popular place in the village. Next, he is doing much for the young. Sport center is being built near the stadium. FC "Chayka" competes in the Football National League matches, and children's team is paid much attention too. Now our club is well-known in Russia and you can learn much interesting information about the history of the club, its achievements and watch videos of football matches on the site <http://www.fc-chayka.ru/> A.I. Chayka wants Russian football to be respected in the world. He believes that we can be a success having a real TEAM! If we follow our fathers' examples, our country will be strong! If we work together in a team, we will win! Chayka A.I is loved and respected by people in Peschanokopskoe.

Discuss in class:

1. Have you got an example to follow? Why do you admire this person?
2. Is your father a hero for you?
3. What has he taught you?

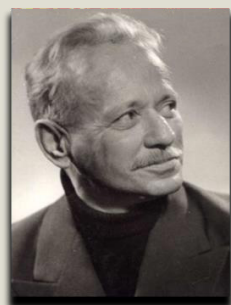
Activities:

1. What information can you learn on the site <http://www.fc-chayka.ru/> using your phone?
2. Imagine that you are a rich businessman. What would you do for people in your

FAMOUS PEOPLE *THE DON LAND*

Mikhail Sholokhov

World-wide publication of his books totals over 45 million copies in 90 languages.



Read the text from M. Sholokhov's story "The Mole" and look up in the vocabulary the meanings of the words in red.

"... Nikolai is broad in the shoulders and looks older than he really is. It is **the crow's feet** at the corners of his eyes, and his back, already **bowed** like an old man's, that **age him**. In the squadron they refer to him jokingly as "just a kid, **a mere greenhorn**", but they add, "Try and find someone else, though, who could wipe out two bandit gangs without losing a single man and lead his squadron in battle for six months **no worse than a veteran**. Nikolai is ashamed of being only eighteen. ... Nikolai's father was a Cossack; and so he is, **on his father's side**. He remembers, almost as in a dream, how at the age of five or six his father lifted him on to his own cavalry horse. "Hang on to the mane, son", he shouted and Nikolai's mother smiled at him from the kitchen door and with pale face and wide eyes **stared at** those little legs clamped over the horse's sharp backbone, and at his father holding the rein. That was a long time ago. Nikolai's father had disappeared in the war against the Germans, just as though he had sunk beneath the waves. Not a word had been heard of him since. His mother had died. From his father Nikolai had inherited a love of horses, boundless valour, and **a mole** like his father's on the left leg just above the

Civil war has become a real catastrophe and destroyed the existing ties between people.

This is emphasized by the story "Mole" Sholokhov.

Match the expressions in bold from the text with their synonyms:

- a. make him old
- b. a birthmark
- c. wrinkles
- d. to stoop
- e. unexpected, simpleton
- f. fixed her eyes on
- g. takes after his father
- h. an experienced soldier

AKIM DOROSHEV – THE FIRST TEACHER OF COSSACK SCHOOL (КУЧЕРЯВАЯ АННА СТАНИСЛАВОВНА, МБОУ ПЛАТОВСКАЯ СОШ КРАСНОСУЛИНСКОГО РАЙОНА РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ)

There are a lot of people Russia is proud of.
Have you ever heard about Akim Doroshev?
Spotlight on Rostov region tells you about this
village teacher.

OUTSTANDING PEOPLE

Spotlight on Russia presents Akim Doroshev – the first teacher of Cossack school

Doroshev Akim Ivanovich is a Cossack of the Great Army of the Don.



He was born on the 7th of September, 1887, in the village of Volchensky, Gundorovsky Nomad's tent, Donetskaya region.

He took part in the First World War. In one of the fightings near the river Danube he made himself a leader after his commander's death. He finished the fighting successfully and then he became an officer (his officer's rank is unknown). After revolution he worked as a teacher in a parochial school in the village of Platovo. He also helped in the liquidations of illiteracy of the population in villages of Platovo and Verhnyaya Kovalyovka. In 1930 his child's godfather betrayed him. So Akim Ivanovich was sentenced to repression for his past. He was sent to the construction of Belomor-Baltic Channel. Our museum was given his document – his personal book.



Donald Doroshev, a resident of Canada, came to Platovo in 1978. He said that Akim Ivanovich and his grandfather Nikolay Stepanovich were brothers. They both were born in stanitsa Gundorovskaya, they both were well-educated Cossacks. He told about the hardships the Cossacks had to overcome leaving Russia in 1920s.

Donald Doroshev wrote his grandparents' story about the historical roots of his Cossack family.

VOCABULARY

a parochial school-
приходское училище

a godfather- крестный

an illiteracy-
неграмотность

to sentence- приговорить

hardships- лишения

Discuss

Can you admire A. Doroshev? Why?

What kinds of people do you admire?

Activities

Finish sentences.

I think the life of A. Doroshev was hard
because ...

For me A. Doroshev is a person who ...

Outstanding Persons	Don Land is rich on outstanding people. They brought glory not only to our country, but also to their native birthplaces.
	<i>Spotlight on Rostov Region</i> invites you to explore the literary Don Land

Literary Don Land

Boating down the Don River you can visit stanitsa Kochetovskaya which is associated with the name of Vitaliy Zakrutkin. He was born in 1908, during the II World War he was a correspondent. His outstanding novel The Humanity Mother is

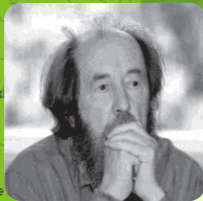


The best place to begin a literary exploration of Don Land is at stanitsa Veshenskaya. Here you can find Sholokhov's State Museum-National Park. Mikhail Sholokhov was born on the 15th of May in 1905 in Veshenskaya. Wide Don steppe inspired him to create his famous novel And Quiet Flows the Don. Sholokhov got the Nobel Prize for literature for this novel in 1965. Every year the International Literary Folk Festival is held in Veshenskaya.



The historic town of Taganrog is known as Anton Pavlovich Chekhov's birthplace. It's also the home of the State Memorial Chekhov's House Museum and Chekhov's Literary Museum which is housed in former gymnasium where

Kamensk-Shakhtinskiy is the place where Anatoliy Kalinin an author of the novel The Gypsy was born. Later he moved to stanitsa Pukhliakovskaya.



In Rostov-on-Don you can follow the story of the novelist, soldier and teacher Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn who lived there in 1924-1941. Solzhenitsyn studied mathematics at Rostov State University. In 1970 Solzhenitsyn was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for his novel The First Circle and Cancer Ward

Azov is home of Peter Lebedenko who is famous for his Silent Don Fairy Tales which were written for children.



Activity

Make a poster or presentation

"My Favourite Don Land Writer" Who are the mentioned places associated with?

Discuss

TRADITIONS. ACCENTS IN RUSSIA. ROSTOV REGION (АНДРИЯНОВА ЕЛЕНА ДМИТРИЕВНА, КУЗНЕЦОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВИКТОРОВНА, МБОУ «ЛИЦЕЙ №102», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

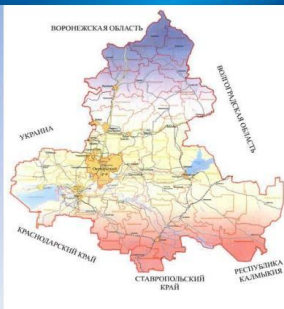
TRADITIONS

Accents in Russia Rostov region

*Dear Spotlight on Rostov- on-Don,
Hi, I'm in the class 8 at school. I traveled in Rostov-on-Don region this summer and met different people who speak with some regional dialect. I'm very interested to know more about this language accent. Help me,*

The Rostov Region

- The Rostov region was formed on September 13, 1937
- Capital – Rostov on Don
- Total territory – 100,8 thousand sq. km. (0,6 % of the total territory of Russia)
- Population – 4 334 thousand people (3 % of Russia)



The use of Don Cossacks' dialect in literature

- In the novel "And Quiet Flows the Don" by Michail Aleksandrovich Sholokhov we observe a close interlacing of true talent of the writer, originalities of Southern Russian national language and customs of the Cossacks that form the live and picturesque world which remains in the memory of the reader for a long time.



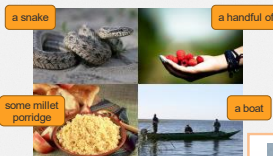
M. Sholokhov

Glossary

- An **accent** is a distinctive way of pronouncing a language, especially one associated with a particular area.
- A **dialect** is a variety of language that is characteristic of a particular group of language speakers. The term is often applied to **regional** speech patterns, i.e. regional dialect, but a dialect may also be defined by other factors, such as social class and then it is called a social dialect.

Try this quiz!

1. "Zhmenya". Choose the write picture.



ACTIVITIES

2. What is dialectic word "bubon" mean?



3

The first that draws attention, this plentiful use of dialecticisms and substandard language. They are used by the author for designation of:

- household realities of the Don Cossacks "bases", "zhalmirka" (soldier's wife),
- "Maidan" (a place for people's meetings to solve urgent questions),
- "curen" (hut),
- "zipun" (homespun coat),
- "chekmen" (outdoor clothes of the Don Cossacks),
- "katukh" (cow-house),
- "gomitsa" (room)

4. "Kutenok". Try to guess the meaning of this word.



5. "Vybrazhat". Try to translate the verb.



6. "Jushka". What does this noun mean?



7. "Sula". Choose the write picture.

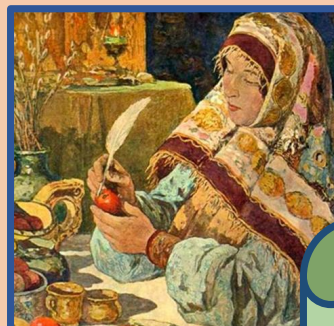


Make a project about originalities of Southern Russian national language and customs of Cossacks. (Use M. Sholokhov's novels)

Discuss

What other speech patterns would you give to a foreigner visiting Rostov region? Tell your partner.

The Don Cossacks' Easter.



The Don Cossacks are very religious people. Cossacks start preparing for Easter with the lent which lasts 40 days. The 3 most important days are Monday, Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. On Easter eve children help their parents to make Easter Cakes «paskas», decorate them and colour boiled eggs in different bright colours. The week after Easter Sunday Cossacks continue to celebrate. In old times every evening they gathered in 4 different parts of stanitsa separately old and young men and old and young women. Men discussed the news, their achievements in horse riding and who was the best with a saber. Women demonstrated new embroidery patterns, sang songs and played Easter games.

All the food must be consecrated in the church before it will be on the holiday table. If the Cossack family is rich you can see 5 or 6 stuffed fried piglets on their table and some meat pies. For Don Cossacks the stuffed fried piglet is a symbol of abundance and welfare. They give each other not only coloured eggs but 'pysanky' – special sugar sweets.

Ask questions for more information.

Easter greeting is a custom of general kissing.

The Don Cossacks put on their best traditional clothes on Easter.

Match words with their definitions.

embroidery pattern

stuffed fried piglet

saber

coloured eggs

traditional clothes

lent

general kissing

разноцветные яйца

вышивка

всеобщее целование

пост

фаршированный поросенок

сабля

национальная одежда

DONSKAYA UKHA FESTIVAL (ВЕНИКОВА НАДЕЖДА НИКОЛАЕВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №7», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

Spotlight 7



Ethnographic festival. "Donskaya uha".

Gastronomic holiday "Donskaya ukha" has long been the hallmark of our region, it is well-known far beyond the Don region. Culinary competitions are regularly held on the Don. Festival "Donskaya ukha" supports the recognition of the Rostov region, presenting the customs of hospitality and the unique taste of Don cuisine. This year this festival is among the five largest culinary festivals in Russia.

The festival is supported by the Government of the Rostov region. The event is organized by the Ministry of Economic Development of the Don region and the Administration of the Azov district. The indescribable atmosphere of generosity, hospitality, Donskoy flavor, authentic taste and aroma of rich fish soup cooked on the bank of the Don impress the guests of the holiday and Don residents.

Traditions and holidays



Spotlight on Russia visits festival "Donskaya ukha"



There is no more beautiful, richer and more generous river in Russia than the Don. It's a real miracle of nature – the Don-father, a generous breadwinner and drinker! The Don is famous all over the world for its beauty, but even more is famous for its Don fish! On the lower Don, there're more than 150 valuable commercial species. For billion of years, people lived on the Don and fed on it. And now the proud Don generously shares its wealth with the man. Only here you can eat the freshest, only from a hook, the Don fish and taste the real Don fish soup.

It is not surprising that fishermen go to us from all over Russia. But one thing is fishing, and quite another – the preparation of dishes from freshly caught fish. In 2019 in the khutor Kurgan of the Azov area the festival "Donskaya ukha" were held for the 12th times. This event is held annually in the Rostov region on the eve of Fisherman's Day. The program includes competitions: "Don Snacks" among visitors, fishing competitions and so on. But the main event of the festival is tasting Don fish soup. Residents demonstrate their skills in the preparation of it. The teams receive prizes for winning in different categories. So, "The nourishing soup", "Cossack ukha", and "The most delicious ukha". Residents of the Azov district treat guests with different types of fish soups (fish soup). On the Don, everyone will find a suitable recipe for Don fish soup.



Activities

Write an invitation to the ethnographic festival "Donskaya ukha"

Write a letter to your friend and tell him/her about the festival.

Write questions to the text(as a plan)

Discuss

What interesting things have you learned?

What impressed you the most? Why?

Would you like to visit the festival? With whom?

Glossary

breadwinner-кормилец

valuable-

commercial-

share-

wealth-богатство

fishing-рыбалка

for billion of years-испокон веков

Don snacks-Донские закуски

nourishing-наваристая

Learn more on the websites: www.dontourism.ru ; www.donland.ru : www.russia.trave.ru

MONUMENT TO ALEXANDER II (БОЧКАРЕВА ТАТЬЯНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ СОШ № 14 г. ШАХТЫ, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Monument to Alexander II

We decided to travel around Russia and its beautiful towns and cities. We want to go sightseeing and see famous places of interest and monuments to great people.

Spotlight on Russia visits Shakhty, the town in Rostov Region, and finds out more about its monuments

MONUMENTS
AND SIGHTS

Shakhty is a town in Rostov Region. It is located in the south of Russia. It was founded in 1805. It was previously known as *Alexandrovsk-Grushevsky*.

There are a lot of wonderful sights in the town. The monument to Emperor¹ Alexander II was opened on April 29, 2015. It was placed in front of the main building of Don State Technological Institute in Shakhty. The monument was built on voluntary donations. The right to hold its opening was given to a representative² of the house of Romanov, the great-grandson of Emperor Alexander III, Pavel Eduardovich Kulikovskiy-Romanov.

The monument is situated in Alexandrovsky Park which is named after Emperor Alexander II. The statue is made of dark granite and bronze; the height of the monument is 5.7 metres. It is very impressive.

On the front side there is the inscription³ in gold letters that reads "Alexander II. Tsar the Liberator⁴". On the back, there is a brief biographical note on the ruler: "Emperor Alexander II abolished serfdom⁵ in Russia in 1861 and freed millions of peasants⁶ from centuries of slavery". He was killed on March 1, 1881 and was a victim of a terrorist.

The monument was built on the initiative of the Historic council of the city of Shakhty. It was made by the sculptor Yuri Alekseevich Levochkin. Now Shakhty is visited by many tourists from all over the country.

Activities

Say what you have learnt.
Are there any monuments and statues to outstanding people in your city? What are they famous for? Write in and tell us about one of

Vocabulary

- ¹Emperor – Император
- ²representative – представитель
- ³inscription – надпись
- ⁴Tsar the Liberator – царь-освободитель
- ⁵abolished serfdom – отменил крепостное право
- ⁶peasants – крестьяне



- Use the information in the text to tell the class about the monument to Emperor Alexander II. Talk about:
 - where it is situated
 - when it was opened
 - who was the initiator of the idea

ROSTOV REGIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS (ДОЛГОПОЛЬСКАЯ ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №34», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

MUSEUM



Art expresses feelings, explores ideas, creates something beautiful.
Museums help to learn and enjoy art. So, get pleasure visiting the Rostov Regional Museum of fine arts.

*SPOTLIGHT on Russia presents
the Rostov Regional Museum of Fine Arts*

THE ROSTOV REGIONAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

Rostov regional Museum of fine arts nit old. It exists since 1938. The Museum's collection can't be called big. It includes about 6,000 paintings, drawings, sculptures, arts and crafts. Nevertheless, if you want to enjoy pieces of old Russian art, feel glory of the art of the XVIII — early XX centuries in Russia, to appreciate foreign art of Western European masters and admire the samples of Eastern art then you are to visit the Museum.

In the halls of the Museum you can see the works of famous masters of the XVIII-XX centuries: K. Bryullov, I. Repin, I. Kramskoy, V. Surikov, I. Aivazovsky, I. Levitan. The Museum has a complete collection of 9 works by K. Korovin created in the zenith of his work. The decoration of the Eastern collection are two stone sculptures of the celestial twins, dating from the XII century.

The collection of art of the XX century is represented by works of B. Lavrenko, A. Laktionov, M. Sarian, N. Timkov, also featuring the work of artists of the Don.

Since 1958, the Museum occupies the mansion of the famous lawyer A.P. Petrov, built in 1898 by architect N. A. Doroshenko and children's art gallery, the reconstruction of which was completed in 2009



ACTIVITIES

1. Make an invitation to the museum. Complete the sentences:

- If you want to enjoy..., visit
- If you want to feel glory .., make your way to.. .
- If you find pleasure in .., go to.. .
- Visit ... and you'll get acquainted with ...

2. Learn about the Sholokhov State Museum Preserve. Find information in the Internet.

3. Make an invitation to visit the Sholokhov State Museum Preserve. Use cliches from exercise 1.



ROSTOV REGIONAL MUSEUM OF LOCAL LORE (ДОЛГОПОЛЬСКАЯ ИРИНА БОРИСОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №34», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

Museums keep and exhibit a great many expositis of the past of any region.
So, we invite you to the Rostov Regional Museum of local lore.

Spotlighton Russia presents

MUSEUM



THE INVITATION TO THE DON CULTURE AND NATURE.

If you want to see the largest
ever caught in the Don beluga, freeze with admiration for the gold
jewelry of the proud Amazons, plunge into the original world of
culture and history of the Don Cossacks, walk along the main street of
Old Rostov – Bolshaya Sadovaya, visit the Music Salon of the late XIX – early XX centuries, **to reflect** on
the tragic fate of the “red” and “white” leaders of the Civil war, **to bow your head** in memory of those
killed in the Don land during the Great Patriotic war, to get acquainted with the modern life of the Rostov
region – then you are to find your way to the Rostov Regional Museum of local lore.



On May 1, 1910, thanks to the efforts of scientists, local
historians, members of the city Duma and **patrons**, the city Museum
began its life. A. A. Miller, the keeper of the Russian Museum, in 1910
wrote: “The Efforts of cultural people in Rostov-on-Don marked the
beginning of the **institution**, the development of which is so desirable for
the study, collection and preservation of local monuments.”

The Museum's collections, numbering more than 375 thousand artefactsof history and culture of the
Don region from paleontology to the present, have scientific and historical **significance** and are of great
interest to researchers and visitors.

ACTIVITIES

1. Read the text find synonyms to the highlighted words: *to honour, organisation, value, to meditate, sponsor*

2. Describe the photo you keep in your album to your friend. Remember to speak about:



- where and when the photo was taken
- what/who is in the photo
- what is happening
- why you keep the photo in your album
- why you decided to show the picture to your friend

*Theatre is a true temple of art! It develops
our mind and fills our soul with light.*

R.Rolland

THEATRES

Spotlight on Rostov region invites you to the Gorky Drama Theatre



The building of the Rostov Drama Theatre named after Gorky was built in 1935 by the architects V.Shchuro and V.Gelfreikh. The theatre has a shape of a tractor which was a symbol of a new life for people in the Don land in those days. The Great Hall was designed for 2,250 spectators. The theatre opened with the play "The Mutiny" by D.Furmanov. It is known that during the performance the whole cavalry acted on the stage. Nowadays the model of the theatre can be seen in the Museum of Architecture in London as a masterpiece of constructivism.

The Theatre Square was equipped with a fountain (sculptor E.Vuchetich). The fountain is a group of Atlanteans. In 1943 during the Great Patriotic War the Nazis retreating blew up the building of the theatre. Only in 1963 it was restored. But the theatre has become much smaller.

At the moment the theatre has three stages: the big and the small stages for 1,165 and 300 seats as well as the experimental scene for 70 viewers.

The theatre has always been a reflection of reality, the society with its vulnerabilities, its problems and achievements.

VOCABULARY

mutiny – мятеж
cavalry – кавалерия
retreating – отступление
blow up – взрывать
restore – восстановить
vulnerabilities – тяготы

DISCUSS

Why was a tractor chosen as a shape for the theatre?
The history of the Gorky theatre was the history of Russia in the XX century.
What makes the performance in the theatre successful?

ACTIVITIES

Find out
what other famous theatres there are in the Rostov region;
what famous actors played in them;
what other buildings in the region have specific shapes.

THE ROSTOV ACADEMIC DRAMA THEATRE (ХИЖНЯКОВА ЛАРИСА ГРИГОРЬЕВНА, МАОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ № 76», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA LOOKS AT

THE ROSTOV ACADEMIC DRAMA THEATRE

*THE ROSTOV ACADEMIC DRAMA THEATRE
NAMED AFTER MAXIM GORKY IS THE PRIDE OF OUR
HOMETOWN.*



The building of the Maxim Gorky Drama Theatre is located
In the historical and cultural part of the city. The building of
the Maxim Gorky Drama Theatre was constructed in 1935
according to the project of the architects Vladimir Schuro
and Vladimir Gelfreikh.



Vladimir Schuro



Vladimir Gelfreikh

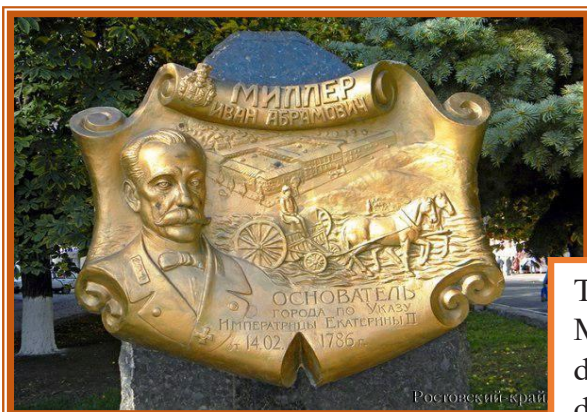
The majestic building was created out of metal, concrete and glass in the form of a tractor that is a symbolic tool of Soviet economy and agriculture. It is an outstanding monument of Soviet architecture. The building has been included in the list of masterpieces of the Era of Constructivism. In London Museum of Architectural History Russia is represented by two models only. They are St. Basil's Cathedral and the Rostov Academic Drama Theatre named after Maxim Gorky. The Theatre opened its doors in November of 1935. The first performance staged in the Theatre was "The Optimistic Tragedy" by Vs. Vishnevsky.

Questions for discussion:

1. Why do people go to the theaters?
2. Are you a theater-goer? If yes, would you like to go to Maxim Gorky Academic Drama Theater?
3. What does Maxim Gorky Academic Drama Theater look like?
4. What style was it built?
5. Have you seen any performances in Maxim Gorky Academic Drama Theater?
6. How often do you go to the theater?

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

HISTORY OF MY TOWN. MILLEROVO (МАЯЦКАЯ ИННА ГЕННАДЬЕВНА, МБУ «МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЙ И РЕСУРСНЫЙ ЦЕНТР, г. МИЛЛЕРОВО, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ»)



Millerovo

The date which is exactly known to be the start of Millerovo history is February 14th, 1876. On this day the Russian empress Elizabeth II issued a decree according to which Ivan Abramovich Miller, the army sergeant-major, established his estate on uninhabited lands in the flood-lands of the river Glubokaya. Ivan Abramovich Miller was born in 1745 in Cherkassk, where his father, Abram Egorovich, was a chief medical officer of the Don Army. Abram Egorovich served in Saint-Petersburg in the 5th frontier-guard battalion. When he became a mayor, he left for Cherkassk, and he was made a Cossack in 1772.

Glossary

empress ['empris] императрица, царица, владычица

estate [is'teɪt] имущество, поместье

the flood-lands - пойменные земли

Discuss

Can you name any town or city connected with the name of a particular founder?

According to the family legend the Millers' ancestral coat-of-arms was granted to Ivan Abramovich Miller by Peter the Great for his service in battle during the storm of the Turkish fortress on the Sea of Azov on the 16th of July, 1696. This victory was of great importance for the home and foreign policy of Russia, it enhanced the international prestige of the Russian state.

The three sectors of this coat-of-arms symbolize the Azov fortress: the tower, the gun and the half-moon, which stands for the victory over the Turks. The meaning of the fourth sector is unknown. It is supposed to have been taken from the old German coat-of-arms of the family and presents a part of the water-mill wheel. It should be mentioned that the family name "Miller" has to be written "Muller", which means "a miller" in German.



Glossary

an ancestral coat-of-arms -
родовой герб

the water-mill wheel -
колесо водяной мельницы

Activities

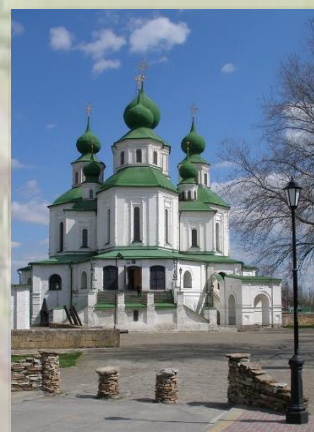
Invent and draw your family coat of arms and give a short explanation

*Do you want to visit the place where S. Razin,
K. Bulavin, Yem. Pugachov lived?*

SIGHTS

Spotlight on Russia presents CHERKASSK, the ancient Don Cossack center

The town is located on the right bank of the Don River. One of the most interesting ancient monuments in Cherkassk is Voskresensky Cathedral – one big cupola in the center and eight smaller ones around it, which attracts all visitors of the “old nest” of the Don Cossacks. From far away, it appears to be made of wood. It is not very high but compared to the Cossack’s houses, it looks huge. The Cathedral was erected¹ in the town square where the main problems of the Cossacks life were discussed.



The history of the Cathedral is closely connected with the historical struggle² of the Cossacks against the Turks. In 1637 the Cossacks setting out for Azov made a solemn oath³ that if victorious, they would construct a Cathedral in the name of the Christ Resurrection. In defending Azov, the Cossacks affirmed their oath in 1653.

ACTIVITIES

Imagine that you are going to show your English friend Voskresensky Cathedral in Cherkassk.

Use the information in the text to tell the class:

- what Cherkassk is;
- what it is famous for;
- what Voskresensky Cathedral looks like;
- when it was erected, why.

Find and write about another famous cathedral in Rostov region.

GLOSSARY

¹was built

²fight

³promise

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

HISTORY OF MY CITY (САРУХАНЫН СВЕТЛАНА АЛЕКСАНДРОВНА, МАОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №76 ИМ. ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА НИКАНДРОВОЙ А.А.», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

Words to remember

Frontier – граница, рубеж

According to the decree of – по указу

Date back - датируется

Flank fire – огонь с фланга

Task 1.

Find the information about the things on the pictures



The foundation of the city itself is considered to date back to the middle of the 18-th century when the Temernik frontier customhouse was opened. On 15 December 1749 the Russian empress Elizaveta Petrovna issued a decree according to which the Temernik custom-house was set up to control the foreign trade.

Soon building work began on the fortress of Dimitry Rostovsky. It was an important strategic point. The fortress was founded in 1761 near the place “Bogaty Kolodez” (rich spring). They say this name to it was given by Peter the Great. The fortress got the name of the saint Dimitry Rostovsky who was a metropolitan of Rostov Veliky.

The fortress was built on the plan of the engineer Alexander Rigelman. It had a nine-pointed star form so that all the enemies were always under the flank fire. In the 18-th century Rostov fortress with its redoubts, bastions and cannons was the best and the largest in the south of Russia. The fortress and the town which quickly grew up around its walls were called “Rostov which lies on the Don” or Rostov-on-Don.

Task 2.

Make questions to the underlined expressions.

1. Rostov grew rapidly and became a typical merchant town numerous storehouses along the Don.
2. The fire station was of great necessity for the town because fires were common things for Rostov.
3. The first public telephone was installed in the central town park in May 1910.
4. On Chekhov's initiative an impressive monument to Peter I was erected on a high steep shore of the Sea of Azov at the beginning of the 20th century.
5. Weavers, leather-dressers, blacksmith, bakers and other handicraftsmen living in Nakhichevan filled the market with their goods.

Task 3.

Imagine that your pen friend is interested in history of your native city. Give him/her information. Try to use the expressions

I think that...

I believe...

As you may guess...

Taking into account...

It is generally known that...



Do you know the name of the capital of the first Don okrug?
It is Konstantinovsk. A small town on the right bank of the river Don.

Spotlight on Rostov region invites
you to visit this beautiful place
Sightseeing in Konstantinovsk

*My
native
town*

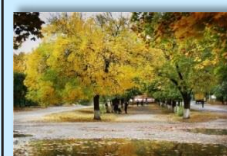
You can read a town like a book. We invite you on a virtual excursion around our town. First mentioned in the chronicles in the 16th century, Konstantinovsk played a prominent part in the life of the Don Cossacks. At that time people called their settlement Babskaya. Later it was called Konstantinovsk in honour of Prince Konstantin. Our trip begins from the embankment of the Don. You can enjoy remarkable views of the river Don here.

There are a lot of monuments to soldiers died in the Great Patriotic War in Konstantinovsk. One of them is Memorial square in the centre of the town with its monument to the Unknown warrior (cenotaph). In the 18th and early 19th centuries the local authorities and merchants subsidized the construction of shops, inns and gymnasiums. You can see quite unusual architectural building built in 1906 by one of the richest merchants of the town. This mansion was erected in Art Nouveau. Nowadays it is a music and art school and a monument of architecture.

Another attraction of our town is a place where Pyotr Krasnov lived. He was a general, a writer and a historian of the Don Cossacks and their heroic deeds of the past. Many of his stories and novels were translated into foreign languages and they are read with great interest nowadays. In the centre of the town there is a fine church with towers and bells. It is called Pokrovskaya church. It is an old building with its own history. Built in 1912 it was a church, a granary, an ammunition depot and even a sports school. Later the church was restored and its interior was lavishly decorated with frescoes.

The town itself is a quiet place. There are many trees and beautiful flowers in the streets of the town. Parks, lanes, bridge across the river, small fountains add much to the beauty of the town.

I hope you would like to visit Konstantinovsk some day.



Discuss:

- Do you like travelling?
- What cities and towns have you been to?
- Would you like to visit Konstantinovsk?
- What places of interest can you see there?
Tell your partner about them.

Activity Team work:

Collect information about one of the interesting places of your city (town). Share the information with your classmates. Create your own virtual excursion around your city (town).

НАСЕЛЕННЫЕ ПУНКТЫ РОСТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

LOVE YOU, MY NATIVE COUNTRYSIDE! (ШЕИНА ТАТЬЯНА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ КСОШ № 32 ИМ.ГЕРОЯ СОВЕТСКОГО СОЮЗА М. Г. ВЛАДИМИРОВА ПЕСЧАНОКОПСКОГО Р-НА, с.КРАСНАЯ ПОЛЯНА, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

Have you been in the most southern place of Rostov region? If not, Spotlight on Russia invites you to visit it.

Our country

Love you, my native countryside!



Krasnaya Polyana is the most southern place of Rostov region .It borders with Krasnodar, Stavropol areas and Kalmyk republic. The beautiful river Egorlyk divides our countryside in two parts.

The history of Krasnaya Polyana began in 1812. The first settlers were from Kursk, Belgorod and Voronezh regions. They loved the wild steppe with a lot of tulips and poppies, the fertile ground, the river greatly.

Now Krasnaya Polyana is not large but very nice. It has the high standard of living. There are shops, a hospital, a school, a kindergarten, a House of Culture in it. There is Obelisk, monuments where you can honor the memory of the dead in the Great Patriotic War. The House of Culture is the cultural center of our countryside. The most popular holiday is the Birthday of Krasnaya Polyana, 23 August. Almost all people take part in different competitions, sing, dance, have a lot of fun. Our proud is the local brass band. The Veterans square is the favourite place to relax.



The population of the countryside is about 3,000 people. The main activity of people is agriculture. Each family has its own house. They take care about it with pleasure. Krasnopolyantsy are very hardworking, friendly and hospitable people. We honor Russian traditions and customs .On Sundays a lot of us visit our church.

to border –
граничить
to divide –
делить
a settler-
поселенец
a tulip –тюльпан

Discuss

- 1.Do you live in the city or countryside?
- 2.What can you visit in the city or countryside?
- 4.What is your favourite place in the city or countryside?

ACTIVITY

Make a project:

“How do you see an ideal city or countryside?”

The Unique Don reserve
(the 8th form Natural World)
Дворядкина Лариса Николаевна
МБОУ ПСОШ
№1 им.Г.В.Алисова
Учитель английского языка

Spotlight on Russia takes you to the unusual island called Water (island of Vodney)

There are many amazing places on the Don that you have not visited yet One of them is a unique reserve - the island of wild horses Do you know about it?

The Unique Don reserve



Discuss

- 1 Have you ever been to the Don ? Describe your experiences
- 2 Do you think the Water island is interesting for tourists to visit Why ?

Activity

- 1 Make a presentation about your favourite natural places in your region
- 2 Use fotoes as illustrations

Don wild Mustangs on the Island Water

In the center of the Salt lake of Rostov region Manych-Gudilo there is an unusual island called Water .The only living inhabitant of which is a herd of wild horses-Mustangs. They are the representatives of a very rare large don breed Their height is about 173 cm in the withers.

However, no one still knows exactly .how and. when. the horses got to the island? . They say that they appeared here in the time of Batu Khan, who hid his wealth in the valley of the Western Manych river, and here, on Vodnoye, he buried the most valuable treasure and left horses for his protection.

In these places since 1929 there was a sheep farm . Grazing animals on Vodnoye was a pleasure: sheep and horses lived here from spring to autumn, wolves did not swim here, food was free. However, soon there was a problem: because of the disturbed hydrological regime, the water began rapidly gain salt. According to local residents, by the mid-1950s it was impossible to drink. The last sheep and man left the island of Vodnoye in the late 1980's.

Since then, there were only horses. Until the mid-1990's only horses survived They became the object of hunting . Only in 1995, after the island became part of the reserve, the horses were left alone.

Now the main guests of the island are scientists and students. The herd was taken under the protection of UNESCO, and the Russian Fund for basic research has got a grant for the southern scientific center of the Russian Academy of Sciences to study this unique community,Students together with teachers could study this global problem. I think that Vodny island is one of the wonders of the Don region

STATE NATURE RESERVE "ROSTOVSKY" (ДОЖДИКОВА АЛЛА ИВАНОВНА, МБОУ ОСОШ №2, пос. ОРЛОВСКИЙ, РОСТОВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ)

NATURE AND WILDLIFE



Have you ever been to a vast steppe? Have you seen beautiful tulips and other field plants which decorate the steppe? Have you met a herd of wild horses known for their love to freedom and independence? Do you know anything about wildlife of steppe? Then we invite you to visit the nature reserve Rostovsky.

STATE NATURE RESERVE "ROSTOVSKY"



The first and the only state nature reserve in Rostov Region was founded in December 1995. The reserve is a real treasure of Orlovsky's steppes which are cut by dingles and gullies. The reserve "Rostovsky" is not only an area of dry land. One can meet different ecosystems there: freshwater ecosystems with rich plants and unique animals, coastline, islands of saltwater reservoir, lake Manych Gudilo. The salt lake Manych Gudilo is an arterial waterway of some birds on their way to warm places. The lake got its name because of the noise it made in windy weather. Being the place of seasonal gathering of birds, Manych Gudilo was included in the list of objects of the Ramsar Convention on wetlands of international importance. Ostrovnoy area, is recognized as a key ornithological territory which has an international recognition. The island is covered with colorful tulips and other unusual steppe plants. The territory is also famous for its wild horses, the only ungulates of the island. There are few places on our planet where we can see free horses in endless, vast steppes. Lysaya Gora is the name of the hill. It is a static symbol of endurance. In any weather the hill stands proudly, viewing the outskirts. The sun heats it up mercilessly, the wind trifles its sand. However, Lysaya Gora domineers the steppe.

GLOSSARY

dingle - овраг
gully балка
mares - кобылицы
endurance
выносливость
ungulates -
[ˈʌŋgjələnts]
копытные

1. Answer the questions before the text. 2. Which place would you like to visit? Why? 3. Describe one of the photos.

DISCUSS

ACTIVITY

Rostovites invite you to Rostov Zoo

Rostov Zoo

Rostov zoo is one of the biggest zoos in Russia. A lot of different animals live in Rostov Zoo. There are 5,000 animals in the zoo, 105 kinds of them are included in the Red book. Besides, you can see a lot of baby animals in the zoo, too. They were born here! One of them is an elephant, Sitara. Every year she has a real birthday party. Sitara gets tasty presents from children and other guests. It is a big cake with fruit and vegetables. Everybody has a good time.

Some years ago everybody waited for the new tiger Ustin. He arrived from Vladivostok. He is a famous tiger because the president of Russia Putin V.V. put a collar on Ustin. When he came to the zoo he didn't want to leave the cage at first but then at night he left the cage, ate and drank water! Soon he met his bride Prima. Everybody will be happy to see the famous tiger Ustin in Rostov zoo.

Rostov Zoo is a big and beautiful park. There are a lot of old rare oaks, they are 150.

ACTIVITIES:

I. Find the ends of the sentences:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. 105 kinds of animals... | a. rare oaks. |
| 2. There are a lot of... | b. arrived from Vladivostok. |
| 3. .Sitara has... | c. he did not want to live in the cage. |
| 4. When he came to the Zoo... | d. are included in the Red book. |
| 5. The new tiger Ustin... | e. a real birthday party. |



II. Put the sentences in the right order to make a short story:

- A lot of animals are included in the Red book.
- An elephant Sitara is one of them.
- There are 5000 animals in Rostov Zoo.
- A lot of baby animals were born in the Zoo.
- Every year she has a real birthday party.
- Ustin met his bride Prima there.
- Sitara gets a big cake with fruit and vegetables.
- The new tiger Ustin arrived to Rostov Zoo



THE DON LAND: SEASONS AND CLIMATE (МАНУИЛОВА СВЕТЛАНА ВЛАДИМИРОВНА, МБОУ «ГИМНАЗИЯ №34», г. РОСТОВ-НА-ДОНУ)

SPOTLIGHT ON RUSSIA: THE DON LAND

SEASONS AND CLIMATE

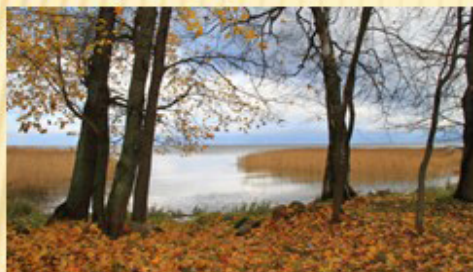
ACTIVITIES

1. Complete the text with the words given below

The weather of Rostov-on-Don is determined by the facts that the town is... in the region with the continental climate and that it is surrounded by vast steppes. Because of the... climate the weather in Rostov is changeable, winter are... and even severe and summers are... The encirclement of steppes brings... winds all the year round



Spring is the best season in Rostov. It comes in Spring is usually... and sunny. The first spring flowers are ... everywhere. The flower-growers begin to plant flowers in numerous... of Rostov. That`s why in summer they can gladden the eye of Rostovites by their...



WORDS: located, continental, cold, hot, dry, rains, sharp, strong, March, showy, warm, grown, parks, beauty, warmest, hot, dry, wonderful, cloudy, prefer

2. What kind of weather do you think can cause the following to happen:

We had to sit in the shade every afternoon.
The sweat was pouring out of us.
I can hardly breathe; I wish it rained to cool us down.
Even the postman had to use a boat to get a round.
We were able to sit in the garden in the middle of winter.
The earth became rocky and a lot of plants died.
I could hardly see my hand in front of my face.
It blew the newspapers out of my hands



Rostov winter can hardly give us the example of the Russian beloved winter. It snows rarely and it often... especially during the last years. The winds are...and... It is rather unpleasant to go out in such nasty weather. So children which go in for such kinds of sport as skiing and skating during their winter vacation have to get out of town to place with... and frosty winters



Summer is the... season of the year. In summer the weather is... and... That`s why many people like to spend time on the left bank of the river Don where there are many recreation zones, parks, sandy beaches. After bright days of the "golden autumn", which is really... comes dull and... season. It`s windy and wet, so people... to stay indoors



DISCUSS

Are such situations typical for Rostov climate? Why? Support your arguments with your biological, geographical and ecological knowledge.